cmpc

2025 SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Company Identification

GRI (2-1; 2-2; 2-3; 2-4)

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This Sustainability Report includes non-financial information from January 1 through December 31, 2025, for the Pulp, Biopackaging, and Softys business areas in the twelve countries where the company operates, in accordance with the scope of its public financial reporting.

Edition: June 4, 2026

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It is hereby declared that this Sustainability Report utilized cmpc tools and artificial intelligence in its preparation.

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01

Introduction

1.1 Letter to Shareholders

When I took over as Chairman of the Board in April 2025, we were experiencing a deterioration in the various markets in which we operate. These trends have intensified and when combined with several internal factors, they explain CMPC's poor results in 2025.

In fact, CMPC's consolidated net income decreased from USD 491 million in 2024 to USD 202 million in 2025, and EBITDA decrease from USD 1,542 million to USD 1,132 million. This was reflected in the share price, which performed well below the Chilean stock market index, although similar to that of other cellulose exporters around the world.

In this letter, I am going to separate the analysis of the forestry and cellulose business and its industrial byproducts (cardboard, wood products, sacks and corrugated products) from the mass-market cleaning, hygiene and personal care products business, which is managed separately through the Softys subsidiary.

Let's start by taking a look at the first business: forestry, cellulose and industrial byproducts.

Short-Term Situation for the Industry

The geopolitical context has had implications for products sold in global markets. Although cellulose was not affected by U.S. tariffs, it is important to consider the indirect implications of the trade war.

Major powers are placing greater emphasis on self-sufficiency or the proximity of their value chains, particularly in relation to strategic goods and services such as technology, energy, critical minerals and food. Although cellulose is not among these, as an industry it has not been immune to this trend.

Indeed, in China—one of the main markets for our cellulose exports—local production integrated with paper mills has increased, building on the greater availability of wood resulting from the decline in construction. On the other hand, China's paper industry continues to face significant overcapacity, which it has been unable to offset by increasing exports to the extent needed, due to the trade war. These factors, compounded by the slower growth of the Chinese economy, have pushed cellulose prices downward, reaching their lowest levels in real terms last August in the short-fiber market in the past two decades. For long-fiber pulp, given the prices observed in the second half of the year, estimates indicate that nearly half of global production capacity operated at a loss, particularly in the northern hemisphere.

In addition, this situation has affected the markets for the industrial byproducts that CMPC produces and markets. This is the case with the European cardboard market, where part of the aforementioned overcapacity of Chinese paper producers has been redirected, causing a substantial drop in prices.

The sack business has been affected by the downturn in construction, higher costs in Brazil and lower production in Mexico.

In light of this challenging situation, we have taken short-term action in two areas as part of the Company's intended growth plan.

- We implemented a resilience plan that has enabled us to reduce fixed expenses and logistics costs, lower capital expenditures and optimize working capital.
- We launched a plan to strengthen our balance sheet, which began by issuing a hybrid bond to refinance upcoming maturities and continued with an analysis of assets with monetization potential.

Long-term Fundamentals

Despite the situation described above, the industry's solid fundamentals remain intact, leading to projections that demand for cellulose will continue to grow:

- The increased penetration of tissue products in emerging markets, where per capita consumption is well below that of Europe and the United States.
- The growing volume of e-commerce shipments delivered in paper and cardboard packaging.
- Replacing containers and packaging made from fossil fuel-derived materials with those made from natural fibers.
- Long-term scaling of new applications for wood and cellulose—which have emerged in laboratories and startups by breaking down the fiber to the nanoscale—includes textiles, bioplastics, compostable packaging, construction finishes, lightweight vehicle bodywork, high-rise construction, insulation, cosmetics, energy and biochemicals.
- China's shift toward a domestic-driven, high-quality, more sustainable economy, as outlined in its recently announced 15th five-year plan, is expected to lead to increased demand for paper and wood products.

These five factors more than offset the natural reduction in the use of printing paper.

On the supply side, the following four factors are worth highlighting:

• South America—and Brazil in particular—continues to establish itself as the most competitive global hub for cellulose production.
• The low prices observed in 2025 have triggered a cycle of permanent or temporary closures of less efficient short- and long-fiber cellulose production capacity, particularly in the northern hemisphere.
• Specifically, China is expected to remain a major net importer of cellulose, as local production potential is limited by land use prioritization for food production, construction timber, furniture and conservation, as well as lower yields and fiber quality of its existing plantations compared to those in South America.
• The growing shift from long fiber to short fiber, driven by short fiber's increased competitiveness, especially in South America.

These structural supply-and-demand factors are beginning to be reflected in the cellulose market, where the price of short-fiber cellulose in China has risen in recent months, reaching USD 100 per metric ton in March—above last August's low (a 20% increase). Paper production in China is growing at double-digit rates, and the supply of local timber or timber from neighboring countries for cellulose production is becoming more scarce, due in part to increased consumption by the local industry and the revocation of forestry licenses by the Indonesian government. The consequences of the war in the Middle East on energy markets, other critical commodity markets and global trade—which were beginning to emerge as I wrote this letter—are factors that could influence these trends and have an impact on the markets and the Company.

Strategic Response

In this context, CMPC's strategic response is based on the following pillars:

First, consolidate a cellulose production platform in Chile and Brazil with an increasing proportion of short-fiber cellulose in the mix, positioning the Company at a level of competitiveness equivalent to the 10th percentile globally. The planned doubling of short-fiber cellulose production capacity in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil through the "Natureza" project is the cornerstone of this pillar. It is also about improving the competitiveness and productivity of our existing forestry, industrial and logistics operations.

Second, strengthen our direct relationships with our customers in various global markets, so that we can gain a thorough understanding of their growth plans and fiber requirements, as well as build long-term, mutually beneficial relationships.

Third, improve the cost structure, operational efficiency and profitability of downstream businesses, particularly in the areas of sacks, cardboard, wood products and corrugated packaging, to then seek out growth opportunities.

These strategic priorities are reflected in a new organizational structure implemented in August 2025 to give greater prominence and visibility to the value chain that begins with forestry operations and ends with global cellulose sales.

In fact, three VPs responsible for the key links in the aforementioned value chain began reporting directly to the CEO: forestry operations, industrial operations and the commercial area. The first two face the challenge of becoming operational and logistical platforms in the top 10% in terms of competitiveness, while maintaining high standards of safety, environmental protection and community engagement.

The Commercial VP faces the challenge of strengthening our direct relationship with our customers in order to understand their growth plans and needs. This is particularly relevant in an increasingly more volatile international trade context, where analysts' macroeconomic projections must be supplemented by a deeper understanding of our customers' plans and projects.

Given its scale, global market reach and complementarity with the cellulose business, the Company organizationally integrated the paperboard business into the cellulose value chain.

Other downstream businesses (lumber, sacks and corrugated cardboard) were consolidated under a VP tasked with addressing the aforementioned challenges of cost competitiveness, operational efficiency and profitability—factors that are essential for returning to sustainable growth over time.

Natureza Project

The Natureza project—a USD 4.5 billion investment aimed at adding 2.5 million metric tons of competitive short-fiber cellulose per year—merits a separate analysis given its size, complexity and contribution to the Company's strategy. It ranks among the most competitive projects globally in the forestry, industrial and logistics sectors and represents a key strategic opportunity for the Company to strengthen its future competitiveness in global markets. This is why we are working to create the conditions necessary to make an investment decision this year, namely:

• Forest assets: We have made progress as planned in the development of forest assets needed to supply Natureza.
• Engineering: The project team is developing the final stages of engineering, bidding and cost estimates.
• Permits: We expect the environmental pre-license to be granted in May and the installation license during the first half of the year. Last January, CMPC received the concession for the construction of the port terminal from federal authorities in a ceremony attended by President Lula. At the end of January, a key milestone in the environmental assessment process took place: a public hearing that brought together more than 1,000 people in person and 400 online.
• Financing: Refinancing transactions, carried out through the placement of two hybrid bonds in 2025, help prepare the balance sheet for the development of the Natureza project. In addition, the Company is reviewing assets with monetization potential and conducting analyses and preparatory work to secure bank financing from entities such as ECAs and the BNDES in Brazil, among others.

As we have mentioned, we are convinced of the strategic value of the project and its ability to further solidify our position among companies with the most competitive costs globally. The current environment—marked by geopolitical factors, market conditions and a more volatile global financial landscape—requires us to fully incorporate these factors into our risk analyses and contingency planning, as we have done in the past.

Softys

Given their nature as mass-market products, the Softys subsidiary manages tissue and personal care products separately.

Over the past five years, through acquisitions in Brazil and Mexico, Softys has become the Latin American leader in tissue products (toilet paper, paper towels, napkins and tissues) and the second largest player in personal care products (diapers and feminine hygiene products). The Company's sales rose from USD 2.1 billion in 2020 to USD 3.3 billion in 2025. However, over the past year, EBITDA has sharply declined, falling from USD 510 million to USD 361 million. These results are primarily due to challenging market conditions in the regions where the Company has invested the most and experienced the greatest growth, as well as volatility in Argentina.

In the major markets, the prevailing trend has been overcapacity. In Mexico, this is attributed to a stagnant GDP, lower remittances from abroad and declining private consumption. In Brazil, this is due to vertical integration into tissue paper production by major cellulose producers such as Suzano and Bracell (a subsidiary of the Asian RGE Group). In this broader context, it has been challenging to maintain sales volumes, market share and prices. At the same time, imports of personal care products from China have risen, which has intensified competition, particularly in Peru. In Argentina, following record results in 2024, currency devaluation and a decline in consumer spending caused earnings to fall by half in 2025. Ultimately, the integration of companies acquired in recent years has taken longer than initially anticipated, and the complexity of the process has impacted operations at the point of sale and the level of service.

On a positive note, in countries where Softys holds a leading market share thanks to strong brands—such as Chile and Uruguay—these performed very well. With a highly segmented strategy, Colombia also achieved a remarkable result.

In response to this situation, Softys has implemented a resilience plan that has yielded positive results by addressing various areas—operating costs, logistics expenses, service levels and point-of-sale operations. In fact, EBITDA for the last quarter of the year was 31% higher than it was during the first two quarters of the year.

Despite this situation, the structural fundamentals of the tissue, baby and adult care and feminine hygiene industry remain strong, driven by the market's growth potential stemming from low per capita consumption compared to that of developed markets such as Europe and North America.

In this regional context, Softys' strategic response has been to create a leading platform in the region for tissue and personal care products. Having achieved this scale and portfolio of products and segments, the challenge now is to achieve profitability levels commensurate with the investment made, achieve the synergies projected from acquisitions, improve operational and logistical competitiveness and strengthen implementation in sales.

Final Thoughts

I would like to share some thoughts on the essence of private enterprise, which I believe we must champion, especially given that it will play a crucial role in sparking a new cycle of growth and progress in our country.

Public organizations, foundations and businesses—all of which are essential to society—have distinct identities. Only when these are clearly reflected in their mission statements can they fully contribute their potential value.

In the case of private enterprise, its purpose should focus on solving its customers' problems or helping them overcome their challenges by offering innovative and cost-effective solutions, while also generating returns for investors who have entrusted their savings to the company. And if any impacts or problems arise along the way, companies must challenge themselves to innovate to prevent, mitigate or offset them.

CMPC's purpose—"Creating natural fibers for a better future"—reflects this vision.

With the natural fiber from the pine and eucalyptus forests we plant in Chile and Brazil, we produce cellulose

Guaíba Plant, Brazil.

and byproducts that are ultimately transformed into cardboard boxes used to transport cherries to China, bags of cement or pet food, cereal boxes and packaging used to ship the goods we purchase on e-commerce platforms; in construction materials, in kitchen paper, in napkins, in diapers, in furniture, in textiles, as well as in the many new applications emerging from laboratories and startups. To ensure the preference of our consumers and customers, we must differentiate ourselves in terms of cost competitiveness and attributes such as fiber quality, biodegradability, recyclability and low emissions.

To achieve this goal, everyone involved—from workers and contractors at nurseries and forest plantations to the carrier transporting the cellulose from the port of Flushing in the Netherlands to a customer in Baden-Baden, Germany—must be fully committed. There are more than 40,000 people—both Company and contractor employees—who are part of our commitment to ongoing improvements that ensure a safe and pleasant place to work. When I speak of them, I cannot help but remember with deep sorrow the contractor employees who lost their lives protecting others while fighting fires or ensuring safety in areas ravaged by violence. At CMPC, we feel the pain of every life lost or harmed as if it were our own, and this drives us to pursue a process of ongoing improvement that extends to our contractors. None of this will be enough without the decisive action of the public institutions responsible for safety and prevention in the region.

Our customers also want to see that we are managing our pine and eucalyptus plantations under the highest standards of environmental and social sustainability. To demonstrate this, our plantations hold the most stringent international certifications, and we also set aside more than 400,000 hectares for conservation, including biological corridors designed to protect biodiversity. We have also carried out initiatives with the neighboring communities in the region, such as providing rural communities with access to clean drinking water, ensuring access to basic sanitation and hygiene through the Softys Contigo program and training Mapuche artisans in the production and marketing of their products through the Primeros Pueblos initiative.

To ensure that this purpose remains sustainable over time, investors who entrust their savings to the Company must receive a return that is commensurate with their investment and the risk they assume—a return that, in an industry like ours, takes place over the long term. The investment in cellulose production, which began with the 2009 acquisition of the Guaiba industrial complex in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, has not only been profitable but is also laying the groundwork for a new cycle of growth through the Natureza project. Part of the returns on that investment were reinvested in Softys, a subsidiary that has achieved scale and leadership across Latin America, enabling it to now focus on generating returns commensurate with the investment made in that growth. The packaging and wood industries face a twofold challenge: to restore profitability and then pave the way for growth.

A statement of purpose like this has implications. While companies are using a wide-angle lens to identify opportunities for growth and innovation that benefit their customers, they must also turn to their zoom lens to prioritize, optimize, streamline and maximize profitability. This need for efficiency and prioritization also applies to environmental and social sustainability initiatives. These lenses are two sides of the same coin, both integral parts of the Company's essence. When a company's purpose aims to address the demands of a wide range of activist movements by tracking dozens of metrics—which completely overshadows the central role of customers and investors—that essence is undermined.

In closing, I would like to thank the entire CMPC team and those who preceded me in this role. Through their commitment and dedication over the course of our 106-year history, they have made it possible for this great Company to maintain a long-term perspective in a challenging and volatile environment. I would also like to thank our consumers, customers, shareholders, suppliers and neighboring communities for being fundamental parts of our purpose. This year, I have had the opportunity to visit our operations in Chile, Brazil and throughout Latin America, as well as our markets in China, the United States and Europe, and I have witnessed firsthand this commitment and how much our customers around the world value it.

Thank you

Bernardo Larraín Matte
Chairman of the Board,
Empresas CMPC

1.2 Prologue

From invisible fiber to technological platforms, cellulose is leading the revolution in materials today. Beyond its use in paper, this polymer is being redefined on a nanoscale and is challenging steel and oil in the automotive, medical and construction industries. This article explores how science is turning the forest into the engine of a global bioeconomy. The current challenge is industrial: scaling innovation and reducing costs to consolidate a decarbonized climate infrastructure.

Cellulose: From Forest to Global Supermaterial

By Jennyfer Salvo Cofman

From invisible fiber to strategic technological platforms, cellulose is emerging in textiles, construction, energy, electronics and health. Its promise is no longer theoretical. The challenge today is industrial: scale, compete and sustain a new bioeconomy model.

Modern economic history can be seen as a succession of dominant materials: stone, bronze, iron, steel, oil. Each of these materials redefined productivity, geopolitics and ways of life. Today, in the midst of the climate crisis and the pressure on fossil resources, an ancestral material has reemerged with surprising ambition: cellulose.

The biosphere produces between 10^{11} and 10^{12} metric tons of cellulose annually, making it the most abundant organic polymer on the planet, according to estimates made by the Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI) and recent academic reviews.

For decades, cellulose was seen as an industrial commodity: raw material for paper, tissue or cardboard. Today, however, technological discoveries are moving the frontiers into areas that materials science considers strategic for the global ecological transition, from assigning a value to macroscopic properties to exploring what the nanoscale has to offer. Pierre Lapointe, a Canadian bioeconomy and advanced materials expert, defined it this way: "The forestry sector is transitioning from a commodity industry to a bioeconomy platform."

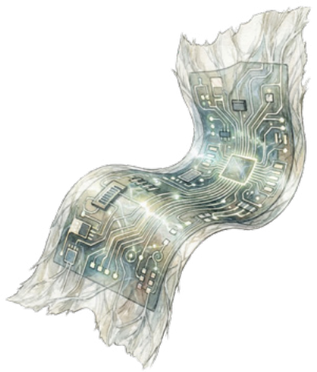
Guilherme Viesi, an executive with decades of experience in the forestry industry, has been watching this evolution from the inside. He has toured plants in Latin America, Europe and Asia. "Cellulose was always seen as volume. Today we are beginning to see it as knowledge," he says. His career reflects the transition from an industry focused on operational efficiency to one compelled to integrate innovation, sustainability and technological sophistication. And he explains: "It

Plantations in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

The use of cellulose fiber in the development of textile solutions.

isn't the tree that has changed. It's our knowledge of what we can do with it."

High-impact scientific publications such as *Advanced Materials* and *Nature Materials* have documented developments in cellulose nanocrystal (CNC) and cellulose nanofiber (CNF) in recent years, highlighting their mechanical strength, low density and potential as a substitute for petroleum-derived polymers. In parallel, specialized magazines such as *Cellulose* and *Carbohydrate Polymers* highlight its applications in bioplastics, compostable packaging and high-performance composite matrices.



A Life Devoted to Deciphering Fiber

In the laboratory of Professor Oded Shoseyov at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, cellulose ceased to be seen as a simple plant polymer a long time ago. With over 200 patents filed and more than 15 startups created from his research, Shoseyov has dedicated his scientific life to understanding the structural secrets of fiber.

"We are just beginning to understand what nature has perfected over millions of years," he has pointed out at various international conferences. For him, nanocellulose is not an academic curiosity, but rather the basis for new generations of technical materials, from more sustainable carbon fiber precursors to components for flexible electronics. Its track record reflects something broader: cellulose no longer belongs only to the forestry industry. It belongs to materials science.

By breaking down plant fiber to the nanometer level, cellulose reveals properties that alter the traditional comparison between materials. Studies published in *Advanced Materials* show that nanocrystals can achieve higher specific strengths than stainless steel at a much lower density. The strength-to-weight ratio is no longer the exclusive domain of metals and synthetic fibers. The tree is no longer just biomass. It is molecular architecture.

Centers such as VTT Technical Research Centre in Finland and RISE Research Institutes of Sweden are working on pulp-derived textiles, structural foams and biodegradable barrier films. In Germany, the Fraunhofer Society is developing biocomposites for automotive applications, while FPInnovations in Canada is driving the industrial scaling of new technical fibers. An avalanche of new angles for using this "supermaterial."

The change is also systemic. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has pointed out that the forest bioeconomy can play a central role in the substitution of fossil materials. The International Energy Agency has identified biomaterials as part of industrial decarbonization strategies.

The First Major Field of Expansion: Textiles and Automobiles

The fashion industry depends on water-intensive cotton and petroleum-derived polyester. Regenerated cellulose fibers offer a lower water footprint and higher recyclability. Shoseyov anticipates that cellulose-based technical textiles could become one of the most relevant applications in less than five years. And he refers not only to traditional viscose or rayon, but to new, more sustainable and cost-effective technologies for spinning technical fibers, including carbon fiber precursors.

Professor Ali Harlin is a researcher at VTT Technical Research Centre and a permanent member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters. His work is at the interface between research and business on biomaterials and the circular economy. His experience is key and his vision is clear: "Cellulose fibers can replace a significant amount of textiles derived from fossil fuels, but only if we rethink the entire value chain," because the challenge is no longer scientific, but rather it is systemic: funding, infrastructure and regulation.

The transportation industry is facing a dual existential crisis: the imperative need to decarbonize propulsion and the obligation to reduce energy consumption by lightweighting. In this scenario, nanocellulose has ceased to be an academic curiosity and has become a strategic component in the plans of major automobile and aircraft manufacturers.

Japan has taken a leading role in cellulose integration, driven by a state policy that seeks to simultaneously revitalize its forestry and technology industries. The flagship project of this effort is the **Nano Cellulose Vehicle (NCV)**, an initiative of Japan's Environment Ministry that brings together universities, research institutes and corporate giants such as Toyota.

The Japanese NCV project developed a pilot in which the body, doors, hood and structural components are not made of metal, showing weight reductions of more than 10%. According to the International Energy Agency, every 10% weight reduction significantly improves energy efficiency.

In the marine area, Yamaha Motor has achieved a global milestone by implementing cellulose nanofiber-reinforced resin in mass-produced parts for its WaveRunner jet skis and sport boats. Natural materials have historically been considered unsuitable for the sea due to degradation from moisture and salinity. Yamaha, in collaboration with Nippon Paper Industries, developed a biocomposite that not only withstands these conditions, but offers a 25% weight reduction in engine covers and excellent recyclability.

As reported by Stratistics in its report on the aerospace nanocellulose market, the value of each kilogram removed is exponentially higher than in the automotive field. Here, nanocellulose competes and collaborates with carbon and glass fiber. Companies such as **CelluForce** (Canada) and **Borregaard** (Norway) are collaborating to integrate cellulose nanocrystals (CNC) into side panels, overhead compartments and seat components.

The advantage is not only weight, but also safety: Stora Enso has developed thermal insulation materials based on nanocellulose, which are inherently flame retardant or require fewer toxic flame retardant additives than current synthetic foams. While carbon fiber remains the king of absolute strength, nanocellulose composites offer a lower-cost, lower carbon footprint alternative for medium and secondary load applications, enabling a "hybridization" of materials in the modern aircraft.

ACS Nano has published research that documents piezoelectric properties in nanocellulose that make it possible to imagine a future of "green electronics," where biomedical sensors, cardiac monitoring patches and even transient implants are self-powered by the body's natural movements, eliminating the need for chemical batteries and replacement surgeries.

Nanocellulose is a critical component in "bioinks" for organ and tissue printing. According to the innovation site Scispot.com, companies like **CELLINK** are revolutionizing 3D printing by using these inks to bioprint liver and tumor models for drug testing, reducing reliance on animal experimentation and bringing us closer to the dream of printing replacement organs.

In a more frivolous but environmentally vital twist, cellulose is eliminating microplastics from cosmetics. Conventional glitter is simply metallized PET plastic that ends up in the oceans. Brands such as **Bioglitter** have developed glitters based on regenerated eucalyptus cellulose, which are certified as biodegradable in fresh water. This demonstrates how cellulose technology can solve environmental problems in mass markets and often overlooked niche markets.

Packaging is undoubtedly an area where cellulose offers extraordinary value and is developing rapidly. Israeli company Melodea has succeeded in industrializing nanocellulose coatings that give paper "super barrier" properties to replace plastic in demanding applications such as meat, cheese and snacks where it needs to stop behaving like paper (porous and absorbent).

Construction and Energy: from Reinforced Concrete to the Wooden City

The construction sector accounts for about 40% of global CO_2 emissions related to energy and industrial processes, according to estimates by the International Energy Agency. Cement and steel concentrate a large part of that footprint: producing one metric ton of cement can emit between 0.6 and 0.9 tons of CO_2, while structural steel in many cases exceeds 1.8 metric tons of CO_2 per metric ton produced.

Cellulose operates on two fronts here. International research shows that incorporating small fractions of nanocellulose in concrete can increase the flexural strength of concrete by up to 20-30%, reducing the cement content per structural unit. Less cement means lower embodied emissions.

The most visible impact is in the high-rise wood construction business. The Mjøstårnet building in Norway reached 85.4 meters, proving that cross-laminated timber (CLT) can compete with traditional high-rise systems. In the United States, Ascent Tower raised the standard to 86.6 meters in a hybrid wood-concrete system. In Vienna, HoHo Wien incorporated a 75% wood structure, significantly reducing its carbon footprint compared to a conventional building. And in Canada, Brock Commons Tallwood House demonstrated that modular wood construction can shorten construction times by several weeks and reduce embodied emissions by 25-30% compared to equivalent reinforced concrete solutions.

The climatic benefit is twofold. First, substitution: replacing concrete and steel with structural timber can reduce the building's embodied emissions by 20% to 60%, depending on the design. Second, storage: each cubic meter of structural timber stores approximately one metric ton of CO_2 equivalent captured during tree growth. Instead of emitting carbon, the building is sequestering it. Cellulose is climate infrastructure.

In parallel, research published in *Advanced Functional Materials* has documented developments in transparent wood through selective lignin extraction and polymeric infiltration. These panels can offer up to five times better thermal insulation than conventional glass, and they disperse natural light better, opening up possibilities for high-energy performance facades.

This sector, which has historically been one of the largest emitters, could be transformed into an urban carbon sink. Not because of architectural romanticism, but because of materials engineering. If we can scale this trend, the impact will be structural. This is why Dr. Volker Thole of Fraunhofer WKI (Institute for Wood Research) emphasizes that "the potential for substitution of wood-based materials in construction is enormous, but building regulations and codes must evolve."

Finnish company Stora Enso is moving in a complementary direction. It developed Lignode, a technology that converts lignin into hard carbon for battery anodes, integrating forest waste into energy storage and redefining the logic of biorefining.

The use of cellulose fiber in the development of sustainable packaging.

From Science to Industry

The developments are extraordinary. However, translating science into the marketplace is another story.

Bibiana Rubini, scientist and R&D leader at CMPC, describes it with pragmatic clarity. Enthusiastic about the potential of fiber, but aware of the numbers, she insists on the need to "bring it to an industrial scale." In her words: "The technology works. The challenge is to build business models that allow us to compete in scale and cost." Rubini moves between papers and industrial plants. She knows that a lignin plant producing 2,000 metric tons per year can cost about USD 16 million, while a modern cellulose plant produces that volume in a day. The gap is not technical; it is economic.

Shoseyov is just as clear: "There is a huge gap between intellectual property developed in universities and its industrial implementation." This is why he believes that the company should not wait for startups to succeed, but participate as "design partners" from the beginning. Science can be disruptive. Industrialization requires cooperation.

As Bernardita Araya, Manager of CMPC Ventures, explains, "the market is rewarding implementation, cost and competitiveness much more. Therefore, the challenge is to engage in active collaboration, building on our industrial capacity to accelerate these development processes and to quickly identify scaling risks."

Science is advancing exponentially. The industry, linearly. Rubini insists that competitiveness will require bringing costs into comparable ranges with conventional plastics. Viesi reminds us that scaling is the true frontier. Shoseyov adds that the innovation is ready. The question that remains is who will invest to close the gap.

02

Profile

2.1 Our Natural Fiber

Dating back 106 years, CMPC offers solutions based on natural fibers from certified plantations and recycled materials. Its portfolio caters to industries such as wood, packaging, construction, writing, printing and personal care.

Fundamental Principles*

NCG 461 (2.1)

Mission

Produce and market – from man-made plantations – wood, cellulose, paper and tissue products in a sustainable way over time, with superior and competitive quality, innovating and adding value for shareholders and customers, and creating development opportunities for employees and local communities. We aim for sustainability in order to achieve excellent economic performance while respecting stakeholders and protecting the environment.

Purpose

We make natural fibers for a better future.

* You can find more details about CMPC's mission, purpose and values on its website: https://www.cmpc.com/en/this-is-cmpc/mission-values-and-corporate-purpose/

Values

- Respect
- Integrity
- Courage
- Collaboration

2030 Strategy

NCG 461 (4.2)

Growth and Innovation: Grow closer to our international customers and explore new businesses through innovation.

Competitiveness: Achieve P10 in competitiveness, leveraged by innovation and technology.

Sustainability: Be an industry leader for sustainability and a change agent for social development.

Customer: Focus on customer needs, innovating and developing solutions alongside them.

Talent: Develop talent to transform and grow, always putting people at the center.

Marcela Hermosilla Valenzuela, Wood Laboratory Supervisor, CMPC Los Ángeles Corporate Building.

2.2 Creating Value for Over a Century

NCG 461 (2.2)

1920
The Company began to produce paper, cardboard and pulp at its Puente Alto plant using wheat straw as raw material.

1951
Newsprint and kraft paper production began at the Valdivia plant in southern Chile.

1959
The first pulp mill began operations in Laja, in southern Chile.

1960
The Company made its first export of Chilean pulp to the South American market.

1978
The Company built a tissue paper manufacturing plant in Puente Alto, Santiago, Chile.

1991
The Company began its international expansion in Argentina, acquiring Química Estrella San Luis S.A., a diaper manufacturer.

1994
The Company strengthened its investments and acquired IPUSA in Uruguay and FABI in Argentina.

1995
The Company adopted a holding model with five business areas.

1996
The Company acquired Papelera del Plata in Argentina, and CMPC Tissue began operations in Peru.

2000
The Company created the CMPC Foundation to strengthen educational and cultural development in areas where it operates.

2006
The Company acquired ABSORMEX, entering the Mexican market.

2007
The Company acquired Drypers Andina, entering the Colombian market.

2009
The Company consolidated its growth in Brazil with the acquisition of the Guaíba Plant and Melhoramentos Papéis.

2012
The Company obtained FSC® certification, which guarantees traceability from sustainable forestry sources.

2013
The Company reorganized its subsidiaries into four business units: Forestry, Pulp, Paper and Tissue.

2015
The new Guaíba Pulp line began operations in Brazil and began operations at its cogeneration plant in Altamira, Mexico.

2018
CMPC Tissue began to expand under its investment plan to strengthen its presence in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

2019
Softys unified the branding of the Tissue operations across different countries, and CMPC Papeles became CMPC Biopackaging.

2020
The Company produced 19 million masks per month in five countries and distributed these free of charge.

2021
BioCMPC invested USD 530 million to modernize and expand the Guaíba plant.

2022
After acquiring Iguaçu, CMPC became the world's second largest sack producer, and CMPC Ventures established a base in Finland to engage with Nordic innovation ecosystems.

2023
CMPC entered the US market through the acquisition of Powell Valley, a company with two plants in Kentucky.

2024
The Company announced the development of the Natureza project in Brazil, with a USD 4.6 billion investment to produce 2.5 million metric tons of pulp.

2025
New organizational structure based on the value chain links of the main export products, from the forestry resource to the end customer.

Softys Brazil acquired control of Falcon Distribuição, adding a plant in Goiás with 16 diaper manufacturing lines and the Cremer, PomPom, and Bigfral brands.

Progress on the Natureza Project across its various areas of action: permitting, engineering, financing plan, and commercial strategy.

2025 Milestones

NCG 461 (2.2)

January

Bosque Vivo Park Network: The Company consolidated the open park network, reaching 89,570 visits per year.
"Maintenance of the Future" drives operational efficiency: In 2025, the Company integrated sensors into critical equipment for real-time monitoring, enabling predictive maintenance and increased operational asset availability.

February

S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook: World leader in the Paper and Forest Products category and the only Chilean company ranked in the "Top 1%" in global sustainability.

March

MP5 Commissioning at Softys: Operations began at the new MP5 paper machine in Altamira, Mexico, with an estimated capacity of 30,000 metric tons per year.

April

Board of Directors Renewal: Bernardo Larraín Matte became the new Chairman of CMPC, and Jussi Pesonen, Hernán Rodríguez, and Patricio de Solminihac joined the Board. In addition, David Kahn and Hernán Rodríguez joined the Board of Directors of the Softys subsidiary.

May

US Commercial Expansion: CMPC opened the CMPC Forest Products subsidiary in Atlanta. This joint venture with IFP optimizes direct customer service and logistics for clients in the U.S.

June

Strengthening Traceability for EUDR Compliance: CMPC has three technological initiatives (APIs) associated with compliance with the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), representing a cumulative investment of USD 1.027 billion. These developments strengthen traceability, due diligence, and origin control systems.

July

Certifications and International Markets: The Company obtained FSC certification at *Powell Valley Millwork* and registered Selex brand *Plywood* products into the environmental database in the Netherlands.

August

Operational Model by Value Chain: The Company implemented a new operational model based on value chain management.
First Hybrid Bond in the Chilean Market: CMPC placed a hybrid bond for 10 million UF (approximately USD 400 million), marking the first issuance of its kind in the local financial market.
Innovation in Packaging for Chilean Salmon: CMPC, together with MIT, CIC, and Multi X, led a global competition featuring over 80 participants. The winning project optimizes logistics, reduces waste, and enables composting using sustainable cardboard.

September

Inauguration of Claro Arena: Opening of the most modern mass timber stadium in Latin America, built with more than 1,500 m³ of low-carbon footprint Niuform solutions.

Issuance of the Second Hybrid Bond of the Year: The Company issued a USD 600 million hybrid bond. Both bonds have the unique feature that credit rating agencies consider 50% of their value as equity, thereby strengthening the Company's financial structure.

October

Progress on the Natureza Project: During the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company made significant progress with main equipment suppliers, defining contract terms and moving forward with the investment optimization process.

November

Presence at Climate Summits: The CEO and executive committee participated in the UN Climate Change Conference (COP) in Brazil.
Leading in the Area of Sustainability: The Company was ranked first globally in the Paper & Forest Products category of the Dow Jones Sustainability Index for the third year in a row.

December

Nacimiento Campus Graduation: The first generation of the CMPC DUOC UC Nacimiento Campus graduated, resulting in the immediate hiring of 20 graduates.
CDP Recognition: CMPC obtained a "Triple A" score in climate change, water security and forests, positioning it among the 23 leading companies worldwide.

2.3 Ownership Structure

NCG 461 (2.3.1; 2.3.4.iii.c)

Incorporated as a publicly traded company with private capital, CMPC reported 18,122 shareholders as of December 31, 2025. Its share capital is divided into 2,500,000,000 single-series shares.

Controlling Shareholders

NCG 461 (2.3.1, 2.3.2)

Control of CMPC is exercised by the Matte Group through a joint shareholders' agreement, formalized under the requirements of Title XV of Chilean Law No. 18,045. This instrument, which binds Forestal O'Higgins S.A. to other corporate entities, establishes specific restrictions on the free transfer of shares.

Ultimate ownership of this structure lies with the Larraín Matte, Matte Capdevila, and Matte Izquierdo families, whose influence is distributed in the following proportions of direct and indirect participation:

Individual	Taxpayer ID	Ownership
Patricia Matte Larraín and family	4.333.299-6	6.49%
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	2.56%
Eliodoro Matte Larraín and family	4.436.502-2	7.22%
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	3.26%
Bernardo Matte Larraín and family	6.598.728-7	4.26%
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	4.61%

Note: The individuals identified belong to the same corporate group through kinship.

Majority Partners and Shareholders

NCG 461 (2.3.1, 2.3.3)

At the end of 2025, there were no individuals or legal entities, other than the controlling shareholders, that individually or through joint action agreements, owned 10% or more of the voting capital or had the power to appoint at least one member of the Board of Directors or Company management.

Shareholder Ownership Percentage

Shareholders	percentage
Controlling shareholder	55.85%
Other shareholders	33.80%
Pension funds	8.49%
Other funds	1.86%

Note: There are no majority shares, ADRs, or other foreign-issued certificates.

Main Controlling Shareholders and Percentage of Control

Name	Taxpayer ID	2024	2025	% of control
Forestal Cominco S.A.	79.621.850-9	487,492,057	487,492,057	19.50%
Forestal, Constructora y Comercial del Pacífico Sur S.A.	91.553.000-1	478,715,048	478,715,048	19.15%
Forestal O'Higgins S.A.	95.980.000-6	229,954,793	229,954,793	9.20%
Forestal Bureo S.A.	87.014.900-K	106,457,955	106,457,955	4.26%
Coindustria LTDA.	80.231.700-K	46,575,370	46,575,370	1.86%
Forestal y Minera Ebro LTDA.	77.868.100-5	14,408,280	14,408,280	0.58%
Forestal y Minera Volga LTDA.	77.868.050-5	8,823,060	8,823,060	0.35%
Viecal S.A.	81.280.300-K	6,501,641	6,501,641	0.26%
Forestal Peumo S.A.	87.014.500-4	5,141,294	5,141,294	0.21%
Forestal Calle Las Agustinas S.A	87.014.600-0	3,863,334	3,863,334	0.15%
Inmobiliaria Nague S.A.	94.645.000-6	2,504,340	2,504,340	0.10%
Forestal Choapa S.A.	87.014.700-7	2,332,209	2,332,209	0.09%
Agrícola e Inmobiliaria Rapel LTDA	87.014.800-3	617,993	617,993	0.02%
Natural persons belonging to the controlling group*				
María Patricia Matte Larraín	4.333.299-6	961,342	961,342	0.04%
María Magdalena Larraín Matte	6.376.977-0	148,688	148,688	0.01%
Jorge Bernardo Larraín Matte	7.025.583-9	148,688	148,688	0.01%
Jorge Gabriel Larraín Matte	10.031.620-K	148,688	148,688	0.01%
María Patricia Larraín Matte	9.000.338-0	132,000	132,000	0.01%
Eliodoro Matte Larraín	4.436.502-2	1,187,078	1,187,078	0.05%
María del Pilar Matte Capdevila	15.959.356-8	11,940	11,940	0.00%
Eliodoro Matte Capdevila	13.921.597-4	-	-	-
Jorge Matte Capdevila	14.169.037-K	-	-	-
Bernardo Matte Larraín	6.598.728-7	-	-	-
Bernardo Matte Izquierdo	15.637.711-2	-	-	-
Sofía Matte Izquierdo	16.095.796-4	-	-	-
Francisco Matte Izquierdo	16.612.252-K	-	-	-
Total shares				
Shares held by the controlling group		**1,396,127,821**	**1,396,127,822**	**55.85%**
Total percentage		**55.85%**	**55.85%**	**100%**

*Note: Individuals belonging to the controlling group who hold shares in their own name in the CMPC Shareholder Registry.

Laja Plant, Chile.

Number of Shares Owned by Entities or Companies owned by the State of Chile

Shareholders	2024	2025
Facultad de Cs. Jurídicas de la Universidad de Chile (Faculty of Legal Sciences, Universidad de Chile)	713,940	713,940
Fisco de Chile (Chilean Treasury)	58	58

Note: Shares acquired in 1942. The shares correspond to vacant succession and transitory balances.

Number of Shares Held by the 12 Largest Shareholders

NCG 461 (2.3.4.iii.c)

Shareholders	Taxpayer ID	2025
Forestal Cominco S.A.	79.621.850-9	487,492,057
Forestal, Constructora y Comercial del Pacífico Sur S.A.	91.553.000-1	478,715,048
Forestal O'Higgins S.A.	95.980.000-6	229,954,793
Banco de Chile por cuentas de terceros	97.004.000-5	228,820,389
Banco Santander por cuentas de terceros	97.036.000-K	108,440,738
Forestal Bureo S.A.	87.014.900-K	106,457,955
A.F.P. Habitat S.A	98.000.100-8	75,157,713
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	96.571.220-8	73,876,415
Coindustria LTDA.	80.231.700-K	46,575,370
Rentas Santa Marta LTDA.	86.911.800-1	41,531,124
A.F.P. Capital S.A.	98.000.000-1	37,835,994
A.F.P. ProvidaS.A.	98.000.400-7	35,586,851
Total shares		**1,950,444,447**
Total percentage		**78.02%**

Dividend Policy

NCG 461 (2.3.4.ii)

The Board of Directors communicates the annual definition of the Dividend Policy at the Annual Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Board of Directors established the distribution of 30% of the Distributable Net Income. This distribution will be structured as two interim dividends to be determined by the Board of Directors between September and January 2026, supplemented by a final dividend subject to ratification at the Annual Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting after a review of the financial statements, which will also establish the payment date.

Payment Method

In 2025, an official communication notified investors of the suspension of in-person payments at corporate offices.

In this operating context, dividend payments were processed in Chilean pesos or US dollars, depending on the currency requested by each shareholder.

Statistical information

a) Company Dividends Per Share

NCG 461 (2.3.4.iii.a)

Type	Dividend No	Payment date	Amount per share	Dividend charged to the following income
Interim	273	5/12/2021	$3.00	Distributable net income for the year 2020
Final	274	5/12/2021	$9.00	Retained earnings from prior years
Final	275	7/30/2021	USD 0.03200000	Distributable net income for the year 2021
Special	276	9/30/2021	USD 0.10000000	Distributable net income for the year 2021
Interim	277	12/29/2021	USD 0.05300000	Distributable net income for the year 2021
Interim	278	5/11/2022	USD 0.04269800	Distributable net income for the year 2021
Interim	279	9/1/2022	USD 0.07610000	Distributable net income for the year 2022
Interim	280	12/12/2022	USD 0.08000000	Distributable net income for the year 2022
Final	281	4/27/2023	USD 0.08420000	Distributable net income for the year 2023
Interim	282	1/10/2024	USD 0.04883721	Distributable net income for the year 2023
Final	283	5/7/2024	USD 0.02371130	Distributable net income for the year 2023
Interim	284	9/26/2024	USD 0.01680000	Distributable net income for the year 2024
Interim	285	12/30/2024	USD 0.01680000	Distributable net income for the year 2024
Final	286	5/8/2025	USD 0.01750000	Distributable net income for the year 2024

Note: During 2025, the Board of Directors agreed not to distribute interim dividends.

b) Stock Market Transactions

NCG 461 (2.3.4.iii.b)

Quarter	Year	Number of shares	Traded amount (CLP)	Average price (CLP/share)	Stock market presence (%)	Stock market transaction
1°	Quarter 2020	168,866,226	290,691,543,100	1,721.43	100	BCS; BECH
2°	Quarter 2020	176,200,353	302,880,343,809	1,718.95	100	BCS; BECH
3°	Quarter 2020	121,035,725	200,569,199,518	1,657.11	100	BCS; BECH
4°	Quarter 2020	136,614,732	234,573,151,038	1,717.04	100	BCS; BECH
1°	Quarter 2021	153,398,479	332,082,634,236	2,164.84	100	BCS; BECH
2°	Quarter 2021	171,934,081	336,669,657,480	1,958.13	100	BCS; BECH
3°	Quarter 2021	131,003,780	215,016,747,689	1,641.30	100	BCS; BECH
4°	Quarter 2021	192,526,006	274,485,703,696	1,425.71	100	BCS; BECH
1°	Quarter 2022	158,581,043	229,083,429,158	1,444.58	100	BCS; BECH
2°	Quarter 2022	146,243,907	200,125,092,195	1,368.43	100	BCS; BECH
3°	Quarter 2022	189,543,288	313,098,789,100	1,651.86	100	BCS; BECH
4°	Quarter 2022	153,479,374	223,571,224,506	1,456.69	100	BCS; BECH
1°	Quarter 2023	135,245,085	184,999,399,998	1,367.88	100	BCS; BECH
2°	Quarter 2023	129,846,130	180,833,349,811	1,392.67	100	BCS; BECH
3°	Quarter 2023	133,488,033	213,590,588,376	1,600.07	100	BCS; BECH
4°	Quarter 2023	131,734,262	223,437,929,465	1,696.13	100	BCS; BECH
1°	Quarter 2024	129,357,858	220,115,889,422	1,701.60	100	BCS; BECH
2°	Quarter 2024	175,853,212	333,804,704,404	1,898.20	100	BCS; BECH
3°	Quarter 2024	195,009,186	313,107,028,535	1,605.60	100	BCS; BECH
4°	Quarter 2024	156,518,606	243,249,632,975	1,554.13	100	BCS; BECH
1°	Quarter 2025	185,555,300	302,480,235,007	1,630.14	100	BCS; BECH
2°	Quarter 2025	177,102,843	261,367,890,720	1,475.80	100	BCS; BECH
3°	Quarter 2025	176,692,120	254,716,224,132	1,441.58	100	BCS; BECH
4°	Quarter 2025	270,236,279	363,021,620,176	1,343.35	100	BCS; BECH

Note 1: BCS: Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago (Santiago Stock Exchange).
Note 2: BECH: Bolsa Electrónica de Chile (Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange).

Marco Quijada, End-of-line Production Operator, Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

03

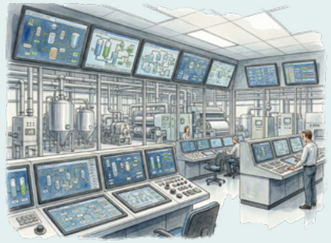
From Fiber to Creation

3.1 New Organizational Structure

In 2025, CMPC redesigned its organizational structure to better respond to an increasingly demanding, dynamic, and competitive market. This strategic reorganization aligns with the strategic stages of its value chain, from forestry operations to the commercialization of pulp and paperboard, the company's primary export products.

Under this new organizational model, the company established three vice-presidencies reporting directly to the CEO: Forestry Operations, Industrial Operations, and Commercial Operations (with the latter two focusing on pulp and paperboard). This shift aims to strengthen operational focus, efficiency, and coherence across the entire value chain. Meanwhile, wood-derived products and packaging have been grouped into a dedicated vice-presidency tasked with addressing profitability and scale challenges. Lastly, the consumer goods segment (hygiene, cleaning, and personal care) will continue to be managed independently through its subsidiary, Softys.

This evolution provides the company with more robust governance, facilitating the capture of synergies and agile decision-making amidst global market volatility. By consolidating this proactive structure, CMPC enhances its responsiveness and ensures a consistent value proposition aligned with the expectations of its customers and the industry. Along these lines, Company leaders note:



"Organizational change is a profound transformation in our mindset and in the way we operate the forestry business, with the goal of creating shared value."

Fernando Hasenberg
Vice President of Forestry Operations

"The new structure allows us to focus on efficiency, viewing the entire chain as a whole and prioritizing overall optimization over local considerations."

Felipe Alcalde
Vice President of
Industrial Pulp and Boxboard

"The goal is to prepare the Company in terms of finance, forestry and industry to strengthen its global market positioning."

Raimundo Varela
Vice President of
Commercial Pulp and Boxboard

"This restructuring has fostered a culture of collaboration, encouraging a systemic approach that aims to optimize the entire chain."

Matias Lagos
Vice President of Wood and Packaging

Business

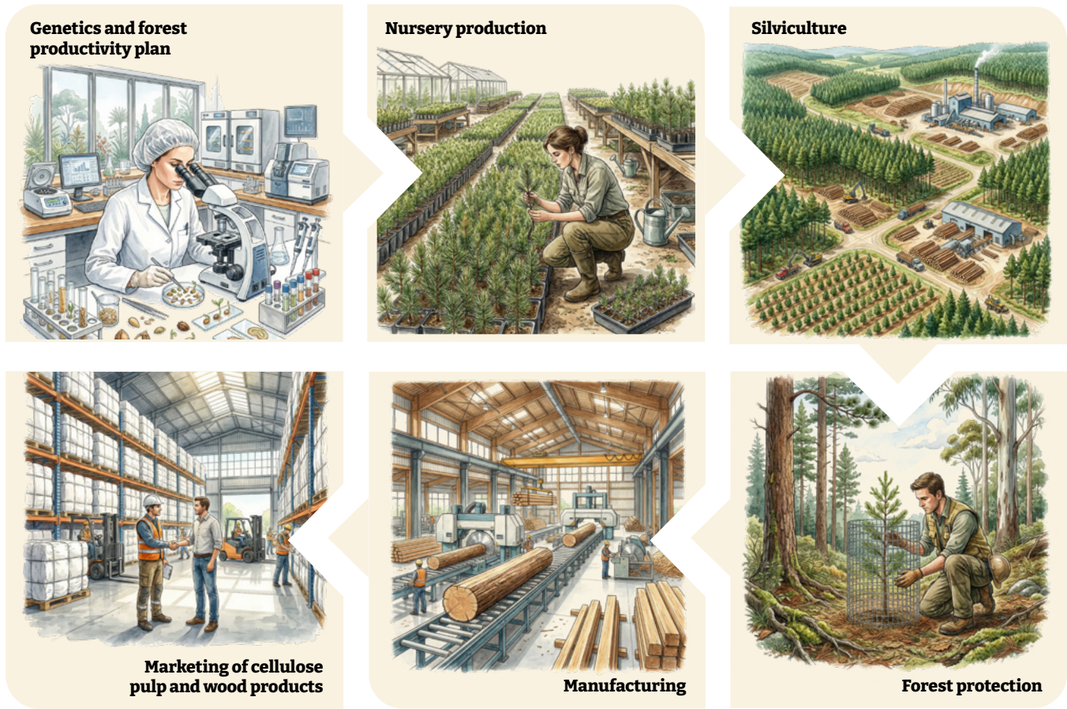
Given that the transition to the new organizational structure was still underway as of December 2025, and that financial and technical reporting for the period was developed under the previous model, the information presented in this Sustainability Report remains organized according to the former structure of three business units: Pulp, Biopackaging, and Softys. This decision aims to ensure the consistency, traceability, and comparability of the reported information.

Celulosa

NCG 461 (6.1.i, 6.2.i, 6.2.ii, 6.2.iii, 6.2.iv, 6.2.v, 6.2.viii)
SASB (RT-CP-250a.2a)
GRI (2-6)

The cellulose industry is built upon an integrated value chain that begins in the forests, moves through the manufacturing of pulp and wood products, and culminates with their commercialization in global markets. Sustainable plantation management ensures a steady fiber supply, while timber is allocated to both industrial processes and derived wood products. From this foundation, the industry produces various grades, such as softwood (pine) and hardwood (eucalyptus) pulp, which supply the tissue, packaging, textile, and specialty paper sectors, amidst growing demand for renewable materials.

Under the operating model in place prior to the organizational shift described above, the Pulp business unit integrated Forestry, Wood, and Pulp operations. This model articulated a value chain based on fiber sourced from sustainably managed plantations in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The business maintains a reach across markets in Asia, Europe, and the Americas, supported by a logistical network that ensures supply chain continuity and international market access. This unit reports on forestry assets, as well as industrial facilities for pulp and wood product manufacturing.



Industrial lines:

I. Forestry:
Productive Base and Origin of the Value Chain

The origin of the value chain

Main KPI: **1,363,719 Hectares**
total in landholdings, of which 282,596 are leased.

Purpose: Forest asset management and securing raw material supply.

Comprehensive production cycle

1. R&D and genetic improvement
2. Nurseries (seedling production)
3. Forest development
4. Silviculture (pruning and thinning)
5. Harvesting

Cross-functional base: Sustainable forest management + Rural fire protection and firefighting system

Regional presence and species

Chile (Central-Southern Chile)
- **739,779** hectares.
- Species: Eucalyptus globulus, E. nitens, Pinus radiata.

Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul)
- **529,643** hectares.
- Species: Eucalyptus saligna and others.

Argentina (Corrientes and Misiones)
- **94,297** hectares.
- Species: Pinus taeda, Pinus elliottii.

Products and industry

Products:

- **Logs:** Pulpwood, Sawlogs, Veneer logs
- **Wood chips**
- **Biomass**

Target industries:
- The Company participates in the forestry sector and markets its products in the construction, energy, pulp and paper industries.

Marca: **CMPC**

Customers and sales channels

196 customers in total. **113** customers in Chile. **83** international customers.

- Sales channels are primarily focused on supplying CMPC's internal Pulp, Plywood, and sawmill operations.
- **CMPC Pulp and CMPC Maderas** are the two customers that account for more than 10% of sales.

Note: Bosques has no suppliers that account for more than 10% of individual purchases.

II. Wood:
Redefining the Future of Construction

Redefining the future of construction

Value proposition:
High-performance, industrial-scale construction solutions, leader in global markets due to its structural efficiency. Its renewable nature also enables active carbon capture, positioning it as a more sustainable option for modern construction.

Applications:
Construction · Furniture · Packaging

Cross-functional pillar: **Technical adaptability and innovation for integrated engineering and design solutions.**

Presence

Industry:

Chile (7 plants):
- **Sawmills:** Bucalemu, Mulchén, Nacimiento.
- **Value-added plants:** Coronel, Los Angeles.
- **Plywood:** Collipulli.
- **Laminated timber/CLT:** Los Ángeles.

United States (2 plants):
- **Remanufacturing:** Clay City, Jeffersonville.

Markets:
Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, United States, Germany, France, Spain, Denmark, England, United Arab Emirates, Japan, China, Vietnam and Australia, among others.

Products

- **Green and dried sawn lumber.**
- **Plywood boards.**
- **Glued moldings and panels.**
- **Glued laminated timber (GLT) and cross laminated timber (CLT).**

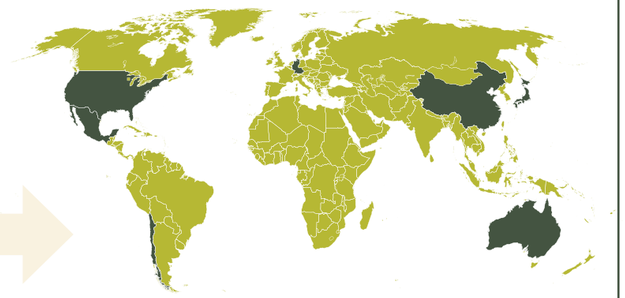
Brands

CMPC: Sawn lumber and moldings.
Selex: Plywood and panels.
Milex: Added value (TMT).
Niuform: GLT and CLT construction solutions.
Powell Valley Millwork: Poplar products (USA).

Scope and customers

Channels: Retail, wholesale and industrial customers.
Industries: Construction, furniture, packaging.
Global Network: 883 total customers, 464 customers in Chile and 419 international customers.
- The Home Depot accounts for more than 10% of sales.

Markets: Australia, Chile, China, Germany, Japan, Mexico, USA.



Note: Maderas has no suppliers that account for more than 10% of individual purchases.

III. Pulp:
Transformation and Global Markets

Transformation and global markets

Mission:
Production of cellulose from eucalyptus and pine fiber to supply global demand.

Base:
Softwood (pine) + hardwood (eucalyptus).

Productive deployment: Chile and Brazil

Chile (3 plants):
- **Laja.**
- **Pacífico.**
- **Santa Fe:** Production capacity is organized into two operating lines.

Brazil (1 plant):
Guaíba Plant: Production capacity is organized into two operating lines.

Products

Essential supplies for everyday products (paper, tissue, packaging).

Pulp:
- **BSKP:** Bleached softwood kraft pulp from radiata pine.
- **BHKP:** Bleached hardwood kraft pulp from eucalyptus.
- **UKP:** Unbleached kraft pulp.

Paper:
- Sack Kraft (industrial sacks).
- P&W (printing and writing).

Suppliers and distribution

Logistics model:
- Preferential agreements with ports.
- Long-term contracts with shipping companies.
- Use of Break Bulk and containers.

Purpose:
Ensure regular shipments and a secure supply.

There are no external suppliers that individually represent 10% of total purchases. Supplies are mainly purchased through subsidiaries such as CMPC Celulose Riograndense and Forestal Mininco.

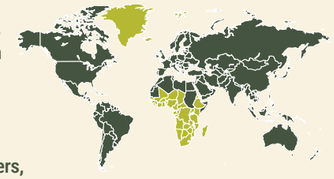
Industries and markets

Industries:
Cardboard and paperboard, tissue, printing and writing papers, and specialty papers, including the production of tickets and receipts, self-adhesive labels for bottles, electric condenser paper, among others; and textiles.

Markets:
Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, the Middle East and Oceania.

Global presence

Scope: Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, Oceania.



384 customers,
11 based in Chile and 373 located abroad.

Industries: Containers, packaging, hygiene and personal care, printing, and textiles.

Note: No customer individually exceeds 10% of sales.

Celulosa Production Capacity

Country	Maderas (Mm³)			Pulp (ADt)		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	2,010	2,357	2,357
Chile	1,520	1,508	1,470	2,381	2,384	2,384
United States	-	25	30	-	-	-
Total	**1,520**	**1,533**	**1,500**	**4,391**	**4,741**	**4,741**

Note: Excludes forestry data; figures based on industrial design capacity.

Biopackaging

NCG 461 (6.1.i, 6.2.i, 6.2.ii, 6.2.iii, 6.2.iv, 6.2.v, 6.2.viii)
GRI (2-6)

The packaging industry plays a key role in product protection and distribution, with a sustained growth driven by demand in sectors such as food and beverages, pharmaceutical and cosmetics, as well as e-commerce. In this scenario, cardboard is the preferred material due to its recyclability and smaller environmental footprint.

Biopackaging specializes in packaging solutions made from primary and recycled fibers, and it has a presence in 71 countries on five continents. Its operation is structured around **four business areas: Corrugados, Boxboard (cardboard), Sack Kraft (sacks and papers) and Edipac (distributor of sacks and papers).**

Its geographical location in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru promotes trade with markets such as Asia, the United States and Europe. In addition, the sector innovates through the adoption of technologies such as biodegradable materials, smart packaging with traceability (QR codes) and packaging systems that optimize logistical efficiency.

Printing operator, Sebastian Villanueva, Buin plant, Chile.

Industrial lines:

I. Corrugados:
Circular Economy in Action

Circular economy in action

Raw material:
Collected, recovered and recycled paper and cardboard.

Mission:
Transform sustainable raw materials into new packaging solutions.

Collection coverage

It operates in an active recovery network that covers a large part of the national territory, from Antofagasta to Puerto Montt.

Productive infrastructure (Chile):
- Packaging: Buin, Til Til, Osorno.
- Molded pulp: Santiago.
- Paper: Fiber collection plants from Antofagasta to Puerto Montt, and paper plant in Puente Alto.

Solutions

Products:
- Corrugated cardboard boxes.
- Edge protectors and cases.
- Corrugated paper and construction paper.
- Molded pulp: Trays (eggs, fruit and disposable medical pulp products).

Industries

Supply to strategic industries:
- Fruit horticulture and food.
- Winemaking.
- Aquaculture (salmon and marine bivalves).
- Pharmaceutical.
- Construction.

Presence

Brand:
- CMPC
- SOREPA

Markets:
Chile, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, Central America and Mexico.

648 **total customers, 594 in Chile and 54 abroad.**

Note: Corrugados has no suppliers that account for 10% of its individual purchases. No single customer accounts for 10% or more of sales.

SPOTLIGHT

Global innovation in packaging: Redesigning the Chilean Salmon Experience

Winning project, "Longitude 9°"

CMPC, in partnership with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the Cambridge Innovation Center (CIC) and the Multi X salmon farm, led the second edition of its Packaging Innovation Competition. The competition brought together more than 80 designers and entrepreneurs from around the world for the challenge of rethinking how to reach highly competitive markets such as the United States with Chilean salmon, using CMPC Biopackaging's sustainable cardboard as a base.

The competition looked for solutions that integrated sustainability, logistics efficiency and a premium consumer experience. The winning project, "Longitude 9°", stood out for its three-compartment vertical system that optimizes transportation, reduces waste and uses compostable packaging, transforming packaging into an environmental and cultural statement. The proposal from India, "Fjord" (third place), stood out for its design inspired by the Patagonian fjords, prioritizing the authenticity of the origin and productive efficiency.

This initiative reinforces CMPC's commitment to the search for cutting-edge biopackaging solutions, connecting global talent with the needs of the local industry to increase the competitiveness of Chilean products abroad under circular economy criteria.

II. Boxboard:
Innovation and Quality

Innovation and quality

Raw material:
Virgin fiber.

Strategic focus:
- Design for the graphic and packaging industry.
- Development of cases with functional barriers focused on plastic substitution solutions.

Manufacturing in Chile

Plant location:
- Maule Region.
- Valdivia.

Barrier technology

Products:
- Cardboard of various weights.
- Cardboard and cases with a higher percentage of recycled material.
- Special grease-protective coatings.

Industries

- Mass consumption.
- Frozen and refrigerated foods.
- Pharmaceutical.

Presence on five continents

Global brand: CMPC.

Markets:
Chile, United States, Mexico, United Kingdom, Colombia, Brazil, Australia.

Distributors and suppliers:
40 outside Chile. Edipac is its distributor in Chile. CMPC Pulp accumulates more than 10% of individual purchases.

458 customers in total.

21 customers in Chile.

437 customers Internationally.

Coverage: Sales in **+65** countries.

Note: No customer concentrates more than 10% of sales.

SPOTLIGHT

Natural Kraft: Circular Innovation for Global Packaging

CMPC has consolidated its leadership in the development of sustainable products with its Natural Kraft paperboard, an award-winning innovation that replaces single-use plastics in the food industry. This noteworthy product integrates a natural grease barrier developed from algae, which can come into direct contact with hot or refrigerated food without the need for plastic sheets or other contaminating elements.

Recognized as the most innovative product at the PwC Chile awards in 2021, Natural Kraft has successfully scaled up thanks to its U.S. FDA certification. With this high-quality standard, it is able to compete in the world's most demanding packaging markets. An emblematic highlight of its global reach was featured in the 2023 Champions League final in Istanbul. The event used the product to offer biodegradable and compostable packaging to more than 76,000 attendees, demonstrating its efficiency at mass-scale events.

In addition to being 100% recyclable, biodegradable and compostable, Natural Kraft is versatile in its response to delivery and mass-consumption trends. It is currently used by large global chains, reaffirming CMPC's commitment to the circular economy and the creation of high-performance biopackaging that protects both the product and the environment, with verified material durability.

III. Sack Kraft: Industrial Packaging Solutions

Industrial packaging solutions

Global producer of industrial packaging for the protection of critical supply chains.

Strategic deployment

Production plants (4 countries): Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru.

Target markets:
- America (USA + Latin America).
- Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

Supplying critical sectors

Key industries:
- Construction materials.
- Chemicals and minerals.
- Food and agriculture.

Suppliers: CMPC Pulp accumulates more than 10% of individual purchases.

Paper engineering

Sacks:
- Large multi-ply industrial sacks.
- Smaller format for mass consumption and retail.

Papers and supplies:
- High-resistance, extensible kraft paper.
- MG Paper and cardboard tubes.

New products:
- **Zero Waste Sack:** a sack that disintegrates and is incorporated into the concrete mix.
- **HES sack:** this sack optimizes industrial productivity through high-speed filling with air evacuation.
- **Moisture Protection Sack:** 100% paper-based solution, replacing plastics with a moisture barrier.
- **Safety Layer Sack:** this guarantees food safety through a layer system.
- **Hexapinch Sack:** this combines a hexagonal base with hermetic sealing to maximize packaging performance.
- **Pet Food Sack:** this protects against grease and eliminates non-renewable components.

International leadership

Global portfolio:

692 total customers.
1 customer represents more than **10%** of sales.

101 customers in Chile.

591 international customers.

Brand: CMPC.

Note: In April 2025, CMPC closed its sack production plant in Olavarría, Argentina.

IV. Edipac: Distribution and Graphic Solutions

Distribution and graphic solutions

Production of paper bags with handles, distribution of paper and paperboard, and marketing of products manufactured by CMPC businesses and imported from third parties.

Main brand: Equalit and Premier.

From Chile to the world

Presence:
- **Main office: Santiago.**
- **Branches: Concepción and Temuco.**

Products

- Bond paper, coated paper, carbonless copy paper and photocopy paper.
- Cases, sacks and specialized papers.
- Paper bags with handles.

Industries

Key segments:
- Print shops and notebook manufacturers.
- Retail and gastronomy.

Strategic partners

2,629 **total customers,** with one international customer. There is one Chilean customer that represents over 10% of sales.

Suppliers: two suppliers accumulate 10% of individual purchases.

Biopackaging Production Capacity (Mt)

Country	Corrugados			Boxboard			SackKraft			Edipac		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	0	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	65	-	-	-
Chile	600	545	545	500	500	500	21	21	21	102	102	102
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	52	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	47	-	-	-
Total	**600**	**545**	**545**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**192**	**192**	**185**	**102**	**102**	**102**

Softys

NCG 461 (6.1.i, 6.2.i, 6.2.ii, 6.2.iii, 6.2.iv, 6.2.v, 6.2.viii)
GRI (2-6)

Manufacture and sale of hygiene and personal care products, leveraging the biodegradable and absorbent properties of primary and recycled fibers. Its operation supports people throughout all stages of their lives through three segments: **Consumer Tissue, Personal Care and Softys Professional.**

Softys is the Latin American leader in the tissue products segment and ranks second in Latin America in the diapers category. With a presence in more than 20 markets, it serves close to 500 million consumers through a diversified portfolio that includes 13 regional brands and more than 20 brands in different countries.

Softys maintains business relationships with eight strategic suppliers that account for more than 10% of its purchases.

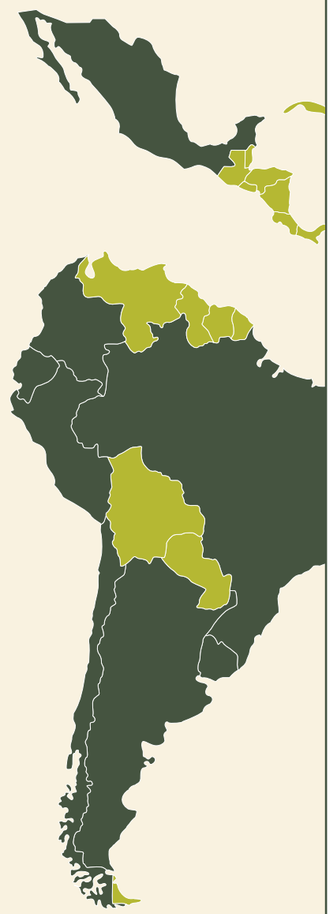
- CPMC Pulp, Suzano and El Dorado Brasil are the main suppliers in the Consumer Tissue and Softys Professional segments.
- FITEZA and BERRY are important suppliers in the Personal Care segment.

Softys Puente Alto, Chile.

Industrial lines:

Regional reach

Productive presence in eight countries:
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and



I. Consumer Tissue

Focus: Daily hygiene in the home.
Products: Toilet paper, napkins, paper towels, tissues and facial tissue.
Markets: It markets its products in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Central America and the Caribbean, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico and Uruguay in the mass consumer industry.
Main brands: The main brands are Elite, Nova, Noble, Higienol. Local brands: Cotton, Duetto, Stylus, Paloma and Kitchen in Brazil, Confort in Chile and Sussex in Argentina and Uruguay.
Customers: 13,268 in total, with 119 in Chile and 13,167 in other countries. One customer accounts for 10% of sales.
Distributors and suppliers: 16 distributors in Chile and 2,895 international distributors. Three suppliers account for more than 10% of individual purchases.

II. Personal Care

Focus: Personal care, protection and autonomy at all stages of life.
Products: Infant and adult diapers, wet wipes and feminine hygiene products.
Markets: Presence in Bolivia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic in the mass consumer market.
Main brands: Babysec, Cotidian, Ladysoft, Pom Pom, Cremer, Affective, BB Tip and Mia.
Customers: 11,728, with 274 in Chile and 11,454 in other countries.
Distributors and suppliers: 127 distributors in Chile and 3,029 international distributors. Two suppliers account for more than 10% of individual purchases.

III. Softys Professional

Focus: Hygiene and cleaning solutions for customers, companies and institutions.
Products: Industrial size formats of toilet paper, paper towels and napkins, dispensers, medical drawsheets, among others.
Markets: It markets its products in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Central America and the Caribbean, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico and Uruguay in the health, education and industrial sectors.
Main brands: Elite Professional, Maxwipe and Rendipel.
Customers: 3,928 in total, with 482 in Chile and 3,446 in other countries.
Distributors and suppliers: 200 distributors in Chile and 532 international distributors. Three suppliers account for more than 10% of purchases.

Note: Personal Care and Softys Professional do not have customers that accumulate 10% of individual sales.

Value Creation Model

GRI (2-8)

Inputs	Values	2030 Strategy	Businesses	Outputs	Outputs
Financial Capital MUSD 10,102 Equity MUSD 5,015 Net debt MUSD 4,382 Sustainability-linked financial instruments	**Respect**	**Customer**	**Pulp**	**Forestry:** • Pine • Eucalyptus • Pulpwood • Wood chips	**Financial Capital** MMUSD 7,475 Revenue from external customers MMUSD 1,132 EBITDA 72.3% of debt linked to green or sustainable loans and bonds
Manufactured Capital 1,364,412 ha Forest landholdings 53 production plants				**Wood:** • Sawn lumber, plywood panels • Moldings • LVL laminated beams • CLT (Cross Laminated Timber)	**Manufactured Capital** 4,349 metric tons of pulp produced 3,795 cubic meters of wood produced 846 metric tons of biopackaging produced 837 metric tons of tissue paper produced
Intellectual Capital MUSD 11.1 invested in innovation MUSD 26.64 invested in CMPC Ventures 55 R&D projects	**Integrity**	**Competitiveness**		**Pulp:** • Kraft pulp • Sack Kraft paper and P&W (printing and writing) papers	**Intellectual Capital** 462 patents +30 global and local brands
Human Capital 27,117 direct employees 6,798 female employees 4,832 contractors			**Biopackaging**	**Corrugated:** • Egg trays • Molded pulp cases • Containerboard and construction paper	**Human Capital** 15,732 employees trained 1,303 internal promotions
	Courage	**Sustainability**		**Sack Kraft:** • Multi-ply sacks • Small industrial bags • Fiber recovery	
Natural Capital 180,758,704 m³ total water withdrawal 139,334,164 GJ energy consumption 82.09% renewable energy consumed				**Boxboard:** • Paperboard with and without functional barriers for plastic substitution	**Natural Capital** 3,034,452 t non-hazardous waste recovered 153,217,740 m³ water discharged 1,456 ktCO_2e GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) 1.3 million tCO_2e sequestered in 2024 421,529 ha of conservation, protection, and restoration
		Growth and Innovation		**Edipac:** • Papers, packaging solutions • Distributor and exporter	
	Collaboration		**Softys**	**Consumer Tissue:** • Toilet paper • Paper towels • Napkins	
Social Capital 21,619 suppliers 5,556 local suppliers 150 Community Prevention Network committees		**Talent**		**Personal Care:** • Infant and adult diapers • Feminine hygiene • Pet care products	**Social Capital** 34,832 customers MUSD 17,278 invested in communities
				Softys Professional: • Drawsheets and face masks • Soaps and alcohol gel • Dispensers	

Carlos Douglas Plant Nursery, Chile.

3.2 2030 Strategy

NCG 461 (4.2)

The pillars and goals that guide CMPC'S 2030 Strategy are:

Sustainability
Be an industry leader in sustainability and a catalyst for change in community development.

Talent
Develop talent to transform and grow, always putting people at the center.

Growth and innovation
Grow closer to international customers and explore new businesses through innovation.

Competitiveness
Be in the top 10% of the most competitive companies in the industry (P10).

Customer
Focus on customer needs, innovating and developing solutions alongside them.

Governance

NCG 461 (3.1.ii, 4.2)

The Board of Directors is responsible for strategy oversight. It monitors its progress and implementation on a monthly basis through reports submitted by the VPs.

CMPC uses employee's annual performance objectives as one of the tools to ensure compliance with goals. These objectives are directly aligned with the strategy.

Associated commitments

Pillar	Commitments
Competitiveness	• Be in the 10th percentile in production, costs and expenses in Celulosa and Biopackaging, with operational excellence. • Achieve a world-class OEI.
Customer	• Increase close collaboration with the customer, strengthening direct sales and improving the level of service.
Growth and innovation	• Grow profitably in Biopackaging, Maderas and Pulp. • Create new business and products through innovation.
Talent	• Work towards an evolution of culture and leadership in compliance with the strategy. • Ensure the organizational capacities and talent necessary to grow.
Sustainability	• Be a global industry standard in sustainability, leading the main international sustainability indicators. • Be a catalyst for change in social development and build social capital. • Contribute to the Company's sustainability through challenging science-based environmental goals.

Breakdown of Measurable Commitments

Measurable Commitments - CMPC

Topic	Corporate Target	Baseline	Performance in 2025	% Compliance	Target	ODS	SDG Target
Health and safety	Zero fatalities in operations, both for direct employees and service company employees, both in industrial plants and forestry operations.	2019	9	-	Zero		8.8
Water	Reduce industrial water use per metric ton of product by 25% by 2025.	2018	24.9 m^3/t	19%	23.1 m^3/t		6.4
Emissions	Reduce scopes 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions by 50% by 2030.	2018	1,473 $ktCO_2e$	80.1%	1,229 $ktCO_2e$		13.3
	Reduce Scope 3 GHG Emissions by 37.5% by 2035.	2020	6,222	-22.96%	3,681 $ktCO_2e$		-
Waste	Zero waste to landfill by 2025.	2018	53,411 t	102.8%	71,811 t		12.5
Conservation and biodiversity	By 2030, add 100,000 hectares under conservation or protection to the more than 320,000 hectares that the Company already allocates to these purposes.	2018	425,005 ha	103%	412,529 ha		15.1
Diversity	Ensure that 25% of the company's total workforce are women.	2019	19.5%	65%	30%		5.5
	Ensure that 30% of leadership positions are women.	2019	24%	68.5%	35%		5.5
Inclusion	Achieve a workforce where people with disabilities represent 2.5%.	2021	1.3%	52%	2.5%		10.2

[1] CMPC implemented 100% of investments associated with the target of reducing industrial water use. However, due to technical adjustments to project implementation and the estimation of certain.

3.3 Financial Performance

Context Analysis

The year 2025 was marked by high geopolitical and trade uncertainty worldwide, which slowed down consumer spending. These external tensions were coupled with the impact of higher interest rates in several countries, which affected growth and especially consumption. At the same time, this helped slow down inflation, which was also aided by a drop in energy and commodity prices.

In this context, the following situations unfolded:

• **Celulosa:** During 2025, the cellulose industry operated in an adverse environment. The deterioration in consumption was exacerbated by increased competition from China, where higher cellulose production, integrated into papermaking, was enabled by a greater availability of wood resulting from the downturn in the construction sector. This combination of factors led to a decline in fiber prices throughout the year, reaching a multi-decade low in August before showing a gradual recovery during the final quarter. In this scenario, CMPC focused its management on efficiency, successfully reducing operating costs, containing administrative expenses, deferring capital expenditure (CAPEX), and optimizing working capital to shield its competitiveness.

• **Biopackaging:** Overcapacity in Chinese paper production coincided with shifting tariff conditions in the United States, leading to a redistribution of products toward other markets, such as Europe and Latin America. This generated an inventory buildup and a subsequent drop in prices and margins, especially in boxboard. In the sack business, the stagnation and decline of the construction industry were compounded by cost and production challenges in Brazil and Mexico, respectively. In response, the Company implemented the aforementioned resilience plan and restructured the commercial management of certain products to strengthen its customer portfolio across its various markets.

• **Softys**: Results reflected slower economic growth and intensified competition, alongside challenges in integrating acquired companies in the Brazilian and Mexican markets, impacting execution at the point of sale (POS) and service levels. In Brazil, sales and results were affected by an increase in tissue paper installed capacity from major pulp producers. In Mexico, a drop in remittances and disposable income led to a contraction in demand and capacity gaps. Additionally, shifting consumer patterns across the region intensified competitive pressure, as customer preference moved toward lower-value segments often served by hard discounters. Within this context, Softys has moved forward with its resilience plan, the rollout of its new commercial strategy, and the integration of the Falcon personal care operation recently acquired in Brazil, resulting in a rebound in sales and earnings toward year-end.

CMPC Consolidated Results (MMUSD)

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
External Sales	6,323	7,821	8,100	7,743	7,475
EBITDA	1,695	2,113	1,337	1,542	1,132
Profit	538	1,005	470	491	202
Net debt	3,179	3,943	4,618	4,857	5,015
Capital (equity)	7,546	7,909	7,884	7,799	10,102

Note: As of 2025, Free Cash Flow is no longer reported.

CMPC Corporate Building, Los Ángeles, Chile.

CMPC Consolidated Financial Ratios

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Net debt / EBITDA	1.87	1.87	3.46	3.15	3.97
Net debt / equity	0.42	0.50	0.59	0.62	0.51
Liquidity ratio	1.02	1.20	1.01	1.53	1.90

Economic Value Generated and Distributed (MUSD)

GRI (201-1)

Categories	2023 (No.)	2023 (%)	2024 (No.)	2024 (%)	2025 (No.)	2025 (%)
Revenue	8,099,816	99.01%	7,742.688	99.30%	7,475.096	99.43%
Finance income	77,797	0.95%	54,201	0.70%	42,779	0.57%
Income from sales of non-current assets	3,538	0.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Economic value generated	**8,181,151**	**100.00%**	**7,796,889**	**100.00%**	**7,517,875**	**100.00%**
Operating costs	5,515,413	80.96%	4,949,230	76.36%	5,054,258	80.38%
Employee salaries and benefits	917,600	13.47%	929,496	14.34%	969,839	15.42%
Payments to providers of capital	205,327	3.01%	254,740	3.93%	43,409	0.69%
Payments to the government	149,089	2.19%	333,474	5.14%	203,268	3.23%
Community investment*	24,747	0.36%	14,246	0.22%	17,278	0.27%
Economic value distributed	**6,812,176**	**100.00%**	**6,481,236**	**100.00%**	**6,288,052**	**100.00%**
Economic value retained	**1,368,975**	**16.73%**	**1,315,653**	**16.87%**	**1,229,823**	**16.36%**

* Note: Community investment does not include amounts given as charitable donations or to commercial initiatives, trade associations, think tanks and universities.

Results by Business Units

Celulosa

SASB (RR-PP-000.A)

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average hardwood pulp prices (USD/t CIF)	648	797	599	646	536
Average softwood pulp prices (USD/t CIF)	792	913	724	752	713
Pulp production (Mt)	4,140	4,176	4,001	4,192	4,349
Wood products (Mm³)	4,074	3,450	3,926	3,520	3,795
Market pulp (Mt)	3,631	3,641	3,651	3,705	4,004
Sales (MUSD)	3,108	3,798	3,294	3,218	3,031
EBITDA (MUSD)	1,388	1,765	800	991	727

Biopackaging

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Volume (Mt)	876	880	859	895	846
Sales (MUSD)	1,020	1,249	1,169	1,119	1,048
EBITDA (MUSD)	120	190	103	134	74

Softys

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tissue paper (Mt)	819	885	903	820	837
Hygiene products (Mm units)	7,738	8,058	10,846	11,757	13,512
Sales (MUSD)	2,195	2,774	3,624	3,400	3,314
EBITDA (MUSD)	181	231	506	510	366

Laboratories at the CMPC corporate building, Los Ángeles, Chile.

3.4 Tax Strategy

Approach to Tax

GRI (207-1)

CMPC has a public **Tax Compliance Strategy***, ratified by the Chairman of the Board, the CEO, and the CFO. This framework aligns with the corporate strategy and Sustainability Policy, aiming to generate economic, social, and environmental value across all jurisdictions where the Company operates. It establishes guiding principles that ensure responsible and ethical tax management in compliance with current regulations and OECD guidelines.

The tax approach promotes transparency, avoids the creation of artificial structures, and contributes to sustainable development by providing resources to the countries where CMPC is present, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Tax decisions are made based on criteria of prudence and long-term value creation, incorporating innovation and efficient processes. In this context, the Company is committed to not transferring created value or utilizing tax structures that lack a solid and legitimate business purpose.

The Strategy is reviewed periodically. Furthermore, significant tax operations require the approval of the Accounting and Tax Manager and, depending on their materiality, the Finance and Administration Department, to minimize long-term tax risk.

For the second consecutive year, CMPC was recognized by the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso (PUCV) for its high standards in tax sustainability as part of the "Tax Sustainability Indicators" study conducted on IPSA-listed companies. This recognition highlights the company's practices in transparency, tax governance, and responsible fulfillment of tax obligations.

2025 Taxes

GRI (207-4)

Categories	2024	2025
Sales to third parties	7,742,687	7,745,096
Net income before taxes	769,654	222,103
Income taxes paid for the year	-333,474	-203,268
Income taxes determined	-206,237	-180,854
Effective tax rate	36.19%	9.38%
Rate reconciliation	-28,961	43,768

Green Taxes

CMPC (4)

Taxes by Business Area and by Country (USD)

Business Area	Chile 2023	Mexico 2023	Chile 2024	Mexico 2024	Chile 2025	Mexico 2025
Celulosa	1,016,706	N/A	3,546,281	N/A	3,397,267	N/A
Biopackaging	1,223,615	5,958	1,354,765	35	793,849	326
Softys	503,740	N/A	587,764	N/A	594,919	N/A
Total	**2,744,061**	**5,958**	**5,488,810**	**35**	**4,786,035**	**3260**

* For more information on the Tax Compliance Strategy, visit: https://s23.q4cdn.com/927837516/files/doc_downloads/sustainability_frameworks/2024/enforque-cumplimiento-fiscal.pdf

3.5 Sustainability Approach

NCG (3.1.ii)
GRI (2-22)

Sustainability Governance

The **Sustainability and Regulation Committee** is the entity responsible for establishing the strategic guidelines and assessing implementation of the sustainability pillar of the 2030 Strategy. It meets quarterly and reports on its activities and progress directly to the Board of Directors as the main governance body.

The structure is:

Bernardo Larraín Matte
Chairman of CMPC

Bernardo Matte Izquierdo
Board member of CMPC and Chairman of the Sustainability Committee

Ximena Corbo
Board Member, CMPC

Francisco Ruiz-Tagle
Chief Executive Officer, CMPC

Rafael Cox
Vice President of Legal and Compliance

Guillermo Turner*
Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability

Sandra Riquelme
Chief Environmental Officer

Verónica de la Cerda
Chief Sustainability Officer

*Member until November 2025.

Its management includes oversight of critical aspects for the continuity and value of the business, analyzing the following topics:

- **Strategy and goals:** Monitoring of sustainability goals, climate action strategy and validation of science-based targets (SBTi).
- **Risk and impact management:** Analysis of climate, nature and human rights risks, as well as update of the Double Materiality analysis.
- **Operational management:** Supervision of environmental management in production plants, forestry development, conservation and biodiversity strategies, and the maintenance of sustainable management and chain of custody certifications.
- **Social investment: Systematization and measurement** of social investment outcomes.

In 2025, the Committee focused its efforts on the technical monitoring of environmental goals, the strengthening of due diligence and the strategic update of the Company's commitments through 2030.

Sustainability Indexes

For the third year in a row, CMPC maintained first place in the Dow Jones Best in Class Index in its industry

This recognition ratifies the long-term vision of the business model. This validity is based on three fundamental pillars: governance led directly by senior management, rigorous compliance with certifications and risk management with a strong preventive approach.

CMPC also participates in:

Index	2025 Results
CDP DRIVING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES	Once again distinguished by CDP, a global benchmark platform in environmental disclosure. For the third time, the Company achieved a AAA rating in all three dimensions assessed: • Climate Change: A • Water Security: A • Forests: A
MSCI	The Company increased its MSCI rating from 4.9 to 5.5 points, ratifying its BBB rating.
SUSTAINALYTICS	It achieved a score of 20.2 after the latest methodological update, which moved CMPC into the Sustainalytics Medium Risk category.

Double Materiality

(GRI 3-1)

In 2025, CMPC performed a complete update of its double materiality analysis, which had been in place since 2022. This new analysis integrates a global view of all the Company's businesses, with a particular emphasis on its operations in Chile and Brazil.

This process identifies ESG priorities for the business and its stakeholders, acting as a guiding pillar that aligns the sustainability strategy with innovation focused on differentiated products that respond to the demands of today's market.

Methodology

The analysis is strictly aligned with the requirements of the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), mapping prioritized topics against the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including standard E1 (Climate Change), E2 (Pollution), E3 (Water and marine resources), E4 (Biodiversity and ecosystems), E5 (Resource use and circular economy), social standard S4 (Consumers and end-users), and corporate standard G1 (Business conduct), as well as the standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). It also considered the guidelines of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S1 and S2 as established by the ISSB, ensuring robust financial Climate-related disclosures.

The results distinguish material issues in two dimensions, **financial materiality**: Risks and opportunities that impact value creation for the company; and **impact materiality**: positive and negative material impacts of the Company's activities on the environment and society.

Stages of the Process

1. Identification
The Company drew up a preliminary list of impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) through a documentary, news and contextual analysis, as well as a review of 15 companies in the industry. It updated stakeholders and value chain analysis. It detected new IRO incidences and specificities, determining precisely in which phases of the business cycle they materialize and which key players are most affected by them.

2. Definition
To define and complement the IROs identified, the Company conducted a qualitative consultation with industry and sustainability experts, as well as CMPC executives. This made it possible to establish the preliminary material issues with greater precision.

8 experts
(UNDP, Institutes of Directors, FSC Chile, among others)

27 CMPC executives

3. Assessment and Prioritization
The Company weighed its ***financial materiality*** axis by weighing its risk map and the strategic vision gathered in workshops with Vice Presidents and interviews with Directors, who rated the severity of financial risks.

It also assessed the ***impact materiality*** axis through stakeholder consultation, strategically integrating customers in the assessment process. It directly incorporated their vision into the analysis, which was decisive in calibrating the valuation and magnitude of the positive and negative impacts.

Participating Stakeholders
- Employees
- Communities
- Indigenous communities
- Suppliers
- Customers
- Investors and financial institutions
- Business sector and trade associations
- Authorities and regulators
- Key opinion leaders
- Academic institutions

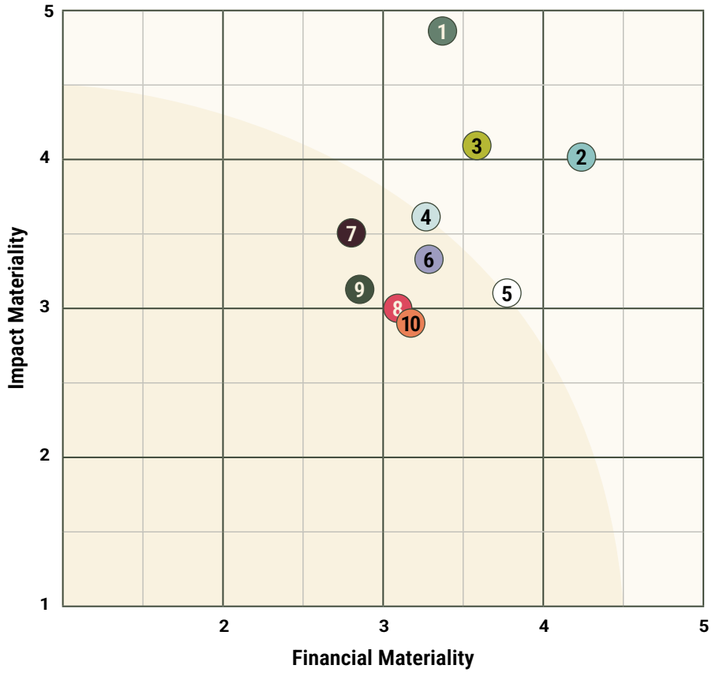
Finally, it applied a cut-off threshold to prioritize the issues with the highest assessment.

4. Validation
The Sustainability and Regulatory Committee validated the double materiality matrix before passing it in to the Board of Directors for validation on November 6, 2025.

Double Materiality Matrix

(GRI 3-2)

As a result of the assessment and validation process, the Company consolidated a matrix composed of 10 material issues. To facilitate strategic management and resource allocation, it has prioritized the topics into two tiers, responding to the combined intensity of their assessments:



10 Prioritized Material Topics

Tier 1
1. Water and Climate Change
2. Fire
3. Ethics and Transparency

Tier 2
4. Forest and Biodiversity Management
5. Supply Chain
6. Customer and Consumer Experience
7. Occupational Health and Safety
8. Talent
9. Territorial Coexistence
10. Cybersecurity

Management of Material Issues

(GRI 3-3)

Material issues intersect directly with the company's strategic pillars, as shown below:

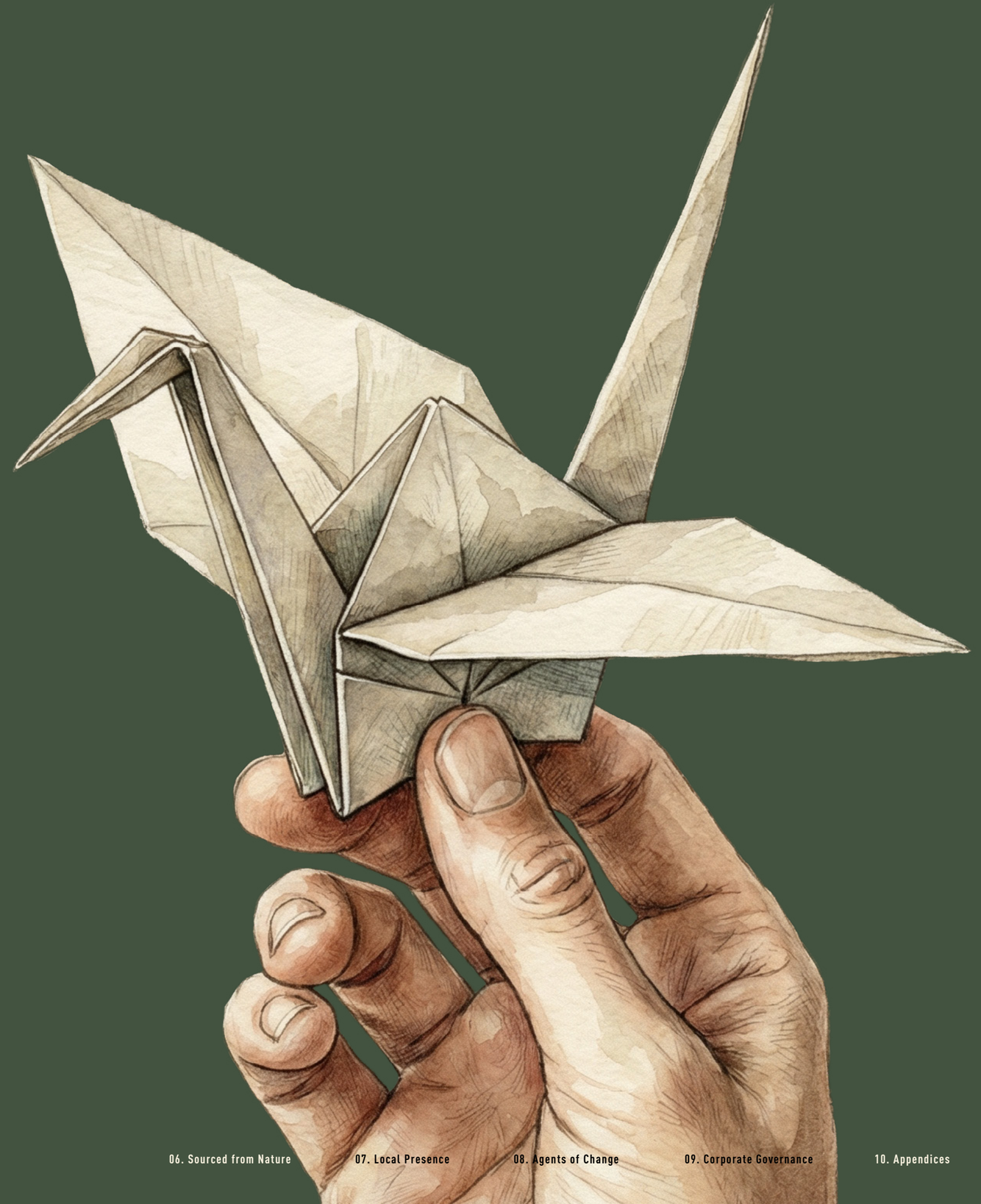
Strategic Focal Points	Tier 1 Material Issues			Tier 2 Material Issues						
	Water and Climate Change	Fire	Ethics and Transparency	Forest and Biodiversity Management	Supply Chain	Customer and Consumer Experience	Occupational Health and Safety	Talent	Territorial Coexistence	Cybersecurity
Sustainability	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Innovation and growth	●	●		●		●		●	●	●
Customers	●		●		●	●				●
Competitiveness	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Talent			●				●	●		

The Company has defined action plans for each material issue:

- **Water and Climate Change:** The Company has defined targets for both water and emissions. This work is supported by policies and overseen by the Sustainability and Regulatory Committee, which operates at the Board level. Specific tools and risk analyses are available to monitor exposure to water and climate change. The Company uses KPIs to monitor performance. It is currently working to strengthen its long-term work on water and net zero emissions. As well as establishing measurements for sequestered CO_2.
- **Fire:** Sound fire prevention and firefighting policies and procedures, supported by dedicated executive and operational committees. Proven governance and investment mechanisms. KPIs for performance monitoring.
- **Ethics and transparency:** Sound policies and processes with clear governance ensured by the Audit, Ethics and Compliance Committee (on a Board level).
- **Forest and Biodiversity Management:** In addition to FSC/PEFC certifications, the Company has a Nature, Biodiversity and Conservation Strategy and an internal commitment to be Nature Positive.
- **Supply Chain:** Certifications require robust traceability, recently strengthened for EUDR compliance. The Company has implemented policies to control potential risks, as well as programs to monitor sustainability standards with strategic suppliers. Along the same lines, it is working on partnerships with suppliers to reduce emissions and has initiated a formal Human Rights Due Diligence process.
- **Customer and Consumer Experience:** This is one of the strategic pillars of CMPC 2030. New organizational structure aimed at facilitating customer focus. KPIs for performance monitoring.
- **Occupational Health and Safety:** Robust governance and a formal policy in place, as well as a specific department that manages this issue. In addition, there is a Management System, specific goals and KPIs to monitor performance.
- **Talent:** Policies in place and a specific department working on People Development. The Board of Directors validates executive succession planning, demonstrating strategic governance. Specific goals and KPIs to monitor performance.
- **Territorial coexistence:** In addition to FSC/PEFC certifications, the Company is conducting solid work on risk analysis and management frameworks, and it has a specific department that works with communities. It is systematizing the work and developing more specific targets and KPIs to monitor performance.
- **Cybersecurity:** Robust cybersecurity governance structure, recognizing digital security as a critical component of business continuity and enterprise risk management.

04

Value Proposition



4.1 Customers

34,832 customers in 2025

Celulosa*
1,463

Biopackaging
4,427

Softys
28,942

4,807 domestic customers

30,025 international customers

* Note: Includes Forestry, Wood and Pulp business lines.

Tier 2 Material Issue:
Customer and Consumer Experience

GRI (3-3)

Context

To address industry risks associated with the origin of wood, CMPC manages its operations through certified sustainable forest management and traceability systems, which reduce reputational risks and strengthen consumer confidence.

Main Risks

- A decrease in customer loyalty due to lack of certifications or ESG reports, lack of technological updates or loss of market competitiveness, which is mitigated through the Customer Centricity approach and constant NPS measurement.

Opportunities

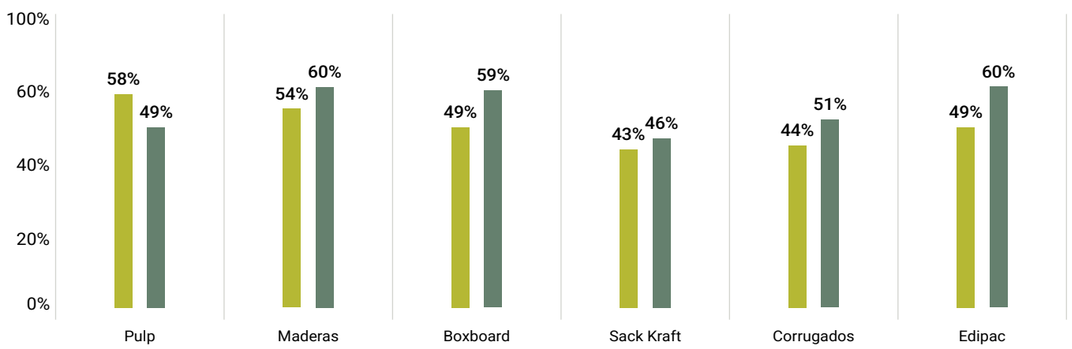
- Increased transparency through product traceability.
- Consolidation of long-term customer engagement through an approach based on collaborative communication and partner needs.

Vision

CMPC manages the experience of its customers and consumers by concentrating on understanding their needs and concerns, with a focus on natural, renewable and certified products. This is based on the Customer Sustainability Strategy, which falls under the responsibility of the Marketing and Customer Sustainability Departments.

Performance Evolution

NPS Results 2024–2025



Outlook

The next steps aim to strengthen the Customer Centricity strategy, building on the mapping of the extended value chain to align the fiber supply with the demands of end-users. This involves consolidating loyalty by measuring the real value generated by ESG attributes, moving from management indicators towards business impact metrics. The Company anticipates the integration of sustainability performance variables as requirements in future tenders.

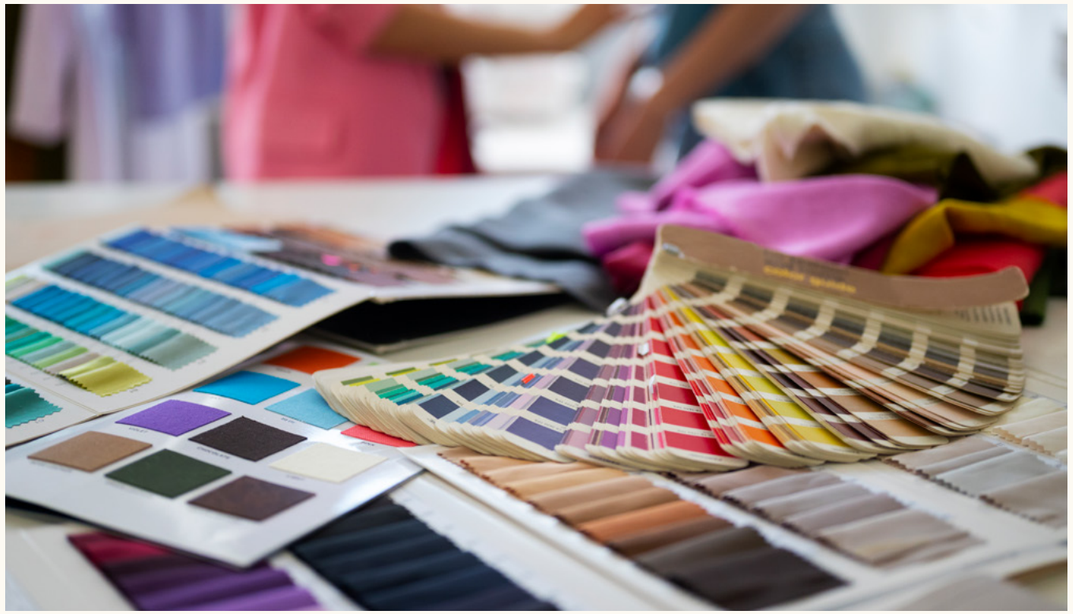
SPOTLIGHT

Innovation in Textile Fibers from Forest Pulp

CMPC has consolidated a strategic position in the Asian textile market, by transforming paper-grade pulp, through its customers, into a sustainable alternative. This development responds to the trend of replacing synthetic fibers and intensive crops with materials that have a lower environmental impact.

Technical Challenge and Competitive Advantage
Viscose has historically been produced from soluble cellulose. However, CMPC validated the use of its paper-grade cellulose for this purpose. The key lies in line 2 in Guaíba (Brazil), where eucalyptus has a high alpha cellulose content, guaranteeing the purity required for these textiles.

This cellulose offers advantages over cotton, as it requires less water, fewer hectares, and as a raw material it grows faster.



"We changed our mindset when we understood that not all of our customers are paper mills. (...) Today, wood fiber competes directly with cotton. The big difference is that our product is more affordable and sustainable due to less water consumption in its value chain."

Vanessa Palominos
Products Development Leader

"As part of our business strategy, the development of textile specialties by our customers is a key opportunity to stabilize and diversify our portfolio, to ensure the placement of large volumes with high value-added products."

José Tomás Corthorn
Managing Director, CMPC Asia

Customer Centricity

CMPC focuses on customer needs, innovating and developing solutions alongside them. This approach involves four strategic priorities:

1 **Customer understanding and technical support for process optimization.**

2 **Logistical excellence to ensure timely product delivery.**

3 **Co-development of solutions based on specific customer needs.**

4 **Optimization of applications and geographies to maximize value delivered.**

The 2025 market scenario was challenging, marked by volatility in demand and the arrival of a new pulp supply. Against this backdrop, CMPC reaffirmed its Customer Centricity strategy, reorganizing its executive structure to prepare to efficiently place the additional volume from the Natureza project, which will increase production from 4.5 to 7 million metric tons.

The strategy prioritizes both existing portfolio loyalty and the opening of new markets to absorb the projected expansion and growth of direct sales in the Maderas business.

The Company consolidated its strategic position through the CMPC Forest Products office in the United States, while strengthening its operation to meet the requirements of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) through Fiberplace, the unified digital ecosystem for the supply of all businesses, providing full visibility and certified traceability at every supply stage. The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence into the platform optimized the user experience, enabling self-consultation tools that streamline the regulatory management of trading partners. In the operational realm, the Company uses artificial intelligence algorithms to maximize efficiency in dispatch scheduling and inventory control.

Customer Satisfaction

The Company monitors customer satisfaction and loyalty through indicators such as the Net Promoter Score (NPS) and the Stakeholders Sustainability Index (SSIndex). CMPC has two goals for 2030:

• Achieve a Net Promoter Score above 60% in all business lines.
•Ensure that 10% of sales come from the development of new solutions based on specific customer needs.

Pulp	Woods
Improvements in 2025	
The grievances dimension recorded a 12-point improvement, a performance that coincided with a growth in the NPS in Chilean and North American operations.	The NPS recorded cross-functional growth in most of the Company's business centers, a positive dynamic that was accentuated in operations in the United States, Oceania, Europe and Chile.
Challenges	
The main challenges involve reducing the gaps identified by optimizing service, especially in logistics. Areas for improvement involve dispatch and shipping processes, as well as product quality.	The main challenges involve reducing gaps in grievances and logistics, as well as ensuring timely order fulfillment under the OTIF standard.

Global Customer Satisfaction

SSIndex measures sustainability criteria in companies and supports their risk management and transparency, measuring performance through:

Percentage of Overall Satisfaction in SS Index 2024 - 2025

Indicator	Pulp 2024	Pulp 2025	Woods2024	Woods 2025
Overall satisfaction index (% very satisfied)	87%	88%	83%	85%
Customer service quality	91%	92%	89%	92%
Customer loyalty	90%	90%	92%	94%

Source: Pulp and Maderas Marketing Departments.

Celulosa

The Pulp and Maderas businesses each individually use the Net Promoter Score (NPS) to measure customer satisfaction.

Customer Grievances and Inquiries - Celulosa: The different business lines review customer grievances and work to respond to customer inquiries in a timely and effective manner.

Grievance Rate, Grievance Resolution Rate and Average Grievance Resolution Days 2024–2025

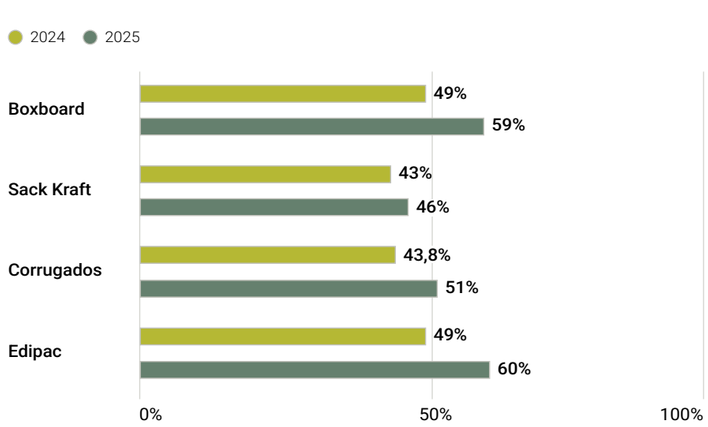
Indicator	Pulp 2024	Pulp 2025	Woods 2024	Woods 2025
Grievance rate	2%	3%	20%	21%
Grievance resolution rate	83%	96%	100%	100%
Average grievance resolution days	31	Quality: 22	24	14
		Logistics: 30		

Source: Pulp and Maderas Marketing Departments.
Note: The grievance rate corresponds to the number of grievances divided by the total number of customers. The grievance resolution rate corresponds to the number of resolved grievances divided by the total number of grievances.

Biopackaging

As is the case with Celulosa, Biopackaging uses the NPS indicator to measure customer satisfaction for each business line.

NPS Evolution 2024 - 2025



Note: Corrugados and Boxboard: starting in 2024, the scale was changed to 0–10.
Source: Biopackaging Research Departments.

Percentage of Overall Satisfaction in SS Index 2024 - 2025

Indicator	Boxboard 2024	Boxboard 2025	Sack Kraft 2024	Sack Kraft 2025	Corrugados 2024	Corrugados 2025	Edipac 2024	Edipac 2025
Overall satisfaction index (% very satisfied)	85%	97%	81%	82%	85%	92%	91%	95%
Customer service quality	80%	92%	84%	83%	92%	93%	88%	95%
Customer loyalty	88%	95%	88%	88%	89%	95%	92%	94%
Net Promoter Score	86%	95%	55%	56%	88%	51%	90%	97%

Source: Marketing Department.

These instruments make it possible to anticipate risks through the collection and analysis of ESG indicators, integrating customers' perceptions and priorities into the measurement. In parallel, Softys implements the Advantage methodology, which focuses on assessing customer satisfaction with respect to the business service offered.

Grievance Rate, Grievance Resolution Rate and Average Grievance Resolution Days 2024–2025

Indicator	Boxboard 2024	Boxboard 2025	Sack Kraft 2024	Sack Kraft 2025	Corrugados 2024	Corrugados 2025	Edipac 2024	Edipac 2025
Grievance rate	0.12%	0.27%	0.98%	0.4%	0.47% & 0.44%*	0.3%	6.81%	5.3%
Grievance resolution rate	93.77%	88.3%	55.12%	90.00%	48.44%	45.68%	95.19%	91.30%
Average grievance resolution days	19	16	14	13.6	28	19	36	26

Source: Marketing and Biopackaging Departments.
Note 1: 0.47% corresponds to manufacturing orders and 0.44% to manufactured boxes. In 2024 this index was measured across two separate businesses. In 2025 this figure was unified under a single index.
Note 2: The grievance rate corresponds to the number of grievances divided by the total number of customers. The grievance resolution rate corresponds to the number of resolved grievances divided by the total number of grievances.

SPOTLIGHT

Zero Waste Sack: Leading Zero-Waste Construction

CMPC revolutionized the construction industry with the Zero Waste Sack, a packaging solution designed to completely eliminate waste generation from cement use onsite. Considering that the construction sector generates 35% of solid waste in Chile, this natural fiber paper bag allows operators to incorporate both the cement and its packaging directly into the mixing machine. In only seven minutes, the mechanical action of the water disintegrates the paper, integrating it as another element in the concrete without altering its quality.

This product represents a milestone under the REP (Extended Producer Liability) Law, as the Ministry of Environment recognizes it as a consumable product that is integrated into the final product, and it ceases to be counted as a package brought into the market. In addition to its environmental impact, the sack improves worker health and safety by eliminating the opening and pouring process, reducing exposure to cement dust and the risk of cuts or injuries from handling.

In 2025, physical Zero Waste Sack sales were down from previous years, reaching 34.6 million sacks. This sales volume prevented the potential generation of 4,498 metric tons of packaging waste and loss of 675 tons of cement.

Furthermore, in 2025 Zero Waste Sack entered the Mexican market through Grupo de Cementos Chihuahua.

Softys

B2B Channel

Softys implements a feedback-based performance assessment and benchmarking system to enhance its customer engagement, mainly with regards to distributors. This system measures mutual performance in four key areas: collaboration, execution, reputation and vision.

In 2025, the B2B Channel stood out for the strategic integration of Edipac into corporate business management, which made it possible to close the distribution cycle in the local market and expand coverage to smaller-scale customers. In addition, the Company strengthened the engagement indicators assessed by the Advantage methodology, with emphasis on logistical collaboration and the alignment of business objectives with distributors.

B2C Channel

Softys conducts quantitative studies to monitor its brand positioning in the Consumer Tissue and Personal Care categories. It has maintained its presence in most markets, managing the challenge of balancing cost control and proximity to consumers, while ensuring high performance and quality standards.

In 2025, the B2C channel focused its management on sustaining its market position by expanding categories and capturing greater value for its brands, in response to the arrival of new operators and pressure from the economic scenario. This scenario prompted management to focus on operational productivity, neutralizing the impact on margins and sustaining brand leadership.

Measurement of Brand Power: Toilet Paper Ranking

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Marca
Argentina	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°	Higienol
Brazil	3°	4°	-	3°	3°	3°	4°	Cotton
Chile	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°	Confort
Colombia	-	-	-	3°	3°	3°	3°	Elite
Mexico	5°	5°	5°	5°	4°	6°	6°	Elite
Peru	2°	2°	2°	2°	6°	2°	3°	Elite
Uruguay	1°	1°	-	1°	2°	1°	1°	Higienol

Source: Softys Sustainability Department.

Measurement of Brand Power: Diaper Ranking

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Marca
Argentina	3°	3°	3°	3°	3°	3°	3°	Babysec
Brasil	-	4°	-	6°	3°	3°	3°	Babysec
Chile	3°	1°	2°	2°	2°	2°	2°	Babysec
Mexico	-	-	-	-	3°	3°	7°	Bbtips
Peru	2°	2°	2°	2°	2°	2°	2°	Babysec

Source: Softys Sustainability Department.

ESG Strategy and Engagement

NCG 461 (4.2)

The Company saw 2025 as a key stage in analysis and systematization. During the year, it established the methodological frameworks and KPIs to structure sustainability management with the customer.

Within the Customer Centricity framework, sustainability gained relevance alongside innovation, driving organizational changes following the deployment of the Customer pillar and the unified cross-business committee. The Company formalized the participation of sustainability leadership in the decision-making processes of the commercial vice-presidency. This enabled these issues to be embedded across all businesses to position CMPC as a strategic supplier and validate loyalty as a value indicator.

Under this logic, the Pulp, Cardboard, Sack Kraft and Maderas areas adopted the Customer Centricity Sustainability Strategy, based on three guiding principles:

1. **Value for customers:** This principle focuses on responding to requirements through collaborative partnerships based on technical transparency and quality data sharing. This involves the development of environmental product declarations (EPDs), support with ESG regulations and the provision of Scope 3 emissions roadmaps.

2. **ESG environment:** This strengthens engagement with external stakeholders through participation in joint projects and partnerships. This approach broadens the scope of sustainability initiatives beyond internal management.

3. **Communications:** The Company optimized its dissemination strategy, focusing its efforts on three strategic channels to ensure the coherence of the message and maximize its impact.

Segmentation and Engagement with CMPC Customers

In 2025, the Company implemented a customer segmentation around sustainability that adapts the traditional commercial scale (grow, nurture, maintain, review) to prioritize outreach strategies and resources. The categories are dynamic, allowing the Company to reclassify customers based on their interest and maturity in sustainability matters. The strategy takes a "one-on-one" approach with customers, improving segmentation and requiring the development of specific initiatives and tailored offerings.

The Company holds engagement meetings with the customer's non-business areas, such as sustainability, certifications and communications teams and, in key instances, the CEO. The purpose of these meetings is to articulate corporate sustainable performance with the customer's strategy, positioning ESG attributes as a tangible value factor for its sourcing processes.

Along these lines, the Company established a goal to achieve this engagement with 55% of the customers, based on the Pulp segmentation results, which translates into close to 50 meetings per year. For the other business lines, the Company has extended an analysis and learning phase, following Pulp's experience.

Thematic Materials for CMPC Customers

Sustainability at CMPC is strategically aligned with the agendas of its customers and end consumers, addressing material issues such as the connection between corporate decarbonization and product-specific carbon footprint, and water management as an ESG risk mitigation asset in the tissue supply chain.

Training and Education in Sustainability

In 2025, 26 employees from Maderas, Sack Kraft and Cardboard businesses completed the **"Introduction to Sustainability in Business"** course given by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). This training provided tools to transform theoretical knowledge into practice, enabling teams to manage complex queries with greater autonomy.

4.2 International Presence

NCG 461 (6.2)

CMPC supplies its products in over 50 countries. The Company operates business offices in North America, Latin America (Brazil and Chile), Asia and Europe.

United States (Atlanta)

The CMPC Forest Products North America platform manages product distribution and marketing in the United States. This office is responsible for the sale of pulp, cardboard, wood and Sack Kraft papers, in addition to managing logistics for wood products, ensuring an efficient service.

The Company formally inaugurated CMPC Forest Products—a joint venture with IFP—in the United States in May 2025.

China (Shanghai)

The business office in Shanghai acts as a central hub for operations in Asia. Its role is to strengthen local market knowledge, optimize customer service and support the Biopackaging and Maderas purchasing areas. It also facilitates the expansion of activities and the establishment of strategic partnerships with innovation centers for the introduction of new products.

Germany (Hamburg)

CMPC operates in Europe through a joint venture with the GUSCO Handel G. Schürfeld + Co. GmbH group. This partnership markets pulp, wood an paperboard, collaborating directly with operations in Brazil and Chile to strengthen distribution capacity in the European market.

Finland (Helsinki)

Through CMPC Ventures, the Helsinki office connects the Company with innovation ecosystems in Nordic countries and Europe. Its purpose is to strengthen collaboration with universities, research centers and technology startups, enhancing CMPC's competitiveness and identifying new business opportunities that enrich its Value chain. All of this is aligned with the Company's global commitment to innovation and sustainability.

4.3 Market and Investor Relations

NCG 461 (3.7.i, 3.7.ii)

CMPC ensures the institutional quality of its communications through the **Ongoing Improvement Procedure for Market Disclosures**, a mechanism that assesses the adequacy and timeliness of information provided to the stock market. Under the Board of Directors' guidelines, this protocol optimizes the disclosure cycle to ensure the accuracy, integrity and clarity of public information.

Managers and external counterparties with access to confidential data are responsible for compliance with this standard. This may include auditors, bankers and legal advisors, who are required to act in full compliance with the Information Management Procedure.

Communication Channels

The Company uses various channels to interact with investors and analysts:
- Quarterly reports and Conference Calls.
- Investor Relations website.
- In-person and virtual meetings, conferences and roadshows.
- Annual Investor Day.

2025 Engagement Highlights

In 2025, this area participated in six national and international conferences and held meetings with more than 100 investors. These meetings addressed key issues such as business resilience against the volatility of the pulp market, the development of the Natureza Project and the performance of sustainability indicators tied to financial instruments.

Meetings Held with Investors, by Region (%)

Region	2022	2023	2024	2025
	%	%	%	%
Africa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asia	3%	4%	2%	1%
Europe	16%	4%	8%	8%
North America	15%	15%	13%	16%
Latin America	67%	77%	77%	75%
Chile	54%	68%	46%	68%

Investor Day 2025

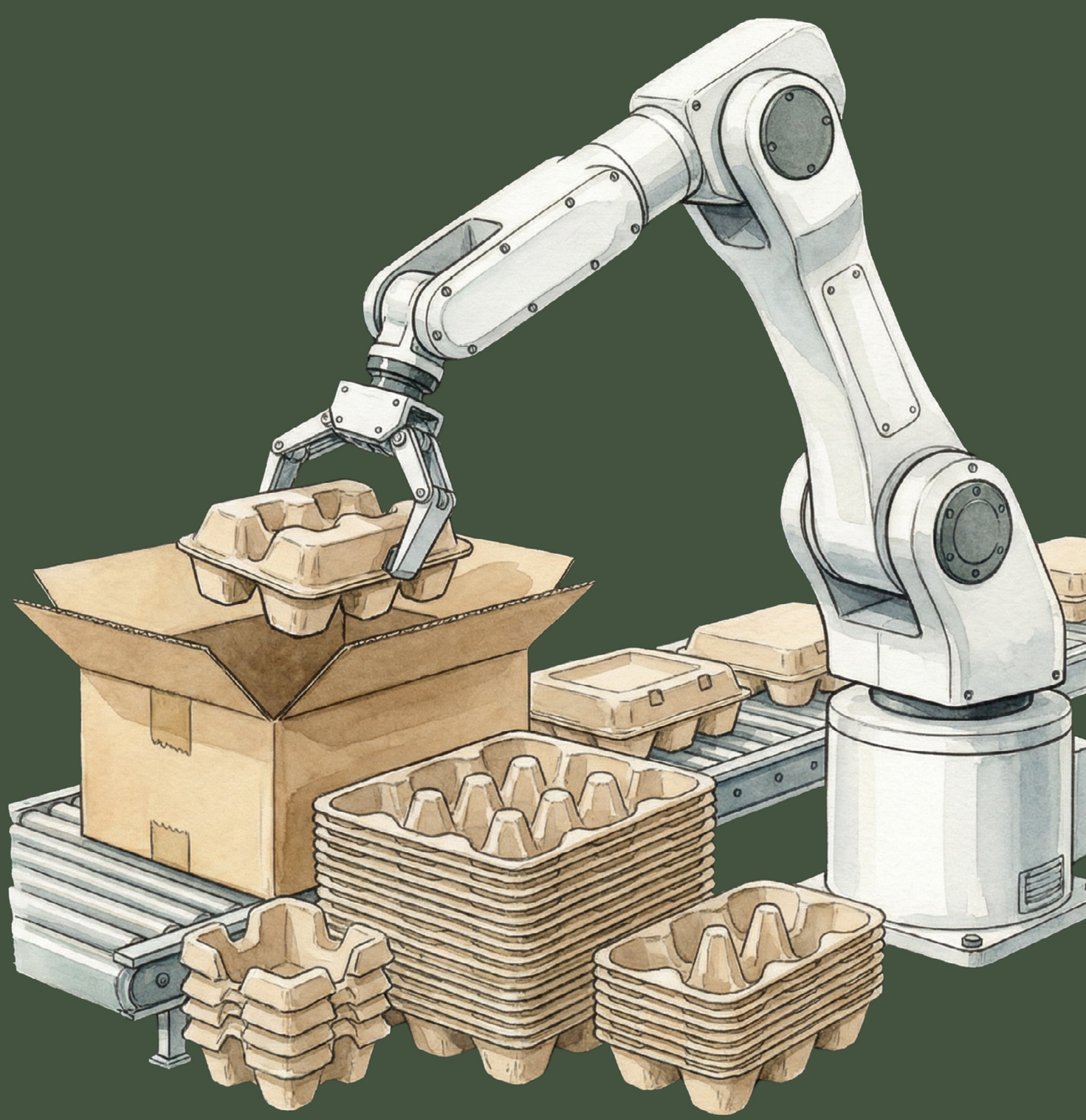
On December 9, 2025 CMPC met with market representatives at a hybrid Investor Day, led by Bernardo Larraín, Chairman of CMPC, and Francisco Ruiz-Tagle, CEO of CMPC. The purpose of the meeting was to set out the Company's roadmap in light of current industry conditions, which is witnessing competitive pressure from Chinese production and oversupply in markets such as Mexico and Brazil.

During the meeting, management outlined both the financing scheme and the scope of the Natureza project, articulating a corporate strategy based on four pillars:

- Value chain reorganization.
- Financial resilience.
- Business loyalty.
- Consolidation of international expansion, with an emphasis on the Brazilian market.

05

Industrial Efficiency



5.1 Innovation

The cycle that concluded in 2025 met its goal: **to position innovation as a cross-functional discipline** within the organizational culture and the daily work of employees.

Over the last five years, innovation has consolidated itself as a strategic tool to accelerate and develop CMPC's competitive advantages. During this time, results were measured against corporate targets aimed at positioning the discipline of innovation across all teams and businesses, with portfolios that were representative of the Company's results.

In **Efficiency and Competitiveness** the established goal was achieved, **30% of Process Improvements came from Innovation, Digital, and Data Use by 2025.** The majority of projects focused on the digitalization and modernization of operations.

In **Sustainability, 20% of target compliance was achieved through Innovation, Digital, and Data Use by 2025**, supporting the objectives of reducing industrial water use in operations and reducing waste sent to final disposal.

Regarding the **Customer Value target, the Company achieved more than 10% of sales from products, businesses, or business models that did not exist as of January 1, 2020.** During this period, all business units succeeded in positioning new innovative products, responding to market needs and engaging in co-creation directly with customers based on their requirements.

Strategic Reorganization
The year 2025 was characterized by a review of lessons learned and an update of the innovation strategy. This process culminated in a key reorganization led by the Innovation and Bioeconomy Department.

This Department operates as a cross-functional unit, ensuring integration among the Company's different areas. It brings together the Research and Development (R&D) and Innovation Management teams and works collaboratively with Factory Competitiveness, Ventures, and Operations to promote cutting-edge research, the adoption of transformative technologies, and the creation of new value for CMPC.

Francisco Contreras, chemical analyst at the central laboratory, Santa Fe plant, Chile.

Innovation Strategy 2030

NCG 461 (3.1.v)

CMPC's new Innovation Strategy for the 2030 horizon is directly aligned with the CMPC 2030 Corporate Strategy. Its purpose is to have a decisive impact on the Company's competitive advantages and ensure value creation with a solid future outlook.

The strategy articulates cross-functional innovation challenges, identifying focus areas at the most critical points of the integrated value chain. These three pillars of focus are:

This new cycle ensures that innovation is not just a goal, but the means to guarantee CMPC's long-term value creation and resilience.

Forest productivity and competitiveness	Maximize the yield of the base resource.
Value for customers and the market	Develop innovative solutions that improve the value proposition for customers.
Development of new business	Explore and capitalize on opportunities in areas of growth and diversification.

Innovation Management

NCG 461 (3.1.v)

Open Innovation:
Global Challenges in 2025
Through the Venture Client model, the Company solved critical challenges through international calls for proposals:

- **Data efficiency (SOFOFA HUB):** Five finalists were selected from among 28 startups from 10 countries to implement an integrated platform to centralize industrial laboratory data.
- **New uses of lignin (HubTec):** A call for 41 global solutions to develop Kraft lignin applications. Six winners will be selected to accelerate this key bioproduct in the circular economy.

Yeny Rivera, laboratory technician at the wood laboratory, Los Ángeles corporate building, Chile.

Investments in Innovation

NCG 461 (3.1.v)
FSG (6)
TNFD (A14.0)

Category	Unit of Measure	2022	2023	2024	2025	Annual Change 2024-2025
Total R&D investment	MMUSD	1.16	6.1	6.6	11.1	4.5
Percentage of total Company revenue	%	0.05	0.45	0.42	0.98	0.16
Total R&D investment in Chile	MMUSD	n/i	n/i	0.7	8.3	7.6

Note 1: These figures do not include information from Softys.
Note 2: The total investment amount considers R&D OPEX, Innovation OPEX and CAPEX.

SPOTLIGHT

The Factory of the Future: Digital Transformation and Operational Excellence

Planta Buin, Chile.

CMPC is promoting the "Factory of the Future" program as a strategic roadmap to transform its industrial plants into smart, sustainable assets. This model integrates advanced technologies and digitalization to optimize decision making, strengthening operational continuity and competitiveness in volatile environments.

Operational Efficiency

During 2025, the **Maintenance of the Future** program successfully integrated sensors into critical equipment to monitor variables in real time. This allows the maintenance area to be increasingly proactive and predictive, ensuring the constant availability of assets.

Culture and Talent

The driver of transformation, beyond sensors and artificial intelligence, is the integration of the technology-person binomial. The Company has focused its efforts on closing digital gaps and empowering operational teams to adopt analytics as a daily tool for excellence.

Projections: Towards an Autonomous and Sustainable Operation

The 2026 roadmap projects the standardization of these smart capabilities across all business units. The goal is to achieve End-to-End optimization levels where the factory not only predicts failures but also adjusts its own processes to operate at its point of maximum energy and water efficiency, consolidating an industrial model that is, by definition, more sustainable and competitive.

"Digitalization is not an end in itself, but the means to achieve total chain optimization. We are preparing CMPC to be more agile and resilient, where technology works in the service of operational continuity and long-term sustainability."

Matías Jory
CMPC Factory Competitiveness Manager.

Factory of the Future is CMPC's operational transformation program that uses digitalization, advanced automation, and analytics to structurally improve productivity, costs and reliability of industrial operations.

2025 Achievements and Scope:

Implemented in **nine industrial plants**

Over **2,500 employees involved**

Portfolio of **digital products integrated into daily operations**

1. Process automation: Advanced automation coverage in pulp plants improved, reducing fuel consumption and costs. The target for 2026 is to reach 75% in the main production lines.
2. Maintenance of the future: AI-supported sensors on critical equipment generated savings by avoiding unscheduled shutdowns. Additionally, the use of AI in administrative tasks freed up 24,400 hours for higher-value activities.
3. Improvements for customer communication: The Fiber Place platform optimized the customer experience through online tracking, faster registrations, and full traceability for EUDR compliance.
4. Protecting the environment: The Gesfire system incorporated AI to process satellite and camera data, accelerating the detection of rural fires and automating the recommendation of firefighting resources.


Francisco Reyes, wood chip sorting operator 2026, Santa Fe plant, Chile.

R&D and the Bioeconomy

The area managed 55 projects under international standards, prioritizing forest resilience and fiber value.

1. Forest Improvements
• **PPMG (Genetic Material Production Process):** A cross-functional model that aligns all units to standardize wood quality and ensure resistance.
• **Apollo Project:** Development of Eucalyptus nitens clones and hybrids. In 2025, the Company selected superior specimens aimed at maintaining productivity even under extreme drought conditions and less productive soils.

2. Management, Ecophysiology and Pulp
• **Ecophysiological potential:** Implementation of a corporate ecophysiology strategy based on adaptive capacity. The approach prioritizes resilience and efficiency in the use of natural resources over linear growth.
• **CMPC SoloMap:** A solution that integrates soil mapping, sensors and predictive models to identify yield gaps. In Brazil, this was used to characterize soils for the Natureza Project, ensuring efficiency standards for the new operation.

3. Operational Excellence in Pulp and Paper
• **Mercury Project:** Elimination of talc in pulp to meet U.S. tissue market standards. The process already has industrial validation and patents pending.
• **Natureza / Pandora:** A forest characterization system that predicts cellulose quality to optimize supply in Guaíba and Natureza.

Biotechnology Laboratory Technician Ángela Chavarría, Los Ángeles Corporate Building, Chile.

CMPC Ventures

In 2025, CMPC Ventures focused its efforts on strengthening the portfolio, redefining its investment strategy based on the value chain, and reinforcing the strategic contribution of connecting, validating and investing in startups with the potential to scale within the Company or become new business lines. This is aligned with CMPC's long-term innovation and bioeconomy agenda, acting as a catalyst for disruptive innovations to strengthen its competitiveness.

This approach enables the following:

Broadening the Technological Spectrum	More Advanced Stages	Active Scouting
Investing in solutions that improve the competitiveness of existing processes or create new lines of business.	Prioritizing startups with proven technologies and operations at scale, reducing risk and accelerating operational impact.	During the year, over 400 startups were assessed, maintaining a constant flow of analysis for global opportunities.

Of the more than 400 identified companies, and in collaboration with the R&D area, 10 startups that use the Company's raw materials were analyzed in depth. This process, fundamental for Due Diligence, allows for the assessment of their technical feasibility and industrial scaling potential, prioritizing those with the highest alignment with the corporate vision.

Regarding the scaling strategy for portfolio companies, a relevant milestone was the design of the Graduation Path, a structured framework that allows for the internal evaluation and validation of the potential scaling of these technologies within CMPC's operations.

Strategic Investments
In 2025, CMPC prioritized the growth of its investments through a combination of financial continuity (follow-on investments) and comprehensive support in the areas of R&D, commercial strategy and technical support. This approach enables solutions to scale effectively, maximizing their strategic value for the future of the organization.

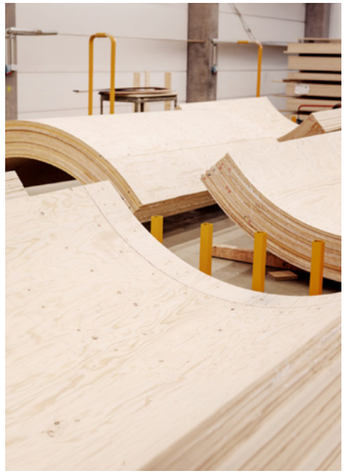
2025 Portfolio

Woamy
Woamy consolidated its business strategy and strengthened its financial model to support its next investment round. In operational terms, it optimized processes to reduce costs and ensure the technical consistency required to scale its production capacity.

Pulpex
After closing a capital round, Pulpex began the construction of its commercial plant in Scotland, a key milestone for the large-scale production of cellulose bottles. It launched its first mass-market product together with the personal care brand Evolve and maintains co-development agreements with major companies to secure demand for its Glasgow plant during its first year of operation.

Rubi
Rubi advanced in scaling its production process according to the established plan and successfully carried out commercial pilots. In addition, it closed an investment round to finance the next stages of its growth.

Modvion
Modvion advanced in engineering for industrial scaling and integration with wind tower manufacturers to formalize off-take agreements. These actions lay the groundwork for its 2026 investment round.



Boxia
Boxia achieved sustained commercial growth through its regional expansion in Mexico. To support this progress, it strengthened its team by digitalizing key business processes.

Nordic Bioproductos Group
The focus centered on the commissioning of its microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) production plant, accelerating application development and commercial traction.

Strong by Form
Strong by Form established a continuous manufacturing process with the capacity to meet projected demand for 2026. It has completed sales of its coating solutions, notably the main hall project at CMPC's Nueva Agustinas Building, in addition to other contracts in the Americas and Europe. It projects the closing of its financing round in the first quarter of 2026.

Innovation Fund

During 2025, CMPC innovation fund maintained a steady pace of execution, reaching cumulative disbursements of MUSD 26.64. Of this amount, 93% has been allocated to equity investments in CMPC portfolio startups, with the remainder dedicated to R&D projects and raw material testing as part of the selection process.

The year 2025 stood out for intense support activity and a record number of follow-on investments in the seven active companies. Looking ahead to 2026, the objective is to diversify the portfolio through the selection of companies currently under review, under a refined investment thesis: prioritizing technologies that directly drive CMPC competitiveness.

Wooden wind turbine tower assembly developed by Modvion.

5.2 Growth and Expansion

To meet the objectives of the 2030 Strategy, CMPC prioritizes investments that drive business growth, optimize profitability and strengthen its presence in global markets.

SPOTLIGHT

Natureza Project: Driving CMPC's Global Competitiveness

CMPC is making decisive progress in the Natureza Project in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. This USD 4.6 billion investment, the most ambitious in the Company's history, is designed to place CMPC among the top three most efficient production facilities in the world. With an annual capacity of 2.5 million metric tons of cellulose, the project will transform the Company's operational scale, strengthening its competitiveness and resilience in international markets.

A Smart Factory

Natureza was born from the lessons learned from the "Factory of the Future" program, integrating digitalization and automation from its original design. The project seeks to establish a world-class standard through a highly digitalized operation and resource optimization. In terms of sustainability, the plant will operate with high environmental standards, efficient logistics, and an infrastructure designed to minimize environmental impact, consolidating a large-scale bioeconomy model.

During 2025, the initiative successfully completed its basic engineering, consolidating the technical definition. Relevant progress was also made on the preliminary environmental license, with the Public Hearing held on January 29, 2026. These advances make it possible to project the final investment decision during mid-2026, positioning Natureza as a central pillar of the 2030 strategy.

"2025 was a very interesting year, where we gave the factory its definitive shape. The Company's support has been tremendous and we have been able to materialize the engineering needed to ensure that the project meets the standards of excellence that we are looking for."

Marcelo Garrido
Natureza Project Director

Investment Projects

NCG 461 (4.1)

CMPC uses an investment methodology based on economic, strategic and socio-environmental variables to classify its projects into three priority categories:

Critical Projects	Normal Projects	Profitability Projects
These are the top priority projects to ensure operational continuity, regulatory compliance and the prevention of occupational and environmental hazards. Their implementation is a priority to guarantee a safe and flawless operation.	Smaller-scale initiatives focused on business continuity and gradual environmental improvements.	Oriented toward optimizing and strengthening financial results and achieving profitable growth. Their selection is based on a scoring system that assesses financial, social and environmental dimensions, ensuring complete alignment with the Company's sustainability goals.

To ensure aligned decision-making, the Company has a Corporate Investment Committee composed of the following departments: CEO Office; Competitiveness and Innovation; Pulp and Biopackaging; Development and Projects; Administration and Finance; Operations; Corporate Affairs; Environment; and Studies. This committee analyzes, prioritizes and recommends investment initiatives, while the Board of Directors exercises final approval over significant investments and divestments and oversees alignment of projects with the 2030 Strategy.

Main Investment Projects in 2025

NCG 461 (4.1, 4.3)

According to their time horizon and asset useful life, projects are classified as **short term** (less than two years), **medium term** (two to four years) and **long term** (five years or more).

Project	Location	Goals	Time Horizon	Status	Investment Amount (MUSD)
Celulosa					
Guaíba Plant, Brazil	Guaíba Plant Revamp – Line 1	Ensure operational continuity	Medium term	In operation	120
Los Ángeles Remanufacturing Modernization	Los Ángeles Remanufacturing, Chile	Increase modernization and ongoing improvement	Short term	Under implementation	72.0
Revamp Laja Plant	Laja Plant, Chile	Ensure operational continuity	Short term	Under implementation	44.7
Evaporator capacity increase	Santa Fe Plant, Chile	Increase evaporator operating capacity by 10% and improve condensate quality	Short term	In operation	40.3
Mulchén Sawmill Capacity Increase	Mulchén Plant, Chile	Increase production capacity through equipment modernization and process control improvements	Short term	Under implementation	20.6
Pacífico Water Use Reduction	Pacífico Plant, Chile	Reduce water use	Short term	In operation	29.8

Project	Location	Goals	Time Horizon	Status	Investment Amount (MUSD)
Powell Valley Expansion Project	Clay City and Jeffersonville, USA	Modernization and increased value-added capacity	Short term	Under implementation	27.1
Biopackaging					
Transfer of sack line from Argentina	Piraí do Sul, Brazil	Increased sack production capacity	Short term	Under implementation	9.5
Piraí Más Natural early works	Piraí do Sul, Brazil	Site preparation and preliminary works for PMN project preparation	Short term	Completed	13.2
Iguazú Asset Recovery Plan	Piraí do Sul	Implementation of asset refurbishments at the Piraí site to mitigate identified critical risks Short term	Short term	Under implementation	4.5
Reduction of specific water consumption	Puente Alto, Chile	Implementation of super clarified water system, closed circuit with cooling tower and line measurement	Short term	Completed	3.8
New Mechanical Pulp Disintegration Line	Boxboard, Valdivia Plant	Replacement of the current SGW line used to manufacture pulp, which is high-risk and high-cost	Short term	Under implementation	3.0
Debarking Drum Replacement	Boxboard, Maule Plant	The debarking drum is in a critical wear condition	Short term	Completed	3.0
Reconstruction of Fibras Viña plant	Viña del Mar, Chile	Rebuilding the plant that was damaged during the 2024 fires	Short term	Completed	2.5
Softys					
Upgrade MP16 drive	Puente Alto Plant, Chile	Ensure operational continuity of the MP16, mitigating the risk of catastrophic electrical failure due to obsolescence of the machine's main drives.	Short term	Under implementation	2.4
Renewal of national authorization	Pando Plant, Uruguay	Comply with the mandatory legal requirements for renewal of the National Fire Department (DNB) authorization and improve the conditions of the Fire Protection Systems (PCI) at the Pando Plant.	Short term	Under implementation	1.5
High-Footage Embossing Line GH Softys Professional	Talagante Plant, Chile	New embossing line	Short term	Under implementation	11.3
Embossing Line	Zárate Plant, Argentina	New embossing line	Short term	Under implementation	3.9
Embossing Line	Piraí Plant, Brazil	New embossing line	Short term	Under implementation	4.3
Embossing Line	Mogi Plant, Brazil	New embossing line	Short term	Under implementation	4.7
Embossing Line	Caieiras Plant, Brazil	New embossing line	Short term	Under implementation	3.4
Embossing Line	Lima Plant, Peru	New embossing line	Short term	Under implementation	5.4
Embossing Line	Altamira Plant, Mexico	New embossing line	Short term	Under implementation	3.4

Note: All projects are funded with equity capital from the Company. For Pulp, only projects with an investment exceeding USD 20 million are published.

5.3 Environmental Management

Water and Climate Change

Tier 1 Material Issue:
Water and Climate Change

GRI (3-3)

Context

The current scenario of climate variability and growing production demands require efficient water management. In the industry, inadequate resource management can lead to operational, regulatory and resilience risks in the face of extreme events such as prolonged droughts. In view of this, CMPC identifies strategic opportunities to optimize processes through operational excellence, reuse and technological efficiency, strengthening its territorial and community engagement.

Main Risks

- Interruption of operations due to lack of water resources or regulatory restrictions.
- Negative local perceptions of industrial water consumption.

Opportunities

- Reduction of consumption and operating costs by implementing water efficiency technologies.
- Lower operating costs through reuse and consumption optimization.
- New market opportunities by offering products with a smaller water footprint.

Vision

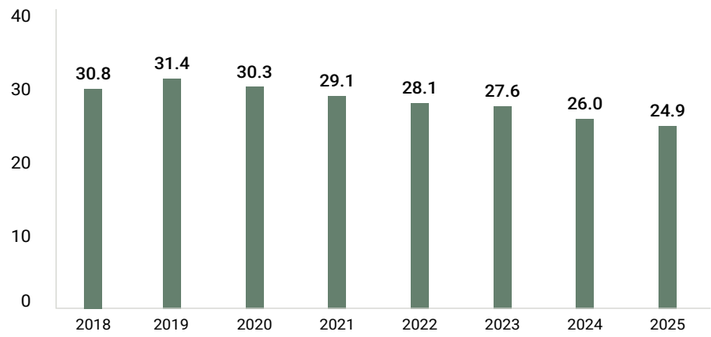
CMPC is evolving towards a Water Security model under the Environment and Climate Change policies. This approach transcends industrial efficiency to adopt a basin-based vision, which can anticipate the availability of the resource and manage it based on the reality of each territory and the needs shared with the communities and the ecosystem.

Management and Target

Reduce industrial water use per metric ton of product by 25%, compared to 2018.

Performance Evolution

Industrial water use per ton of product (m³/t)



Outlook

Water management will evolve towards a "Water Security" approach, adopting a contextual vision for each micro-basin that recognizes the Company as a stakeholder in the territory.

SPOTLIGHT

Water Efficiency during General Plant Shutdowns

Under the Impeccable Operations model and the Maintenance of the Future pillar, CMPC incorporated General Plant Shutdowns (GPS) into its planning as a priority function. Through the standardization of processes with defined deadlines and deliverables, it implemented a Water Use Plan designed to reduce use during maintenance periods.

This model, launched at the Guaíba plant in Brazil, seeks to be replicated at Pulp plants in Chile. The success of this model lies in the assignment of a dedicated team that leads all operating areas in the day-to-day management of water use in order to optimize the timing and effectiveness of shutdowns, ensuring operational continuity. This is complemented by asset management focused on the execution of critical projects, such as the closure of seal water circuits and the reuse of condensates, which have a direct impact on reducing consumption.

Finally, process standardization provides a definition of specific consumption thresholds by area, ensuring that each stage of maintenance is aligned with the Company's water efficiency goals.

Water Management

SASB (RT-CP-140a.2; RR-PP-140a.2)
NIIF (IFRS) S2.14 [b, c]
GRI (303-1)

Water resource management focuses on guaranteeing water supply, anticipating water availability scenarios in the face of climate variability using internal vulnerability rankings, promoting responsible water use, and controlling and minimizing liquid effluents.

Management is based on annual reduction targets, adjusted based on the previous year's performance, the initiatives committed to in the roadmap (operational and technological), and variables such as seasonality, plant shutdowns and weather events.

At CMPC, strategy implementation relies on a competent team exclusively dedicated to this purpose. At the Softys subsidiary, water management is coordinated by the Corporate Industrial Development and Supply Chain Department, with the support of the Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ) and Projects and Processes departments. It also operates the Local Water Committee on a territorial level to review environmental processes and projects, strengthening governance in these operations.

Water Target

IFRS S1.46 [a]; S1.51 [a, b, c, d, e, f, g]
IFRS S2.14 [a.v]; S2.33 [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h]; S2.34 [a, b, c, d]; S2.35
CMPC (9)

2026 Industrial Operations Target: Reduce industrial water use per metric ton of product by 25% compared to 2018.

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Target (-25%)
Performance (m³/t)	30.80	31.35	30.29	29.13	28.05	27.63	26.01	24.95	23.1
Annual change from baseline (m³/t)	0.00	-0.55	0.51	1.67	2.75	3.17	4.79	5.85	7.7
Progress (%)	-	-7.1%	6.6%	21.7%	35.7%	41.2%	62.2%	76.0%	100%

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Guaíba Plant, Brazil.

Water Stress and Associated Risks

SASB (RR-PP-140a.1, RR-PP-140a.2, RT-CP-140a.2)

The water stress analysis is the determining factor in the assessment of water availability in the watersheds where CMPC operates. Through this approach, the Company evaluates potential water risks, designing action plans for facilities located in areas at water risk, that consider both the quantity of the resource and the quality standards of discharges, factors of vital importance in territories with increasing water scarcity. To ensure rigorous monitoring, the Company uses the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas platform, accurately identifying areas with high or extremely high stress levels.

In addition, Softys has instigated comprehensive hydrological studies with external specialists to comprehensively map its water resources. These assessments not only diagnose the current situation, but also project 30-year scenarios under climate change models and identify alternative supply sources. These findings support the prioritization of sustainable solutions, such as advanced treatment for reuse and optimization of groundwater sources, ensuring the Company's operational continuity and resilience in the short, medium and long term.

Classification of Risks Associated with Water Management according to Use Processes

Process	Capture	Use	Discharge
Risk	Loss of unregulated water rights, and discrepancies between the right and the capacity of waterworks in Chile.	Operations that are not optimized in terms of water use could imply a risk in production due to lack of water resources.	Exceeding the maximum applicable physiochemical and biological parameters. Failure to comply with the correct use of non-consumptive rights in Chile.
Mitigation	Identification of the status of water rights held by the business and assurance of their regularization in Chile. Identification of the hydraulic capacity of catchment works and monitoring of extraction flows in Chile.	Establishment of short-, medium- and long-term water use reduction targets. Development of water use reduction roadmaps for three work fronts: technological, operational and innovation. Implementation and control of water balances in all plants. Preparation of a water roadmap that includes analysis of process losses, measurement of inflows and outflows, and identification of opportunities for recirculation of the resource.	Monitoring plan for the quality of water collected and discharged, and operational control. Inventory and monitoring of discharge flows associated with non-consumptive rights in Chile.

Valdivia Plant, Chile.

Risks Identified by Business Line

	At-Risk Extraction Source Identified	Type of Risk	Potential Primary Impact	Probability of Occurrence
Celulosa	Biobío River	Water availability, water supply vs. water demand	Lack of water for operations due to reduction of river level	Highly likely
	Biobío River	Flooding with damage to capture or discharge infrastructure	Suspension of operations	Highly likely
Biopackaging	Maipo River	Water availability, water supply vs. water demand	Availability of flow in canals supplying the plants	Moderately likely
	Maule River	Water availability, water supply vs. water demand	Lack of water for operations	Moderately likely
	Maule River	Flooding with damage to capture or discharge infrastructure	Suspension of operations	Highly likely
Softys	Tamesí River	Water availability, water supply vs. water demand	Redesign of waterworks or raw water purchase	Highly likely
	Extrema River	Water availability, water supply vs. water demand	Waterworks redesign (restoration)	Highly likely
	Maipo River	Water availability, water supply vs. water demand	Suspension of operations or raw water purchase	Highly likely
	Maipo River	Environmental restriction of water use	Socioenvironmental conflict guiding a restriction resolution	Likely
	Chili and Cañete Rivers	Environmental restriction of water use	Redesign of hydraulic works	Moderately likely

Source: Environmental Department.

Water Use

GRI (303-1)
FSG (18)

CMPC operations interact from water cycle management in forestry assets to the collection and discharge in industrial plants. Supply comes from various inland sources, including direct surface water (rivers and estuaries) and groundwater (aquifers) use, as well as indirect supply through third parties.

Evolution of Water Use in m^3

GRI(303-3)
TNFD (A3.0; C3.0)
SASB (RT-CP-140a.1; RR-PP-140a.1)

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Surface water	185,915,903	177,903,143	174,913,053	168,520,256	166,976,641
Groundwater	15,568,788	15,110,810	14,335,365	13,505,806	12,344,637
Third-party water supply	2,451,078	2,361,303	1,828,933	1,955,250	1,437,426
Total	**203,935,769**	**195,375,256**	**191,077,351**	**183,981,312**	**180,758,704**
Total with water stress	19,773,543	120,744,052	120,509,751	118,078,620	114,419,632
Total without water stress	184,162,226	74,631,204	70,567,600	65,902,692	66,339,072

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Percentage of Water Extracted from Water-Stressed Areas

SASB (RT-CP-140a.1; RR-PP-140a.1)
TNFD (A3.0; C3.0)
FSG (21)

Year	% water extracted from areas with high initial water stress	% water extracted from areas with extremely high initial water stress	Water collected per metric ton of production (ton/m³)
2021	6.26%	0%	29.96
2022	58.06%	3.74%	28.86
2023	61.07%	3.21%	28.24
2024	54.66%	9.52%	26.01
2025	54.00%	9.30%	24.92

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Water Discharge

GRI (303-1; 303-2)
TNFD (A3.1)
FSG (19, 20)

In Chile, management is governed by regulatory frameworks such as Supreme Decree No. 90/2000 (discharges to marine and continental surface waters), Supreme Decree No. 46/2003 (groundwater) and Decree No. 609/1998 (sewage systems). In Brazil, compliance is aligned with CONAMA Resolution No. 430/2011 and state regulations such as CONSEMA Resolution No. 365/2017 in Rio Grande do Sul, in addition to specific conditions such as Operating License No. 06708/2020 FEPAM. The Company incorporates the limits defined in its environmental licenses.

Industrial operations have Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP), designed with primary, secondary and, depending on the complexity of the matrix, tertiary wastewater treatment systems, which remove contaminating elements prior to discharge. Treatment control is carried out through periodic monitoring performed by accredited laboratories, which verify critical indicators such as flow, pH, temperature, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

CMPC carries out environmental actions, hydrogeological analyses and Environmental Water Monitoring Plans (EWMP) with a watershed approach. Upon detection of any deviation, corrective actions are activated.

Finally, the community engagement model promotes collaboration with other watershed users, such as the Biobío River canal associations, for responsible management of the shared resource.

Nonconformity Incidents

SASB (RT-CP-140a.3)

In 2025, the Company identified **three nonconformity events** in the Biopackaging line and two in Softys. In response to these events, the organization has reinforced its response protocols and is working on updating its technological assets to mitigate the vulnerability of the containments and ensure that water treatment remains strictly within the legal frameworks in force.

Company Discharge of Water in m³

GRI (303-4)
TNFD (A3.1)
SASB (RT-CP-140a.1; RR-PP-140a.1)

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Surface water	164,561,087	160,044,872	162,256,967	154,402,166	150,747,358
Groundwater	7,567	4,325	5,881	3,020	2,864
Sea water	147,705	180,236	92,317	114,686	88,215
Third-party water supply	3,128,893	2,888,774	2,615,373	2,999,474	2,379,303
Total	**167,845,252**	**163,118,207**	**164,970,538**	**157,519,346**	**153,217,740**
Total with water stress	16,799,083	102,145,602	103,479,695	100,997,385	97,633,780
Total without water stress	151,046,170	60,972,605	61,490,843	56,521,961	55,583,960

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Water Discharge Parameters (COD and AOx)

CMPC (13)

Categories	Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
COD	metric tons	30,449	31,823	27,742	27,183	26,814
BOD	metric tons	1,637	1,868	1,462	1,628	1,408
TSS	metric tons	2,087	2,067	1,733	2,077	1,889
AOx	metric tons	385	385	397	341	350

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Water Use in Water-Stressed Areas in m³

SASB (RR-PP-140a.1; RT-CP-140a.1)
GRI (303-5)
FSG (22)

Area	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Areas subject to water stress	19,299,270	18,598,450	17,030,056	17,081,235	16,785,852
Areas not subject to water stress	16,791,246	13,658,599	9,076,756	9,380,731	10,755,112
Total	**36,090,516**	**32,257,049**	**26,106,812**	**26,461,966**	**27,540,964**
Proportion of total water consumed in high water stress regions (%)	53.47%	57.66%	65.23%	64.55%	60.95%

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

Decarbonization Strategy

NIIF (IFRS) S2.14 [a.ii; a.iii; a.iv, b, c]
GRI (102-2)

CMPC has a climate strategy to respond to the zero emissions target (Net-Zero) by 2040, within the framework of the Race to Zero campaign and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)[1].). It is structured around the Environment and Climate Change policies and incorporates a climate transition plan since 2024.

CMPC's contribution to climate action is deployed along three lines:

1. Forest Absorption: CMPC is part of the forestry industry, a sector recognized for its capacity to capture greenhouse gases. During the period, a specialized external company began to account for net removals through its assets, through the application of the *GHG Protocol – Land Sector and Removal Guidance*. This methodology aligns management with current standards and provides transparency on the role of forests in carbon capture and storage. Long-term removal capacity is mainly held by native forest and wood products.

2. Emissions reduction: CMPC is implementing a decarbonization plan that includes targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The strategy prioritizes the improvement of energy efficiency, the transition to lower-emission fuels, the increase of renewable energies, and collaborative work with the value chain to successfully achieve our corporate GHG emission reduction targets.

3. Products and bioenergy: The Company's wood products operate as carbon reservoirs, storing carbon for extended periods of time. The portfolio, which is manufactured with renewable and certified raw materials, also facilitates the substitution of alternatives with a higher carbon footprint. In addition, the incorporation of bioenergy in pulp operations reduces fossil fuel requirements and consolidates the organization's contribution to climate action.

2024 Carbon Balance

Carbon Sinks	Direct and Indirect Emissions		Temporary Carbon Storage
	Scopes 1 and 2	Scope 3	
-4.4 $MtCO_2$ net capture in forest mass by 2024	**+1.6 $MtCO_2$ of operational emissions**	**+8.1 $MtCO_2$ of value chain emissions**	**-2.0 million $MtCO_2$ by 2024**
This corresponds to the carbon absorbed by the Company's plantations and native forest, net of biogenic emissions generated in industrial processes and at the end of life of the products.	These are fossil-origin emissions derived from direct operations and the purchase of electricity.	Fossil fuel emissions associated with the organization's supply chain activities, such as the purchase of goods and services, logistics, and distribution.	This is the long-term carbon sequestered in wood products manufactured by the **Company.**

Note 1: Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is a global initiative that supports companies in setting emissions reduction targets aligned with climate science and the Paris Agreement goals.

The Company is moving towards its **Net-Zero goal** through the decisive implementation of these three lines. The carbon balance for the period showed that capture in the forest mass exceeded biogenic emissions from industrial processes and end-of-life products. This dynamic generated a net capture of 4.4 million tCO_2e in 2024. This value is boosted by the increase in the forest base in Brazil.

In parallel, industrial operations release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from fossil fuel combustion, corresponding to long-cycle emissions. To address this impact, the Company designs and implements decarbonization plans aimed at meeting its reduction targets.

For its part, the product portfolio stores carbon temporarily, which allowed 1.3 million tCO_2e to be sequestered from the atmosphere during 2024.

Emissions Goals

NIIF (IFRS) S1.14 [a.v]; S1.51 [a, b, e, f, g]
NIIF (IFRS) S2.33 [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h]; S2.34 [a, b, c, d; S2.35; S2.36 [a, b, c, d]
TNFD (A19.0; A19.1; A19.2)

2040 Target

Net-zero emissions*

Scopes 1 and 2 Targets**

Reduce 50% of these emissions by 2030

Scope 3 Targets**

Reduce 37,5% of these emissions by 2035

* Based on the SBTi Net-Zero standard. Residual emissions that cannot be eliminated after reaching long-term objectives will be neutralized through carbon removal and storage.
**Scope 1 and 2 targets are validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and Scope 3 to keep it well below 2°C.

Pillars of the Climate Transition Plan

SASB (RT-CP-110a.2; RR-PP-110a.2)
GRI (102-1; 102-3)

1. Definition of a clear ambition: The target, defined in collaboration with the Board of Directors and executives, is to position CMPC among the leaders in sustainability and climate action, achieving Net-Zero emissions by 2040.

2. Robust GHG emissions inventory: The preparation of a detailed inventory based on GHG Protocol provides key emissions data, as well as an analysis of the management of gross carbon emissions, identifying the most significant sources.

3. Setting targets: The Company has established science-based emission reduction goals. These include short-term targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and a commitment to achieve Net-Zero by 2040.

4. Governance integrated into business strategy: The Net-Zero Committee, under the leadership of the Sustainability Department, is responsible for outlining the strategic and operational roadmap to reach the decarbonization goal.

5. Roads to transition: Aligned with the TCFD framework, the systematic assessment of Climate-related risks and opportunities makes it possible to define actions to sustain the reduction levels achieved, ensure compliance with commitments, establish priorities for operational projects and assess investments in low-emission technologies.

6. Investment and funding: In addition to studying the costs of transition routes, this process includes the issuance of green bonds, in line with the Company's Sustainable Debt Policy, to secure the necessary funding for long-term climate targets.

7. Transparency and credibility monitoring: The transition plan is based on a centralized carbon footprint monitoring system. This system ensures verification by an independent third party in keeping with international standards such as the GHG Protocol. The Company publicly communicates the results obtained through the Integrated Report and the Sustainability Report.

In 2025, Transition Plan management established methodological bases and planned specific roadmaps to close the gaps identified by 2030. The Company is contributing to the definition of global technical criteria by participating in the pilot program of the new Net-Zero standard of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals

NIIF (IFRS) S1.29 [a]
NIIF (IFRS) S2.14 [a], S2.29 [a.iii], S2.36 [e]
GRI (102-8; 102-9; 305-4; 305-5)

In 2025, the Company prioritized the intervention of intensive stationary sources in industrial operations through efficiency technologies and low-emission fuels. To make these investments viable, **it has integrated an Internal Carbon Price** into its financial assessments, incorporating the cost of emissions into cash flows.

Scope 1 includes fuel emissions from stationary and mobile sources, in addition to fossil emissions from the combustion of renewable material—biomass, black liquor, methanol—and an independent third party verifies the inventory. The Company includes emissions from the purchase of electricity and steam in Scope 2 and reports these through the market-based method and the location-based method. Finally, Scope 3 includes indirect emissions throughout the value chain based on the GHG Protocol categories.

Gross Value of Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions in Metric Tons, in $ktCO_2e$.

SASB (RT-CP-110a.1; RR-PP-110a.1)
NIIF (IFRS) S1.29 (a.i; a.ii)
GRI (102-5; 102-6; 102-7; 305-1; 305-2; 305-3)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	1,976	2,026	1,992	1,902	1,832	1,797	1,522	1,394
Scope 2	481	487	218	189	207	95	76	63
Scope 3	4,214	8,379	8,153	7,821	8,199	8,116	8,148	8,129
Total GHG emissions	**6,671**	**10,892**	**10,363**	**9,912**	**10,238**	**10,008**	**9,746**	**9,585**

Source: Sustainability Department.
Note: The focus of data consolidation is operational control.

Metric Tons and Ratio of GHG Emissions in the Company

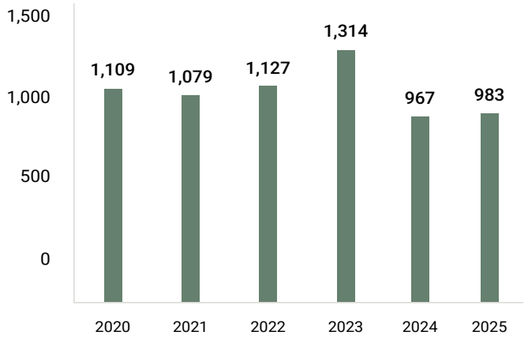
GRI (102-8)

Categories	Value	Specific Parameter (metric ton of saleable production)	Intensity Ratio (kgCO2e/t)
Scope 1	1,394	9,713,495	143.46
Scope 2	63	9,713,495	6.48
Scope 3	8,129	9,713,495	836.88

Note: The gases included in the calculation are Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), and Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) for all three scopes.
Source: Sustainability Department.

GHG Emissions Intensity per Metric Ton of Marketable Production, in tCO_2eq

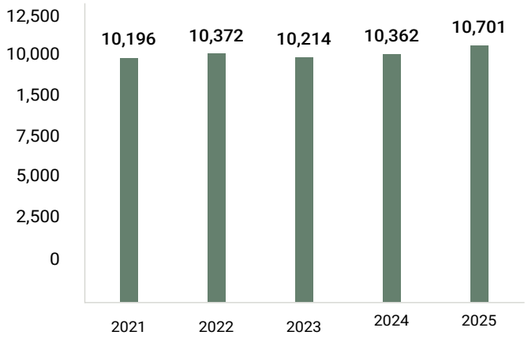
GRI (102-8; 305-4)
FSG (11)



Source: Sustainability Department.

Biogenic Carbon Dioxide Emissions in the Organization, in ktCO2e

GRI (305-1)



Source: Sustainability Department.

Company Emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

SASB (RT-CP-110a.2; RR-PP-110a.2)
NIIF (IFRS) S1.51 [f]

In 2025, the Company further developed the Scope 1 and 2 roadmap by prioritizing specific projects to close the 2030 target gaps, focusing on operational efficiency and energy transition. To address decarbonization in a cost-efficient way, it maintained the work of cross-functional teams from the Projects, Studies, Operations and Sustainability areas to ensure a balance between competitiveness, safety and efficiency.

It implemented an action plan structured around the following four dimensions:

1. Maintain the reduction levels achieved, through operational excellence and the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates.

2. Guarantee existing internal commitments, aligning competitiveness contracts, internal agreements that ensure that factories remain within the top 10% in terms of efficiency on a global level.

3. Operational projects, prioritizing plant-led decarbonization initiatives, with a focus on energy efficiency to reduce fossil fuel consumption.

4. Investment and strategic partnerships, exploring new technologies and low-emission fuels, such as hydrogen, methanol, biomass and biofuels.

Likewise, the Company reaffirmed management of long-term contracts for the supply of electricity from renewable sources, integrating the purchase of certificates and electricity consumption reduction targets.

Performance of Scope 1 and 2 Emission Reduction Target

NIIF (IFRS) S1.51 [b, c, d]
NIIF (IFRS) S2.29 [a.iv]; S2.33 [a, c, d, e]
GRI (102-4; 305-5)
FSG (13)

Categories	2018 Baseline	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030 Target (-50%)
Performance ($ktCO_2e$)	2,457	2,513	2,210	2,091	2,039	1,892	1,598	1,456	1,229
Annual change from baseline ($ktCO_2e$)	-	-56	247	366	418	565	859	1,001	1,229
Progress (%)	-	-4.6%	20.1%	29.8%	34.0%	46.0%	69.9%	81.4%	100.0%

Note: The emissions target does not apply to the Softys business line.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Value Chain Emissions (Scope 3)

In 2025, the Company completed its analysis of the main parties responsible for the value chain carbon footprint, mapping emissions across the primary Scope 3 categories including purchased goods, products sold, and transportation. In 2026, the next step will be to obtain direct information from these strategic sources, thereby achieving a much more accurate Scope 3 measurement, decreasing reliance on secondary emission factors.

Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Targets

FSG (14)

Categories	2020 Baseline	2022	2023	2024	2025	2035 Target (-37.5%)
Performance (ktCO2e)	5,889	6,126	6,114	6,258	6,396	3,681
Annual change from baseline (ktCO2e)		237	225	369	507	-2,208
Progress (%)		-10.7%	-10.2%	-16.71%	-22.96%	100%

Source: Sustainability Department.

Total GHG Protocol Scope 3 Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)

NIIF S2.29 (a.i; a.vi)
GRI (102-7; 305-3)

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purchased goods and services	1,451	1,427	1,739	1,649	2,309	2,487
Capital goods	284	523	585	208	143	99
Fuel- and energy-related activities	482	439	447	376	314	305
Upstream transportation and distribution	1,305	1,308	1,471	2,506	1,956	2,066
- Transportation and distribution of products purchased	846	853	947	1,166	1,087	1,095
- Transportation and distribution of sold products managed	459	455	524	1,340	868	971
Waste generated in operations	62	215	180	150	87	39
Business travel	1	1	6	4	3	6
Employee commuting	18	18	23	22	13	36
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Downstream transportation and distribution	741	831	799	418	396	327
Processing of sold products	2,145	1,411	1,267	834	938	827
Use of sold products	-	-	-	Not relevant	1	1
End-of-life treatment of sold products	1,663	1,644	1,677	1,950	1,992	1.936
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Franchises	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Investments	-	4	5	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Total	**8,152**	**7,821**	**8,199**	**8,116**	**8,152**	**8,129**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Air Quality

SASB (RR-PP-120a.1; SASB RT-CP-120a.1)
GRI (305-7)
TNFD (A2.2)

The control of air emissions at CMPC focuses on the mitigation of pollutants derived from combustion and pulping processes. The operating strategy prioritizes compliance with regulatory limits through the use of abatement systems, such as electrostatic precipitators and gas scrubbers, in an effort to minimize the impact on the environment.

In 2025, management focused on strengthening control mechanisms at cellulose plants. Among noteworthy accomplishments, the Company has implemented a compliance plan at the Santa Fe plant, aimed at reducing odor events and optimizing the treatment of diluted gases, meeting the required environmental performance standards.

In addition, in 2025, it completed a study in conjunction with AFRY Sweden AB for Pulp's lime kilns. The strategy defines ambitious CO2 reduction targets through the use of internal by-products (methanol, hydrogen) and bio-oils, with reduction targets for 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2040.

It also implemented projects such as:

- **Migration to natural gas in Santa Fe (Pulp):** CMPC completed the transition to natural gas at Lime Kiln 1. This change reduces energy costs and projects a 13% to 20% decrease in GHG emissions.
- **Alternative liquid fuels (ALF) at the Maule Plant (Biopackaging):** Implementation of ALF in boilers, achieving an estimated 25% reduction in SO2 emissions with respect to the use of FO6.
- **Optimization at Santa Rosa Plant, Peru (Softys):** The Company made two investments to optimize the steam generation system: the first involved the transition from mechanical to precision electronic control, and the second focused on major maintenance and operational safety of boilers 2 and 4. These actions ensured a 48% reduction in NOx emissions (58.194 kg/year) in the 2024-2025 period.
- **Increased capacity and reliability at the Cañete Plant, Peru (Softys):** The Company invested USD 1.8 million in a new boiler that modernizes the operation and reduces the risk of obsolescence. It also made adjustments to the regulation of the air-fuel mixture to maximize thermal efficiency. With both projects, it achieved a 15% reduction in NOx emissions (5.580 kg/year) in the 2024-2025 period.

Emissions of Air Pollutants Released into the Atmosphere, in Metric Tons per Pollutant

SASB (RR-PP-120a.1; SASB RT-CP-120a.1)
TNDF (A2.2; C2.A)
GRI (305-7)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) (excluding N2O)	8,235	8,087	8,866	8,187	7,734	8,965	8,950	8,541
Sulfur oxides (SO2)	1,508	2,248	2,115	1,449	1,233	1,640	765	648
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Particulate Matter (PM)	1,556	1,735	1,735	1,527	1,440	3,411	2,875	2,483
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.
Note: The environmental regulations governing CMPC's operations and the plants' environmental permits do not require the measurement and reporting of VOCs.

CMPC Corporate Building, Los Ángeles, Chile.

Plywood Plant, Chile.

Energy

Efficiency and Management Strategy

GRI (103-1)
SASB (RT-CP-130a.1)

Energy management is a component of competitiveness and operational continuity. The corporate strategy is based on two pillars: self-sufficiency through renewable sources and optimizing industrial energy use via operational efficiency and technology.

The energy matrix is based mainly on biomass and black liquor, pulping by-products that enable industrial operations, especially in the Celulosa business, to generate their own energy and inject surpluses into the electricity system. This self-generation capacity mitigates exposure to market price volatility and reduces the carbon intensity of the processes, sustaining production without proportionally increasing fossil fuel emissions.

In 2025, the Company aligned energy management with the "Factory of the Future" initiative, through the implementation of advanced control systems and balance optimization models in plants such as Guaíba and Santa Fe, which made it possible to stabilize industrial processes and optimize the rate of energy consumption per unit produced.

Energy Consumption and Self-Generation by Source (GJ)

SASB (RR-PP-130a.1; RT-CP-130a.1)
GRI (103-2)

Categories	2022	2023	2024	2025
Energy consumed (primary consumption)	133,297,200	135,662,400	136,073,189	139,334,164
Energy from the electricity grid	8,413,200	9,324,000	9,564,595	9,213,679
Percentage of energy from the electricity grid	6%	7%	7%	7%
Biomass energy (internal and external)	16,970,400	19,792,800	20,774,989	22,362,454
Percentage of biomass energy	13%	15%	15%	16%
Other renewable energies	90,828,000	90,914,400	94,721,997	90,336,924
Percentage of other renewable energies	68%	67%	70%	65%
Self-generated energy for internal consumption	0	54,414,000	47,572,145	48,838,972
Self-generated and sold energy	0	4,942,800	4,295,078	4,337,519
Percentage of self-generated energy	0%	44%	38%	38%

Source: Energy Department.
Note: The data methodology uses the lower heating value.

Energy Consumption (GJ) by Fuel Type and Source, 2025

GRI (103-2, 302-1, 302-3)
FSG (12)

Categories	Celulosa	Third Parties (AGA, Indura, ERCO)	Biopackaging	Softys	Corporate	Total
Renewable energy						
Black liquor	84,548,501	-	1,383,012	-	-	**85,931.513**
Certified biomass from sustainable forest management	15,990,717	-	569,203	451,440	-	**17,011,360**
Electricity (purchased) covered by renewable energy certificate	924,329	8,417	2,904,752	3,175,888	11,889	**7,025,276**
Steam (purchased)	1,165,450	-	1,756,800	-	-	**2,922,250**
Methanol	1,434,343	-	-	-	-	**1,434,343**
Hydrogen	48,819	-	-	-	-	**48,819**
Total	**104,112,158**	**8,417**	**6,613,768**	**3,627,328**	**11,889**	**114,373,560**
Non-renewable energy						
Natural gas	2,656,074	-	1,911,337	7,296,734	-	**11,864,145**
Oil #6	4,373,514	-	97,200	6,192	-	**4,476,906**
Electricity (purchased) without renewable energy certificate	342,016	1,081,880	15,876	742,996	5,635	**2,188,403**
Non-certified biomass from sustainable forest management	-	-	3,679,974	1,671,120	-	**5,351,094**
Steam (purchased)	-	-	-	227,066	-	**227,066**
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
LPG	208,397	-	250,545	161,449	6,094	**626,484**
Diesel	173,707	-	7,954	14,309	26,184	**222,154**
Petrol/gasoline	3,960	-	30	360	-	**4,350**
Total	**7,757,668**	**1,081,880**	**5,962,916**	**10,120,226**	**37,913**	**24,960,604**
Total consumption (renewable and non-renewable)	**111,869,827**	**1,090,297**	**12,576,683**	**13,747,555**	**49,802**	**139,334,164**
Nature of energy consumption (%)						
Percentage of energy consumed from renewable sources	93.07%	0.77%	52.59%	26.39%	23.87%	**82.09%**
Percentage of energy consumed from non-renewable sources	6.93%	99.23%	47.41%	73.61%	76.13%	**17.91%**

Source: Energy Department.

Reduction and Efficiency Projects

GRI (302-4; 302-5; 103-5)

The decarbonization roadmap incorporates energy efficiency as an essential component to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by reducing resource demand in critical industrial processes. In 2025, the Company focused on closing gaps in high consumption areas, such as lime kilns, directly linking operational performance to climate goals.

Energy Intensity by Business

Business and Unit of Measure	2025
Forestal (m^3 of marketable production/total energy consumption GWh)	0.00000079
Maderas (m^3 of marketable production/total energy consumption GWh)	0.00074
Pulp (m^3 of marketable production/total energy consumption GWh)	0.00000079
Biopackaging (t of marketable production/total energy consumption GWh)	0.0058
Softys (t of marketable production/total energy consumption MWh)	0.00357

Waste

NIIF (IFRS) S2.14 [a, b, c]

The circular economy at CMPC is based on natural fiber and the optimization of resources throughout the production chain. The Company optimizes overall resource use, prioritizing systematic waste reduction and verified resource efficiency.

To achieve this objective, the Company prioritized a management hierarchy focused on preventing waste generation, followed by reuse, recycling and composting, relegating final disposal as the last option. This management minimizes pollution-related exposure by expanding the recovery of secondary circular material, and it's based on four fundamental pillars:

1. Baseline and information management: The Company established clear metrics to monitor and assess progress.

2. Fulfillment of obligations: It ensured alignment with environmental and sectoral obligations.

3. Prevention management: It implemented measures to minimize environmental risks associated with waste generation.

4. Forward-thinking solutions: It designed solutions that respond to future management needs.

2025 Target

Zero waste to landfill*

*The Company fulfills this commitment by diverting at least 90% of waste to recovery treatment, in accordance with the guidelines of the Zero Waste International Alliance.

Performance of Waste Target

NIIF (IFRS) S1.46 [a]; S1.51
NIIF (IFRS) S2.14 [a.v], S2.33; S2.34; S2.35
TNDF (A19.0; A19.1; A19.2; C2.2)
CMPC (10)

Categories	Baseline 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Target (-90%)
Performance (t)	718,119	626,302	514,375	432,368	352,049	280,769	143,798	53,809	71,811
Annual change from baseline (t)	-	-91,817	-203,744	-285,751	-366,070	-437,350	-574,321	-664,310	-646,308
Progress (%)	-	14.2%	31.5%	44.2%	56.6%	67.7%	88.9%	102.8%	100.0%

Waste Management

TNDF (A2.2; A2.3; C2.2)
GRI (306-1; 306-2; 306-4)

The Company promotes proactive waste management, focused on valorization and strict operational control at all its facilities. The model is based on the implementation of integrated management plans that ensure proper sorting at the source and compliance with the highest environmental standards.

To achieve this, the Company relies on a specialized team, coordinated by the Waste, Emissions, and Obligations Department, which is responsible for implementing the Company's Waste Strategy, monitoring indicators, and preparing the reports required to ensure legal compliance.

Jorge Palma, Wrapper, Buin plant, Chile.

Waste Generation

SASB (RT-CP-150a.1)
TNFD (A2.1; A23.1)
FSG (7)

Non-hazardous waste revalorization in 2025 reached **3,034,607 metric tons**, representing **98%** of total generated waste.

Metric tons of Historically Generated Total Waste

GRI (306-3)
TNFD (C2.2)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Non-hazardous	2,302,513	2,396,819	2,407,682	2,227,836	2,826,008	3,096,462	3,073,365	3,088,416
Hazardous	3,639	3,434	3,765	6,638	4,802	8,775	10,738	11,034
Total	**2,306,151**	**2,400,243**	**2,411,447**	**2,234,475**	**2,830,810**	**3,105,237**	**3,084,103**	**3,099,450**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Percentage of Hazardous Waste Recycled and Metric Tons Revalorized by Type

SASB (RT-CP 150a.1)
GRI (306-4, 306-5)
TNDF (C2.2)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
% of hazardous waste recycled	-	-	-	20.19%	17.41%	49.24%	52.21%	40.87%
Valorized	0	0	0	1,340	836	4,321	5,608	4,510
Elimination	0	0	0	5,472	3,969	4,454	5,133	6,524
Total	**3,639**	**3,434**	**3,765**	**6,638**	**4,802**	**8,775**	**10,741**	**11,034**

Source: Sustainability Department.
Note: The breakdown by treatment type is not available because final management is carried out by authorized third parties who do not provide specific traceability regarding the recovery or disposal method.

Metric Tons of Non-Hazardous Waste Recovered and Disposed of, by Year

GRI (306-4; 306-5)
TNDF (A2.1; A23.1)
FSG (7)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Valorized	1,588,215	1,774,573	1,897,840	1,799,888	2,478,355	2,819,063	2,929,473	3,034,607
Elimination	714,300	622,245	509,842	427,948	347,655	277,401	143,887	53,809
Total non-hazardous	**2,303,515**	**2,396,818**	**2,407,682**	**2,227,836**	**2,826,008**	**3,096,465**	**3,073,360**	**3,088,416**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Use of Materials

GRI (301-1)

Categories	2022	2023	2024	2025
Renewables				
Renewable raw materials	22,785,554	21,033,145	21,531,811	20,535,804
Containers and packaging	68,915	61,896	58,523	70,829
Total renewables	**22,854,469**	**21,095,041**	**21,590,334**	**20,606,633**
Non-renewables				
Chemicals	860,225	1,083,870	1,001,888	976,244
Containers and packaging	63,787	78,127	54,746	39,581
Plastic supplies (Softys)	-	-	53,184	47,315
Total non-renewables	924,012	1,161,997	1,109,818	1,063,139
Total	**23,778,481**	**22,257,038**	**22,700,152**	**21,669,772**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Renewable and Recycled Materials used in Product Packaging and Wrapping

SASB (RT-CP-410a.1)
GRI (301-1)

Category	Metric Tons	Percentage
Renewables	62,036	56.19%
Recycled	15,765	14.28%

Source: Sustainability Department.

Recycled and Recovered Fiber

SASB (RT-CP-410a.1; RT-CP-410a.2; RR-PP430a.2)
TNDF (C2.3)
FSG (10)

CMPC has developed extensive networks to collect and recycle paper and cardboard through its subsidiary Sorepa (Sociedad Recuperadora de Papeles) since 1979. With an infrastructure of 12 plants nationwide and a specialized fleet, Sorepa manages waste from various industrial and commercial sectors to reincorporate it as secondary raw material in the manufacture of new packaging and paper.

CMPC also strengthens this waste management through a strategic partnership with the Metropolitan Association of Municipalities of South Santiago (MSUR) and actively participates in ReSimple, the first Large Collective Management System (GRANSIC), which organizes the collection, pre-treatment and valorization of containers and packaging to ensure compliance with the REP Law.

The Fibers area promotes the collection and recycling of paper and cardboard, collaborating with approximately 4,500 suppliers per month, including freelance recyclers, to reintroduce these materials into the production cycle.

Sorepa Pudahuel, Chile.

Metric Tons of Fiber Collected and Recovered from Company and Supplier Programs

SASB (RR-PP-430a.2)
FSG (8)

Categories	2023		2024		2025	
	Company Programs	Supplier Programs	Company Programs	Supplier Programs	Company Programs	Supplier Programs
Pre-consumer recycled	-	-	0	0	0	0
Post-consumer recycled	-	4,151	0	11,745	0	8,794
Pre-consumer recovered	35,956	-	41,786	0	42,643	0
Post-consumer recovered	469	735,219	316	682,932	108	700,296

Source: Sustainability Department.

Historical Data on Metric Tons of Fiber Collected and Recovered from Company and Supplier Programs

SASB (RR-PP-430a.2)
FSG (8)

Category	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Metric Tons	Percentage	Metric Tons	Percentage	Metric Tons	Percentage	Metric Tons	Percentage
Recycled fibers	13,639	1,7%	13,726	2%	11,395	2%	8,794	1%
Recovered fibers	771,644	98,3%	771,644	98%	725,034	98%	743,047	99%
Total	**785,283**	**100%**	**785,370**	**100%**	**736,429**	**100%**	**751,841**	**100%**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Revenue from Compostable, Recyclable or Reusable Products (USD)

SASB (RT-CP-410a.2)

Category	2023	2024	2025
Compostable	4,616,001,307	4,516,885,000	4,398,368,500
Recyclable	1,275,971,046	1,094,721,000	1,070,561,000
Reusable	560,555,520	607,312,000	571,000,000
Total	**6,452,527,873**	**6,218,918,000**	**6,039,929,500**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Freelance Recyclers

As part of implementation of the REP Law, CMPC actively participates in collective management systems, which tender waste collection and formally integrate freelance recyclers. This collaboration ensures the traceability of recovered fiber and promotes home collection initiatives, strengthening the circular economy in the territory.

Sorepa Pudahuel, Chile.

Data from Freelance Recyclers

Categories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of freelance recyclers	1,279	1,301	1,035	4,500	2,316
Metric tons of fiber recovered by freelance recyclers	37,551	34,377	31,041	26,396	30,380
Metric tons recovered through new partnerships*	-	-	127	0	13,495

*This corresponds to Management Systems.
Source: Fibers Commercial Division.

5.4 Cybersecurity

Tier 2 Material Issue:
Cybersecurity

GRI (3-3)
NCG 461/519 (3.6.ii.b)

Context

Cybersecurity is a fundamental pillar that safeguards critical digital systems against threats that can compromise data, trust and digital security of people, as well as the environmental integrity of operations. It is relevant to the industry as cyber-attacks can go beyond data leakage and paralyze operations, affect critical machinery and systems, and even manipulate operations remotely.

Main Risks

- Total production stoppage and physical damage to critical machinery.
- Manipulation of Industrial Control Systems (ICS) and SCADA that could lead to serious or fatal occupational accidents.
- Remote manipulation of control systems resulting in chemical spills, non-compliant emissions or ecological incidents with irreversible damage to the ecosystem and legal fines.

Opportunities

- Strengthen digital infrastructure and operational resilience.
- Ensure operational continuity, improving returns through process efficiency, cost reduction and optimizing internal collaboration and training.
- Strengthen confidence in global markets through data protection.

Vision

Cybersecurity is an essential pillar that protects the continuity of processes under international standards. CMPC implements robust controls and solutions aligned with specialized frameworks that integrate prevention, detection and immediate response policies. These measures protect the integrity of operations and the confidentiality of information, mitigating operational and environmental risks to ensure a sustainable competitive advantage and the protection of critical assets.

Management

The Company has a Cybersecurity Strategy and Corporate Information Technology and Risk Management Policies.

Performance Evolution

100% of the organization's employees are trained in recognition and reporting fraud attempts, secure access management and data protection.
411 trained in the cybersecurity of operation technologies.

Outlook

CMPC will evolve towards proactive, centralized monitoring that fully integrates the IT (Information Technology) and OT (Operational Technology) environments by automating incident response to ensure operational continuity. The ultimate goal is to strengthen operational resilience and financial efficiency through uniform governance across geographies.

During this period, CMPC is transitioning from fragmented practices to a centralized cybersecurity governance model. Under the supervision of the Technology Committee, the Company implemented robust controls aligned with international standards to protect the integrity of its operations and the confidentiality of its stakeholders.

Cybersecurity Strategy

The Company manages its digital environment to ensure operational continuity and value creation, protecting critical processes, corporate information, its customers, and interaction with the supply chain. The governance structure includes an Executive Technology Committee, responsible for approving plans and overseeing risks, and a Corporate Cybersecurity Department, tasked with managing resources and defining technical goals. This management operates across four areas of action:

Governance and Strategy
This area oversees legal compliance, internal security regulations and implementation of the cybersecurity strategy.

Architecture
This area defines security standards for cloud use and user identity protection.

Monitoring and Response (CSOC)
It monitors systems on an ongoing basis to detect and react quickly to any incident.

Cybersecurity in Plants (OT)
This area focuses on training personnel and protecting systems that directly control industrial machinery.

Finally, to ensure that each team is clear about its duties, the Company uses a responsibility matrix to establish who performs, supervises or needs to be informed about each security task.

Cybersecurity Programs and Processes
• **Assessment and improvement:** Ongoing audits and updating of controls under international frameworks (NIST, CIS and ISO).
• **Training and awareness:** Four annual campaigns and training of 100% of critical personnel in industrial cybersecurity (OT).
• **Data protection:** Integrity assurance through encryption, access controls and vulnerability management.
• **Monitoring and response:** Unified IT/OT monitoring with SIEM and CSOC, optimized with SOAR automation for incident response.
• **Governance:** Clear structure of individual roles and responsibilities through the RACI Matrix.
• **Safety in the supply chain:** Strict control of third parties through contractual clauses and the principle of minimum privileges.

Cybersecurity Incidents

Category	2023	2024	2025
Attacks or incidents without serious consequences	12	9	7
Attacks or incidents with serious consequences	1	0	0
Total attacks	13	9	7

Source: Cybersecurity Department.

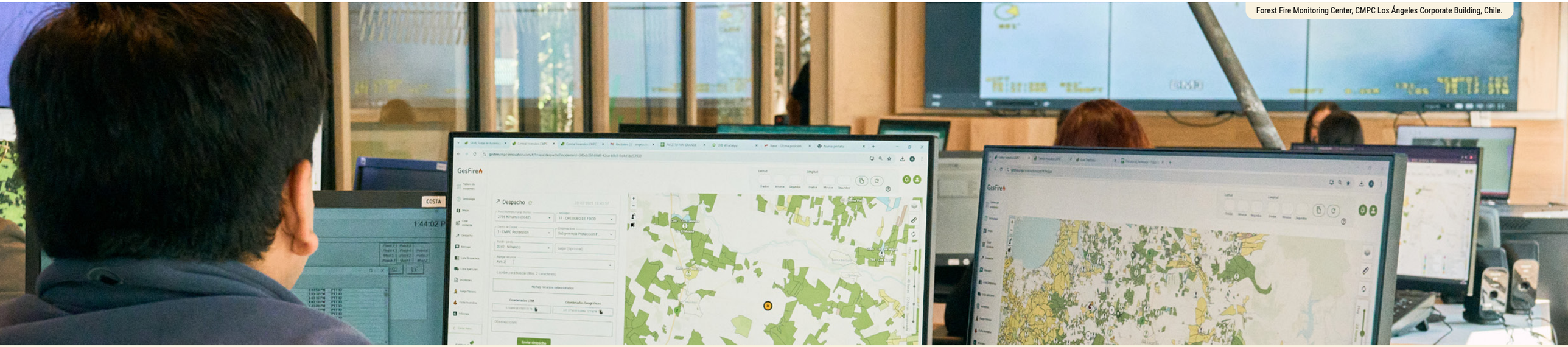
Risk Prevention, Mitigation and Management

The Company implements proactive management to identify and neutralize digital threats that may affect business continuity. Starting in 2022, any new system or application must pass a formal cybersecurity validation before going live. This process evaluates access controls, data protection and technological dependence on external suppliers.

In the operational area, CMPC increased its cybersecurity maturity level, achieving a score of 2.58 in the CIS Controls standard, surpassing the 2.51 that it scored in 2024. As part of the mitigation measures, it corrected high priority vulnerabilities. This progress is based on the integration of various defense capabilities, such as device protection, cloud services and intelligence systems, under a unified management platform.

The Company also consolidated its response capacity by unifying the Information Technology (IT) and Operational Technology (OT) environments in the security operations center (CSOC). This process included the automation of tasks and formalization of standards for secure software development and vendor management. To ensure supervision at the highest level, CMPC implemented a strategic control board that enables direct reporting of technological risks to Executive Management.

For 2026, the challenge is to further mature this strategy, prioritizing the automation of incident response and the implementation of the plan for the renewal of obsolete technologies.



Forest Fire Monitoring Center, CMPC Los Ángeles Corporate Building, Chile.

06

Sourced from Nature

6.1 Natural Capital

Tier 2 Material Issue:
Biodiversity and Forest Management

GRI (3-3)

Context

Sustainable forest management and the protection of biodiversity seek to ensure the long-term availability of resources and social legitimacy by balancing production with conservation (FAO, 2025). Various industries, including the forestry sector, have an impact on soil and landscape connectivity. These impacts are mitigated through the management of conservation areas that protect vital ecosystem services.

Main Risks of the Material Issue

- Reduction or exclusion from some markets due to loss of certifications.
- Increased cost of capital due to damage to ESG credibility.
- Delays, stoppages and possible lawsuits over land conflicts.

Opportunities Identified for the Material Issue

- Access new markets through the offering of certified products.
- Strengthen the Company's position on sustainability and corporate credibility, facilitating access to funding and leveraging government incentives.
- Reduce losses and disruption risks by preventing timber theft through technology.
- Lower the cost of capital, attracting investors by optimizing sustainable processes and complying with international ESG standards.
- Facilitate the issuance of bonds linked to sustainability by adhering to socio-environmentally responsible practices.

Vision

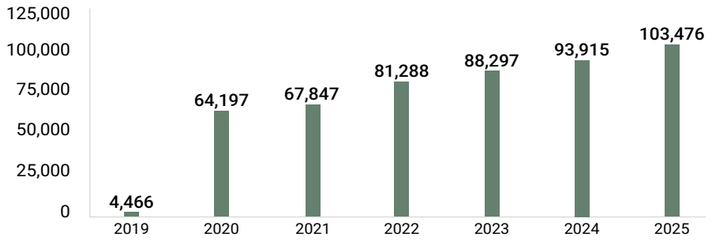
CMPC has implemented a Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy, which regulates the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services under Environmental and Climate Change Policies. In addition, CMPC's forest management is governed by the FSC and PEFC standards, which certify forest assets through biodiversity and carbon indicators and audits. In conjunction with traceability systems aligned with the EUDR, these certifications support deforestation-free operations.

Management

2030 Target: Add 100,000 hectares in conservation, restoration and/or protection.

Performance Evolution

Hectares annually added to conservation, protection, and/or restoration status



Outlook

Next steps will involve the formal incorporation of natural capital as a financial tool, enabling a valorization of assets such as water, soil and biodiversity in corporate accounting. The Company will work on applying the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) methodology to align its environmental metrics with international standards. In addition, it projects the implementation of ecosystem service monetization mechanisms to finance conservation.

SPOTLIGHT

Nature-Based Solutions: A Key Strategy in Decarbonization

The Company is implementing **Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)** as a key driver of its operational resilience, integrating ecosystem restoration with value chain efficiency. From this perspective, forest asset management transcends its productive function to serve as a mechanism that protects biodiversity, regulates the water cycle and plays a role in climate change mitigation.

A central milestone of the period is the anticipated fulfillment of the corporate target, achieving the conservation, restoration and/or protection of **over 103,000 hectares since 2018.** In Chile, the Company consolidated a network of **950 hectares of biological corridors,** connecting fragments of native forest to facilitate the movement of species and ensure the continuity of ecosystem services.

In Brazil, the Company made a joint investment of 7.5 million reais in the **Reflora,** initiative in partnership with Embrapii and the Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV). This project aims to restore flood-damaged areas in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, strengthening the natural resilience of ecosystems against extreme weather events. These initiatives are part of an institutional commitment to protect, preserve and restore a total of **421,183 protected hectares by the end of 2025.**

This operational approach is complemented by active carbon removal. **Plantations and native forests conserved by the Company act as carbon sinks that capture atmospheric CO_2 and store it for long periods of time.** This circular bioeconomy cycle extends to CMPC's wood and fiber products, which sequester carbon throughout their life cycle, replacing high-intensity fossil fuels and consolidating a value chain that directly contributes to global decarbonization goals.

Through this, CMPC is consolidating a circular bioeconomy model that valorizes ecosystem services and decarbonizes its value chain.

Barba Negra, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

Forestry Management

1. Genetic selection, production of seedlings in nurseries located in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, fertilization and weed control, to generate the best genetic specimens, with superior volume, form and wood properties.
2. Site preparation and planting.
3. Interventions such as pruning and thinning.
4. Carried out when the forest has reached maturity.
5. Shipment of logs and chips to processing centers.
6. Reforestation.

Forest Management Statistics

SASB (RR-FM-000.A; RR-FM-000.B)
TNFD (A3.4; C1.0; C1.1; C2.0)
FSG (1; 15; 16)

Controlled Areas	Plantations	Production Capacity
1.08 million hectares of Company-owned forest assets in Argentina, Brazil and Chile	**105.13** million seedlings grown in tree nurseries	**1.364,412** hectares of productive areas and other uses
1.36 million hectares under management	**80.25** million trees planted	**6.500,613** metric tons of production
60,781 hectares planted	**167.55** million m^3 of standing timber	**47,337** hectares harvested

By the end of the period, **98.25%** of the total area managed by CMPC was **certified under FSC and PEFC** standards, as part of a process that the company has maintained since 2004.

Certifications

CMPC is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). In 2025, the Company successfully completed two forest management audits under the **new FSC standard**, which incorporates additional indicators on climate risks, biodiversity and human rights. It complemented this process with an operational optimization that **reduced the number of external audits from seventeen to thirteen** by integrating certifiers and management systems. This was achieved by consolidating previously separate assets, such as those in Aysén, ensuring centralized and consistent management of operating polygons*.

To ensure the **chain of custody**, CMPC implemented the **new FSC and PEFC standards.** This involved strengthening the management of cellulose credit accounts and ensuring full documentation traceability back to the source polygon. It also expanded the scope of the sustainable management system through FSC certification of the new industrial plants in Powell Valley in the United States.

*CMPC Pulp FSC-007488, PEFC/24-31-300

Both certified and non-certified areas follow the **same management practices to prevent** deforestation, illegal logging and environmental disputes, under the Wood Verification Program, the Controlled Wood Standard for Management and the Due Diligence System.

Hectares of Plantations Certified under a Third-Party Forest Management Standard

SASB (RR-FM-160a.1)
FSG (1)
CMPC (5)

Categories	Metric	2023		2024		2025		
		FSC	PEFC	FSC	PEFC	FSC	PEFC	Total Certified
Own forest assets	ha	1,086,095	985,914	1,061,116	986,773	1,061,138	985,865	**1,080,162**
Forest assets leased to third parties	ha	209,443	203,522	220,123	202,794	216,036	197,927	**219,742**
Forest assets certified by certifying company	ha	1,295,538	1,189,436	1,281,239	1,189,567	1,277,174	1,183,792	**1,299,904**
Percentage of certified assets	%	99.1%	91.0%	98.13%	91.11%	98.25%	91.07%	**98.25%**
Total forest assets	**ha**		**1,336,647**		**1,345,256**			**1,363,719**
Percentage certified with respect to total forest assets	%	96.9%	89.0%	95.24%	88.4%	93,61%	86.76%	**95.32%**

Note: No certifications were suspended during the period.
Note 2: CMPC does not have managed forest assets.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Traceability to the Polygon

CMPC complies with the **European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)**, which requires assurance that raw materials and products sold in the EU market do not come from deforested or degraded land. Since 2024, the Company has integrated its requirements for cellulose exports through the Wood Traceability Platform (WTP). This technological tool traces the origin of raw materials to the specific polygon, geographically verifying that CMPC's operations support sustainable land management without deforestation and in strict compliance with environmental, labor and human rights regulations.

As of 2025, the Company had three technological initiatives (APIs) associated with EUDR compliance, which together represent an accumulated investment of MUSD 1,027. These developments have strengthened the traceability and control systems required by European regulations.

Raw Materials Traceable Back to their Source as of 2025

TNFD (A22.2; A22.3)

Category	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Total
Percentage of production, consumption and supply of raw materials that can be traced back to their source	100%	100%	100%	**100%**

Source: Sustainability Department

Small holders

FSG (4)

In Chile, CMPC supports the responsible forest management of 19 smallholders who manage more than 30,000 hectares. The Company provides technical support and training to help them to meet certification standards (FSC and CERTFOR/PEFC), covering everything from planting and harvesting operations to the protection and conservation of native forests. The program aims to promote local sustainability and ecosystem conservation. CMPC purchases only 20% of the timber produced by these smallholders, which amounts to more than 80,000 m³.

In Brazil, plantations also provide access to 179 beekeepers and 278 grazing contracts, allowing them to use certain areas for the development of their businesses. Beekeepers donate part of their honey production to child support institutions.

Fiber

Forest management yields pulpable logs, sawlogs and peelable logs, which in turn are used to produce cellulose and its derivatives.

The Responsible Sourcing Program requires fiber and raw material suppliers to conduct due diligence. These should certify their forest management—demonstrating the legality of forest ownership—present management and harvesting plans approved by the forestry authority, and comply with safety and product quality protocols.

Inventory of Fiber, Wood, Cellulose and Paper Products

SASB (RR-PP-000.A; RR-PP-000.B; RR-PP-000.C; RR-FM-000.C)

Category	Metric	2023	2024	2025
Volume of harvested timber	Millions of m3	17.90	19.16	18.61
Quantity of fiber produced **	Millions of m3	19.70	19.38	21.46
Yield of fiber produced **	m3/ha	413.8	395.2	391.8
Cellulose production	MADt	3,961	4,280.7	4,349.34
Paper production*	Mt dry	51	112	897,154.50

Source: Sustainability Department.
*Note: In Chile, the indicator includes production of cardboard, corrugated paper, Sack Kraft paper, specialty papers, Guaiba graphic paper and Sack Kraft from Laja.
**Note: In 2025, the calculation methodology was modified. The volume of timber harvested refers to all timber harvested from the Company's own plantations. The amount of fiber produced represents the total that CMPC supplies to the Pulp, Madera and Cartulinas factories, including purchases from third parties.

Raw Material Produced Covered by Certifications (m³ and %)

SASB (RT-CP-430a.1; RR-PP-430a.1)
FSG (33; 34)
CMPC (6)

Category		2023		2024		2025	
		FSC	PEFC	FSC	PEFC	FSC	PEFC
Owned	Certified raw material	17,165,643	15,638,593	18,232,721	16,388,118	18,995,794	16,953,499
	Percentage of certified raw material	100.00%	91.10%	100.00%	89.88%	100%	89.25%
Third party	Certified raw material	2,028,052	2,028,052	1,704,432	1,660,859	2,905,851	2,849,815
	Percentage of certified raw material	100%	100%	100.00%	97.44%	100%	100%

Source: Sustainability Department.

Plywood Mill, Chile.

SPOTLIGHT

Mass Timber: The Future of Sustainable Construction at Claro Arena

Through its specialized subsidiary Niuform, CMPC spearheaded an architectural milestone in Latin America with the construction of Claro Arena, the new stadium for Club Universidad Católica. This project positions mass timber as the leading material for large-scale construction, demonstrating that it is possible to combine advanced engineering with the most demanding sustainability standards.

The facility uses more than 1,500 m³ of glulam (glued laminated timber) from sustainably managed CMPC plantations. This material is carbon negative and can capture about 1,800 metric tons of CO2, equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of 300 households. In addition to its environmental benefits, glulam provides a thermal efficiency 15 times higher than concrete and excellent sound insulation, improving the user experience and the facility's operational efficiency.

Through this comprehensive approach, the stadium was honored internationally with the 2025 Sustainability Delivered Award in England, consolidating its position as a global benchmark in sports infrastructure.

Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy (NC&B)

GRI (101-1)

Microscale biodiversity, El Cóndor Park, part of CMPC's 'Bosque Vivo' network.

The Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy (NC&B) aims to strengthen the conservation and recovery of biodiversity in CMPC assets and beyond. It also aims to minimize operational impacts on ecosystems, preventing their degradation and promoting their ecosystem functions. To this end, the strategy has the following objectives: value and strengthen conservation and protection areas; identify and document their importance for the sustainability of forestry operations; and demonstrate the positive relationship between productive activities and conservation areas.

This is structured around the following four pillars:

Biodiversity:
Protect ecosystems, managing species diversity and preventing environmental risks such as fires and pests.

Ecosystem Services:
Prioritize benefits in seven categories: water regulation, carbon sequestration, pollination, soil formation, habitat conservation, tourism and food.

Nature-Based Solutions:
Leverage ecosystems to address environmental and social challenges, contributing to climate change mitigation and restoration.

Territoriality:
Integrate a broad vision of the landscape, considering environmental and social impacts to optimize the conservation and connectivity of ecosystems.

The strategy aligns with Business for Nature's ***'It's Now for Nature'*** campaign, which aims to encourage the private sector to help stop nature loss by 2030 and to be 'nature positive' by 2050. Its implementation incorporates various frameworks and regulations, such as: EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (**CSRD***); Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (**TNFD***); Science-based Targets Network (**SBTN***); guidance; **NA100*** guidelines and **Roadmaps to Nature Positive*** from the WBCSD. The commitments established in the strategy are aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

* For more information, visit the regulations website.
CSRD: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/capital-markets-union-and-financial-markets/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/corporate-sustainability-reporting_en
TNFD: https://tnfd.global/
SBTN: https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/
NA100: https://www.natureaction100.org
WBCSD Roadmaps to Nature Positive: https://www.wbcsd.org/resources/roadmaps-to-nature-positive-foundations-for-all-businesses

CMPC Makes Efforts to Protect Biodiversity

GRI (101-2; 101-4; 101-5; 304-2)
TNFD (A4.0; C4.0)

- **Prevention and mitigation:** Preventive silviculture; general monitoring of vegetation and fauna; control of exotic species; protection of critical habitats and AZE (Areas of Zero Extinction) sites; using shading to minimize impacts on outcrops and wetlands; and a ban on building roads and firebreaks on rocky outcrops and flood-prone areas.
- **Conservation and restoration:** Implementation of ecological corridors, protection of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) and restoration of degraded areas.
- **Responsible management:** Sustainable grazing practices; adaptation of harvest cycles to protect key species; use of operational guidelines and maps (showing watercourses, conservation and protected species); and a ban on extraction in protected areas and hunting of protected fauna and endangered species.
- **Control of invasive species and pests:** Specific plans for managing wildlife such as wild boar and deer in Brazil, using techniques that respect native flora and fauna.
- **Responsible use of consumables:** Restrictions on pesticide use and crop management to direct the movement and natural dispersal of animals toward environmental protection areas.
- **Training and awareness:** Training for employees, partner companies and local communities in best forestry practices, protection of protected and endangered species, and dissemination of information on biodiversity, ecosystem services and the Company's environmental practices.

Management of Impacts on Biodiversity and Forestry

GRI (101-5)

Joel Valladares, El Desprecio conservation area, CMPC, Chile.

The Company manages impacts on biodiversity through methodologies adapted to each local context that ensure the integrity of the value chain. In Chile, these impacts are assessed through the variables of probability, scope, temporality, vulnerability and magnitude, prioritizing the mitigation of those with a high Relative Importance Factor of Environmental Impact (FIRIA in Spanish). In Brazil, a critical habitat impact matrix is used that analyzes variables such as duration and reversibility across the different operational stages, resulting in a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Biodiversity Monitoring and Assessment Program (BMAP).

To ensure the protection of flora and fauna in operations, CMPC applies a Forestry Management System in Chile and Argentina that includes restriction plans and procedures. In Brazil, the BAP establishes targets and actions focused on the prevention, reduction, restoration and compensation of impacts, ensuring compliance with legal, political and certification requirements.

CMPC's forestry operations in Chile, Brazil and Argentina have potential impacts associated with habitat alteration and the introduction of invasive species. It addresses these impacts through sustainable management plans that regulate operational interventions and responsible use protocols for the extraction of timber and non-timber resources. Similarly, CMPC manages the pressure on water resources from production processes through watershed conservation and the restoration of riparian ecosystems to ensure water availability and quality. For exotic species, the Company has strict controls in place to control the accidental introduction of species through containment measures and prevention of new events.

From a social perspective in Chile, the Company also manages operations to protect cultural ecosystem services and areas of spiritual significance by safeguarding sociocultural High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) and the Bosque Vivo network of parks, which involves the community in fire prevention. Likewise, it mitigates the potential impacts of habitat fragmentation through biological corridors designed to ensure ecological connectivity and species gene flow.

Enhancing Positive Impact on Ecosystem Services and Communities

GRI (101-3; 101-8)
TNFD (A6.0)

Ecosystem services are the benefits derived from human interaction with ecosystems, which are classified into supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural services. CMPC manages conservation areas and access to biodiversity—which are a source of these services—and prioritizes these into seven main categories:

Pumalal Park, part of CMPC's 'Bosque Vivo' network.

Ecosystem Services by Type, Contribution and Importance for the Company

Ecosystem Service	Type	Contribution	Importance for CMPC
Tourism, recreational activities and physical and mental health	Culture	Social	Engagement with neighboring communities through access to protection and conservation areas. This includes assessing the impacts and potential for mutual benefits in each area.
Food and medicinal resources	Provisioning	Social	Sustainable harvesting and use of non-timber forest resources (native forest and plantations), integrating a sociocultural approach, particularly in the management of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA).
Freshwater and water flow regulation	Provisioning and regulation	Social and environmental	Conservation and restoration of riparian ecosystems, preserving watersheds and vegetation, to ensure water availability (both quality and quantity) and mitigate water scarcity in nearby communities.
Carbon sequestration and storage	Regulation	Environmental	Carbon storage in plantations and native forests to mitigate climate change.
Pollination and biological pest control	Regulation	Environmental	Conservation and restoration of pollinator-dependent flora. Identify native species for biological pest control and promote their conservation. Control invasive exotic species and minimize the impact of forestry operations on pollinators.
Formation and conservation of soil fertility, nutrient cycling and prevention of erosion	Regulation and sustainability	Environmental	Conservation and increase of vegetation, preservation of leaf litter, recovery of degraded soils, and post-fire rehabilitation. It involves assessment of gully management treatment to protect the soil, a fundamental base of forest ecosystems.
Habitat for species and conservation of genetic diversity	Sustainability	Environmental	Conservation of species and their genetic diversity *in situ* (conservation areas) and ex situ (nurseries and germplasm banks). Protection of essential critical species habitats (umbrella and emblematic species), preserving regional biodiversity.

Biodiversity benefits from initiatives such as the Pitao Biological Corridor, CONAF's Los Ruiles Reserve and Fundo El Desprecio. These areas, in conjunction with High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs)—whether biological, ecosystem service-related or sociocultural—have a positive impact. In addition, CMPC conducts ongoing monitoring in areas where native species and endangered habitats exist.

Protection of Endangered Species

SASB (RR-FM-160a.3)
TNFD (A3.5)
GRI (304-4)

The NC&B Strategy* integrates the conservation and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species, as several at-risk species of flora and fauna coexist within and near the plantations, requiring monitoring. As a technological complement to monitor the effectiveness of measures such as the creation of biological corridors, certifications and the identification of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs), the Company implements environmental DNA studies at five properties, enabling biodiversity to be characterized with greater precision to support its management and recovery plans.

Also in line with TNFD recommendations and international agreements, CMPC addresses the likelihood of changes in its own, leased or managed forest areas that are considered habitats for endangered species. Although it recognizes that possible alterations (change in plant cover, forest density, etc.) may affect species and generate habitat fragmentation, it implements mitigation measures such as the planning of use and delimitation of HCVAs, together with actions for protection, conservation and ongoing monitoring to minimize or generate a positive effect in the face of such alterations. In this regard, CMPC does not use wild species for commercial purposes.

Forest Land in Habitats with Endangered Species (Hectares)

SASB (RR-FM-160a.3)
GRI (304-4)
CMPC (16)

Categories	Critically Endangered		Endangered		Vulnerable		Near Threatened		Least Concern	
Years	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Argentina	5,310.00	14,948.20	-	14,339.508	-	29,187.30	-	8,110.80	-	16,053.20
Brazil	15,614.00	21,232.00	75,764.00	81,964.00	134,307.00	148,484.00	79,300.00	86,166.00	-	-
Chile	7,469.00	7,426.00	69,133.00	72,025.00	155,863.00	168,008.50	122,345.00	130,533.10	93,559.00	92,904.50
Total forest hectares	**28,393.00**	**43,606.20**	**144,897.00**	**168,328.50**	**290,170.00**	**345,679.80**	**201,645.00**	**224,809.90**	**93,559.00**	**108,957.70**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Number of Threatened or Endangered Species in Forest Lands

CMPC (16)

Extinction Risk Level	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Total Number of Species
Critically endangered	2	16	2	**20**
Endangered	5	49	11	**65**
Vulnerable	9	53	11	**73**
Near threatened	11	17	13	**41**
Least concern	165	6	16	**187**

Source: Sustainability Department.

*CMPC Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy.

Ecosystem Status and Species Extinction Risks

TNFD (C5.0)

Type of Ecosystem	Associated Business Activity	Indicator Assessed	Indicator Level or Result	Species Extinction Risk	Assessment Method
Coastal Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus glauca - Azara petiolaris	Sustainable forest management	Critically endangered	Quantitative	Threatened ecosystem defined by quantitative and qualitative criteria related to distribution, environmental degradation and alteration of biotic processes and interactions.	Pliscoff, P. 2015. Application of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria for risk assessment of terrestrial ecosystems in Chile. Technical report prepared by Patricio Pliscoff for the Environment Ministry. p. 63 Santiago, Chile.
Coastal Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus glauca - Persea lingue					
Coastal Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus obliqua - Gomortega keule					

Note: For further details see Appendices.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Puma (*Puma concolor),* a species protected by CMPC.

Conservation and Restoration

Conservation, Protection and Restoration of Ecosystems

IFRS S1.46 [a]; S1.51 [a, b, g]
IFRS S2.14 [a, a.v]; S2.33 [a, b, c, g, h]; S2.34 [a; b; c; d]; S2.35
TNFD 33 [A19.0; A19.1; A19.2]
GRI (101-1; 101-2; 101-3)
FSG (5)
CMPC (1)

2030 Target for all Operations

Add 100,000 hectares in conservation, restoration and/or protection by 2030

2026 Targets in Chile*

South-Central Chile
Restore 8,738 hectares by 2026

Coyhaique
Restore 1,181 hectares by 2028

*Voluntary commitments under FSC certification to restore native forests in areas that were replaced by plantations after 1994.
*The scope of the target is limited to the forestry business line.

Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

CMPC reports that it has met its 2030 commitment to conservation, protection and/or restoration ahead of schedule, surpassing the 2025 hectare target.

The methodology for setting targets is based on indicators for nationally conserved, protected and restored areas. CMPC works with an external entity to verify the validity of these metrics annually. This entity's determination certifies the eligibility of the hectares for inclusion toward meeting the objective.

To meet its commitments, CMPC implemented initiatives in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, including the creation of biological corridors, FSC or CERTFOR/PEFC certification and the identification of HCVAs.

It uses image analysis for monitoring, making it possible to validate the area that has been conserved, protected and restored in each territory. The latest review concluded that the Company **reached its target of 100,000 hectares five years ahead of schedule**. his finding shifts the strategy's focus towards **"Biodiversity Connections"**, which complements the territorial expansion with criteria related to ecosystem quality and biological connectivity, creating functional corridors that strengthen the resilience of these areas.

Performance of Conservation, Protection and/or Restoration Targets

IFRS S1.46 [a]; S1.51 [c, d]
IFRS S2.33 [d; e]
GRI (101-1; 101-3)
CMPC (1)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030 Target
Performance (ha)	321,529	325,995	385,726	389,376	402,817	409,826	415,444	425,005	421,529
Annual change (ha)	-	4,466	64,197	67,847	81,288	88,297	93,915	103,476	100,000
Progress (%)	-	4.50%	64.20%	67.80%	81.30%	88.30%	93.92%	103.48%	100%

Source: Sustainability Department.

Performance of the Restoration Commitment in Chile

GRI (101-1; 101-3)

Categories	Cumulative 2010-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Cumulative	Progress (%)	Engagement
Central-South Chile (2026)	1,890	398	430	613	709	868	725	1,392	7,025	80.40%	8,738
Chile Coyhaique (2028)	50.7	0	0	0	0	15.1	43.3	18	127.1	10.76%	1,181
Total	**1,940**	**398**	**430**	**613**	**709**	**883**	**768.3**	**1,410**	**7,151**	**72.10%**	**9,919**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Hectares of Protected or Restored Habitats

SASB (RR-FM-160a.2)
GRI (304-3)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	%
Protected	172,870	150,032	168,554	176,512	181,581	182,263	183,831	187,484	43.40%
Conserved	146,750	127,323	196,656	192,581	201,082	208,264	212,433	218,421	50.56%
Restored	35,776	48,639	20,516	23,633	24,165	24,205	24,922	26,096	6.04%
Total	**321,529**	**325,995**	**385,726**	**389,376**	**406,828**	**414,732**	**421,186**	**432,001**	**100.00%**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Hectares of Protected Land Certified by a Third-Party Forest Management Standard

SASB (RR-FM-160a.2)
FSG (2,3)

Forest Assets	2024					2025				
	Protected	Conserved	Restored	**Total**	%	Protected	Conserved	Restored	**Total**	%
Owned	152,959	150,777	22,691	**326,427**	77.50%	153,598	150,983	24,023	**328,604**	76.07%
Rented	30,871	61,656	2,229	**94,756**	22.50%	33,886	67,439	2,073	**103,398**	23.93%
Managed	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0	0	0	**0**	0.0%
Total	**183,830**	**212,433**	**24,920**	**421,183**	**100.00%**	**187,484**	**218,422**	**26,096**	**432,002**	**100.0%**
Certified forest assets	164,986	196,935	24,550	**386,471**	91.76%	182,820	207,773	25,604	**416,197**	96.34%

Source: Sustainability Department.

High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs)

SASB (RR-FM-160a.3)

The NC&B Strategy aligns with sustainable forest management certifications, which require the identification and protection of three HCVA categories: biological (vulnerable flora/fauna), ecosystem service-based (natural areas essential to communities) and sociocultural (areas of cultural identity). Its primary objective is the conservation or improvement of high value conditions. It specifically aims to ensure that it maintains at least current conditions in sites with endangered species. To this end, HCVA management involves three phases: identification (gathering information); monitoring (assessment and creation of conservation actions); and management (implementation of measures to mitigate or eliminate threats to the area to ensure its protection).

In Chile, 434 HCVAs have been declared, 16 of them biological, covering a total area of 14,079 hectares. In Argentina and Brazil, 32 HCVAs are recorded, covering 20,843 hectares, 22 of which are biological. Annual monitoring is implemented in declared HCVAs with specialists, with a special focus on fire prevention and operational control.

There are conservation or protection areas that have not been designated as HCVAs because they do not meet all of the established criteria, but they are home to endangered species. The same precautionary measures apply in these areas as in the HCVAs, although monitoring is less frequent, approximately every four years.

Types, Quantity and Surface Area of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA), in Number and Hectares

Categories	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number	Surface Area (Ha)	Number	Surface Area (Ha)	Number	Surface Area (Ha)	Number	Surface Area (Ha)
Biological	33	24,785	34	24,963	37	28,773	38	30,843
Services	408	3,079	405	3,025	405	3,474	399	3,855
Sociocultural	35	393	29	224	29	224	29	224
Total	**476**	**28,257**	**468**	**27,980**	**471**	**32,471**	**466**	**34,922**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Biological Corridors

CMPC develops biological corridors designed to promote biodiversity, ecological processes and evolutionary dynamics by connecting landscapes, ecosystems and habitats (natural or modified) and facilitating species movement, gene flow and the provision of ecosystem services.

This initiative connects areas of high biodiversity within protected sites with areas of similar ecological value on third-party private land. It is currently promoting three corridors: Fundo El Desprecio – Reserva Los Ruiles (CONAF), for the future conservation of 360 hectares of Maulino forest; the Pitao Biological Corridor, focused on the restoration of 830 hectares of Company-owned land in Chile (Biobío and La Araucanía) to improve connectivity; and starting in 2024, it will incorporate the Hualos de Loanco Corridor in Maule as a priority conservation site. These initiatives have protected a total of 124.32 hectares as of 2025.

Number of Hectares of Biological Corridors Per Year

CMPC (17)

Program	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Accumulated Total
Biological corridors (ha)*	722.5	8	17	79.9	124.32	**951.72**

Note: In 2024, the biological corridors correspond to replanting in the same areas established in 2023.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Investments in Conservation

The projects implemented have required an investment of USD 14,336,617 to date, allocated to regulatory compliance initiatives, certification processes and voluntary commitments.

Investment in Conservation Projects, in USD

TNFD (A21.0; 24.2)

Conservation Project	Country	Total Investment
Forest restoration	Brazil	**3,195,068.53**
Biodiversity monitoring	Brazil	**2,007,996.00**
High conservation value areas	Chile	**138,000.00**
Restoration projects	Chile	**592,000.00**
Native forest and protection zones	Chile	**119,000.00**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Parcela Cabrera, CMPC's conservation area, Chile.

Local Stakeholder Engagement in Managing the Impact on Nature

TNFD (A20.0)

The Forest Corporate Affairs Department manages stakeholder participation through a community engagement model designed to create value in areas where CMPC operates. The model involves three components:

- **Engagement principles:** five guidelines that steer interaction with local communities and stakeholders.
- **Enablers:** six locally focused initiatives to adapt decisions to each area. Since 2024, participation has been incorporated as a formal enabler.
- **Value creation areas:** seven strategic areas for territorial intervention.

Bosque Vivo Park Network and Ecosystem Services

These areas include the Bosque Vivo Park Network, which provides spaces in forests and plantations for community recreation and sports.

CMPC's conservation and protection areas provide ecosystem services—including provisioning, regulating, cultural and support services—and facilitate access for tourism, recreation, wellbeing and sustainable use of non-timber forest products.

6.2 Climate Mitigation

Risks and Opportunities in Sustainability and Climate Change

NCG 461 (3.1.ii; 3.6.ii)
SASB (RR-FM-450a.1)
IFRS S1.27 [a, b], S1.33, S1.35, S1.41, S1.44 [a, b, c], S1.46
IFRS S2.6 [a, b], S2.14, S2.16, S2.22[a; b], S2.25[a, b, c], S2.29
TNFD (A25.0)

The management of sustainability and climate change risks at CMPC operates under a Risk Management Program based on international standards, aimed at protecting Company value and supporting strategic decision-making. This process integrates corporate strategy, the value chain, regulatory changes and compliance history, covering the stages of identification, analysis, evaluation, treatment and monitoring.

The prioritization of risks and opportunities considers the Double Materiality Assessment, the 2030 Strategy, incidents, regulations, audits, emerging risks and benchmarks, and is integrated into the corporate risk matrix. Given its industrial and forestry nature, CMPC's material topics are associated with assets that generate socio-environmental impacts affecting operational continuity. Therefore, the Company applies a preventive approach: all investments assess environmental and community impacts to define mitigation measures.

The Board of Directors oversees these risks through the Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee and the Sustainability and Regulation Committee. Their members have expertise in sustainable development, strengthened through cross-cutting training and external advisors. In addition, each risk has a responsible area that analyzes and reports it to these committees.

As a strategic pillar, sustainability aligns risk analyses with the value chain through periodic metrics on emissions, waste and water use. This commitment permeates the entire organization, integrating sustainability targets into employee compensation and bonus structures.

In climate management, 2025 marked the completion of the TCFD scenario analysis. Physical risks were modeled based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0, SSP8-5) across horizons up to 2080, and transition risks based on the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). The scope covered forest assets, plants and ports in Chile and Brazil, identifying the lack of historical data on tropical cyclones as an area of uncertainty.

CMPC is currently working to quantify the financial impacts of these climate-related risks in order to define plans and specific monitoring metrics. The strategic response addresses climate change adaptation and

decarbonization through renewable energy, technological innovation and phytosanitary management. The transition internalizes costs through an Internal Carbon Price of USD 50/tCO2e and monitors emerging regulations such as the green tax in Chile, the Brazilian Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in Europe.

Under the TNFD framework, a high operational dependence on ecosystem services was confirmed, particularly water regulation and soil retention, reinforcing the Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity strategy. Finally, CMPC reaffirms its science-based commitments: Net Zero by 2040 and SBTi targets for 2030 and 2035.

* For more information on CMPC's governance and cross-functional risk management model, please refer to the **Corporate Governance** chapter of this Sustainability Report.

List of Risks Associated with Sustainability and Climate

NCG 461 (3.6.ii.a)
SASB (RR-FM-450a.1)
IFSR S1.30 [a, b, c], S1.32 [a], S1.34 [a, b], S1.35 [a, b]
IFRS S2.10 [a, b, c, d] S2.13 [a], S2.15 [a, b], S2.16 [a, b]
GRI (201-2)

Main Risks Associated with Sustainability	Potential Time Horizon	Potential Impacts	Associated Risk Categories	Value chain concentration
Sustainability Risks				
Impact on human rights in the value chain	Medium-term (2 to 5 years)	• Generation of negative external aspects (noise, particulate matter, vehicular flow) that adversely affect the quality of life in surrounding communities. • Employee and contractor exposure to the risk of occupational accidents and diseases.	ESG (environmental, social and governance)	Forest assets and industrial plants
Threats to forest assets from pests	Medium-term (2 to 5 years)	• Decrease in fiber availability and decline in the value of forest assets due to the uncontrolled spread of pests. • Impact on neighboring properties, third-party crops and local productive activities (such as beekeeping • and agriculture).	Fiber and forest fires	Forest assets
Climate Change Risks				
Acute and chronic physical risks resulting from climate change	Short-term (6 months to 2 years)	• Increase in the severity and frequency of wildfires, affecting the availability of fiber and the valuation of biological assets. • Disruptions in industrial plants and supply chains (raw materials and finished products) due to extreme weather events. • Decrease in forest productivity due to water stress and increased operating costs (OPEX) associated with water security and technological adaptation. • Employee and contractor exposure to extreme conditions, affecting occupational health and safety indicators.	ESG (environmental, social and governance) and Fiber and forest fires	Forest assets, main industrial plants and ports in Chile and Brazil
Risks of transition to a low-carbon economy	Medium-term (2 to 5 years)	• Need to reprioritize the investment portfolio (CAPEX) towards projects with greater decarbonization potential. • Increased operating and investment costs resulting from new regulations (carbon taxes) and the accelerated adoption of clean technologies. • Tighter emission reduction targets and environmental performance standards, affecting competitiveness and market access.	Financial management	No information

List of Opportunities Associated with Sustainability and Climate Change

NCG 461 (3.6.ii.a)
IFSR S1.10 [a, b, c]

Main Opportunities	Potential Time Horizon	Opportunities for the Company	Associated Risk Categories	Value chain concentration
Transition opportunities arising from climate change	Long-term (5 to 10 years)	• Leveraging forest assets to offer Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to offset third-party emissions, specifically for industries where reducing emissions is challenging. • Use of the Company's own capture capacity to offset its residual emissions, ensuring compliance with SBTi-validated decarbonization commitments and the Net Zero target.	ESG (environmental, social and governance)	No information
Access to financing tied to sustainability (green bonds and loans, green credit lines and bonds, and sustainability-linked credits).	Short-term (6 months to 2 years)	• Access to new sources of funding and preferential conditions through the issuance of labeled instruments (Green Bonds, *Sustainability-Linked Bonds*), optimizing the capital structure. • Securing funding for the implementation of critical projects at forestry operations and industrial plants, aligning financial management with reaching environmental objectives.	Financial management	Forest assets and industrial plants

* To learn how the Company integrates environmental frameworks and variables into its operational management to mitigate risks, please refer to the **Industrial Efficiency** chapter.

Participation in WBCSD: Management of Risks to Nature

CMPC has leveraged its position in the forestry sector to promote the discussion on climate resilience and risk management in international forums, such as the participation of the CEO, Francisco Ruiz-Tagle, in the **Annual Meeting of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)** in New York. The CEO participated in a panel on **Management of Risks to Nature in a Changing Climate**, where he emphasized the need to integrate climate resilience into operational planning and shared CMPC's experience in managing and preventing large-scale wildfires and its collaboration with communities and authorities, thereby contributing to the mitigation and adaptation agenda.

Multisectoral Collaboration to Address Climate Change

CMPC promotes a multisectoral approach to address climate change, coordinating public and private efforts through its participation in 19 partnerships.

CMPC at COP30 in Brazil

TNFD (A20.1)

As part of this collaborative effort, the Company sponsored the Chilean pavilion and participated in panel discussions at COP30, focusing on the role of the private sector in compliance with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This event highlighted the contribution of plantations and sustainable forest management to carbon sequestration and removal, positioning them as complementary nature-based solutions for mitigation. In addition, the Company presented its community fire prevention model as a success story in climate adaptation and resilience and introduced a discussion on its new sustainability ambitions and targets post-2025, aligned with nature and climate challenges.

Additionally, in Brazil, CMPC contributed to the preparation of the documents, 'Brazilian Forestry Sector for Climate,' developed by Industria Brasileira de Árvores (IBÁ), and 'Brazil of Solutions,' managed by the Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CEBDS). These reports, presented during the conference, outline the forestry sector's strategies for combating and mitigating the climate crisis on various fronts.

CMPC Hosts "High Level Dialogues with the Private Sector" Meetings

As part of its collaborative partnerships, CMPC hosted two meetings called "High-level dialogues with the private sector," organized by the Global Compact. These meetings were attended by high-ranking officials, such as the Economy Minister and the Environment Minister, and focused on analyzing the role of companies in complying with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A highlight of the second meeting was the launch of the "United for Climate Action" partnership, reinforcing the private sector's commitment to the country's goals.

6.3 Fires

Tier 1 Material Issue:
Fire

GRI (3-3)

Context

Wildfires, which are predominantly caused by arson, pose a critical threat to the industry due to their increasing frequency and severity, exacerbated by the effects of climate change, such as drought and extreme heat*. These events affect the availability of raw materials and drive up operating costs. They also have a direct impact on forest assets, biodiversity and human safety, releasing large volumes of CO2 and degrading the soil.

Main Risks of the Material Issue

- Operational risks due to lack of raw materials.
- Potential increase in the perception of the Company's risks, making it more difficult to obtain insurance and financing.
- Reputational risks stemming from myths associated with the causes of fires.
- Risks related to human life.

Opportunities Identified for the Material Issue

- Implementation of early monitoring technologies.
- Access to green financing instruments through effective
- fire management.
- Strengthening territorial resilience through public-private partnerships.

Vision

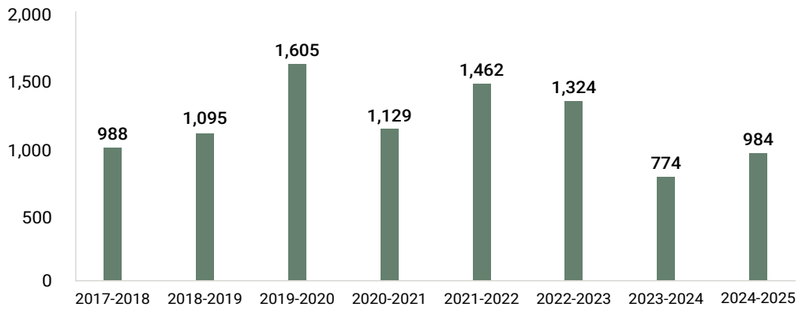
The strategy prioritizes prevention through preventive silviculture (firebreaks, vegetation management) and coordination with public and private stakeholders such as CORMA, CONAF and the fire department. In addition, it uses state-of-the-art predictive modeling and runs a Central Operations Center in Los Angeles to coordinate response.

Management and Target

The Forest Protection Area leads fire management which is **governed by the Environmental Policy and the Climate Change Policy.**

Performance Evolution

Number of Wildfires Detected per Period



Outlook

The Company will continue to focus its management on preventive work with public-private partnerships. It will also extend the use of artificial intelligence and satellite detection to achieve full coverage. It will complement this detection capability with a fire prediction model that centralizes critical variables—such as weather data, mapping information and available resources—in real time, reducing the cognitive load on operators, streamlining strategic decision making and optimizing the deployment of firefighting resources.
It will also move towards a "resilient landscapes" approach, integrating forest design with long-term territorial planning.

*Center for Climate and Resilience Research (2023) Abstract Book. International Symposium on Climate and Resilience in Times of Change.

In 2025, four firefighters lost their lives while fighting forest fires in the Araucanía Region. CMPC deeply regrets these events and has expressed its condolences to the families and teams affected.

Following the events, the CEO traveled to the area to join firefighters and provide on-site support, as well as a thorough review of firefighting protocols, training and resources available to each fire brigade.

Going forward, CMPC will continue to invest in and manage fire prevention and firefighting, with a commitment to increasing resilience, as described below.

Central Brigade, CMPC, Chile.

SPOTLIGHT

Fire Resilience Through Social Action

CMPC has implemented a community-centered fire resilience model that combines prevention, education and active territorial engagement. This comprehensive strategy aims to protect people and ecosystems in the regions of Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía, areas historically affected by disasters, 99% of which are human-caused.
The initiative is based on four strategic pillars that transform the relationship between the company and its environment:
• **Community Prevention Network:** In 2025, CMPC reached the milestone of supporting 150 neighborhood committees, involving more than 6,000 people committed to identifying risks and designing local prevention plans.
• **Living Forest:** This pillar promotes safe public access to forest lands for recreational use, registering more than 140,000 visitors in the 2024/2025 season with zero fire incidents.
• **Green Firebreaks:** This pillar encourages neighbors to use the buffer zones for agricultural purposes, keeping the land clean and productive.
• **Multipurpose Brigades:** It has more than 350 local members trained for early detection and rapid response to initial outbreaks.

Impact and Strategic Results
This preventive approach has proven to be significantly more efficient and economical than firefighting. In the 2024-2025 season, while incidents increased by 6% nationwide, CMPC saw a 16% decrease in its areas of influence. This prevented the emission of approximately 425,000 metric tons of CO2e, contributing directly to the Company's Net Zero 2040 goal.

CMPC Brigade Members, Chile.

Fire Prevention

CMPC (2, 14)

In light of the growing risk of fires, the Company is continually strengthening its fire prevention and firefighting strategies to protect lives, homes, its assets and the environment. This approach relies on the deployment of technology and a robust operational capability to efficiently mitigate risks and optimize resources. During the 2024–2025 season, these measures made it possible to manage 984 fires, limiting the damage to 5,189 hectares, through an investment of USD 56,315,259.

In 2025, CMPC trained 100% of its brigades, including multipurpose brigades, with a priority focus on people's safety. The training was developed by a specialized company from the United States and implemented with unprecedented scope and depth for the organization. At the same time, systems were incorporated to strengthen field safety, providing brigades with key information for decision-making. These tools improve connectivity with the central command and command posts, facilitate communication among teams and provide operational data such as weather conditions, mapping and aerial images of wildfires.

The management approach focuses on resilience, using predictive modeling and a Fire Operations Center in Los Angeles, Chile, to coordinate the response of these aerial and ground resources. The Company addresses physical risks through a **multi-sectoral model** that goes beyond industrial operations. This model integrates technical actions, such as preventive silviculture and vegetation management, with strong **public-private collaboration.** This collaboration involves joint patrols with local authorities and the strengthening of the **Community Prevention Network (RPC in Spanish),** an initiative that by 2025 has trained more than 6,920 people and formed 523 committees, consolidating a preventive barrier based on joint preparedness and territorial co-responsibility.

The Company also has at its disposal a firefighting structure consisting of:

Aircraft:

13 airplanes
11 helicopters

Detection towers:

38 in Brazil
72 in Chile
20 in Argentina

Brigades:

132 brigades (multipurpose and firefighting)
979 participants

CMPC Brigade Members, Chile.

07

Local Presence

CMPC implements social investment programs that involve Indigenous communities, promoting their economic and cultural development within a framework of mutual respect and territorial coexistence.

7.1 Stakeholders

NCG 461 (3.1.iv; 6.1.v, 6.3)

The Company keeps its stakeholder maps updated in all its subsidiaries, prioritizing those with greater operational and territorial engagement through influence and dependence matrices. Through this, it is able to manage relationships with **ten major stakeholder categories, divided into 38 subgroups**, ensuring a sustainability strategy that responds to the diversity of views and stakeholder expectations.

Given the heterogeneity of these groups, CMPC applies a specific decentralized engagement model, led by the Corporate Affairs area. It adapts the participation frequency and methodology based on the material impact of the issues and the nature of each stakeholder, always prioritizing ongoing formal engagement over sporadic contacts.

The Company monitors grievance mechanisms through management systems and has a Dispute Committee that analyzes what steps to take and responds to concerns raised by e-mail, letter or through the local team.

To ensure an effective two-way dialogue, the Company structures its interaction into four strategic phases, each supported by specific corporate tools:

1. Listen

CMPC addresses stakeholder concerns, considering their priorities and the local context.

To ensure that all stakeholders can voice their concerns, it has a:
• Grievance hotline
• Web contact form

2. Inform

The Company has several ways of providing timely and reliable information.

These include the following:
• Integrated Report
• Sustainability Report
• Corporate website
• Investor Relations website
• Shareholder assistance website.
• Television and radio spots
• Print media articles
• Social media

3. Engage

It adapts its direct dialogue to each group. The existing formats include working meetings to discuss issues of interest to both parties.

Shareholders can also engage with the Company through its social networks:
• Instagram
• LinkedIn
• X
• Facebook

4. Collaborate

Opportunities to work with stakeholders who share similar objectives.

These opportunities lead to initiatives or projects for their benefit.

Stakeholder Engagement Framework

NCG 461 (6.3)
GRI (2-29)

Group	Subgroup	Why are they a Stakeholder?	Means of Communication	Engagement	Related Material Issues	Feedback on Expectations
Authorities and regulators	Local and national authorities, regulators and inspectors.	The Company must comply with rules and regulations, therefore engaging with these stakeholders is critical for obtaining permits and for legal risk management.	• Corporate website. • E-mail. • Letters. • Essential events.	• Informational or consultative meetings. • Sectoral round tables. • Presentation of reports.	• Water and climate change. • Cybersecurity. • Territorial coexistence. • Ethics and transparency. • Fire.	Response to regulatory requirements.
Customers and consumers	Customers and end consumers.	They represent the demand and their expectations regarding sustainability and quality. They are decisive in defining the Company's business strategies.	• Corporate, business and brand websites. • Call center. • Social media • Advertising.	• Meetings with sales agents. • Advantage satisfaction surveys and brand strength. • Stakeholders Sustainability Index (SSIndex).	• Cybersecurity. • Ethics and transparency. • Customer and consumer experience.	Guarantee of certified forest management and traceability, in addition to optimization of deliveries via Fiber Place and development of innovative products.
Employees	Direct employees, unions and potential employees, contractors, etc.	They are the driving force behind operations, so their well-being and motivation are essential for productivity and alignment with corporate values.	• Corporate website. • Mi Fibra portal. • Internal e-mail. • Job portal.	• Workplace climate survey. • Feedback meetings. • Trade union discussion. • Training .	• Water and climate change. • Cybersecurity. • Ethics and transparency. • Occupational health and safety. • Talent.	Integration in people management processes and development plans for each employee.
Communities	Neighbors and neighborhood councils, social leaders, indigenous communities, law enforcement and security forces, and workers' families.	Their support is key to the Company's operational continuity. In addition, the generation of joint programs create shared value.	• Corporate website. • Brochures, newsletters, etc. • Social media.	• Meetings with communities • Working groups • Social collaboration agreements • Social investment programs • Corporate volunteering.	• Water and climate change. • Supply chain. • Territorial coexistence. • Ethics and transparency. • Fire. • Forest and biodiversity management.	Community engagement framework and implementation of social investment projects and trust-building projects.
Academic and research institutions	Academics, research centers, Technical Training Centers (CFT), public-private partnership organizations and universities.	They provide technical knowledge and contribute to the development of sustainable best practices, which are fundamental for the Company's innovation and adaptation.	• Website • Working groups.	• Research and project generation. • Public-private collaboration working groups. • Academic forums. • Conferences and seminars.	• Water and climate change. • Territorial coexistence. • Fire. • Forest and biodiversity management.	Joint work for the development of projects and feedback opportunities.
Investors and financial entities	Shareholders, investors, banks and other financial entities.	They secure the necessary financing for projects and expansions; therefore, it is important to provide them with transparent information on Company sustainability and profitability.	• Corporate, investor relations and shareholder assistance websites. • E-mail. • Financial statements and audits.	• Meetings and consultations with internal teams. • Investor Day. • Shareholders' meeting.	• Cybersecurity. • Ethics and transparency. • Fire. • Forest and biodiversity management.	Financial and ESG information to stakeholders.
Media	National, local, print, radio and other media. Opinion leaders.	They influence public perception on the company, which is fundamental for building and maintaining a good corporate reputation.	• Corporate website • Press releases and press conferences. • Integrated Report. • Social media.	• Public relations meetings. • Interviews. • Media tours.	• Territorial coexistence • Ethics and transparency.	Information on the organization's performance and actions.
Suppliers and contractors	Suppliers of goods, service companies, transportation companies, MSMEs, etc.	They are an integral part of the supply chain and their alignment with the Company's sustainability principles contributes to compliance with standards and operational continuity.	• Corporate website • Supplier portals.	• Supplier training. • Meetings for presenting new portals for suppliers. • Supplier Summit. • Supplier contact and grievance site.	• Water and climate change. • Supply chain. • Cybersecurity. • Ethics and transparency.	Responsible supplier management plan, which takes the form of support programs for local suppliers and MSMEs, factoring programs and meetings with suppliers, etc.
Business sector and trade associations	Business associations and trade associations, chambers of commerce and industry, partner companies, emerging ventures.	It is important to align goals, promote common interests and establish industry standards that enable competitive and sustainable growth.	• Corporate website. • Trade association-specific information bulletins.	• Trade association working groups. • Collaboration with other companies.	• Water and climate change. • Supply chain. • Cybersecurity. • Ethics and transparency. • Fire. • Forest and biodiversity management.	Active participation in working groups and implementation of improvement opportunities.
Civil society organizations	NGOs, foundations, cooperatives and community development associations.	Vital for collaboration and synergy on projects that require shared resources and/or expertise.	• Corporate website. • Work meetings. • Social media.	• Work meetings • Forums. • Joint action programs.	• Territorial coexistence.	Development of an active and ongoing relationship with social organizations.

Associations and Trade Associations

NCG 519 (6.1.vi, 6.3)
GRI (2-28)

In 2025, the Company focused its trade association management on strengthening its position in global decision-making forums and anticipating emerging regulations, aligning its operating standards with international best practices:

- **Corporación Chilena de la Madera (Corma)**, member since 1980.
- **Centro de Envases y Embalajes de Chile (CENEM).**
- **FSC.**
- **PEFC.**
- **Global Compact**, member since 2018.
- **World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)**, member since 2011.
- **Acción Empresas**, member since 2017.
- **Business for Nature.**
- **CDP**, CMPC has participated since 2013.
- **CLG Chile**, CMPC has been a member since 2009.
- **AmCham Chile and Brasil:** Since 2003, CMPC has been part of the sustainability agenda.
- **Groups derived from The Forest Dialogue (Chile and Brazil).**
- **Federação das Industrias do Estado de Rio Grande do Sul (FIERGS).**
- **Coalizão Brasil Clima, Florestas e Agricultura.**
- **Associação Gaúcha de Empresas Florestais (AGEFLOR).**
- **Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CEBDS).**
- **Chilean-British Chamber of Commerce**: Member since 1996.
- **Industria Brasileira de Árvores (Ibá).**
- **Emerson and AspenTech Partnership.**
- **Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile**: Partnership since 2021.
- **Universidad de Concepción de Chile**: Collaboration since 2019.

Contractor, Los Maitenes Nursery, Los Ángeles, Chile.

7.2 Suppliers

Management Approach: Supply Chain (Tier 2)

Context

The industry faces pressure to ensure traceable and sustainable procurement under stricter global regulations, such as the EUDR, and a growing demand for certified products (WRI, 2023). Inadequate supply chain management can result in human rights violations and damage to ecosystems, impacting community confidence and operational continuity.

Main Risks

- Forced labor.
- Effects of extreme weather events.
- Logistical bottlenecks due to lack of transportation or dependence on single suppliers, which can disrupt the supply chain.
- Financial loss for investors.
- Effects on the availability of products for the market.

Opportunities

- Increase operational efficiency and reputation, while reducing risks through responsible partnerships with suppliers and incorporation of ESG criteria into their purchases.
- Access to investors that consider sustainability by complying with regulations such as the EUDR.

Vision

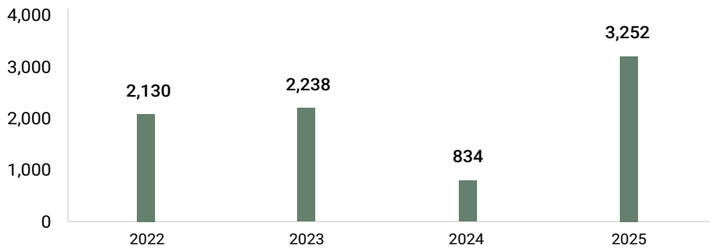
CMPC addresses its supply chain risks through a comprehensive program that involves risk identification, supplier development, traceability and mitigation measures, ensuring sustainable practices from raw material to final delivery.

Management

Governance in this area is the responsibility of the Strategic Supplier Relationship Department, which operates under rigorous procurement protocols. In 2025, the Company initiated the design of the new Sustainable Sourcing Policy, which it will publish in 2026. Simultaneously, the company is furthering the implementation of its Human Rights Due Diligence, a process initiated in 2024.

Performance Evolution

Annual supplier assessments



Outlook

Supply chain management will focus on furthering sustainability and technological efficiency as pillars of competitiveness, in alignment with the 2030 Strategy. The main challenge will focus on mapping and developing the 12 pending ESG sub-dimensions, prioritizing critical aspects such as diversity, inclusion, biodiversity and comprehensive traceability of supplies.

In the operational area, the Company will promote integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools to optimize supply chain efficiency and strengthen human talent management. Likewise, to mitigate logistics risks associated with global volatility, the Company will maintain a resilience strategy based on the diversification of alternative suppliers and the strategic distribution of stocks, ensuring supply continuity in the event of potential disruptions.

Characterization of Contractors and Suppliers

NCG 461 (5.9)

CMPC guidelines regarding working with contractors can be found in the **Outsourcing Policy***. This regulates the percentages of work that may be delegated to service providers and specifies that the Company does not permit the subcontracting of 100% of its activities.

CMPC has a **General Purchasing Policy and Purchasing Operating Procedure**. which it uses for supply chain selection and management. These regulatory instruments establish the technical criteria for the identification and segmentation of commercial counterparties, providing differentiated management based on the nature and impact of the service.

Strategic Supplier	Local Supplier
A company whose goods or services have a direct impact on CMPC's results. The Company makes this categorization by assessing variables such as operational criticality, turnover, market concentration and the technical or logistical complexity of the processes involved.	A supplier that maintains a close ongoing link with the territory. This classification prioritizes the origin and ownership of the company, as well as its capacity to generate employment and contribute to the sustainable development of neighboring communities. This definition is found in the General Procedure for Local Supplier Development.

MSME Supplier

Each country where CMPC operates has its own definitions of micro, small and medium-sized enterprise suppliers, based on local regulations:

Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Mexico	Peru
Definitions based on business line and annual sales (construction: up to MMARS 466.9; services: annual sales up to MMARS 222.1; commerce: annual sales up to MMARS 1,518.3; industry and mining: annual sales up to MMARS 1,125.4; agriculture and livestock: annual sales up to MMARS 334.9.*	Companies with annual sales up to MMBRL 360.**	Companies with annual sales up to 100,000 UF.***	Companies with annual sales up to MMMXN 250.****	Companies with annual net income up to 2,300 tax units (UIT) in the tax year.*****

*Source: Economy Ministry, Government of Argentina, 2024.
**Source: Government of Brazil, 2024.
***Source: Economy, Development and Tourism Ministry, Government of Chile, 2024.
****Government of Mexico, 2024.
*****Congress of the Republic of Peru, 2024.

Number of Suppliers per Category

GRI (204-1)

Categories	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Local suppliers	-	1,758	1,960	1,835	3,770	5,556
MSME suppliers	7,563	6,826	6,692	6,312	5,765	5,648
Strategic suppliers	-	-	538	533	346	465
International suppliers	1,058	1,069	1,266	1,782	1,570	1,218
Domestic suppliers	23,275	21,645	25,694	26,194	21,120	20,446
Percentage of local suppliers	-	8%	12%	18%	29%	28%
Total number of suppliers	**24,233**	**22,534**	**26,756**	**27,734**	**22,460**	**21,619**

Source: Supplier Engagement Department.
Note 1: The sum of domestic and international suppliers does not equal the total number of suppliers, since some suppliers provide services to more than one business.
Note 2: Domestic suppliers are those working in the same country of origin as the corresponding CMPC subsidiary.
Note 3: If a supplier is considered strategic and works for more than one subsidiary, for the purposes of the total, this supplier has been associated with the subsidiary to which it issues the most invoices.
Note 4: In 2024, Softys defined local suppliers as those with operational offices in the same district, municipality or department as its facilities. It is in the process of developing this concept to implement a comprehensive development program.

* For more information, please refer to the document at:
https://www.cmpccelulosa.cl/documentos/REG.%20ESPECIAL%20CONTRATISTAS%20Y%20SUBCONTRATISTAS%20CMPC%20PULP%202022-comprimido.pdf

Fourth Supplier Summit

This edition included the participation of more than 200 business partners and focused on competitiveness in volatile global markets. The event aligned the supply chain under the pillars of operational efficiency and cost reduction, highlighting the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence as a critical tool for business transformation and productivity.

Supplier Payments

NCG 461 (7.1)

CMPC follows the Supplier Payment Procedure, ensuring compliance with the contractual terms and regulations in force in each country. The Company differentiates critical suppliers, defined as those that, by their nature, may affect business continuity, such as forestry suppliers or suppliers of basic inputs, and these receive a special classification within the purchasing and payment process.

The maximum payment term is defined as that established by law (30 days) or a longer term if there is an agreement registered with the Ministry of Economy. For foreign suppliers, the applicable term is the one indicated in the purchase order or in the current contract.

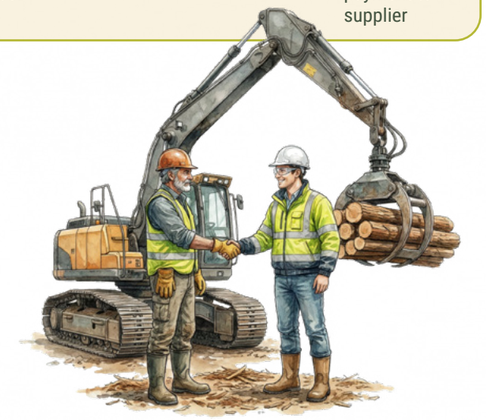
In Chile, the Company implements a seven-day payment policy for MSME suppliers. In 2025, 12% of overall invoices were for MSME suppliers in Chile, which were paid within seven days or less.

General Cycle of the Purchase and Payment Process

CMPC sends purchase order number to supplier → Supplier dispatches goods or performs service for CMPC → CMPC verifies and enters the merchandise into its system → Supplier issues invoice with purchase order number → CMPC verifies, invoices and does accounting → CMPC generates invoice payment to supplier

In terms of economic distribution, the proportion of spending on local suppliers represented **28% of the total purchasing budget.** Total spending on suppliers classified as significant amounted to

USD 2,472 million.



Average Payment Days to Total and MSME Suppliers by Country

Country	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Total	MSMEs	Total	MSMEs	Total	MSMEs	Total	MSMEs
Argentina	39	30	40	23	43	16	51	18
Brazil	46	23	42	22	47	27	45	20
Chile	23	7	20	6	22	7	22	7
Colombia	65	45	63	51	55	51	52	28
Ecuador	60	48	45	35	41	30	56	32
Mexico	61	32	61	30	66	26	60	11
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-
Peru	59	27	52	23	50	26	55	17
Uruguay	41	43	44	37	34	39	37	41
United States	24	-	25	-	27	21	26	29

Source: Supplier Engagement Department.

Supplier Payments in Chile in 2025

NCG 461 (7.1.i, 7.1.ii, 7.1.iii, 7.1.iv, 7.1.v)

Indicator	Domestic				International			
	30 days or less	31 to 60 days	More than 60 days	**Total**	30 days or less	31 to 60 days	More than 60 days	**Total**
Number of invoices paid	226,713	63,250	9,212	**299,175**	4,703	8,076	5,148	**17,927**
Total (MMUSD)	2,224	399	38	**2,660**	241	85	180	**506**
Total (MMCLP)	2,109,098	378,539	35,815	**2,523,452**	228,395	80,516	170,837	**479,748**
Number of suppliers paid	7,688	1,336	590	**7,882**	313	442	525	**727**
Number of agreements registered in the Registry of Agreements with Exceptional Term	158	147	91	**160**	-	-	-	**-**

Note: In 2025, the company did not accrue late fees for late payment of invoices.
Source: Supplier Engagement Department.

Contractors, Carlos Douglas Nursery, Chile.

Mechanized harvesting, Chile.

Supplier Assessment

NCG 461 (7.2)
GRI (308-1, 414-1)

CMPC applies an assessment methodology that measures the performance of its suppliers on economic, legal, operational and ESG factors. It applies this mechanism remotely and in person to verify aspects such as financial soundness, fiscal regularity, compliance with labor regulations, accident rates, conflicts of interest and prevention of corporate crimes. Since 2025, it has incorporated the concept of product safety into the assessment and has trained an internal team in charge of the process of creating and approving the Service Acceptance Sheet.

In 2025, the Company registered 2,096 new suppliers, which it has assessed under strict standards pursuant to Company guidelines. Of these, 95% were screened for environmental criteria and 13% for social criteria prior to contracting. CMPC helps companies to implement corrective actions and improvements to address the gaps identified through supplier assessments.

Risks Considered in Assessments, by Business

Celulosa and Mader	Softys
• Financial solvency. • Customer diversification. • Occupational safety indicators and accident rates. • Compliance with legal and labor regulations. • Relevant certifications. • Conflicts of interests. • International crimes such as human trafficking or terrorism. • Environmental issues, such as procedures for respecting and protecting the environment, preventing environmental damage, environmental compliance, waste management, energy performance.	• Corporate governance quality. • Information security. • Whistleblowing procedures. • Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices. • Environmental certification. • Quality, compliance and financial risk management.

Source: Supplier Engagement Department.

Strategic Supplier Assessment

For the critical portfolio, the Company implements **ESG supplier audits** based on international standards such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), United Nations Global Compact Principles, International Labour Organization standards and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. This tool looks at criteria such as human rights issues, labor and environmental practices, ethics and responsibility in the supply chain. During the period, it assessed a total of 181 significant suppliers.

84.6% of ESG assessment participants have action plans in place.

The areas assessed include the following:

Environmental
- Environmental policy and management system.
- Emissions and climate change.
- Waste and circularity.
- Water and energy efficiency.
- Biodiversity.

Social
- Occupational health and safety.
- Social investment.
- Diversity and inclusion.
- Employee management.
- Human rights and due diligence.

Governance
- Corporate governance
- Ethical management and compliance.
- Risk management.
- Information security.
- Transparency.

The assessment process includes a documentary review of indicators and technical visits to non-compliant facilities. To ensure ongoing improvement, CMPC implements improvement plans aimed at closing identified gaps, focused on:

1) managing emissions and climate change
2) human rights
3) corporate governance

Once it has gathered the information, it holds differentiated feedback sessions with large companies to foster strategic alignment, and it carries out support programs with local suppliers.

Performance-Based Pillars of the Supplier Feedback Process

1. Positive feedback: aimed at suppliers in compliance with the CMPC standard.
2. Disclosure and recommendation: focused on suppliers where gaps were identified.
3. Incorporation of programs: proposal of action plans and training for suppliers that will work with Company support.

Suppliers Assessed using Sustainability Criteria

NCG 461 (7.2)
GRI (308-1; 414-1)
TNFD (A22.0)

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
Domestic				
Number of suppliers assessed overall*	2,130	1,928	834	3,003
Number of suppliers assessed for sustainability**	1,076	1,082	833	1,890
Number of strategic suppliers with action plans***	–	–	187	300
Percentage of suppliers assessed for sustainability with respect to the total number assessed****	51%	56%	100%	63%
Percentage of total annual purchases from suppliers analyzed under sustainability criteria	46%	36%	10%	28%
International				
Number of suppliers assessed overall	108	195	50	249
Number of suppliers assessed for sustainability	56	164	50	209
Number of strategic suppliers with action plans	–	–	44	60
Percentage of suppliers assessed for sustainability with respect to the total number assessed	52%	84%	100%	84%
Percentage of total annual purchases from suppliers analyzed under sustainability criteria	12%	43%	19%	50%
Total				
Number of suppliers assessed overall	2,238	2,094	884	3,252
Number of suppliers assessed for sustainability	1,332	1,223	883	2,099
Number of strategic suppliers with action plans	–	–	231	360
Percentage of suppliers assessed for sustainability with respect to the total number assessed	60%	58%	100%	65%
Percentage of total annual purchases from suppliers analyzed under sustainability criteria	40%	37%	11%	30%

Source: Supplier Engagement Department.
(*) The reduction in assessments between 2022 and 2023 is due to the difference in the number of Service Entry Sheets (SES) issued, which were 61,803 and 54,563, respectively.
(**) Suppliers assessed using sustainability criteria are those included in the SES (Service Entry Sheet) and that provide services to the Pulp and Maderas areas.
(***) As of 2024, a new category called "strategic suppliers" is added.
(****) The significant increase in international suppliers assessed for sustainability in 2023 is due, in part, to the implementation of ESG auditing for strategic suppliers, a process that did not exist in previous periods.

Javiera Peña, Rotating crane operator, Valdivia Plant, Chile.

Strategic Supplier Assessment at Softys

Softys has a **Responsible Sourcing Policy*** that includes a two-tiered supplier assessment—general and specific—that focuses on ESG aspects. For the assessment, Softys has partnered with EcoVadis, a specialist in sustainable performance assessment. This is accompanied by an assessment of the supplier's performance, which assesses dimensions of its services in terms of safety, meeting deadlines, quality, quantity and environmental practices.

Softys aims to assess **100%** of its strategic suppliers under ESG criteria by 2025.

Strategic Supplier Assessment at Softys

Categories	2021–2023	2024	2025
Number of suppliers assessed	85	114	166
Percentage of strategic suppliers assessed	n/i	88%	100%

Source: Softys Procurement Department.
Note: All values presented in 2024 make reference to Main Office Suppliers, which means that the total number of suppliers at Softys is higher, with each subsidiary counting as a separate supplier.

Supplier Code of Conduct

FSG (30; 32)

CMPC has a **Supplier Code of Conduct*** that establishes the ethical and operational guidelines governing the commercial relationship, requiring standards of fairness, transparency and regulatory compliance.

The document's guiding principles include legal compliance, ethical remuneration, respect for human rights, health and safety, care for the environment, corporate integrity and free competition. On labor matters, the Code includes explicit provisions on ethical remuneration, requiring compliance with the legal minimum wage and the timely payment of benefits in all jurisdictions where contractors operate.

* For more information, please refer to the document at:
https://www.cmpc.com/pdf/Codigo_Conducta_Proveedores_ESP.pdf

Fernando Marileo, calibration technician, mechanized operation, Chile.

Local Supplier Development

NCG 461 (7.2)
GRI (204-1)

Strengthening the local supply chain is a strategic pillar for CMPC, under the premise that local supplier competitiveness has a direct impact on Company efficiency and operational continuity. In 2025, management prioritized closing ESG gaps and incorporating technology to optimize service levels.

In line with this strategy, the fifth version of the Local Supplier Development Program expanded its regional scope to include 80 Spanish-speaking companies (Chile, Mexico and Peru) and 42 companies from Brazil, doubling participation in Brazil. Implemented in partnership with Sidere and Sebrae, the initiative focused on prospecting strategic partners for the Company's new growth projects.

A relevant highlight for the period was the impact measurement carried out on the 2022 cohort of the program. The results showed that more than 40% of participating companies increased their sales and closed their management gaps two years after graduation.

In terms of local purchasing management, the Company surpassed the established goal of 25% ahead of schedule, reaching 27.6% of total local purchases. In addition, it maintained financial support to SMEs through seven-day payment terms and access to factoring tools (Monkey) with preferential rates, mitigating the market effects of economic pressure.

Supplier Development Program Performance Table

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Companies benefited	100	120	130
Communities benefited	31	48	47
People impacted	198	238	263
% of companies that implemented improvement plans	87%	91%	94,4%
% of companies that increased total sales	32%	60,6%	60,2%
% of total purchase orders represented by purchase orders from local suppliers	24,3%	25,4%	27,6%

Source: Strategic Supplier Engagement Department.

7.3 Communities

Management Approach:
Territorial Coexistence (Tier 2)

NCG 461 (4.2, 6.3)
GRI (3-3, 413-1)

Context

The Company defines territorial coexistence as the respectful and collaborative engagement and interaction between companies and the communities that inhabit or are affected by their operations. For CMPC, this interaction is critical, given that forestry operations may generate significant impacts on territories, including changes in cultural dynamics, noise, odors and traffic. Likewise, the industry must reconcile production cycles with local dynamics in rural and peri-urban areas.

Main Risks

- Operational blockages, litigation, loss of social permits and reputational damage.
- Conflict with communities and loss of certifications due to inadequate land management.

Opportunities

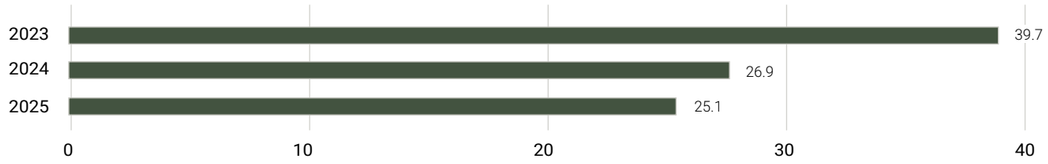
- Fostering inclusive and resilient development through productive collaboration with communities.
- Strengthening social permits and reducing conflicts through an active presence in the communities.

Vision

CMPC manages its territorial coexistence through a **Community Engagement Framework*** aimed at creating shared value, fostering a transparent social dialogue, and resolving conflicts with the communities neighboring its operations. This involves consultation and agreement with communities, compliance with commitments, and the identification of needs through diagnostics.

Performance Evolution

Investment in community engagement programs and trusted works (USD Million)



Outlook

The territorial coexistence strategy has evolved from a transactional logic, moving towards a transformational approach, resulting in the implementation of long-term plans aimed at transformations in the wellbeing of priority territories. The Company will further internalize impact monitoring and assessment capabilities, moving towards an evidence-based management that directly links social investment with business competitiveness and access to fiber. It will consolidate governance by capitalizing on the management of the Social Investment Committee, instituted in 2025, and integrating digital traceability, ensuring that social capital development acts as a structural enabler for operational continuity and future sustainability.

* For more information, please refer to the document at:
https://www.cmpc.com/en/sustainability/social-field/community-relationship-framework/

SPOTLIGHT

Desafío Agua para Chile: 100 Projects Transforming Rural Reality

The "Desafío Agua para Chile" program, a partnership between CMPC and Desafío Levantemos Chile that began in 2019, reached a historic milestone in 2025 **by completing its 100th project.** This initiative emerged to address the gap in access to water resources in rural areas of the Biobío and La Araucanía regions, where almost half of the population lacks formal water supply.

Through rapid implementation solutions, such as the drilling of deep wells, installation of distribution systems and improvement of Rural Potable Water Services (APR in Spanish), the program has benefited more than **5,000 families in 29 districts.**

This 100th project is located in the Ruperto Huenupi community in Collipulli, where 25 families gained access to their own water network for the first time. Beyond the technical supply, this initiative has a direct impact on local development and dignity, strengthening vegetable gardens and enterprises that were previously unfeasible due to scarcity. With this public-private collaboration model, CMPC has consolidated its role as an actor for development in the territories where it operates, transforming a social emergency into an opportunity for sustainable progress for thousands of neighbors.

Community Engagement

NCG 461 (6.3)
SASB (RR-FM-210a.2)
GRI (413-1)
CMPC (7)

CMPC's management of territorial coexistence involves building long-term relationships based on mutual trust with neighboring communities. Due to the presence of forestry and industrial operations in rural and peri-urban areas, the Company prioritizes the reconciliation of its production cycles with the social and cultural dynamics of each territory in more than 180 districts.

In these districts, the Company maintains an ongoing relationship with the communities surrounding its operations.

As of 2025, engagement initiatives deepened their approach to well-being through a Social Ambitions perspective, this scheme provides a sophisticated and segmented management on three intervention levels, based on the strategic relevance of each area:

- **Coexistence:** Cross-functional to all operations. Its objective is to ensure a good neighbor strategy through impact mitigation and trust building.
- **Local economic development:** Applied in areas of high logistics or forestry relevance. It aims to boost the local economy, both inside and outside the Company's value chain.
- **Territorial wellbeing:** Implemented in critical territories (especially industrial complexes) to improve specific quality of life indicators.

To ensure the sustainability of engagement capital, CMPC applies an ongoing management cycle that guarantees the traceability and effectiveness of its actions:

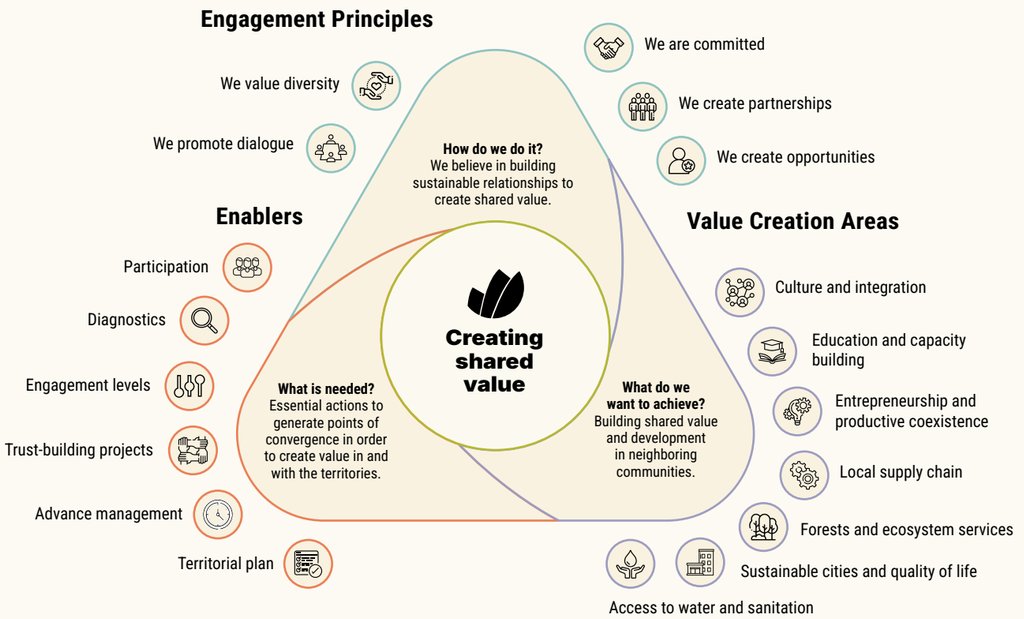
1. **Territorial appraisal:** Based on field experience and use of the Territorial Human Wellbeing Matrix.
2. **Operational management:** Implemented through the BOREALIS technological platform.
3. **Impact measurement:** Final assessment of the results obtained in the community.

This strategic framework has made it possible to move from isolated initiatives to participatory governance. An example of this can be seen in the stable, collaborative working groups in Nacimiento, Villa Mininco and Collipulli, which project a long-term relationship with neighbors.

During the period, there were no resettlement processes or community consultations related to expansion projects.

Cristóbal Cartes, Pumalal Park, CMPC, Chile.

Community Engagement Framework



Highlighted Programs in the Value Creation Areas

Culture and Integration
- Identification and protection of Socio-cultural High Conservation Value Areas.
- Cultural dissemination and outreach.
- Support for Mapuche medicine.

Forests and Ecosystem Services
- Park network.
- Recreational forests.
- Non-Timber Forest Products.

Education and Capacity Building
- Construye Futuro Scholarships.
- Academic Excellence Scholarships.
- Campus Nacimiento DUOC UC.

Sustainable Cities and Quality of Life
- Trash-free district.
- CMPC funds.
- Community Infrastructure Investment.

Entrepreneurship and Productive Coexistence
- First Nations.
- Lleulleu nurseries.
- Tourist routes.

Access to Water and Sanitation
- *Desafío agua.*
- Identification and protection of High Conservation Value Areas for Forest Services (Water).
- Softys Contigo.

2025 Management Highlights:

• **Social Investment Committee:** Creation of a monthly governance entity to approve projects over CLP 50 million, ensuring that social investment aligns with the Company's sustainability and operational continuity strategy.

• **BOREALIS system consolidation:** : Launch and standardization of the platform in Chile and Brazil, achieving high adoption rates with more than 23,000 registered interactions and optimizing the traceability of social investment (more than 800 contributions managed).

• **Human rights:** Completion of the first due diligence cycle to improve the identification, prevention and mitigation of social risks in the areas of operation.

• **Grievance digitalization and management:** Modernization of operational processes (non-timber products and logging) and implementation of a dispute management system with automatic alerts and real-time monitoring through Power BI.

• **Territorial engagement:** Relationship building with authorities and emergency agencies (COGRID), as well as strategic coordination with trade associations and electric companies for joint risk management.

Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

GRI (2-23; 411-1)
CMPC (8)

The Company protects the rights of indigenous peoples through its Human Rights Policy, aligned with International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 and FSC and PEFC certifications, engaging with more than 600 communities of indigenous peoples. Management is based on a comprehensive analysis of programs with technical and social assessments, together with a protocol for interaction with ancestral authorities that prioritizes dialogue and community participation in mutually beneficial projects.

In 2025, total investment allocated to the development of indigenous communities amounted to USD 3,255,386, through initiatives such as Fondo CMPC, Construye Futuro Scholarships, First Nations, Lleu-Lleu nurseries and Kiufy Kimun, among others.

The Company uses a georeferencing system for strategic impact management, which identifies communities and social organizations. It also applies a protection approach to sites of cultural, ecological or spiritual value within its operations, ensuring the protection of the tangible and intangible heritage of indigenous peoples.

During the reporting period, there were no recorded cases of human rights violations involving indigenous peoples.

Hectares of Company-Owned Forests with Indigenous Significance

SASB (RR-FM-210a.1)

Category	2024	2025
Own forests (ha)	1,961	1,961
Leased forests (ha)	776	776
Managed forests (ha)	0	0
Total	**2,737**	**2,737**

Source: Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department.

Iván and Filemón González,Father-and-son wood artisans, Primeros Pueblos, Loncoche, Chile.

Local Contribution

GRI (203-1)

CMPC focuses its social investment on projects that generate shared value and enhance employability, addressing territorial challenges aligned with the value creation areas of the community engagement framework, such as:

• **Education and capacity building:** The CMPC Duoc UC Campus in Nacimiento celebrated the graduation of its first 126 professional-technical students. In addition, CMPC hired 19 graduates in its plants, consolidating the dual training and social mobility model.

• **Entrepreneurship and productive coexistence (First Nations):** The program opened a third store in the El Trébol Mall in Concepción. The initiative impacted 250 entrepreneurs, achieving sales of CLP 400 million, directly benefiting local artisans.

• **Forests and ecosystem services (Bosque Vivo):** The park network completed its construction phase, welcoming more than 80,000 visitors in 2025. These spaces promote tourism, sports and environmental education on Company property.

Impact Assessment / Results

In 2025, the Company assessed five social programs with the support of external consultants, using logical and outcome assessment methodologies. The programs assessed were: Park Network, *Desafío Agua*, Recreational Forests, *Construye Futuro* Scholarships and University Prep Classes.

The assessment of the Construye Futuro program, conducted by an external consultant through interviews, surveys and analysis of Ministry of Education databases, showed a significant impact on the educational trajectory of scholarship recipients. Highlights include an increase of close to 9% in the graduation rate and a reduction of around 6% in first-year dropout among scholarship recipients.

María Ñancuán, basketry artisan, 'Primeros Pueblos', Toltén, Chile.

Social Contributions and Investment

GRI (201-1; 415-1)
CMPC (11)

Social contributions are categorized based on the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Indices, Business for Societal Impact (B4SI) and the community engagement framework, in order to distinguish the monetary contribution to public debate from the different types of social contribution to the territory.

Total social contribution amounted to USD 27,397,853, distributed across community investment, charitable donations and business initiatives. In addition, USD 1,520,103 were allocated to trade associations, think tanks, universities and other institutions.

Social Contribution by Type of Activity (USD)

GRI (201-1; 415-1)
FSG (29)
CMPC (11)

Type of Activities	2022	2023	2024	2025
Community investment	$19,337,381	$24,746,843	$14,296,182	$17,277,718
Charitable donations	$10,506,775	$14,908,413	$10,831,609	$9,575,296
Business initiatives	$835,247	$343,833	$1,112,918	$544,839
Total	**$30,679,403**	**$39,999,088**	**$26,240,709**	**$27,397,853**

Source: Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department.
Note: The 2024 data were modified as a result of a review of the included projects.

Monetary Contribution to Public Debate (USD)

Categories	2022	2023	2024	2025
Trade associations and other institutions	1,645,223	1,173,657	983,015	570,661
Think tanks and universities	2,122,001	1,520,786	1,199,229	949,442
Total	**3,767,244**	**2,694,443**	**2,182,244**	**1,520,103**

Fundación CMPC

GRI (413-1)

In 2025, Fundación CMPC furthered its contribution to territorial development, acting in line with the Company's sustainability principles, with an investment of USD 3.6 million in the foundation's own programs. The maturity achieved by its programs has allowed the management model to evolve, moving from direct operational intervention to the installation of local capabilities, ensuring the autonomy and long-term effects of the initiatives.

2025 Management Highlights:

• **Consolidation of Educational Programs:**
- **HIPPY:** Successful closure of the 30-week cycle with approximately 1,000 families in 24 districts. Highlights include the empowerment of community tutors and the creation of the first network of former tutors to provide continuity to the learning process.
- **Jugar, Leer, Crecer (JLC):** Outstanding results in reading proficiency assessments, which earned the recognition of the Sumar Saberes partnership as one of the 16 most outstanding projects on a national level.

• **International Expansion (Brazil):**
- **Institutional and Industrial Development:** Operational excellence at the Guaíba plant and start of construction of Instituto CMPC, a project with high local appreciation that has laid the groundwork for upcoming official recognition by the State Chamber of Deputies.
- **Engagement and Culture:** Implementation of educational pilot programs (*Criando e Crescendo and Oquinhos*) and the Open House in Barra do Ribeiro with the Ministry of Culture, strengthening the social fabric.

• **Corporate Volunteer Program:**
- **"Cultivators of the Future" Cycle:** Implementation of close to 200 educational and environmental activities with the participation of 160 employees.
- **Internal Culture:** According to the Gallup survey, the program has significantly increased employees' sense of belonging, consolidating volunteering as a pillar of corporate identity.

Financial Contributions

GRI (415-1)

CMPC does not make donations to political parties or representatives. The Company also declares that it does not engage in lobbying activities outside the legal frameworks regulated in the jurisdictions where it operates.

Damaris Sandoval, Nursing Technician student, Nacimiento CMPC Duoc UC Campus.

FibraLab, Los Ángeles, Chile.

08

Agents of Change

8.1 Employees: Enablers of Excellence

NCG 461 (5.1.1; 5.1.2; 5.1.4; 5.2; 5.3; 5.6)
GRI (2-7; 405-1)
FSG (24)

2025 Snapshot

27,117 Total employees

27 Nationalities

25.07% Women in the organization

2.01% People with disabilities

19.05% Employees under 30 years old

35.65% Employees between 30 and 40 years old

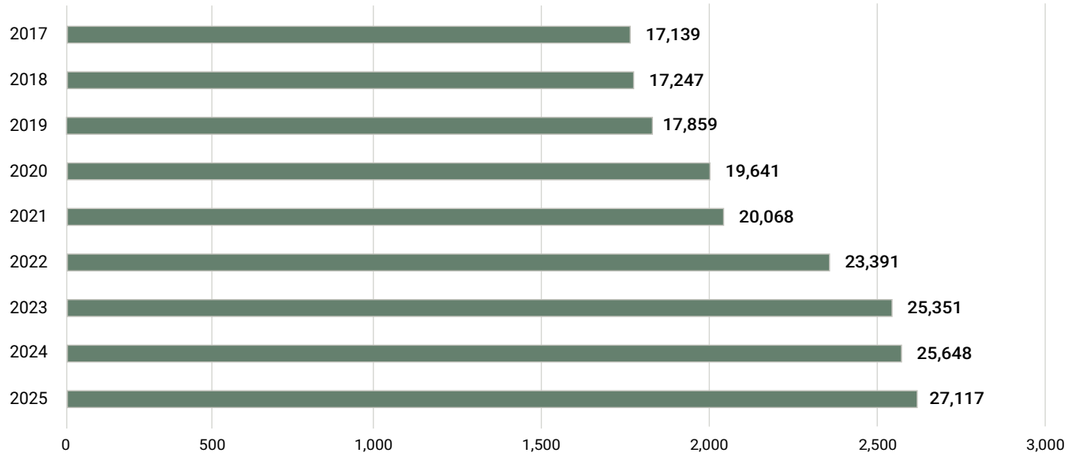
29.77% People with more than 12 years seniority

1,303 People promoted

0.43 Accident rate

Number of Employees by Year

SASB (RT-CP-000.C)



Employees by Job Category and Gender

NCG 461 (5.1.1)

Categories		2025				
CMF	CMPC	Men	Women	Total	% Men	% Women
Senior management	Executives and managers	47	22	**69**	68.12%	31.88%
Management		477	164	**641**	74.41%	25.59%
Supervisors		1,547	523	**2,070**	74.73%	25.27%
Sales force	Professional and technical staff	734	625	**1,359**	54.01%	45.99%
Administrative staff		389	255	**644**	60.40%	39.60%
Other professional staff		3,481	2,083	**5,564**	62.56%	37.44%
Other technical staff		3,238	884	**4,122**	78.31%	21.69%
Support staff	Operators	2,693	746	**3,439**	78.31%	21.69%
Operator		7.713	1.496	**9.209**	83,76%	16,24%
Total		**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**	**74.93%**	**25.07%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Cordillera plant, Chile.

Employees by Nationality in 2025

NCG 461 (5.1.2)

Country	Number
Argentina	1,309
Bolivia	14
Brazil	8,028
Chile	9,787
Colombia	758
Cuba	7
Ecuador	247
Spain	4
United States	188
Finland	2
Haiti	16
Mexico	4,359
Paraguay	8
Peru	1,762
Dominican Republic	5
Uruguay	290
Venezuela	306
Other countries	27
Total	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Type of Employment Contract by Gender in 2025

NCG 461 (5.2)

Category	Men	Women	Total	% Men	% Women
Open-term contract	19,575	6,458	**26,033**	96.34%	95.00%
Fixed-term contract	744	340	**1,084**	3.66%	5.00%
Total	**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Note: In 2025, there were no piece-work contracts or fee-based contracts.
Source: People & Organization Department.

Shift Type and Flexible Scheduling by Gender in 2025

NCG 461 (5.3)

Categories	Men	Women	Total	%
Part-time	17	41	**58**	0.21%
Full-time	20,302	6,757	**27,059**	99.78%
Total	**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**	**100%**
Employees with flexible scheduling	36	78	**114**	0.42%
Partially remote employees	1,931	1,568	**3,499**	12.90%
Fully remote employees	8	11	**19**	0.07%
No flexible scheduling	18,344	5,141	**23,485**	86.60%
Total	**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**	**100%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Diversity and Inclusion

NCG 461 (3.1.vi; 3.1.vii; 3.2.ix.b; 5.4.1)
IFRS S1.51 (a; b; c; d; e; f; g)
CMPC (12)

The organization promotes a cultural ecosystem centered on people, where respect, collaboration, courage and integrity serve as guiding principles. This value framework underpins the **Diversity and Inclusion Policy** established in 2019, a guideline that forms the basis of the protocols designed to ensure equal opportunities throughout the career cycle.

The engagement survey serves as an annual assessment, and its findings form the basis to update the people management strategy. In line with these principles, equity targets shape talent attraction processes, ensuring the diversity of the workforce.

In 2025, this initiative took the shape of targeted social and workplace labor integration programs—notably the training of **70 women** through the *POW Pioneras* project—to strengthen participants' skills and foster their career development within the Company in the medium term.

CMPC made progress in female participation within both its general workforce and leadership roles. However, various challenges in implementing initiatives prevented the Company from reaching its target set for 2025. This outcome presents an opportunity to reinforce the projects that have demonstrated the greatest impact and to focus efforts on the most effective actions. In light of this, the Company has extended the timeframe for achieving these goals to 2030 to ensure progress toward its commitments.

Target: Increase Women in the Workforce:

Achieve a Gender Balance where Women Represent 25% of the Workforce by 2030

CMPC (12)
FSG (26)

Categories	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030 Target
Performance	13.7%	14.2%	15.4%	17.4%	19.0%	19.4%	19.4%	25.0%
Annual change	-	0.5%	1.7%	3.7%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	11.30%

Note: The target incorporates the Celulosa and Biopackaging business areas but does not include Softys.

Target: Increase the Proportion of Women in Leadership Positions:

Fill 30% of Leadership Positions with Women by 2030

CMPC (12)
FSG (25)

Categories	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030 Target
Performance	15.9%	15.2%	17.4%	21.3%	24.6%	24.5%	23.0%	30.0%
Annual change	-	-0.6%	2.5%	5.4%	3.3%	-0.1%	-2.0%	14.10%

Note: The target incorporates the Celulosa and Biopackaging business areas but does not include Softys.

Gender Management

Percentage of Women at CMPC per Year

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
15.3%	16.8%	18.1%	19.9%	21.5%	22.7%	25.1%

Percentage of Women in Leadership Positions by Year

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
20.0%	20.3%	23.1%	25.6%	27.0%	27.9%	25.5%

Wage Gap

NCG 461 (5.4.2)

The Talent pillar of the 2030 Strategy formalizes the Company's commitment to diversity and inclusion principles through the implementation of the **Diversity and Inclusion Policy.** In the area of wage equity, CMPC uses job assessment systems and pay scale structures to ensure technical impartiality in remunerations. In turn, the annual review of income distribution triggers corrective protocols when it detects potential imbalances.

Softys Puente Alto, Chile.

Mean Wage Gap, by Job Category

NCG 461 (5.4.2)

Job Category	2023	2024	2025
Senior management	63.66%	76.10%	78.35%
Management	85.81%	99.81%	91.01%
Supervisors	90.57%	92.64%	96.41%
Administrative staff	107.83%	100.50%	105.68%
Sales force	83.57%	96.97%	91.14%
Other professional staff	88.10%	88.62%	95.20%
Other technical staff	82.73%	90.53%	90.48%
Operators	80.57%	74.59%	74.49%
Support staff	70.33%	71.86%	82.60%

Source: People & Organization Department.

Median Wage Gap, by Job Category

NCG 461 (5.4.2)

Job Category	2023	2024	2025
Senior management	67.65%	86.44%	82.66%
Management	80.70%	99.54%	100.40%
Supervisors	91.48%	95.85%	99.31%
Administrative staff	160.59%	93.12%	100.94%
Sales force	70.45%	87.65%	85.58%
Other professional staff	83.55%	88.06%	96.77%
Other technical staff	76.55%	83.33%	90.93%
Operators	87.10%	74.85%	77.66%
Support staff	76.03%	66.15%	86.43%

Source: People & Organization Department.

Inclusion

The Company approaches the inclusion of people with disabilities through a corporate model that applies to all production facilities. This process involves a tailored approach, assessing the functional suitability of the position and the characteristics of the work environment for each specific case.

CMPC made progress in its inclusion initiatives, achieving a 1.3% rate against its 2.5% target for 2025. However, implementation challenges prevented the Company from meeting this objective. This highlighted the need to reinforce the most effective actions, leading the Company to extend the target deadline to 2030.

Target: Increase the Number of Employees with Disabilities:
Achieve a Workforce where People with Disabilities represent 2.5% by 2030

CMPC (12)

Categories	2019	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030 Target
Performance	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	2.5%
Annual change		-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.4%	-0.2%	1.1%

Note: The target incorporates the Celulosa and Biopackaging business areas but does not include Softys.
Source: People & Organization Department.

Inclusion Management
Breakdown of Employees with Disabilities per Year

NCG 461 (5.1.5)

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
People with disabilities	388	386	499	546
Percentage of people with disabilities	1.22%	1.52%	1.95%	2.01%

Source: People & Organization Department.

8.2 Talent and Wellbeing

Material Issue:
Talent

GRI (3-3)

Context

The cellulose and forestry sector requires technical professionals capable of addressing technological innovation and climate challenges. Automation allows companies to reassign talent to higher-value roles, but it also requires the restructuring of manual roles.
CMPC focuses its people management on closing technical gaps and fostering internal development to retain critical knowledge and build versatile teams. It implements this approach through systematic training and talent development initiatives that promote internal mobility and professional development to support operational adaptation.

Main Risks

- Operational delays due to talent shortages and prolonged vacancies in critical positions.
- Inefficiencies and higher costs due to loss of knowledge and resistance to change.
- Work-related pressure and difficulties in forming strategic teams due to low mobility and limited appeal in remote areas.

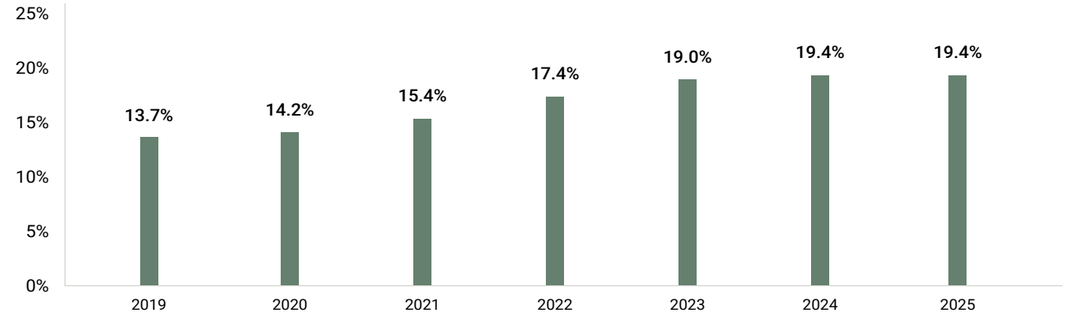
Opportunities

- Greater efficiency and better use of talent through automation and reassignment to higher-impact roles.
- Reducing technical gaps and turnover costs by attracting young talent and providing local training.
- Driving innovation and sustainable growth through an adaptable workforce aligned with business needs.

Vision

The People Department promotes cultural evolution through training that is tailored to address business gaps, collaborative performance systems and inclusion and mobility programs.
In 2025, CMPC implemented an integrated functional model, replacing the structure of independent business units and consolidating a unified company vision with cross-functional teams that bring together strategy and organizational design.

Performance Target: Increase the Proportion of Women



Outlook

The talent management model is designed to support a flexible and adaptive organization, focused on anticipating future skillsets and developing internal talent to support geographic and operational expansion.
CMPC promotes cross-functional development through mobility across roles and countries, supported by management systems that identify potential, guide career paths and sustain the organizational culture.

Capacity Building and Leadership Development

NCG 461 (5.8.ii; 5.8.iii)

To empower organizational talent, the Company has developed the **LiderazGo** dprogram, designed to strengthen leadership skills tailored to each hierarchical level, from supervisors to plant managers.

In 2025 the program completed its cycle, having trained more than 1,400 leaders on a common cultural framework. It focused on integrating practices aligned with the *Best* management system, fostering an effective and strategic leadership culture. The program is structured around the following pillars:

- Connecting around a common purpose.
- Putting people at the center.
- Building business excellence.
- Driving sustainable growth.
- Developing talent.

Training Areas

NCG 461 (5.8.iv)
GRI (404-2)

To integrate talent training and development management and strengthen team capabilities, CMPC has defined **four key training areas.** This content is available to all employees through the Mi Fibra portal and covers the following dimensions:

- **Certifications:** Focused on compliance with regulatory standards and audit processes.
- **Behavior:** Focused on leadership development, organizational culture, work environment and performance management.
- **Functional and technical:** Focused on technical skills development programmes and specific projects that address operational needs.
- **Method:** This brings together training initiatives to advance shared goals, enhance process efficiency and promote continuous learning and ongoing improvement.

Pía Alejandra Maldonado, floor operator on the final assembly line at the Santa Fe plant in Chile.

Training Programs

NCG 461 (5.8.iv)

Program	Description
BEST	This program offered two cross-functional modules, designed to further participants' conceptual understanding and practical application of the tools used in this operational excellence methodology.
Cybersecurity	This training program, aimed at supervisors and administrative staff, provided skills for the early detection and neutralization of digital threats.
P&O Operating Model	This transition plan is designed to support internal mobility within the VP divisions, preparing employees for core processes and specific skills for their new roles.
Language Program	This is a global strategy that allocates training resources—ranging from self-directed learning to immersion—strictly in keeping with the operational criticality of the role.
Upskilling	This initiative involved specialization for technical professionals through learning pathways in data analysis and management, aligning their skills with technological innovation.
Project Management	This initiative is led by the IT Department to facilitate the operational transition from project management to a product-centric approach. The cycle systematized the planning and efficient use of resources through agile methodologies, backlog prioritization and roadmap design to optimize the development of innovations.
Specialist Career Pathways	This strategy focused on technology, factory competitiveness and environmental areas, aimed at establishing indispensable technical competencies. Based on the gap analysis, it coordinates customized training plans that integrate market trends and cutting-edge standards to strengthen the expertise of human capital.

Employee Training

NCG 461 (5.8.ii)

15,732
Employees trained

12,794
Men trained

2,938
Women trained

NCG 461 (5.8.i)

CMPC spent **USD 4,268,937** on training, representing **0.06%** of annual revenue.

Annual Average Training Hours by Job Category, 2025

NCG 461 (5.8.iii)
GRI (404-1)
FSG (27)

Job Categories		2025		
CMF	CMPC	Men	Women	**Total**
Senior management	Executives and managers	128.44	78.75	**112.59**
Management		55.39	36.55	**50.57**
Supervisors		53.72	56.00	**54.30**
Sales force	Professional and technical staff	25.74	17.92	**22.15**
Administrative staff		30.40	22.50	**27.27**
Other professional staff		24.29	16.36	**21.32**
Other technical staff		26.72	25.35	**26.42**
Support staff	Operators	25.64	11.29	**22.53**
Operators		37.84	22.89	**35.41**
Total hours of training		**33.38**	**22.53**	**30.66**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Rodrigo Torres, paper operator, Cordillera plant, Chile.

Talent Attraction and Retention

CMPC recruits professional talent through its digital portal, social networks and the internship program *Mi Primer Papel*, while also strengthening its ties with the academic community. Internationally, the Company is standardizing its management processes at its US subsidiary Powell Valley, a process that is taking place alongside technological upgrades and an increase in the plant's production capacity.

Succession Planning

NCG 461 (3.6.xi)

CMPC has implemented the Talent Review model for the strategic management of its human capital, using the 9-box matrix as a key tool to simultaneously measure current performance and growth potential. Through the integration of annual performance reviews and leadership assessments, the Company is able to accurately identify the ideal candidates for critical roles and leadership positions. This methodology enables the standardization of decisions on succession planning, training and retention, ensuring that the development of supervisory staff and senior management is fully aligned with the organization's strategic objectives.

- **Performance:** Achievement of annual goals and organizational competencies.
- **Potential:** Measurement of learning agility, leadership, engagement and growth aspirations.

Employee Satisfaction

The assessment of employee satisfaction is based on an employee engagement model structured around the following key areas:

Engagement with Work

This indicator measures the level of energy and motivation applied to work, factors that directly correlate with individual performance.

Identification with the Company

This dimension assesses the extent to which employees identify with the Company, a factor that directly influences the quality of their work.

Attitude towards the Organization

This metric quantifies how employees value their role and its personal significance to them, factors that directly correlate with talent retention and reducing employee turnover rates.

The methodology organizes the employee engagement survey into four levels of analysis. A comparison of the results with industry benchmarks provides a comprehensive perspective of the organizational climate in the context of the industry.

Level 1

Growth:
How can I grow?

Level 2

Teamwork:
Do I belong here?

Level 3

Individual:
What can I give?

Level 4

Basic needs:
What can I get?

CMPC assesses organizational engagement through the Gallup Q12 methodology, a tool that analyzes key areas such as meeting basic needs, availability of resources, performance management and professional development opportunities. This company-wide assessment, based on a scale of 1 to 5, recorded an overall score of 4.18 for 2025, which represents an increase of 0.05 points over the previous year and reflects a positive trend in the Company's work environment.

María Elisa Eguiguren, Digital Communications, CMPC, Chile.

Turnover

(GRI 401-1)

The following table shows the mobility rates and turnover reported by the Company:

Turnover Rate by Gender and Age Group

Category		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Turnover by gender	Women	25.0%	24.34%	23.16%	28.52%	26.36%
	Men	18.9%	18.92%	17.31%	18.58%	19.17%
	Total	**20.0%**	**19.95%**	**18.53%**	**20.78%**	**20.89%**
Turnover by age group	Under 30	35.7%	34.33%	29.80%	36.03%	32.74%
	30 to 60 years	16.1%	15.99%	15.11%	16.73%	17.79%
	Over 60	13.6%	19.04%	23.44%	21.49%	20.04%
	Total	**20.0%**	**19.95%**	**18.53%**	**20.78%**	**20.89%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Diego Seguel, bleaching operator; Carla Cabello, process engineer for the pulp line; and Jaime Contreras, bleaching operator, at the Santa Fe plant in Chile.

Performance Appraisal

GRI (404-3)

The main purpose of CMPC's performance assessment model and career development reviews is to optimize teamwork, strengthen employee capabilities and ensure strategic alignment with the organization. Currently, this system applies to all employees in supervisory roles and is structured with a 60% weighting for performance and potential and 40% weighting for business performance.

Business performance is measured using Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) and a sustainability component (10% of the total), which is directly linked to the goals of the 2030 Strategy.

The process unfolds in key stages: it begins with the self-assessment and manager evaluations (November-December), followed by calibrations (January). Afterward, feedback and goal setting take place (February-March), ending with mid-year follow-up sessions (July-August).

Employees Receiving Regular Performance Appraisals and Career Development

GRI (404-3)

Category		2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of people assessed by gender	Women	2,431	2,890	3,127	2,583
	Men	7,799	7,165	6,281	5,009
	Total	**10,230**	**10,055**	**9,408**	**7,592**
Percentage of people assessed by gender	Women	23.76%	53.03%	33.24%	38.00%
	Men	76.24%	36.00%	66.76%	24.65%
	Total	**43.73%**	**39.66%**	**36.69%**	**28.00%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Wellbeing at Work

Benefits

NCG 461 (5.8)
GRI (401-2)

CMPC offers a benefits plan tailored to each type of contract, structured around four key pillars:

Work-life balance: Recreation, stress management and physical and mental health care initiatives for employees and their families.

Quality of life: Access to corporate agreements, discounts on recreational activities and training programs (university prep and language classes, among others).

Health and insurance: A preventive approach, supplemental plans and life insurance coverage.

Financial security: Advice on savings, investments and payments.

Benefits for People with Permanent Contracts:

The value proposition of working at CMPC focuses on key aspects:

- **Protection:** This plan includes life insurance, supplemental health insurance and disability coverage. Additionally, it includes the annual preventive flu vaccination campaign.
- **Comprehensive wellbeing:** Access to benefits that promote emotional, social and financial health, in addition to free psychological counseling and on-site food services. The Company incorporated the Senior Retirement Plan, interest-free emergency loans and benefits tied to life milestones (gifts for newborns, Christmas, and birthdays) in 2025.
- **Flexibility:** Hybrid or remote work arrangements depending on the nature of the job. In 2025, the Company added the Flex Time benefit exclusively for supervisors, a half-day off for birthdays and voluntary parental leave.
- **Educational support:** Scholarships for employees' children who demonstrate academic excellence.
- **Strategic partnerships:** Access to exclusive discounts at toy stores, cemeteries, gyms, phone service providers, higher education, university prep classes and voluntary insurance.

Preventing and Managing Workplace and Sexual Harassment and Violence in the Workplace

NCG 461 (5.5)

Governance is an ethical imperative at CMPC, a principle that inspires daily management and is embodied in a regulatory framework designed to identify and eliminate harassment or violence. This commitment to dignity in the workplace is guided by the following governing instruments:

- **Code of Ethics:** This code defines respect as the fundamental principle that guides its business practices.
- **Internal Order, Hygiene and Safety Regulations:** These regulations establish the necessary conditions to ensure respectful treatment that is consistent with human dignity.
- **Prevention, Investigation and Disciplinary Protocol:** This mechanism is focused on guaranteeing safe environments by preventing sexual harassment, workplace harassment and violence, incorporating a gender perspective.
- **Human Rights Policy:** This policy establishes the Company's commitment to the fundamental guarantees inherent to every individual, without distinction.

The whistleblower channel serves as the official channel for reporting irregularities, ensuring whistleblower confidentiality and protection. The procedure includes investigations conducted by experts, whose findings determine the disciplinary action after verifying the events.

At the same time, the entry into force of Law No. 21,643 led to a revision of the Code of Ethics and Internal Regulations in 2025, integrating the guidelines of the preventive protocol. This regulatory update coincided with the global campaign *Respect is in the Fiber of our Being*, a strategy that offers workshops and digital training to further a culture of prevention against workplace harassment and violence.

The outcome was a total of **129** grievances related to workplace harassment, sexual harassment, and violence in the workplace. Of the total number of reports received, **80.62%** led to an investigation, resulting in **49** resolved cases, 11 under investigation and 44 defined as admissible but not verifiable as of December 31.

Number of Grievances Regarding Workplace Harassment, Sexual Harassment and Workplace Violence in 2025

NCG 519 (5.5)

Category	Number of Grievances Filed with the Organization			Number of Grievances Filed with the Labor Directorate		
	Men who Reported	Women who Reported	Anonymous	Men who Reported	Women who Reported	Anonymous
Workplace harassment grievances (Law No. 21.643)	16	12	15	0	1	0
Sexual harassment grievances (Law No. 21.643)	1	11	3	0	2	0
Workplace violence grievances (Law No. 21,643)	4	1	5	0	0	0
Total	**21**	**24**	**23**	**0**	**3**	**0**

Note: The number of grievances reported for Softys only applies to Chile, due to the enforcement of the relevant laws. In the remaining countries, the Company received 61 grievances, for a total of 129 grievances, as previously mentioned.
Source: VP Legal & Compliance

Harassment Training

NCG 461 (5.5)

2,226 (8.2% of total workforce) **people trained** in the protocol for preventing sexual harassment, workplace harassment and workplace violence and in the investigation and disciplinary procedure applicable to this conduct.

Ivette Arroyo, Laja Plant, Chile.

The workplace harassment, sexual harassment and workplace violence training program operates under a blended learning approach. Instruction is distributed digitally through the Mi Fibra portal and via in-person sessions at the production plants. This training plan aligns with the **Diversity and Inclusion Policy*** to address the legal and cultural context surrounding misconduct, emphasizing the use of the Whistleblower Channel as the formal reporting channel.

Parental Leave

NCG 519 (5.7)
GRI (401-3)

In terms of parental leave, maternity leave is governed by each country's legislation, while paternity leave incorporates a principle of shared responsibility. This measure grants five additional days beyond the legal requirement, or the time required to complete a 10-day leave.

Use of Parental Leave by Country and Gender in 2025

Country / Gender	Employees Eligible for Leave			Employees who Made Use of Leave		
	Men	Women	**Total**	Men	Women	**Total**
Argentina	7	13	**20**	7	13	**20**
Brazil	162	69	**231**	162	69	**231**
Chile	130	131	**261**	130	131	**261**
Colombia	21	13	**34**	21	13	**34**
Ecuador	0	4	**4**	0	4	**4**
United States	1	1	**2**	1	1	**2**
Mexico	2	40	**42**	2	40	**42**
Peru	41	23	**64**	41	23	**64**
Uruguay	0	6	**6**	0	6	**6**
Total	**364**	**300**	**664**	**364**	**300**	**664**

Source: People & Organization Department.

* For more information, visit:
https://www.cmpc.com/assets/uploads/2023/07/Politica-de-Diversidad-e-Inclusion-2021.pdf

8.3 Occupational Health and Safety

Material Issue:
Occupational Health and Safety

NCG 461 (3.6.ii.d)
GRI (3-3)

Context

Health and safety are essential pillars in a high-risk industry, made even more critical by climate change and extreme conditions. For CMPC, the comprehensive protection of its own workforce and third-party employees is non-negotiable; in addition to being an ethical imperative, it strengthens financial sustainability by reducing absenteeism and operating costs, and facilitating access to competitive financing under international standards.

Main Risks

- Risk to the physical integrity of employees and contractors due to occupational accidents and occupational diseases.
- Increased costs and exposure to penalties for operational disruptions and safety breaches.

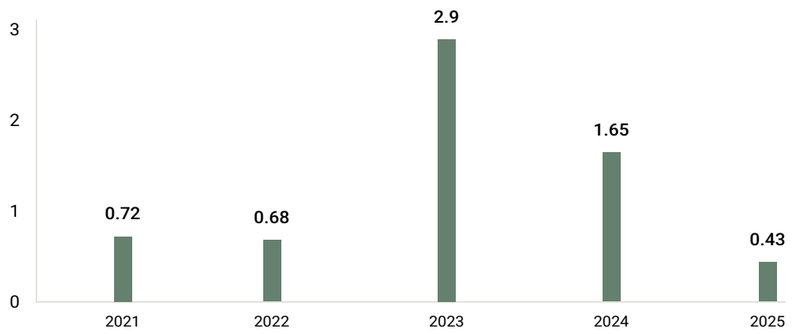
Opportunities

- Reduced turnover and recruitment costs through a strong work culture and safe environments.
- Greater productivity and operational quality thanks to motivated teams and low accident rates.
- Access to sustainable financing by aligning with standards such as ISO 45001.
- Improved financial competitiveness and credit ratings through sound certified operational risk management.

Vision

CMPC and the Environment, Health, and Safety Department structure their preventive management under the ISO 45001:2018 international standard, implementing a robust system that identifies and mitigates risks to ensure that every process is, above all, safe. Their roadmap is clear: to eradicate serious and fatal incidents while pursuing the ideal goal of zero accidents.

Accident Rate Performance



Outlook

The corporate strategy reinforces a preventive culture based on shared responsibility, integrating safety into daily management and operational excellence, with the commitment to achieve zero fatalities among both its own workforce and contractor personnel.

Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS)

NCG 461 (5.6)
GRI (403-1)

CMPC organizes its preventive management around a universal occupational health and safety system that covers all of its own employees and contractor personnel. The operation bases its protocols on international standards, specifically ISO 45001:2018, which makes it possible to identify, assess and manage occupational risks under a logic of continuous improvement and cultural transformation. This system is organized around five strategic areas:

- Governance and leadership
- Technical standards
- Contractor management
- Regulatory compliance
- Infrastructure and technology conditions

From a regulatory standpoint, the Company complies with the legislation of the country where it operates. In the case of Chile, it complies with the provisions of Supreme Decree No. 44, a regulation that requires mechanisms to prevent occupational hazards and ensure the protection of workers.

In keeping with this regulatory framework, the organization implements its **Corporate Occupational Health and Safety Policy**, a policy currently in effect that is disseminated to all plants, team meetings and onboarding processes, ensuring its availability at all facilities.

In August 2025, two forestry patrol workers providing services on a CMPC property in the district of Victoria, Araucanía Region, were shot at by unknown assailants. As a result of the incident, one of the workers died and the other was seriously injured.

CMPC expressed its deepest regret over the attack and offered its support to the families of those affected. The attack was condemned by forestry industry associations and various organizations, and authorities are considering how to apply current legislation to the investigation.

This attack is part of a wider context of rural violence in southern Chile, where there have been incidents targeting workers and assets associated with forestry and productive activities in recent years.

For CMPC, health and safety are top priorities, which is why it consistently allocates resources to guarantee these.

Health and Safety Management System Data

GRI (403-1)

Own Workforce	Pulp		Biopackaging		Maderas		Softys		Corporate	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Covered by the health and safety system	2,541	**100%**	4,399	**100%**	2,289	**100%**	n/i	**100%**	750	**100%**
Covered by the health and safety system, subject to internal audit	2,541	**100%**	4,399	**100%**	2,289	**100%**	n/i	**100%**	750	**100%**
Covered by the health and safety system, subject to third-party audit or certification	1,349	**53%**	290	**7%**	2,289	**100%**	1,916	**14%**	0	**0%**

Note: This indicator does not apply to CMPC plantations.
Source: Environment, Health, and Safety Department.

Supply Chain Safety

GRI (403-5; 403-8)

Risk prevention now applies to service companies through the Special Health and Safety Regulations for Contractor Companies (RESECCO in Spanish). This regulatory instrument establishes the certification and performance standards required to operate in CMPC's facilities. The accreditation process verifies compliance with labor and safety obligations prior to the start of any contract, integrating the results of the contractor's workforce into the Company's overall accident rate monitoring.

Supply Chain Health and Safety Management System Data

External Workers under the Company's Operational Control	Pulp		Biopackaging		Maderas		Softys		Corporate	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Covered by the health and safety system	10,092	**100%**	5,821	**100%**	2,129	**100%**	n/i	**100%**	115	**100**
Covered by the health and safety system, subject to internal audit	10,092	**100%**	5,821	**100%**	2,129	**100%**	n/i	**100%**	0	**0%**
Covered by the health and safety system, subject to third-party audit or certification	7,739	**76%**	681	**12%**	2,129	**100%**	734	**21%**	0	**0%**

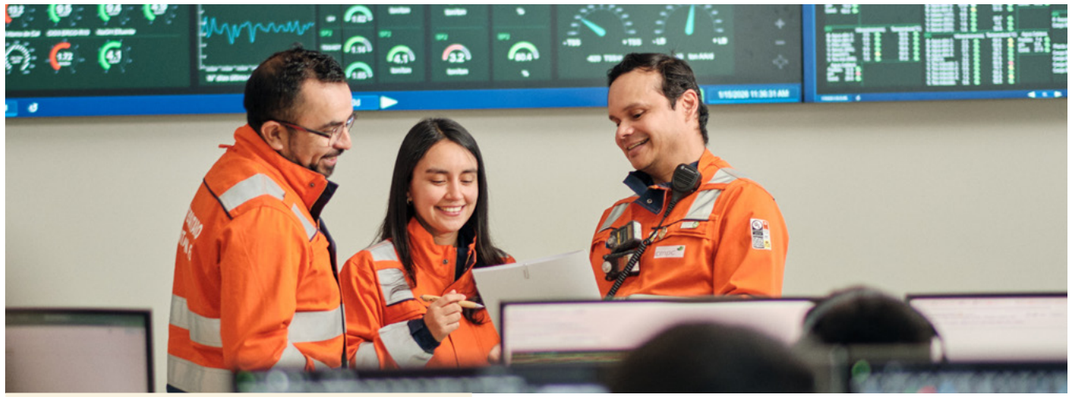
Note: This indicator does not apply to CMPC plantations.
Source: Environment, Health, and Safety Department.

Joint Committees and OHS Risk Identification

GRI (403-2; 403-4; 403-7)

Timely hazard identification and risk assessment are fundamental pillars for preventing unwanted incidents and reducing occupational exposure. In this context, the Company's employees are free and consistently encouraged to report incidents or unsafe conditions to their immediate supervisors or to Joint Committees, which facilitate preventive dialogue without risk of reprisals.

To systematize this process, the organization implements digital reporting tools and work stoppage mechanisms—such as the *Tarjeta por la Vida* (Card for Life)—in response to uncontrolled risks. Regarding technical management, the different business units apply identification methodologies tailored to their specific processes:



Members of the Joint Health and Safety Committee at the Santa Fe plant in Chile.

Business Line	Identification Methodology	Main Risks Identified
Pulp	It uses hazard identification and risk assessment matrices (MIPER in Spanish) with an annual review. Control is based on Preventive Safety Observations (PSO), Preventive Safety Inspections (PSI) and Process Validations (PV).	• Equipment intervention through energy isolation, Lockout/Tagout (LOTO), and zero-energy verification protocols. • Handling and exposure to chemical agents. • Operations at height. • Work in confined spaces. • Hot work. • Lifting and suspended load maneuvers. • Industrial cleaning with high pressure water. • Exposure to heat stress. • Risks associated with electricity. • Excavation and earthwork.
Bosques	It operates through the Safe Practice Index (IPS in Spanish) and Safe Practice Observation (OPS in Spanish). Safety monitoring is managed through a digital dashboard that centralizes the data collected by the various departments.	• Risk of crushing. • Collisions or overturning of cargo vehicles. • Falls from heights. • Attacks or ambushes against field teams. • Spread of out-of-control wildfires. • Destruction of forestry machinery caused by third parties or accidents. • Exposure to burns or suffocation resulting from forest fires. • Attacks associated with rural violence. • Traffic accidents affecting personnel or the operation.
Maderas	The operation is governed by the standards of the management system certified under ISO 45001. Performance monitoring includes monthly review cycles on department, division and area levels, a mechanism designed to manage the effective resolution of identified findings.	• Operations at height. • Maneuvers with suspended loads. • Presence of hazardous atmospheres in confined spaces. • Exposure to ionizing radiation. • Interaction with machinery containing moving parts. • Risk of electrocution. • Work involving open heat sources. • Exposure to extreme temperatures. • Loose or falling objects. • Operation of pressurized systems and equipment. • Use of hand tools that pose risks. • Instability, cave-ins or falls in excavation areas. • Accidents or collisions caused by mobile equipment.
Biopackaging	Threat detection and risk assessment are carried out using technical protocols led by multidisciplinary teams. This process enables the systematic updating of control matrices and the implementation of initiatives aimed at raising safety standards.	• Lifting operations and handling suspended loads. • Power shutdown and isolation procedures. • Hot work. • Safety systems to prevent entrapment in machinery. • Risk of electric shock. • Safe operation of equipment and vehicles. • Passenger transportation and protection. • Safe cargo transportation and handling. • Fire and explosion prevention and control.
Softys	It uses the Softys Care Management System (SIGECUS in Spanish) guidelines, using the MIPER matrix as its core tool. Its development involves area personnel and requires formal approval from management.	• Entrapment caused by moving machine parts. • Falls from heights. • Suffocation from entering confined spaces with oxygen-deficient atmospheres. • Entrapment by self-propelled cargo vehicles. • Crushing during lifting maneuvers. • Risk of electrocution from contact with live sources. • Fires in operational areas.

Occupational Health Services

GRI (403-3; 403-6)

The occupational health unit is a cornerstone of risk prevention for both the internal and external workforce. In Chile, coverage is channeled through the ACHS (Chilean Safety Association) infrastructure, while international subsidiaries have technical personnel, first aid stations, and ambulances equipped for potential events associated with operations. Additionally, the Company has agreements with referral centers for accident cases.

The Company strengthened this structure with the creation of the Occupational Health Division, which spearheaded the development of a cross-functional standard and the formal adoption of the drug and alcohol policy. Under these guidelines, the technical management cycle prioritizes the qualitative and quantitative detection of physical, chemical, and biological agents, as well as the monitoring and training of exposed personnel, aiming to ensure healthy environments.

Likewise, the strategy integrates a broader dimension of wellbeing through ophthalmological and dental care and nutritional health drives managed by the People Department. The integrity of this system lies in strict confidentiality protocols.

Francisco Reyes, wood chip sorting operator, Santa Fe plant, Chile.

Health and Safety Training

GRI (403-5)

The corporate training plan focuses its objectives on raising workforce awareness to mitigate and eliminate operational risks. During 2025, training was consolidated as a cross-functional management pillar, materialized through training programs focused on risk control, legal compliance, and leadership training within the LiderazGo Program.

In the area of emergency response, instruction included the handling of fire extinguishers and the implementation of augmented reality technologies for teaching cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) techniques and the use of defibrillators.

Health and Safety Training Indicators

Categories	2025
Number of people trained in safety	22,640
Percentage of trained workforce	94.7%
Average training hours per person	18
Number of safety standards	417
Number of preventive observations	574,924

Source: Environment, Health, and Safety Department.

Sara Gutiérrez, Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

Incident Management

NCG 461 (5.6)
GRI (403-9; 403-10)
FSG (28)

The incident management process establishes protocols for reporting, investigating, and analyzing undesirable events, including both accidents and near misses. Reporting these events is mandatory and triggers investigation procedures designed to identify root causes and prevent recurrence.

The Company employs standardized causal analysis methodologies based on the severity of the event. Investigations of high-potential or serious incidents are carried out in a standardized manner, systematizing human and technical factors to prevent the recurrence of complex failures. Hazards identified as having the potential to cause high-consequence injuries include falls from heights, entrapment, being struck by or run over by vehicles, collisions, fires, contact with electrical sources, and hazardous substances. These events are primarily associated with intervention on moving equipment, forest firefighting, driving cargo vehicles, and human-machine interaction.

For less complex events, the Company applies tools such as Ishikawa—valuable for its ability to visualize and categorize contributing factors—or the 5 Whys—an effective iterative technique to quickly delve into causality until the source of the problem is identified.

The definition of corrective action plans is governed by the hierarchy of controls. This approach prioritizes the implementation of measures to eliminate workplace hazards and minimize risks in the following order of effectiveness: hazard elimination, substitution of processes or materials, engineering controls, administrative measures, and, as a final barrier, the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Main Health and Safety Metrics (Employees)

GRI (403-9; 403-10)

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	0
Fatality rate	0	0	0	0
Number of accidents with no lost time	108	102	302	290
Number of lost time injuries (LTI)	140	126	124	103
Accident rate	0.68	2.90	1.65	0.43
Incident rate	27.42	26.16	31.53	26
Frequency rate (TRIF/TRIR)	3.01	2.55	2.31	1.90
Severity rate	122.15	121.04	139.77	117.25
New cases of occupational diseases	15	10	23	11
Prior cases of occupational diseases	14	22	41	17
Total cases of occupational diseases	29	36	64	28
Occupational disease rate	0.140	0.001	0.385	0.116

Note 1: The main types of occupational injuries identified during the year consist of simple contusions, fractures, lacerations, and amputations.
Note 2: For the reporting period, high-consequence work-related injuries totaled four for direct employees and six for service company workers (contractors).
Note 3: For calculation and reporting purposes, CMPC considers and distinguishes only two categories that encompass the total workforce: direct employees and contractors. Therefore, CMPC does not have (nor does it exclude) other categories in its calculations.
Source: Environment, Health, and Safety Department.

Main Health and Safety Metrics (Contractors)

GRI (403-9; 403-10)

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of fatalities	1	2	0	9
Fatality rate	2.78	5.86	0	21.23
Number of lost time injuries (LTI)	80	69	76	88
Number of accidents with no lost time	195	164	156	122
Accident rate	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.21
Incident rate	29.65	10.25	45.65	138.24
Frequency rate (TRIF/TRIR)	1.36	1.23	1.15	1.30
Severity rate	181.92	62.10	234.36	864.44

Note 1: The main types of work-related accidents and injuries consist of hand injuries, burns, sprains, contusions, and amputations.
Note 2: In each reported year, the number of business lines considered has increased. For the years 2022 and 2023, the information covers Pulp and Softys, while for 2024 and 2025, it includes Pulp, Biopackaging, and Softys.
Note 3: Softys does not track the "number of accidents with no lost time" for suppliers; therefore, the information for this indicator for 2025 is limited to the Pulp and Biopackaging divisions.
Note 4: For the reporting period, high-consequence work-related injuries totaled four for direct employees and six for service company workers (contractors).
Note 5: For calculation and reporting purposes, CMPC considers and distinguishes only two categories that encompass the total workforce: direct employees and contractors. Therefore, CMPC does not have (nor does it exclude) other categories in its calculations.
Source: Environment, Health, and Safety Department.

During 2025, people's safety remained a priority for CMPC. Despite the efforts made, nine fatalities were recorded across various Company operations during the year. The Company maintains an ongoing focus on risk management, team training, and the continuous improvement of its safety systems, with the objective of safeguarding the physical integrity of direct employees and contractors across all its operations.

8.4 Unions

GRI (2-30; 407-1)

CMPC's labor relations framework is based on an unconditional respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining, and the right to organize, consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Core Conventions.

For the comprehensive management of this commitment, the organization implemented the *strategic labor relations model*, a structure designed to consolidate collaborative, transparent, and sustainable relationships with unions, employees, and public agencies. Its primary purpose is to ensure operational continuity, the wellbeing of people, and the sustainability of the business. The architecture of this model is based on three pillars: Collective bargaining, constructive union relationships, and labor compliance.

The tactical implementation of this strategy includes key initiatives to strengthen human and trade union capital:
• Maintaining an ongoing dialogue through monthly meetings with trade unions and federations to address issues of mutual interest.
• Fostering collaborative collective bargaining aimed at reaching agreements that balance productivity, wellbeing, and regulatory compliance.
• Promoting skills development and union leadership through training programs in negotiation and conflict resolution.

Progress is monitored through adherence to the negotiation calendar, tracking regular meetings, and assessing management indicators, processes that ensure the continuous improvement of labor relations.

Number of Employees Covered by Collective Bargaining

Category	2023	2024	2025
Total number of employees	25,351	25,648	27,117
Number of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	17,641	16,361	18,936
Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	69.59%	63.79%	69.83%

Note: Due to methodological changes, the reported percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements for 2024 has been revised.
Source: People & Organization Department.

The Company defines a significant operating location as any facility that involves industrial processes, significant production volumes, logistical concentration, or a strategic position in the value chain, thereby including all of its operations in this calculation. In all jurisdictions where it operates, CMPC guarantees freedom of association. Therefore, no risks of violation of this right or the right to collective bargaining have been identified.

With respect to employees who are not covered by collective bargaining agreements, based on agreements reached with labor unions regarding the extension or non-extension of benefits, CMPC does not determine their working conditions or employment terms based on the collective bargaining agreements or contracts that apply to other employees, nor based on the collective agreements of other organizations. Consequently, the working conditions of these employees—which do not incorporate the benefits secured through collective bargaining processes—are defined directly by the Company in accordance with current labor laws and CMPC's internal policies.

09

Corporate Governance

9.1 Governance Framework

Corporate Governance Policies

NCG 461 (3.1.i, 3.2.ix.b)
GRI (2-24)

CMPC's corporate governance is structured around a regulatory framework established in the **Corporate Governance Handbook** and the **Policies and Procedures for Corporate Governance** document. These documents form the Company's governance structure, establishing the core framework for the highest governance body to exercise its oversight responsibilities, conduct guidelines, and reporting and control mechanisms. These principles promote a culture of integrity and accountability.

There are also policies and regulations in place that establish guidelines, monitor and evaluate the proper functioning of its corporate governance, which are mandatory for directors, executives and employees.

CMPC Policies and Standards Organized by ESG Areas

Environmental
- Environmental Policy
- Climate Change Policy

Social
- Supplier Code of Conduct
- Human Rights Policy
- Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Occupational Health and Safety Policy

Governance
- Code of Ethics
- Policies and Procedures for Corporate Governance
- Whistleblower Channel Practical Guide
- Corporate Governance Manual
- Market Information Manual
- Crime Prevention Policy
- General Policy on Regular Operations
- Integrity Policy - Competition and Antitrust
- Integrity Policy - Anti-Corruption
- General Subsidiary Board Election Policy

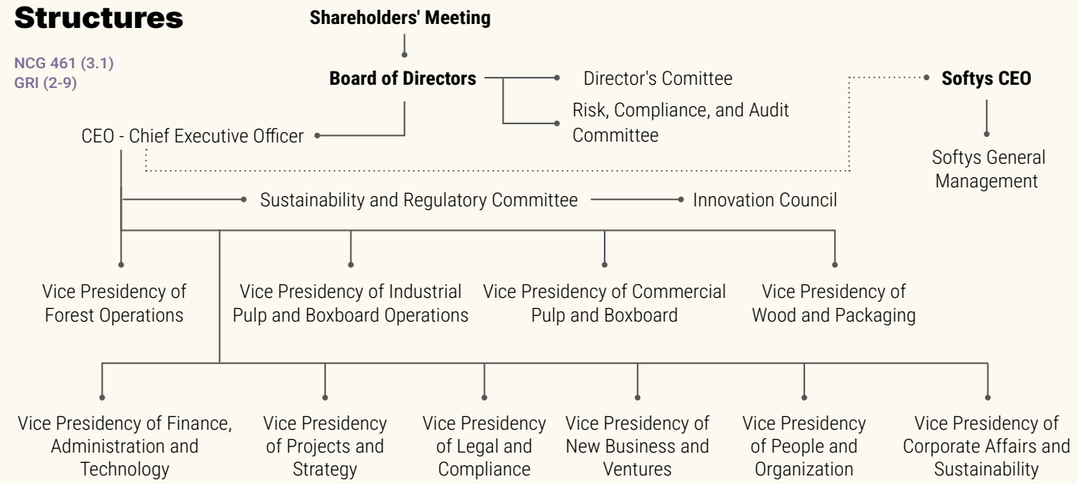
Sustainability as a Pillar of the 2030 Strategy

NCG 461 (3.1.ii)

This defines formal responsibilities for environmental, social and governance oversight and establishes measurable commitments applicable to all operations. Its implementation is based on corporate policies and due diligence processes. Responsibility lies within each operation, and this work is overseen by the Sustainability and Environment Department and the Occupational Health and Safety Department.

Governance Structures

NCG 461 (3.1)
GRI (2-9)



* For more details on this update, check out the section on key executives **here.**

Human Rights

GRI (2-23, 408-1, 409-1)

CMPC has a Human Rights Policy (2022) that applies to all of its businesses and subsidiaries. It defines principles, scopes and procedures for identifying, managing and addressing actual or potential human rights impacts to the value chain. The policy considers employees, contractors, suppliers and other business partners, as well as local communities, indigenous communities and traditional communities in its areas of operation.

Management responsibility is distributed throughout the value chain. This means that both compliance with the policy and mitigation of potential risks fall under the responsibility of several departments, as shown in the Human Rights Governance diagram below.

Whistleblower channel with non-judicial grievance mechanisms, case assessment and remediation where appropriate.

Internal instruments and international frameworks that complement the Human Rights Policy:

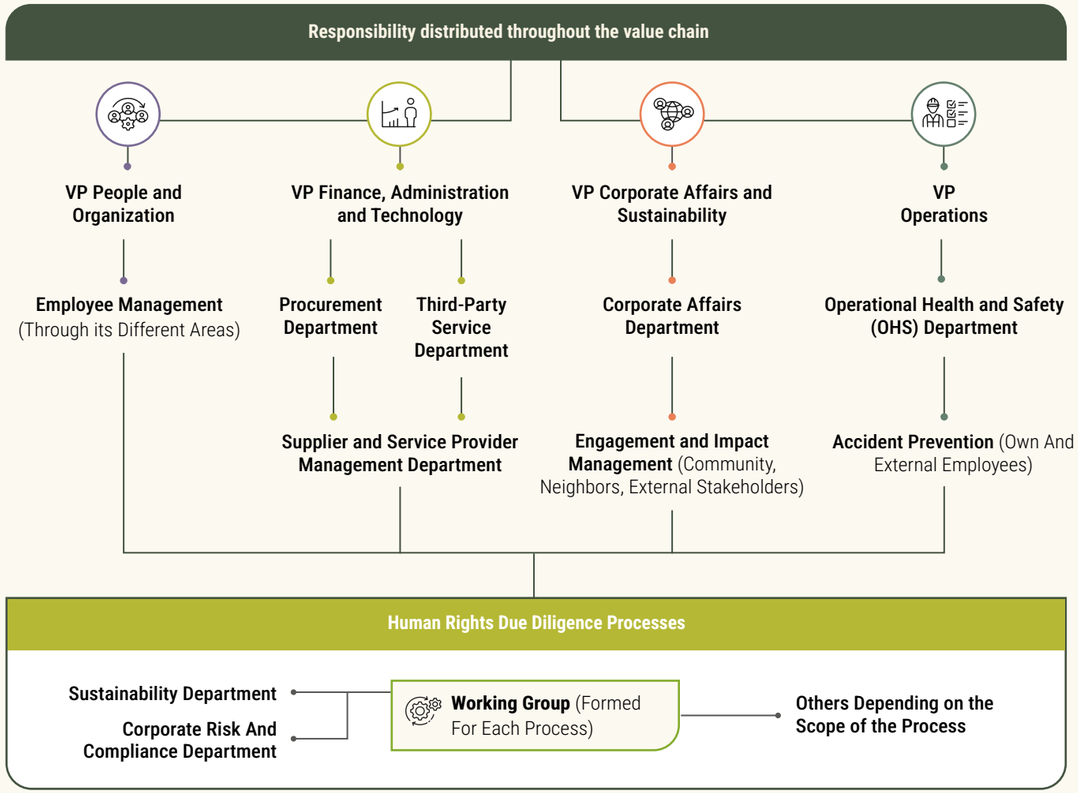
- Code of Ethics
- Supplier Code of Conduct
- Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- FSC and CERTFOR/PEFC certifications: These incorporate principles on indigenous peoples' rights and sustainable forest management

Adherence to International Human Rights Frameworks

- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Core Conventions of the International Labour Organization
- Global Compact Principles

What is managed through these frameworks? Child labor, Forced or compulsory labor, modern slavery, Non-discrimination, Freedom of association and other social and environmental impacts in its areas of operation.

Human Rights Governance at CMPC



The allocation of human and financial resources for human rights management is the responsibility of each relevant department. Additionally, progress and results regarding human rights due diligence processes are reported to the Board of Directors and the Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee.

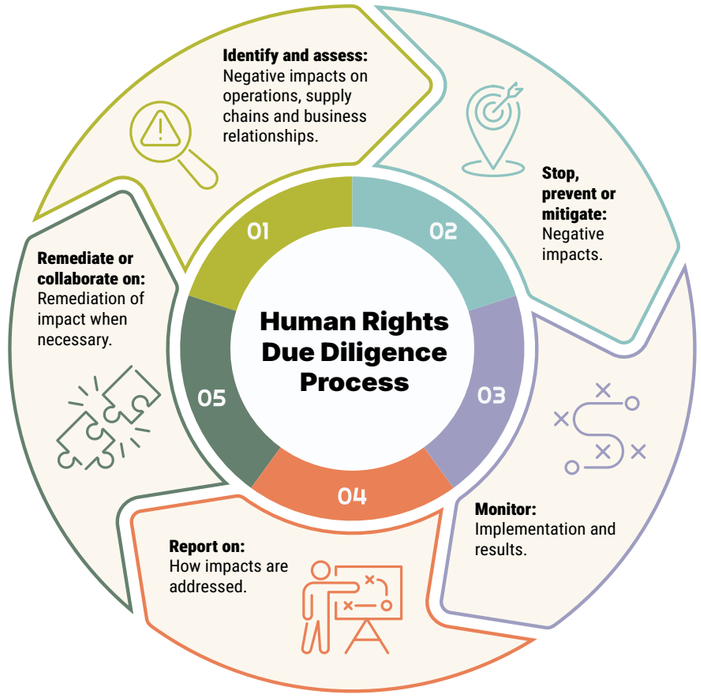
Due Diligence

NCG 461 (3.6.ii.d)
SASB (RR-FM-210a.2)
GRI (2-25)
FSG (31)

CMPC's due diligence plan includes eight components: organizational structure, risk and impact assessment, updating the Human Rights Policy, implementation of measures, strengthening the whistleblower channel, monitoring action plans, redress mechanisms and reporting.

The Company conducts due diligence in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles and OECD due diligence guidelines.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Company conducted an assessment of regulatory requirements and sector-specific risks to define the scope of its due diligence process, incorporating consultations with its stakeholders, including indigenous communities. This exercise was developed by the Corporate Sustainability Program at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile Law School.



The Company completed its first due diligence process in 2025, covering Bosques' operations in the Biobío region of Chile. The risks identified relate to issues such as:

- Occupational safety
- Occupational diseases
- Mental health
- Working conditions
- Quality of life of local communities
- Diversity and inclusion

The Company analyzed the possible risks identified based on scale, scope and irreversibility and incorporated the results into the Risk Management Program overseen by the VP of Legal and Compliance, through which it tracks action plans and commitments acquired.

The Risk and Compliance Department monitors action plans, and once their implementation is complete, it will analyze the effectiveness of measures and determine the level of residual risk. Progress on opportunities for improvement will be reported to the Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee.

The Company opted for a phased due diligence process designed to analyze each operation in depth and gradually cover a more representative percentage of its operations and production cycle year by year.

Ethics

Management Approach:
Tier 1 Material Issue: Ethics and Transparency

GRI (3-3)

Context

Ethics and transparency ensure the integrity and trust of stakeholders through accountability and clear communication. Its proactive approach mitigates risks of corruption and bribery, conflicts of interest and legal penalties in the face of increasing regulatory demands. By integrating traceability systems and codes of conduct aligned with global regulations, the Company ensures compliance throughout its supply chain. This approach consolidates a culture of compliance across the organization, turning transparency into a competitive advantage that safeguards the reputation and sustainability of the business.

Main Risks

- Exposure to jurisdictions with diverse regulatory frameworks
- Possibility of increased oversight and scrutiny by the authorities
- Corporate reputation
- Operating capacity
- Potential barriers to market and product access

Opportunities

- Increased trust-building
- ESG competitive difference
- Attracting new investors

Vision

The Company addresses this issue through a Compliance Strategy focused on three key areas: facilitating decision-making through clear and adaptable standards, mobilizing ethical leadership that fosters trust and responsibility, and putting corporate values into practice. This approach ensures that ethics and transparency are effectively integrated into every process, project and area of the company, turning principles into concrete actions.

Evolution

The Compliance Strategy has evolved to align with the Company's goals and its business environment, shifting from a formal regulatory approach to an agile approach that actively promotes the organization's values.

Outlook

CMPC aims to consolidate a culture of integrity, which is part of its corporate values. This is achieved through consistent ethical leadership in decision making, proactive risk and deviation management, and intensive use of data and digital platforms for scaling.

CMPC Corporate Building, Los Ángeles, Chile.

Strategy and Governance

The Compliance Strategy is integrated with the 2030 Strategy and is implemented through the **Integrity Program, designed to enforce proper business conduct across all operations,** which is structured around three key areas: facilitating decision-making through simple and accessible standards; mobilizing leadership aligned with corporate conduct; and embedding Company values in its policies and processes. Governance falls to the Board of Directors, which oversees these matters through the Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee. The VP of Legal and Compliance reports directly to the Board of Directors and coordinates with the Risk and Compliance Management, which is responsible for monitoring risks and the effectiveness of its control environment.

CMPC Corporate Building, Los Ángeles, Chile.

CMPC Code of Ethics

NCG 461 (3.6.vii)

The Code of Ethics defines the standards of conduct that all employees are required to follow and must apply in the performance of their duties. The Code is based on the four corporate values: respect, integrity, courage and collaboration.

Conflicts of Interest

NCG 461 (3.1.iii)
GRI (2-15, 205-1)

To prevent and detect any conflict of interest and conduct that violates the Company's values, internal policies and applicable laws, CMPC relies on its Integrity Program and on tools for monitoring and regularly reporting incidents, which are analyzed by the Compliance team and the corresponding department to determine their materiality and potential application of mitigating measures.

In addition, the Company updated the Crime Prevention Model, addressing such aspects as the management of conflicts of interest by broadening the scope of employees required to disclose them, while updating the IT system to strengthen monitoring and oversight.

Training and Education

GRI (205-2)

The Company has employee training plans on its internal policies, corporate standards and current regulations. This training is delivered through in-person and online sessions and e-learning modules that include assessments and supporting material.
As part of the onboarding process, 100% of employees are required to accept the main corporate policies, including the **Integrity Policy (Free Competition and Anti-Corruption)** and the **Crime Prevention Model**, which are incorporated into employment contracts.

For suppliers and customers, these policies form part of contracts, agreements and administrative terms and conditions, ensuring their communication and application in 100% of commercial and labor relations.

Regarding the Board of Directors, although no specific anti-corruption training sessions were conducted during the year, it remains updated on these and other matters.

Ethics and Compliance Training

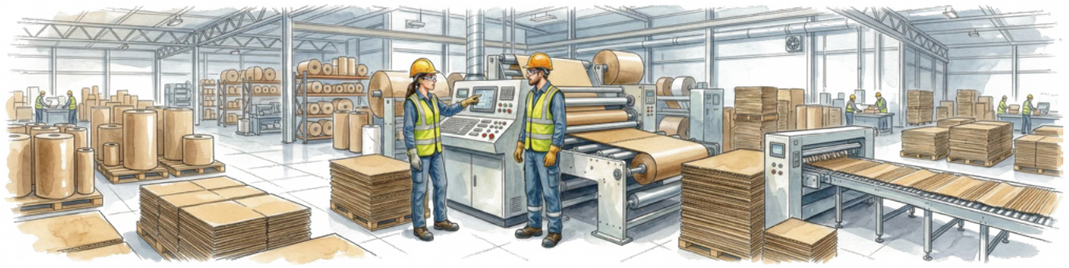
Workshop	Description	Target Audience 2024	Target Audience 2025	N° of Participants	
				2024	2025
Respectful work environment	The purpose of this training initiative is to raise employee awareness and commitment to best labor practices. The program encourages mutual respect and the adoption of preventive actions. In addition, it aims to promote the effective use of the Whistleblower Channel.	• Leaders • Analysts • CIPA members	• Leaders • Production plant employees	415	656
Ethical leadership: words and actions	This training initiative aims to make leaders aware of the importance of governance, ethics and integrity issues. The course aims to involve people and reinforce their role in the organization's integrity culture.	• Leaders • Employees on the Human Resources team	• Leaders • Business and production plant employees	148	333
Personal data protection	Online training conducted through the Mi Fibra Platform to raise awareness among employees about the General Law on Personal Data Protection, presenting general concepts and care that should be taken by each person regarding data privacy.	Automatically assigned to all new employees via e-mail	Automatically assigned to all new employees via e-mail	79	425
Integrity Commitment Workshop	This training initiative is designed to strengthen employees' commitment to the Integrity Program, with the aim of reinforcing responsible practices regarding conflicts of interest, handling sensitive information, use of whistleblower channels and regulatory compliance.	-	• Leaders • Project teams	-	432

Source: VP Legal and Compliance.

Number of Employees Trained on Corporate Integrity, by Year

Categories	2023		2024		2025	
	CFG	TPF	CFG	TPF	CFG	TPF
Employees subject to training	7,465	1,315	4,422	290	8,446	1,843
Approved employees	6,981	1,227	4,237	209	7,263	1,772
Pending employees	484	88	185	81	1,183	71

Note 1: CFG: General Training Course (acronym in Spanish), TFP: Private Training Workshop in Subsidiaries (acronym in Spanish).
Note 2: The data presented in the table correspond to a historical accumulated total of employees.
Note 3: General training courses are offered in e-learning format.
Note 4: In 2024, this only included employees of Celulosa, Biopackaging and CMPC Corporate, excluding Softys. In previous years, this business unit was considered in this statistic, which explains the decrease in the total number of participants compared to 2023.
Note 5: In 2025, Softys and foreign subsidiaries in Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, CMPC Europe, CMPC USA and CMPC Asia were included.
Source: VP Legal and Compliance.



Number of Employees Trained on Free Competition, by Year

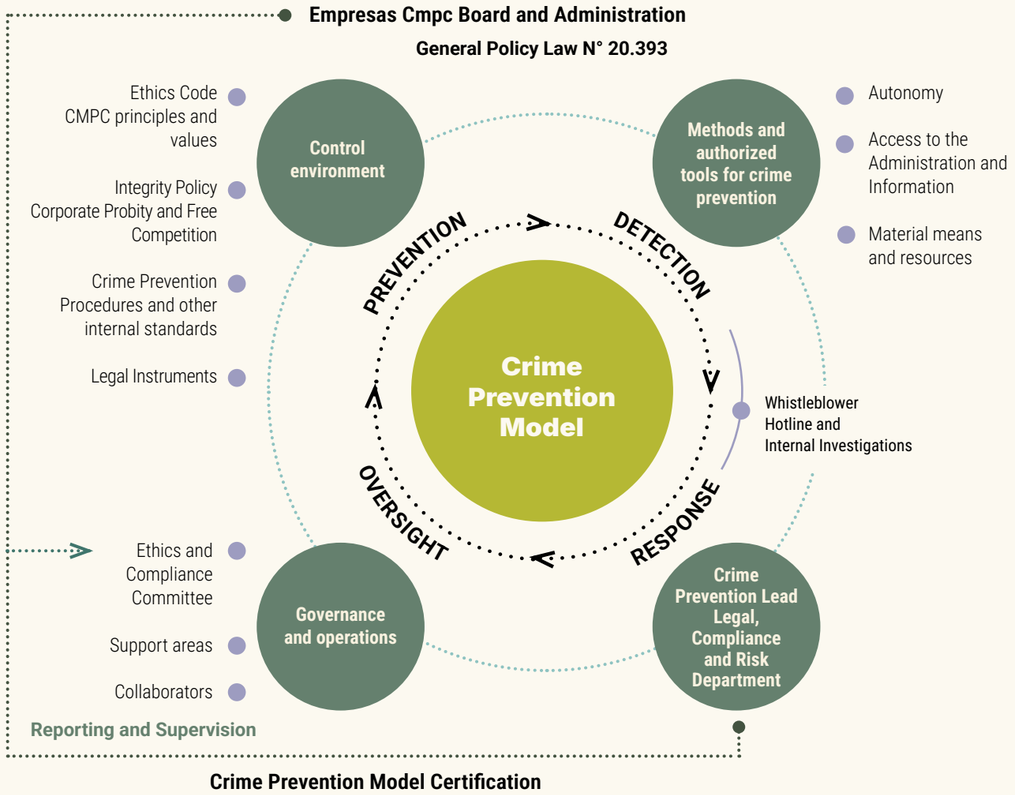
Categories	2023				2024				2025			
	CFG	TFC	TFP	CR	CFG	TFC	TFP	CR	CFG	TFP	TFC	CR
Employees who received training	7,178	611	555	1,130	4,986	316	405	2,965	9,051	1,759	687	3,779
Approved employees	6,848	576	541	729	4,829	303	296	2,056	8,172	1,716	678	2,733
Pending employees	339	35	14	401	157	13	109	909	879	43	9	1,046

Note 1: CG: General Training Course (acronym in Spanish), TPF: Private Training Workshop in Subsidiaries (acronym in Spanish), TFC: Chilean Training Workshop, CR: Reinforcement Module (acronym in Spanish).
Note 2: General training courses are offered in e-learning format.
Note 3: In 2024 this only included employees of Celulosa, Biopackaging and CMPC Corporate, excluding Softys. In previous years, this business unit was considered, which explains the decrease in the total number of participants compared to 2023. Note 4: The scope of employees was expanded for the reinforcement capsule, explaining the increase. This program does not apply to Softys.
Note 5: In 2025, Softys and foreign subsidiaries in Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, CMPC Europe, CMPC USA and CMPC Asia were included.
Source: VP Legal and Compliance.

Crime Prevention Model

NCG 461 (3.6.xiii)

Governed by Law No. 20,393, it establishes criminal liabilities applicable to legal entities. This certified model applies to CMPC, its subsidiaries in Chile and Fundación CMPC. It covers its directors, executive management, employees, customers, suppliers and other third parties. Its implementation is reviewed periodically through internal and external audits, as part of an annual work plan. The Crime Prevention Procedure defines the structure, governance and functions of the model.



Training on the Crime Prevention Model

Categories	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	CFG	TFP	CFG	TFP	CFG	TFP	TFP	CFG
Employees who received training	2,975	457	3,567	175	3,303	1,005	2,045	4,657
Approved employees	2,467	432	3,251	175	3,083	696	2,045	4,148
Pending employees	508	25	316	0	220	309	0	509

Note 1: CFG: General Training Course (acronym in Spanish), TFP: Private Training Workshop (acronym in Spanish).
Note 2: General training courses are offered in e-learning format.
Note 3: In 2024, this only included employees of Celulosa, Biopackaging and CMPC Corporate, excluding Softys. In previous years and in 2025, this business unit is included.
Source: VP Legal and Compliance.

Whistleblower Channel

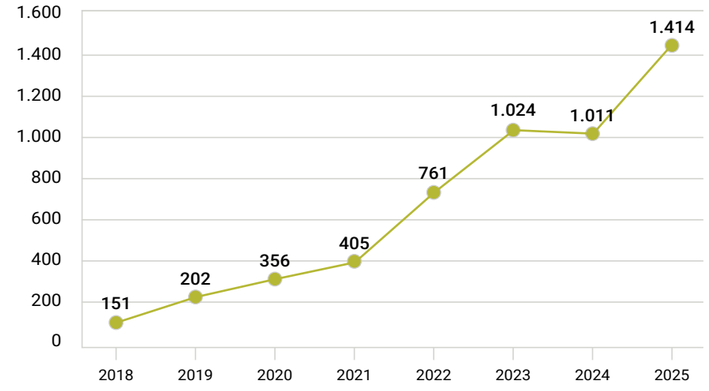
NCG 461 (3.6.ix)

The Whistleblower Channel is available to directors, executives, employees, suppliers, customers, neighbors and anyone else who needs to report or raise concerns about conducts that may violate corporate values, internal policies or current legislation. The channel, which operates in Spanish, Portuguese and English, allows stakeholders to report potential grievances anonymously and confidentially.

This tool is managed by the VP Legal and Compliance, which investigates cases and reports findings to the Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee. In the application of the Integrity Policy and the Crime Prevention Model, the Company prohibits retaliation against those who report grievances in good faith. The channel is periodically disseminated through internal communications, digital platforms, e-learning courses, workshops and presentations, and is available both on the intranet and on Company websites.

In 2025, the Company made improvements to internal management processes, strengthening the management of corrective action taken resulting from the investigation of grievances, as appropriate.

Grievances Received, by Year



Source: VP Legal and Compliance, and Tax Department.

Israel Torres, drying room operator, Pacífico Plant, Chile.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance

CMPC has corporate policies, procedures and standards that establish operational workflows and controls. These instruments reach its stakeholders.

a. Customer Compliance

NCG 519 (8.1)
SASB (RT-CP-250a.1)
GRI (418-1)

In its customer and consumer engagement, CMPC applies the Integrity Program guidelines and the values defined in its Code of Ethics.

There were no cases of product recalls during the reporting year.

b. Employee Compliance

NCG 519 (8.2)
GRI (406-1, 408-1, 409-1)

CMPC has a regulatory framework in place to prevent and detect labor violations and protect the rights of its workers. This framework includes:
- Code of Ethics
- Internal Regulations on Order, Hygiene and Safety applicable in Chile
- Whistleblower Channel
- Human Rights Policy
- Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Integrity Policy
- Crime Prevention Model
- Occupational Health and Safety Policy

Cross-functional teams carry out initiatives related to diversity, inclusion and the prevention of harassment and discrimination. In addition, CMPC does not engage in activities involving child labor or exposure of young people to hazardous or forced labor.

The whistleblower channel received nine grievances associated with discrimination. One of these is currently undergoing a remediation process and four are under review. Four other cases were not subject to actions.

c. Environmental Compliance

NCG 519 (8.3)

CMPC has an Environmental Policy and a Compliance Strategy that is structured around three pillars: environmental licenses, applicable permits and legal requirements, all of which are managed through the Integrated Management System.

In addition, the Company uses an environmental risk matrix to manage environmental risks. CMPC conducts ongoing verification of licenses, permits and obligations. In 2025, the Company decided to strengthen these processes by reviewing, systematizing and uploading legal requirements to its new SAP EHS platform.

d. Industry and Free Competition Compliance

NCG 519 (3.6.ii.c; 8.4, 8.5)
GRI (205-1, 205-3)

The Company has a Free Competition Compliance Program whose main guidelines are set forth in the Free Competition Policy and in an internal manual that establishes practical rules to manage risk situations.

The program is regularly updated, including its internal regulations, as well as e-learning courses and new practical workshops for the relevant areas. It is also disseminated through communication and training activities aimed at employees in relevant roles. Its implementation is in line with the guidelines of the National Economic Prosecutor's Office and with Decree Law No. 211. CMPC conducts regular risk assessments and implements control improvements in business processes, information management and participation in trade associations, among others.

During the reporting period, three cases of external corruption were detected. All cases were identified through internal controls and involved third parties seeking to obtain improper benefits within the framework of their relationship with the Company. Following these findings, in all three cases the relationship with the participating suppliers was immediately terminated and the internal employees involved were dismissed.

Updates in 2025

In 2025, the Company updated corporate governance documents to reflect changes in the committee structure and address the needs arising from this new configuration, with the aim of maintaining institutional consistency.

Incidents of Corruption and Non-Compliance with the Code of Ethics

(GRI 205-3)

Indicator	2025
Confirmed corruption incidents in which disciplinary actions were applied	3
Confirmed corruption incidents in which employees were dismissed	3
Total number of confirmed corruption incidents in which contracts with business partners were not renewed	2
Number of serious breaches due to non-compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct	0
Number of very serious breaches due to non-compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct	0

Enforced Monetary Penalties (CLP)

NCG 519 (8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5)
GRI (2-27, 206-1, 406-1)

Types of Fines		2023		2024		2025	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In relation to customers		0	0	0	0	16	13,092,556
Labor practice violations	Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	41	92,933,820	20	33,978,243	58	87,099,083
	Total	**41**	**92,933,820**	**20**	**33,978,243**	**58**	**87,099,083**
Related to the environment		4	461,106,406	4	15,006,953	8	39,159,805
Free competition		0	0	0	0	0	0
Law No. 20,393		0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax		210	139,561,471	556	501,610,943	935	732,259,518
Sanitary		0	0	0	0	0	0
Customs		43	276,883,363	943	708,422,556	574	137,403,358
Total		**298**	**970,485,060**	**1,517**	**1,247,729,478**	**1,591**	**1,009,014,320**

Source: VP Legal and Compliance, and Tax Department.

Richard Román, Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

Enforced Fines above USD 10,000

CMPC (3)

Types of Fines		2023	2024	2025
In relation to customers		0	0	0
Labor practice violations	Protection	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**
Related to the environment		521,266	0	0
Free competition		0	0	0
Law No. 20,393		0	0	0
Tax		76,732	397,557	421,017
Customs		263,884	195,279	0
Total		**861,882**	**592,836**	**421,017**

Source: VP Legal and Compliance, and Tax Department.

Adherence to Global Codes

NCG 461 (2.1; 3.5)

Currently, the Company does not formally adhere to one specific corporate governance code. However, it follows international guidelines and principles and complies with applicable legal and regulatory provisions, including the corporate governance standards issued by the Financial Market Commission.

It also participates in international networks such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the Global Compact, whose guidelines include principles of good corporate governance practices. In Brazil, it is a partner of the Instituto Brasileiro de Governança Corporativa, a leading authority on business ethics. Its actions are guided by principles that promote a free, competitive and sustainable economy.

UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
A set of guidelines adopted by the United Nations, embodied in standards designed to protect, respect and remedy human rights abuses committed in business operations.

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

International Labour Organization (ILO)
A specialized United Nations organization that promotes labor rights and social justice, sets labor standards, develops policies and devises programs promoting decent work for all women and men.

Sustainable Development Goals
17 goals promoted by the United Nations that constitute a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere by 2030.

9.2 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is composed of nine members, of which eight are related to the controlling shareholder and one is independent. The Board is appointed at the Annual General Meeting for a three-year period, with the possibility of reelection in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations in Chile. According to the bylaws, there are no alternate members.

From left to right and top to bottom: Patricio de Solminihac, Bernardo Matte, Pablo Turner, Jussi Pesonen, Francisco Ruiz-Tagle, Jorge Marín, María Cecilia Facetti, Bernardo Larraín, Ximena Corbo, and Hernán Rodríguez.

Board Members

Board Qualifications

NCG 461 (3.2.i, 3.2.iv)
GRI (2-11)

Name	Industry Experience	Business Strategy	Culture and Organization	Risk and/or Audit	Innovation and/or Technology	Sustainable Development	IT and Cybersecurity	Administration and Finance	Mergers and Acquisitions
Bernardo Larraín M. Standing Chairman Business Administrator Most recent re-election: April 28, 2022 Non-independent	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Ximena Corbo U. Standing Director Business Administrator Position held since: April 28, 2022 Non-independent	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Patricio De Solminihac T. Standing Director Industrial Engineer Position held since: April 24, 2025 Non-independent	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
María Cecilia Facetti S. Standing Director Chemical Engineer Position held since: April 28, 2022 Independent	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Jorge Marín C. Standing Director Entrepreneur Most recent re-election: April 28, 2022 Non-independent	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Bernardo Matte I. Standing Director Attorney Position held since: April 28, 2022 Non-independent	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Hernán Rodríguez W. Standing Director Civil Engineer Position held since: April 24, 2025 Non-independent	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pablo Turner G. Standing Director Business Administrator Most recent re-election: April 28, 2022 Non-independent	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Jussi Pesonen Standing Director Process Technology Engineer Most recent re-election: April 24, 2025 Non-independent	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Nomination and Selection

Eligibility

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

Shareholders are given prior information on the profile of candidates, including their skills and experience.

Remote Participation Mechanism

NCG 461 (3.7.iv)

Since 2020, CMPC has provided shareholders with mechanisms for remote participation in its Annual General Meeting, and it also streams the meeting online through its website.

According to the Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures, the Board of Directors must ensure the consideration of diversity in the selection process in terms of gender, education, background and professional experience in order to strengthen its operation. Although the policies do not set specific minimums, the current Board of Directors is composed of 22.2% women and 77.8% men.

Eligibility Criteria:

- They freely manage their assets and do not fall into any of the cases indicated in Articles No. 35 and No. 36 of Law No. 18,046 on Chilean Corporations.
- They own a minimum of 500 shares in CMPC.
- Independent directors must also meet the conditions set forth in Article 50 bis of Law No. 18,046.

Provision of Information to Shareholders

The Chief Executive Officer provides information to shareholders and the general public, at least two days prior to the meeting, on the candidates for the position of director, including their experience, profession and relationship with the controlling shareholder, competitors or suppliers over the last 18 months. In addition, a list of candidates who have accepted their nomination and have no disqualifying factors will be provided, along with the affidavits of the candidates for independent director, in accordance with Law No. 18,046. The Company publishes all of this information on its website and CMPC assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the information received from applicants.

Independent Directors

Pursuant to Article 50 bis of Law No. 18,046, publicly traded corporations must appoint at least one independent director when their market capitalization is equal to or greater than 1,500,000 Unidades de Fomento and at least 12.5% of their voting shares are held by shareholders who individually own less than 10%. A person is considered independent if they do not have ties or relationships with the controlling shareholder, as established in this article.

Election at the Annual General Meeting

The election of the Board of Directors takes place at the Annual General Meeting, where shareholders vote for new members for the corresponding term. The Company facilitates remote participation, which is communicated through notices and summons. The meeting is broadcast live so that the public can access information about resolutions adopted in real time.

Francisco Ruiz-Tagle, Ximena Corbo, María Cecilia Facetti and Jorge Marín.

Diversity

NCG 461 (3.2.xiii.a,b,c,d,e; 3.2.ix.b)
GRI (2-9, 405-1)

Indicator	Bernardo Larraín M.	Patricio de Solminihac	Ximena Corbo U.	María Cecilia Facetti S.	Jorge Marín C.	Bernardo Matte I.	Hernán Rodríguez	Jussi Pesonen	Pablo Turner G.	%
Gender										
Men	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	77.8%
Women			X	X						22.2%
Nationality										
Chilean	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	77.8%
Foreign				X				X		22.2%
Age Range										
Under 30 years										0%
30 to 40 years										0%
41 to 50 years						X				11.1%
51 to 60 years	X		X	X						33.3%
61 to 70 years					X		X	X	X	44.4%
Over 70 years		X								11.1%
Years on the Board										
Less than 3 years		X					X	X		33.3%
3 to 6 years	X		X	X		X				44.4%
6 to 9 years										0%
9 to 12 years									X	11.1%
More than 12 years					X					11.1%
Disabilities										
People with disabilities										0%

Contingency and Business Continuity Plan

NCG 461 (3.2.xi)

CMPC has an operational contingency plan in place to ensure the continuity of its operations in crisis situations. The Board of Directors determines the materiality of the event based on the risk matrix and, if necessary, establishes a Crisis Committee, which may include directors, executives and external advisors, among others. This committee establishes its operating procedures, appoints a chairperson and records minutes. With the support of the VP of Legal and Compliance and legal advisors, the committee determines the need and appropriate timing to disclose information to the market and the organization.

During 2025, CMPC implemented a Business Continuity Plan at the Pacífico Plant, aimed at strengthening the Company's preparedness for potential operational disruptions. The initiative included the identification of critical risks and the definition of response protocols to ensure continuity of operations under different scenarios. Based on this experience, the Company plans to progressively extend this model to its other industrial plants.

Role and Responsibilities

GRI (2-12, 2-14)

Pursuant to Article 31 of Law No. 18,046, the Board of Directors manages the Company, approves its strategic objectives and establishes management policies. It is responsible for strategic planning, budgeting and monitoring the business plan. It also oversees corporate culture and values, managing economic, environmental and social impacts through due diligence and stakeholder dialogue.

Some Specific Roles

- Oversee management and operation of the Crime Prevention Model.
- Authorize the initiation or termination of business activities.
- Approve the Company's risk model, its policies and stewardship.
- Make decisions on significant investments or divestments.
- Validate talent selection systems and ensure adequate and timely succession for executives.
- Conduct internal audits.
- Propose an external audit firm and risk classifiers to the Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors also approves and updates the purpose, mission, corporate values and Integrated Report and ensures that environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria are integrated into the corporate strategy, monitoring compliance through specialized committees and taking corrective measures to ensure transparency.

On-Site Work

NCG 461 (3.2.viii)

In September 2025, the Board of Directors met at the Guaíba plant in Brazil and visited its facilities. The CEO and other senior executives participated in the event.

Board Assistance and Access to Information Policy

NCG 461 (3.2.x)

The Board of Directors holds regular monthly meetings in accordance with the approved annual schedule. Extraordinary sessions are held in accordance with the bylaws and the law. **In 2025, it held 12 regular sessions**. Summons are sent six days in advance. The Policies and Procedures for Corporate Governance do not establish minimum requirements for attendance—either in person or remotely—for the Board of Directors or the Directors' Committee meetings.

Convene Platform

NCG 461 (3.2.xii.a, b, c, d)
GRI (2-16, 2-26)

Information for the Board of Directors is provided remotely and on schedule through the Convene platform. Directors receive the most relevant documents for each session, including:
a) Minutes of the Board of Directors.
b) Minutes, tables and summary documents outlining the topics to be discussed and necessary background information.
c) Regular updates on the Whistleblower Channel, provided by the Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee. This channel is available to employees to report critical concerns, such as incidents or conduct that constitute or may constitute a violation of the Company's principles and values, its corporate policies or applicable laws.
d) The final minutes of the previous meeting, submitted by the CEO at least three days in advance, along with the monthly management report.

This system ensures transparency and efficiency in the management of information for the Board of Directors.

[1] In 2025, no critical concerns were reported to the Board of Directors.

Board Attendance at Meetings

Category	2023	2024	2025
Average attendance (%)	95.3%	97.0%	98.1%

Source: VP Legal and Compliance.

Board Remuneration and Participation

Remuneration

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

At the Annual General Meeting held on April 24, 2025, shareholders approved the remuneration policy for 2025. Each director will receive an annual remuneration equivalent to 0.6% of Distributable Net Income, with a minimum of US$120,000 and a maximum of US$500,000; the minimum amount will be paid monthly as an advance. The Chairman will receive twice the amount paid to each director. The Board of Directors was also empowered to set additional remuneration for duties other than those inherent to the position and under the terms it deems appropriate.

Board and Directors' Committee Remuneration (in thousands of USD)

Directors	Board Remuneration								Directors' Committee Remuneration					
	2024				2025				2024			2025		
	Fixed	Variable	Other	Total	Fixed	Variable	Other	Total	Fixed	Variable	Total	Fixed	Variable	Total
Bernardo Larraín	145	151	-	**296**	213	105	-	**318**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Ximena Corbo	96	122	-	**218**	115	70	-	**185**	32	41	**73**	12	23	**35**
María Cecilia Facetti	96	122	-	**218**	115	70	-	**185**	32	41	**73**	38	23	**62**
Jorge Marín	96	122	-	**218**	106	70	-	**176**	32	41	**73**	35	23	**59**
Bernardo Matte I.	96	122	72	**290**	115	70	71	**257**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Pablo Turner	96	122	96	**314**	115	70	94	**279**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Patricio de Solminihac	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	106	70	-	**176**	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	27	-	**27**
Hernán Rodríguez	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	80	-	-	**80**	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	-	-	**-**
Jussi Pesonen	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	80	-	-	**-**	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	-	-	**-**
Luis Felipe Gazitúa	193	244	894	**1,331**	71	140	972	**1,183**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Jorge Matte*	32	122	-	**154**	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Carmen Sfeir*	96	122	-	**218**	35	70	-	**105**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**

Source: VP Legal and Compliance.
Note 1: Jorge Matte was a director until May 2024. Directors Luis Felipe Gazitúa and Carmen Sfeir served on the Board until April 24, 2025.
Note 2: The "Other" category includes remuneration from the Softys Board of Directors and consulting services.

Board Wage Gap

NCG 461 (3.2.xiii.f)

At CMPC there is no gender wage gap on the Board of Directors. The variations in income depend on the Compensation Policy approved at the Annual General Meeting in April 2025. Under this policy, the Chairman of the Board of Directors receives twice the remuneration assigned to a director.

Wage Gap

Category	Percentage
Average	0%
Median	0%

Source: *VP Legal and Compliance.*

Onboarding and Assessment

Onboarding

NCG 461 (3.2.v)
GRI (205-2)

CMPC has an onboarding procedure for new directors, aimed at providing an overview of the Company, its business, strategies, operations and risks. The new director receives a folder containing key documents, including legal and financial information and internal policies. In addition, meetings are held with the Chairman, CEO and VPs, where the director can gain a deeper understanding of the business areas. This process is led by the Chairman of the Board and is regulated in the Policies and Procedures for Corporate Governance.

Assessment

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

The Board of Directors conducts an annual self-assessment of its corporate governance, in accordance with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures. In this assessment, each director completes a questionnaire regarding their performance, which covers corporate goals, oversight of regulatory compliance and approval of budgets and investments, among others.

The Chairman compiles and presents the results, which help identify areas for improvement. Based on gaps detected, training programs and actions are proposed to reduce organizational, social or cultural barriers that may affect the diversity of skills on the Board of Directors. Priority areas for development include strategic management, risk management, auditing, strategic reporting and best corporate governance practices. The results are used to adjust organizational practices, plan training, identify internal consulting needs in specific areas and schedule field visits. There are currently no collective assessments and no external consultants hired for this purpose.

Training

GRI (2-17)

The Policies and Procedures for Corporate Governance describe the ongoing Board training process, the purpose of which is to provide its members with updated tools for the efficient performance of their duties.

Likewise, the VP Legal and Compliance or a designated representative periodically reports on rulings, penalties and legal obligations—including conflicts of interest—to explore solutions aligned with ethical standards and regulatory compliance.

Bernardo Larraín, Pablo Turner and Francisco Ruiz-Tagle.

To strengthen the strategic vision on sustainability issues, the Sustainability and Regulatory Committee submits monthly minutes and performance reports on key targets for emissions, water, waste and conservation.

Advisory Services

NCG 461 (3.2.iii)

Currently, CMPC does not have a formal policy for hiring external advisors. However, the Board of Directors has full autonomy to hire specialists in areas such as accounting, taxation, finance, legal affairs or others, without budgetary constraints. Each year, the Board of Directors reports to shareholders on advisory expenses at the Annual Meeting.

In 2025, the Board of Directors did not incur any expenses for advisory services.

9.3 Board Committees

NCG 461 (3.3.i, 3.3.ii, 3.3.iv, 3.3.v, 3.3.vi, 3.3.vii, 11)
GRI (2-9)

The Board of Directors has two committees made up of its members, established to support management and examine critical relevant issues facing the Company.

Directors' Committee

The Directors' Committee performs the duties established in Article 50 bis of the Corporations Law, in the Company's bylaws and those assigned to it by the Board of Directors. It meets monthly and reports to the Board of Directors at its regular meetings. Its main responsibilities include reviewing records related to Title XVI operations and preparing reports, recommending external auditors and risk raters, analyzing auditors' reports, balance sheets and financial statements, and reviewing employee remuneration systems.

The committee meets twice a year with the risk rating agencies—Fitch Ratings Chile and Humphreys Ratings—to analyze CMPC's rating and payment capacity. It also meets at least three times a year with the firm retained to audit the financial statements, to review progress. The VP of Finance, Administration and Technology and the VP of Legal and Compliance participate in both instances.

The committee also carried out the following activities during the period:

- Review the interim and annual financial statements.
- Review external auditors, their planning and evaluation, and propose external auditors to the Board of Directors for 2025.
- Propose external risk rating agencies for 2025.
- Review transactions with related parties, communicate to the Board of Directors regarding operations under Title XVI of Law 18,046 and approve annual customary transactions.
- Examine remunerations and remuneration plans.
- Present the work plan for 2025, inform the Board of Directors of its monthly activities and prepare the annual report for the Annual General Meeting.
- Review the Integrated Report every year.

At the end of 2025, the Company has not received comments or proposals regarding the progress of corporate business—other than those set forth in the Committee's annual management report attached to this report—from shareholders owning or representing more than 10% or more of the issued voting shares, in accordance with article 74 of the LSA and article 136 of Company Regulations.

Members in 2024	Members in 2025
• Ximena Corbo	• Maria Cecilia Facetti (Independent)
• María Cecilia Facetti (Independent)	• Jorge Marín
• Jorge Marín (Independent)	• Patricio de Solminihac

The April 2025 Annual General Meeting approved a total stipend of USD 40,000 for the members of the Directors' Committee for their participation, to be paid monthly, and approved an expense budget of USD 100,000.

* NCG 519 (11)
Click here to review the Board of Directors' Annual Management Report in the Appendices of this Integrated Report.

Management Support Committees

GRI (2-13)

CMPC has three committees that assist the Board of Directors in managing specific issues that require the integration of management and administrative perspectives. These committees are composed of directors, the CEO, VPs and external advisors. The committee's findings and reports are submitted to the Board of Directors for review.

Risk, Compliance, and Audit Committee

NCG 461 (3.2.vi)

Responsibilities and Matters Discussed

It oversees and coordinates efforts to identify and prevent risks inherent to operations, reporting monthly to the Board of Directors.

Its powers and duties include approving and verifying the implementation of the annual internal audit plan; approving and monitoring the Compliance Strategy; following up on actions resulting from the implementation of the crime prevention model; and monitoring the comprehensive implementation of the risk management strategy, which includes cybersecurity.

This committee meets monthly with the Board of Directors.

2025 Participants

- Hernán Rodríguez Wilson
- Bernardo Larraín Matte
- Ximena Corbo Urzúa
- Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards
- Vice President of Legal and Compliance
- Head of Risk, Audit and Compliance

Sustainability and Regulation Committee

NCG 461 (3.2.vii)

Responsibilities and Matters Discussed

It analyzes and reports on environmental and social impacts and risks, as well as progress and compliance with the objectives of the sustainability pillar of the 2030 Strategy. It also considers climate change and its externalities, ensuring the Climate Change Policy as a benchmark for decision making.

This committee meets quarterly, and all of its minutes are shared with the Board of Directors.

2025 Participants

- Bernardo Matte Izquierdo
- Bernardo Larraín Matte
- Ximena Corbo Urzúa
- Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards
- Vice President of Legal and Compliance
- Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability
- Chief Sustainability Officer
- Chief Environment, Safety and Health Officer

Strategic Innovation Council

Responsibilities and Matters Discussed

Established in 2025, this council guides the Company's vision for the future, addressing long-term challenges through systematic innovation aligned with corporate objectives. It is responsible for guiding, driving and overseeing the innovation strategy, ensuring that it aligns with the long-term vision. It also manages the allocation of funds for high-impact initiatives and provides executive support to transform ideas into scalable and competitive solutions that respond to strategic business challenges.

This committee meets bimonthly with the Board of Directors.

2025 Participants

- Bernardo Larraín Matte
- Bernardo Matte Izquierdo
- Jussi Pesonen
- Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards
- Vice President New Business and Ventures

Note: In 2025, CMPC restructured its governance committees, unifying areas such as risk, compliance and audit into a single comprehensive committee to foster a more systemic approach to risk management within the Company.

9.4 Executive Management

Identification*

NCG 461 (3.4.i)

Francisco Ruiz-Tagle
Chief Executive Officer
Business Administrator
ID Number: 7.052.877--0
Appointed: August 01, 2018

Rafael Cox
VP Legal and Compliance
Attorney
ID Number: 12.797.047-5
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Fernando Hasenberg
VP Forest Operations
Business Administrator
ID Number: 13.066.442-3
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Raimundo Varela
VP Commercial Pulp and Boxboard
Industrial Engineer
ID Number: 12.454.686-9
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Sebastián Moraga
VP Finance, Administration and Technology
Business Administrator
ID Number: 12.026.836-8
Appointed: August 04, 2025

José Antonio Correa
VP Projects and Strategy
Business Administrator
ID Number: 13.882.533-7
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Felipe Alcalde
Vice President of Industrial Pulp and Boxboard
Attorney
ID Number: 15.644.559-2
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Constanza Arjona
VP People and Organization
Business Administrator
ID Number: 15.937.106-9
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Jorge Valdivieso
VP New Business and Ventures
Business Administrator
ID Number: 15.383.524-1
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Matías Lagos
VP Wood and Packaging
Business Administrator
ID Number: 10.340.243-3
Appointed: August 04, 2025

Gonzalo Darraidou
CEO Softys
Business Administrator
ID Number: 8.808.724-0
Appointed: December 01, 2015

Augusto Robert[2]
VP Corporate Affairs and Sustainability
Attorney
ID Number: 13.117.410-1
Appointed: December 05, 2025

Carlos Villagrán Muñoz
Head of Corporate Risk, Audit and Compliance
Attorney
ID Number: 15.641.956-7
Appointed: December 22, 2025

Note: Guillermo Turner Olea, Journalist, ID No. 10.800.982-9, served as Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability until November 30, 2025. Jorge Navarrete García, Civil Industrial Engineer, ID No. 7.013.024-6 held the position of Chief Business Officer until September 01, 2025.

Succession Planning

NCG 461 (3.6.x)

CMPC has a People Development and Succession Procedure that is described in the Policies and Procedures for Corporate Governance. This procedure applies in the event of temporary or permanent absence of the Chief Executive Officer or executive management, ensuring the Company's continuity.

The Board of Directors will assess whether there are suitable internal candidates to replace the Chief Executive Officer in the event of absence. In addition, the CEO or corresponding executive manager must train and prepare their replacement, respecting the confidentiality obligations inherent to the position.

Remuneration

NCG 461 (3.4.ii, 3.4.iii, 3.6.xi, 3.6.xii)
NIIF (IFRS) S2.29 (g.i, g.ii)
GRI (2-19)

The Policies and Procedures for Corporate Governance establish the remuneration, severance and incentives policy for the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Management, based on market criteria. It states that the Board of Directors will review salary structures and remuneration and severance policies for the Chief Executive Officer upon proposal from the Chairman and for executive management upon proposal from the Chief Executive Officer, to ensure compliance with the guidelines established in this procedure. The Directors' Committee and the Board of Directors will review and approve these structures and definitions annually.

Since 2024, variable executive remuneration incorporates sustainability targets aligned with the 2030 Strategy. The fixed remuneration aims to ensure the Company's long-term profitability and stability. Currently, the design of this payment structure has not involved external advisors nor has it been submitted to the Annual Meeting for approval.

Fixed Remuneration	Variable Remuneration
This reflects a sustainable performance that ensures the Company's profitability and stability over time.	These are designed to incentivize the achievement of long-term strategic goals associated with the fulfillment of economic, social and environmental objectives defined by the Board of Directors: • 20% CMPC profits • 25% ROIC of specific business (if applicable) • 15% sustainability targets • 40% personal goals

Total Compensation of Executive Management (in thousands of USD)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**4,893**	**5,835**	**6,687**	**5,604**	**5,911**	**10,508**	**7,032**	**8,563**

Source: VP People and Organization.

Ignacio Lira, Augusto Robert and Nicolás Gordon.

***Note:** This document does not specify a shareholder review of the remuneration structures and policies for the CEO and executive management.

9.5 Risk Management

Risk Management Program

NCG 461 (3.6.i)

CMPC has a Risk Management Program, based on international standards such as ISO 31000, COSO ERM and best practices, which is applied in all business units and countries where it operates. In 2025, the Company updated its risk architecture and inventory based on its strategic objectives and priorities.

Risk Governance

NCG 461 (3.6.iv; 3.6.v; 3.6.vi)

CMPC's business and operations are responsible for managing their risks, a task carried out within the framework of the Risk Management Program, its methodology and supporting IT systems, in collaboration with the Risk and Compliance Department. On a governance level, this process involves executive management and the Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, through regular reports.

Governance of the Risk Management Program

NCG 461 (3.6.iv, 3.6.v, 3.6.vi)

Board of Directors
Ensures proper program implementation.

Risks, Audit and Compliance Committee
Supervises the program. Receives regular reports on risk management.

1st Line of Defense
Risk Owner
Directly responsible for identifying, assessing and managing risks.

2nd Line of Defense
Corporate Risk and Compliance Department
Technical department that designs, guides and supports the program, ensuring its correct implementation throughout the organization.

3rd Line of Defense
Internal Audit Department
It independently assesses the program and operational effectiveness of identified control activities.

External Audit
External organizations (ISO certification processes): They audit the program at least once a year.

* For more information on CMPC's environmental risk and sustainability management and governance model, please refer to the Sourced from Nature chapter of this Integrated Report.

Management Methodology

IFRS S1.44 [a.iii; c]
IFRS S2.25 [a.iii]

Stages

The risk management process is part of the management and decision-making process and is therefore integrated into the organization's structure, operations and processes. In addition, it has defined a risk appetite that considers both financial and non-financial aspects. The stages of the risk management process are:

Risk Management Process

NCG 461 (3.6.iii)

1 Identification

Identify risks that affect objectives (collaborative process). Determine inherent impact.

Tools: Interviews, workshops, benchmarking.

Inputs: Strategy, objectives, double materiality.

2 Context

Identify causes, consequences and control activities.

Main tool: Bow-tie analysis.

3 Assessment

Determine the impact and probability of residual occurrence.

Determine the residual risk level.

4 Processing

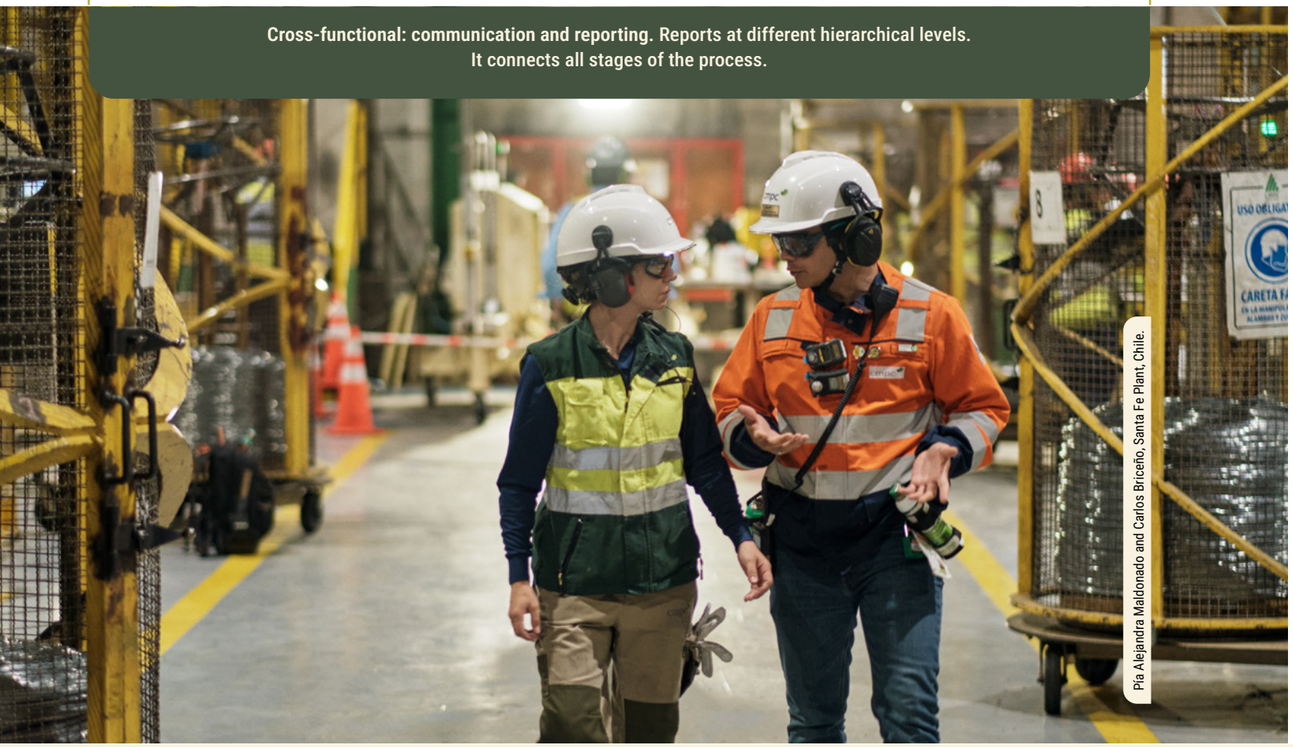
Define strategy based on risk appetite and active opportunity management.

If the residual risk is outside the tolerance limit: Define actions or action plans, as appropriate.

5 Monitoring

Ongoing monitoring: risk management, controls, action plans and implementation.

Cross-functional: communication and reporting. Reports at different hierarchical levels. It connects all stages of the process.



Pía Alejandra Maldonado and Carlos Briceño, Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

Identification

NCG 461/519 (3.6.ii.e ; 3.6.ii.b)

As part of the 2025 update to the **Risk Management Program**, the Company updated its risk categories and their framework, focusing on its objectives and priorities.

Through this. CMPC was able to identify 3 levels and 14 risk categories segmented into:

1) Strategic (High Level)

They affect the organization's ability to achieve its long-term goals, mission and vision.

- Fiber and forest fires
- Financial management
- Geopolitical environment
- ESG
- Cybersecurity

2) Strategic (High Level)

They affect the organization's ability to achieve its long-term goals, mission and vision.

- Fiber and forest fires
- Financial management
- Geopolitical environment
- ESG
- Cybersecurity

3) Operational (Routine)

They arise from failures in processes, systems or people, affecting operational continuity.

- Forestry operation
- Industrial asset management
- Environmental management and compliance
- Product safety
- Employee health and safety
- Protection of assets and people

Emerging Risks

In 2025, CMPC identified emerging risks associated with:

- **Extreme weather events:** Global warming increases the likelihood of extreme natural events. These natural disasters are events that companies cannot control, and they can have a significant impact on the continuity of their operations. In the event of an unprecedented weather event, both public and private infrastructure may not be prepared to withstand it.
- **Water use restrictions:** Water is an essential component of cellulose and paper production. Water shortages could significantly affect several of CMPC's water-intensive industrial plants located in water-scarce areas.
- **Discretionary tariff disruptions:** a tariff is an additional cost that the importer pays or the exporter absorbs, affecting the company's trade flow. This risk refers to the sudden unilateral and discretionary imposition of tariffs or trade barriers by key economies, lacking predictability and leading to uncertainty.

Dissemination and Training

NCG 461 (3.6.viii)

To foster a risk management culture in the organization, CMPC conducts risk management training sessions and workshops at various levels of the organization.

It developed the following courses in 2025:

Name	Description	Business	No. of Participants
Risk management workshop	Presentation of the CMPC risk management program, its key components, management process and review of the risk map.	Sack Kraft Brazil, Pulp Chile, Pulp Brazil, Boxboard Chile, Maderas Chile, research area, engagement area.	156
Use of the risk management tool	This course focused on introducing participants to the R360 software tool, testing its various modules (incidents and action plans) and explaining how the management process will be documented.	Pulp Brazil and Sack Kraft Brazil.	87

Source: VP Legal and Compliance.

* For a detailed description of the categories, management and handling of CMPC's risks, please refer to the Appendices chapter of this Integrated Report.

10

Appendices

Chapter 2

Control Situation

Shares held by members of the Company's Board of Directors

NCG 461 (3.4)

Director	Taxpayer ID	No. of shares 2022	No. of shares 2023	No. of shares 2024	No. of shares 2025
Luis Felipe Gazitúa Achondo	6.552.482-1	500	500	500	Note 3
Bernardo Larraín Matte	7.025.583-9	148.688	-	-	Note 1
Ximena Verónica Corbo Urzúa	7.411.182-3	-	500	500	500 (Note 2)
María Cecilia Facetti de Savoldi	21.484.468-0	-	500	500	500 (Note 2)
Jorge Marín Correa	7.639.707-4	5.631	83.355.821	-	Note 4
Bernardo Matte Izquierdo	15.637.711-2	-	-	-	Note 1
Jorge Matte Capdevila	17.408.873-k	-	500	500	N/A
Carmen Sfeir Jacir	8.113.905-9	-	500	500	Note 3
Pablo Turner González	7.056.349-5	-	500	500	500 (Note 2)
Jussi Pesonen	(Foreign)	-	-	-	500 (Note 2)
Jorge Hernán Rodríguez Wilson	7.051.490-7	-	-	-	500 (Note 2)
Patricio de Solminihac Tampier	6.263.302-6	-	-	-	500 (Note 2)

Note 1 2025: Directors belonging to the Controlling Group. Their ownership interest is detailed in the "Control Situation" section of this document.
Note 2 2025: The Directors indicated in the table with 500 shares hold a 0.0% ownership interest in the Company.
Note 3 2025: The Directors stepped down from their positions on April 24, 2025.
Note 4 2025: Jorge Marín holds a 2.9% ownership interest in the Company, directly and indirectly.

Laja Plant, Chile.

Number of shares held by the Company's key executives

NCG 461 (3.4.iv)

Senior executives	Taxpayer ID	No. of share 2025
Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards	7.052.877-0	0
Felipe Alcalde Arrau	15.644.559-2	-
Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	8.807.724-0	-
Guillermo Turner Olea*	10.800.982-9	-
José Antonio Correa García	13.882.533-7	-
Jorge Navarrete García**	7.013.024-6	-
Raimundo Varela Labbé	12.454.686-9	-
Rafael Cox Montt	12.797.047-5	-
Fernando Hasenberg	13.066.442-3	75,000
María Constanza Arjona Morán	15.937.106-9	-
Jorge Valdivieso Scott	15.383.524-1	-
Matías Lagos Larraín	10.340.243-3	-
Sebastián Moraga Zúñiga	12.026.836-8	-
Carlos Villagrán Muñoz	15.641.956-7	-
Augusto Robert Schwerter	13.117.410-1	-

*Guillermo Turner Olea stepped down from his position on November 30, 2025.
**Jorge Navarrete García held the position until September 1, 2025.
Note: There have been no material changes compared to the previous year.

Number of Company shares by series

NCG 461 (2.3.4.i, 2.3.5)

Share series (type)	No. of share 2025
Unique share	2,500,000,000

Properties and Facilities

NCG (6.4.i; 6.4.ii; 6.4.iii)

Holding

Company	Property	Location	Contract type
Empresas CMPC S.A.	Corporate Building Los Angeles	Av Las Industrias Pedro Stark 100 - Los Angeles Commune, Chile	Leased to Forestal Mininco SpA
Empresas CMPC S.A.	Corporate Building Agustinas	Agustinas 1357, EP, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floor, Santiago, Chile	Owned

Celolusa

Company	Property	Location	Contract type	Concession areas and/or land owned (Ha)
CMPC Maderas SPA	Sawmill Plant	Panamericana Sur Km 540, Mulchén City, Chile	Owned	N/A
CMPC Maderas SPA	Sawmill Plant	Industrial Site #S/N, Nacimiento City, Chile	Owned	N/A
CMPC Maderas SPA	Remanufacturing Plant	Panamericana Sur Km 494, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	Owned	N/A
CMPC Maderas SPA	Sawmill Plant	Panamericana Sur Km 471, Cabrero City, Chile	Owned	N/A
Powell Valley	Main Office and Manufacturing Location Powell Valley	588 Lofty Heights Rd, Clay City, KY 40312, USA	Owned	N/A
Powell Valley	Manufacturing Location Powell Valley	7755 Main St, Jeffersonville, Kentucky, USA	Owned	N/A
CMPC Pulp SpA	Laja Plant	Balmaceda 30, Laja Commune, Chile	Owned	N/A
CMPC Pulp SpA	Santa Fe Plant	Av. Julio Hemmelmann 670, Nacimiento Commune, Chile	Owned	N/A
CMPC Pulp SpA	Pacifico Plant	Av. Jorge Alessandri 001, Collipulli Commune, Chile	Owned	N/A
CMPC Pulp SpA	Corporate Building Los Angeles	Av Las Industrias Pedro Stark 100, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	Owned	N/A
Forestal Bosques del Plata S.A.	Corriente Plantations	Corrientes Province, Argentina	Owned	-91,557.44 HA owned
Forestal Bosques del Plata S.A.	Misiones Plantations	Misiones Province, Argentina	Propia	-1,737.62 HA owned
Forestal Mininco SpA	Araucanía Region Properties	Araucanía Region, Chile	Owned, agreements, and usufructs	-250,223 HA owned -16,977 HA Agreements and Usufructs -679 HA Purchase of plantation
Forestal Mininco SpA	Biobío Region Properties	Biobío Region, Chile	Owned, agreements, and usufructs	-330,114 HA owned -8,218 HA Agreements and Usufructs -809 HA Purchase of plantation
Forestal Mininco SpA	Los Ríos Region Properties	Los Ríos Region, Chile	Owned, agreements, and usufructs	-4,338 HA owned -2,045 HA Agreements and Usufructs -591 HA Purchase of plantation
Forestal Mininco SpA	Los Lagos Region Properties	Los Lagos Region, Chile	Owned, agreements, and usufructs	-14,065 HA owned -921 HA Agreements and Usufructs
Forestal Mininco SpA	Maule Region Properties	Maule Region, Chile	Owned, agreements, and usufructs	-56,362 HA owned -3,801 HA Agreements and Usufructs -31 HA Purchase of plantation
Forestal Mininco SpA	Ñuble Region Properties	Ñuble Region, Chile	Owned, agreements, and usufructs	-23,857 HA owned -2,622 HA Agreements and Usufructs -258 HA Purchase of plantation
Forestal Mininco SpA	Fundos Region Aysén	Region Región Aysén, Chile	Owned	-25,893 HA owned
Forestal Mininco SpA	Corporate Building Los Angeles	Av. Las Industrias Pedro Stark 100, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	Owned	N/A
CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.	Rio Grande Do Sul Forest Plantations	Rio Grande Do Sul Province - Brazil	Owned, agreements, and usufructs	-282,268 HA owned -217,118 HA Agreements and Usufructs
CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.	Paraná Forest Plantations	Paraná Province - Brazil	Usufructs	-22.238 HA Usufructs
CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.	Guaíba Production Plant and Offices	Rio Grande Do Sul Province - Brazil	Owned	N/A

Biopackaging

Company	Property	Business segment	Contract type
Buin Plant	0360 Buin Alto Jahuel, Buin, Chile	Envases Impresos Cordillera	Owned
Til-til Plant	100 Camino A Cerro Blanco De Polpaico, Til Til, Chile	Envases Impresos Cordillera	Owned
Osorno Plant	Route U51 km 13.5, Road to Pichidamas, Osorno, Chile	Envases Impresos Cordillera	Owned
Cordillera Complex	0824, 0860, 0646, 0797, 0841, 0867, 0897, 0931 and 0955 Jose Luis Coo, Puente Alto, Chile	Envases Impresos Cordillera (ex Cordillera)	Owned
Cordillera Complex	01098, 01910 and 02002 Eyzaguirre, Puente Alto, Chile	Envases Impresos Cordillera (ex Cordillera)	Owned
Forsac Plant	1378 Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Ave., North Longitudinal Highway km 3, S/N, Chillán, Bío Bío Region, Chile	Forsac Chile Spa	Owned
Lima Plant	5339 Gerardo Unger Ave., Lima 15311, Peru	Sack Kraft Peru	Owned
Guadalajara Plant	Aeropuerto Industrial Park, Benjamin Franklin St., Block 3, Lots 5 and 6, to Chapala km 16.5, 45645 Jal., Mexico	Sack Kraft Mexico	Owned
Irapuato Plant	1385 Valenciana Rd., 36817 Valencianita, Gto., Mexico	Sack Kraft Mexico	Owned
Hinojo Plant	1576 Libertad Ave., B7318 Hinojo, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina	Sack Kraft Argentina	Owned
EDIPAC Plant	2501, 2451 and 2431 Las Esteras Sur, Quilicura, Chile	EDIPAC	Operational - Empresas CMPC Lease
Maule Plant	Cahuecura,Yerbas Buenas, Chile	Cartulinas CMPC	Owned
Valdivia Plant	8225 Balmaceda, Valdivia, Chile	Cartulinas CMPC	Owned
São José dos Pinhais Plant	1 Alameda Santa Mônica – São Domingos, Paraná, Brazil	Sack Kraft Brazil	Owned
Piraí do Sul Plant	Highway PR 151, km 267.5, Paraná, Brazil	Sack Kraft Brazil	Owned
Campos Novos Plant	Nelson Pizzani St., S/N – Ibicuí, Santa Catarina, Brazil	Sack Kraft Brazil	Owned

Softys

Company	Property	Business segment	Contract type
Talagante Plant	4685 Talagante - Isla de Maipo Road (Route G40), Talagante, Metropolitan Region, Chile.	Tissue products manufacturing plant	Owned
Zárate Plant	Costa Brava Road km 7, S/N, Zárate, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.	Tissue products manufacturing plant	Owned
Altamira Plant	KM 4.5 De los Ríos Blvd., Altamira, Tamaulipas, Mexico, ZIP 89600.	Tissue	Owned
Caieiras Plant	Presidente Tancredo A. Neves Highway, km 34, Rural Zone, Caieiras, São Paulo State, CEP 07705-000, Brazil.	Tissues, personal care products, etc.	Owned
Cañete Plant	Old South Pan-American Highway km 151.5, San Vicente de Cañete, Cañete, Peru.	Manufacturing plant and administrative offices	Owned

Softys Puente Alto, Chile.

Subsidiaries, Associates and Investments in other Companies

NCG 461 (6.5.1.i; 6.5.1.ii; 6.5.1.iii; 6.5.1.iv; 6.5.1.v; 6.5.1.vi; 6.5.1.vii; 6.5.1.viii; 6.5.1.ix; 6.5.2.i, 6.5.2,ii, 6.5.2.iii, 6.5.2.iv)

Domestic Subsidiaries

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Inversiones CMPC S.A. Closed Corporation. Registered in the Securities Registry with No. 672. Established by public deed on January 2, 1991, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Rubén Galecio G.	96.596.540-8	Agustinas 1343, 3rd floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	Investment in both domestic and foreign intangible movable goods, particularly its participation as a shareholder or partner in any type of company, and investment in real estate both within the country and abroad, among others.	Granting of Guarantees		5,115,044	399,293	140,094	50.32%	100%	Sebastián Andrés Moraga Zúñiga	Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards	Board members: Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards Sebastián Moraga Zúñiga, Felipe Alcalde Arrau José Antonio Correa García Rafael Cox Montt
Inmobiliaria Pinares SpA A corporation. Established by public deed as a limited liability company on April 23, 1990, before the notary of Concepción, Mr. Humberto Faúndez R. It was transformed into a corporation on December 20, 2000, before the substitute notary of Concepción, Mr. Waldo Otarola A. It was later transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 19, 2018, which was recorded in public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso, on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 21, 2019.	78.000.190-9	Porvenir 2360, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	Acquisition of land, its subdivision, lotting, and urbanization, construction of social housing, on its own account or on behalf of others, and the sale of these.	No commercial relationships		3,236	1,558	1,298	0.03%	100%		N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
CMPC Celulosa S.A. A closed corporation. Established by public deed on May 16, 2016, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Eduardo Diez Morello, as "CMPC Sur S.A." On August 29, 2016, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Eduardo Diez Morello, where it was agreed to change the company name to "CMPC Celulosa S.A." The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on September 22, 2016.	76.600.628-0	Agustinas 1343, 4th floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	To carry out all types of investments in all kinds of assets, whether corporeal or incorporeal, real estate or movable, securities or commercial papers, including stocks, bonds, debentures, rights, shares in mutual funds or participations in any type of company or association. The company may engage in all kinds of acts and contracts in Chile or abroad that lead to fulfilling this objective, including purchasing or acquiring other companies or their assets, participating as a partner or shareholder in other companies of any nature, whether they currently exist or are established in the future, or participating in the establishment of such companies, managing them, and receiving their profits. Additionally, the company may provide all types of services, advice, and consultancy, paid services in areas such as administration, logistics, and other support services.	Service provision		8,721,412	2,343,342	187,228	85.79%	100%	Raimundo José Varela Labbé	Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards	Board members: Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards Rafael Cox Montt Raimundo José Varela Labbé José Antonio Correa García Felipe Alcalde Arrau María Constanza Arjona Morán Fernando Hasenberg
CMPC Papeles S.A. Sociedad por acciones. Constituida como sociedad anónima, por escritura pública de fecha 24 de febrero de 1988, ante el notario de Santiago don Sergio Rodríguez G., bajo el nombre de "Forestal e Industrial Santa Fe S.A." Con fecha 12 de noviembre de 2021, la Junta Extraordinaria de Accionistas de la sociedad acordó transformar la sociedad en una sociedad por acciones y cambiar la razón social a "Softys Chile SpA", lo que se redujo a escritura pública el 16 de noviembre de 2021 ante el notario de San Miguel don Jorge Reyes Bessone.	79.818.600-0	Agustinas 1343, 3rd floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	The production, import, export, and general commercialization of paper in its various forms.	Service provision		586,574	272,811	-31,406	5.77%	100%	Matías Lagos Larraín	Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards	Board members: Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards Ximena Corbo Urzúa José Antonio Correa García Rafael Cox Montt Matías Lagos Larraín Felipe Alcalde Arrau Fernando Hasenberg Larios

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Softys S.A. A closed corporation. Established by public deed on September 1, 2021, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Luis Ignacio Manquehual Mery.	77.460.467-7	Agustinas 1343, 6th floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	The realization of all kinds of investments in all types of assets, whether corporeal or incorporeal, real estate or movable, securities or commercial papers, including stocks, bonds, debentures, rights, shares in mutual funds, or participations in any type of company or association. The company may engage in all kinds of acts and contracts in Chile or abroad that lead to fulfilling this objective, including purchasing or acquiring other companies or their assets, participating as a partner or shareholder in other companies of any nature, whether they currently exist or are established in the future, or participating in the formation of such companies, managing them, and receiving their profits. Additionally, the company provides supervision, control, administration, and back-office services required by the group companies for their proper functioning.	Service provision		1,202,828	1,333,023	66,861	11.83%	100%	Gonzalo Hernán Darraidou Diaz	Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards	Board members: María Laura Santos Tarnow David Kahn Silberstein Pablo Turner González Jorge Larraín Matte Bernardo Matte Izquierdo Francisco Ruiz-Tagle Edwards, Hernan Rodriguez Wilson
Softys Chile SpA A corporation. Incorporated as a public limited company, by public deed dated February 24, 1988, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Sergio Rodríguez G., under the name of "Forestal e Industrial Santa Fe S.A." On November 12, 2021, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of the company agreed to transform the company into a public limited company and change the corporate name to "Softys Chile SpA", which was reduced to a public deed on November 16, 2021 before the notary of San Miguel, Mr. Jorge Reyes Bessone.	96.529.310-8	Lo Echevers 221, Quilicura Commune, Santiago, Chile	The manufacturing and/or conversion of hygienic products, diapers, towels, napkins, facial tissues, and other tissue or similar products, whether elaborated or semi-elaborated.	No commercial relationships		278,839	146,039	77,028	2.74%	100%	Ronald Strodthoff Simunovic	N/A	N/A

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
CMPC Pulp SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on March 31, 1988, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Enrique Morgan T., under the name "Celulosa del Pacífico S.A." On December 31, 1998, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before notary Iván Torrealba Acevedo, where it was agreed to change the company name to "CMPC Celulosa S.A." On August 29, 2016, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before notary Eduardo Diez Morello, where it was agreed to change the company name to "CMPC Pulp S.A." It was transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 21, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019.	96.532.330-9	Agustinas 1343, 3rd floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	The production, commercialization, import, and export of cellulose, paper, and derivatives in various forms, as well as all other operations related to this objective; the purchase and sale of wood in any state, including standing forests; participation or investment in companies whose objective includes the activities mentioned; and the purchase and sale of electricity power.	No commercial relationships		3,999,929	676,220	82,459	39.35%	100%	Raimundo José Varela Labbé Guilherme Viesi	N/A	The administration is carried out by CMPC Celulosa S.A., in its capacity as sole administrator.
Forestal Mininco SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on July 22, 1949, before the notary of Valparaíso, Mr. Ernesto Cuadra M., modified by a deed granted on September 20, 1949, before the same notary. Authorized by Treasury Decree No. 8044, dated October 20, 1949. Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 21, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 26, 2019.	91.440.000-7	Avda. Las Industrias Pedro Stark 100, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	Forestation and reforestation on both own and third-party land; purchase, sale, and marketing of land, forests, wood, seeds, plants, and other related products; commercialization, export, and import of wood products or their derivatives; and provision of forestry, administrative, and other services.	No commercial relationships		4,755,837	1,821,653	116,124	46.78%	100%	Fernando Hasenberg Larios Rafael Correa Lira Rodrigo Alarcón Pardo	N/A	The administration is carried out by CMPC Celulosa S.A., in its capacity as sole administrator.
CMPC Maderas SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on October 28, 1983, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Enrique Morgan T., under the name "Aserraderos Mininco S.A." On November 27, 2000, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed, where it was agreed to change the company name to "CMPC Maderas S.A." Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 21, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 26, 2019.	95.304.000-K	Avda. Las Industrias Pedro Stark 100, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	The operation of sawmill industry, commercialization, exportation, and importation of forestry products, and any operation related to forests; provision of forestry, administrative, and other services; renting or subletting all types of real or movable property.	No commercial relationships		502,795	410,305	14,935	4.95%	100%	Matías Lagos Larraín Juan Pablo Pereira Sutil	N/A	The administration is carried out by CMPC Celulosa S.A., in its capacity as sole administrator.

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Bioenergías Forestales SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on November 22, 2011, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Raúl Iván Pérez P. Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 19, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019.	76.188.197-3	Agustinas 1343, 3rd floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	Production, transport, distribution, supply, and distribution of energy; administration and operation of power generation plants; provision of services and performance of any activities related to the energy industry; development of projects under the Kyoto Protocol or other agreements; purchase and sale of certified greenhouse gas emission reductions; and participation in companies.	No commercial relationships		18,571	10	2,087	0.18%	100%	Felipe Alcalde Arrau Danilo Henrique Vergilio	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.
Inmobiliaria y Constructora San Roque SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on November 4, 2014, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Eduardo Diez Morello. Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 19, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019.	76.395.604-0	Los Manios 6395, San Pedro de la Paz Commune, Chile	Purchase, sale, leasing, temporary cession, and exploitation of all types of urban or rural real estate; construction, whether directly or through third-party contracts, of all types of real estate; and in general, the execution of all kinds of acts and the celebration of all contracts necessary for fulfilling the company's objective or developing its business.	No commercial relationships		59,808	60,610	-1,510	0.59%	100%	José Antonio Correa García	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.
Cartulinas CMPC SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on April 27, 1995, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Raúl Perry P. The extract was published in the Official Gazette on May 16, 1995, and was registered in the Commercial Registry of Puente Alto on May 22, 1995, under the name "CMPC PAPELES S.A." On June 24, 1998, the minutes of the General Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before the same notary, where it was agreed to change the company name to "CARTULINAS CMPC S.A." Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 19, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019.	96.731.890-6	Agustinas 1343, 5th floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	Production, import, export, and general commercialization of paper in its various forms and its derivatives, forestry activity, forest exploitation, purchase or sale of agricultural real estate, and commercialization of wood, for which the company may carry out all acts, make all investments or businesses, and subscribe to all contracts necessary for fulfilling this objective.	No commercial relationships		266,603	204,422	-5,398	2.62%	100%	Raimundo Varela Labbé Francisco García Huidobro Morandé	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Forsac SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on October 4, 1989, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Aliro Veloso M., under the name "Forestal Angol Ltda." The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on October 10 of the same year. On April 3, 1998, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Jaime Morandé O., where it was agreed to change the company name to "Papeles Angol S.A." On May 15, 1998, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before notary Mr. Raúl Perry P., where it was agreed to change the company name to "Propa S.A." On March 10, 2010, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Raúl Iván Perry P., where it was agreed to change the company name to "Forsac S.A." Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 19, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019.	79.943.600-0	Agustinas 1343, 5th floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	The manufacturing of paper products or other materials for packaging, wrapping, or other purposes, and paper-related articles, as well as the buying, selling, marketing, distribution, import, or export of these products or similar or related products.	Royalty collection		74,565	129,038	-24,930	0.73%	100%	Matías Lagos Larraín Thomas de la Mare Martínez	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.
Empresa Distribuidora de Papeles y Cartones SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on December 24, 1981, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Jorge Zañartu S., as a limited liability company. On October 25, 1993, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed, where it was agreed to transform the company into a closed corporation. Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 21, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019.	88.566.900-K	Las Esteras Sur 2501, Quilicura, Santiago Commune, Chile	The purchase, sale, consignment, marketing, and distribution, either on its own account or on behalf of others, of paper, cardboard, and other products derived from cellulose and paper.	Property leasing		27,193	120	544	0.27%	100%	Lia Carolina Vera Perez-Gacitua	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Envases Impresos Cordillera SpA (antes Envases Impresos SpA) A corporation. Established by public deed on December 28, 1982, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Patricio Zaldivar Mackenna, as a limited liability company. On October 25, 1993, the minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were recorded in a public deed before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Raúl Perry Pefaur, where it was agreed to transform the company into a corporation. Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 21, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019. It changed its company name to Envases Impresos Cordillera SpA on December 19, 2023, through a public deed granted before Notary Iván Torrealba Acevedo.	89.201.400-0	Camino Alto Jahuel 0360, Buin Commune, Santiago, Chile	The production of printed and die-cut corrugated cardboard packaging.	No commercial relationships		115,123	117,474	-439	1.13%	100%	Alfredo Paulino Gili Canadell	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Papeles S.A., acting as sole manager.
Chilena de Moldeados SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on March 31, 1976, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Enrique Zaldívar D. Transformed into a corporation in accordance with the agreements adopted in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 19, 2018, which was recorded in a public deed at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso on December 28, 2018. The extract of this deed was published in the Official Gazette on January 24, 2019.	93.658.000-9	José Luis Coo 01162, Puente Alto Commune, Santiago, Chile	The manufacturing and wholesale and retail sale of export fruit trays, egg trays and cases, and other products; in general, molded packaging of different types, sizes, and styles; the import, export, purchase, and sale of these same items.	No commercial relationships		27,730	3,363	553	0.27%	100%	Alfredo Paulino Gili Canadell	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Papeles S.A., acting as sole manager.
CMPC Ventures SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on March 5, 2020, granted before notary Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel.	77.194.029-3	Agustinas 1343, 9th floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	The realization of all kinds of investments in all types of goods, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, stocks, rights, titles, shares, and all types of commercial or financial instruments. The company's purpose also includes providing services or consultancy related to its objectives.	No commercial relationships		4,202	11,217	-2,661	0.04%	100%	Bernardita María Araya Kleinsteuber	N/A	Administrated by Bernardita María Araya Kleinsteuber

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Boxia SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on January 25, 2021, granted before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel, whose extract is registered in the Commercial Registry of the Santiago Property Registry at pages 9,316, number 4,153 of the 2021 year and was published in the Official Gazette on January 29 of the same year.	77.320.354-7	Agustinas 1343, 9th floor, Santiago Commune, Chile	I. The commercial exploitation of technological platforms aimed at bringing together the supply of various products, including packaging, wood, cellulose, paper, and sanitary products, and the demand for these products by consumers or users. II. Development and management of promotional systems for all types of products and/or services, providing logistics, marketing, payment, and other services. III. Provision of storage services, logistics operator services, and reverse logistics, among others. IV. The installation and operation of all types of establishments, products, and services, through electronic commerce or online sales. V. Buying, selling, distributing, importing, exporting, and marketing all kinds of products, through conventional means, web platforms, or mobile applications. VI. Provision of services to the referred sellers or other third parties, such as logistics services, marketing, among others. VII. To make and develop all types of investments. VIII. To carry out all kinds of promotional, advertising, and marketing activities. IX. Provision of services in computing and IT matters.	No commercial relationships		2,123	2,770	-351	0.02%	100%	N/A	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Ventures SpA, acting as sole manager.
Chicolastic Chile S.A. A closed corporation. Established by public deed on October 13, 1998, before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Eduardo Pinto Peralta.	96.886.530-7	La Concepción 65, Providencia Commune, Santiago, Chile	The preparation, processing, marketing, distribution, buying, selling, and in general, the carrying out of all commercial acts related to the production of products intended for human use.	No commercial relationships		(68)	66	0	0.00%	100%	Gonzalo Hernán Darraidou Diaz		Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz, Felipe Arancibia Silva Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada.

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Niuform SpA A corporation. Established by public deed on June 17, 2021, granted before the notary of Santiago, Mr. Gino Beneventi Alfaro, whose extract is registered at pages 50,555, number 23,340 of the Commercial Registry of the Santiago Property Registry for the year 2021, and was published in the Official Gazette on July 2 of the same year.	77.419.232-8	Avda. Las Industrias Pedro Stark 100, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	The carrying out of all types of industrial activities related to the design, patenting, development, engineering, architecture, manufacturing, commercialization, and assembly of wood-derived products and construction solutions based on cross-laminated timber (CLT), laminated beams, and other equivalent technologies. The investment in all types of goods, especially those related to design, development, patenting, granting licenses, buying, selling, exchanging, importing, exporting, and marketing all types of construction solutions in wood, technology, software, equipment, and machinery related to these activities, as well as the exploitation and administration of these; investment in all types of projects related to its business purpose, and in general, the carrying out of any other investment, business, or project agreed upon by the shareholders.	No commercial relationships		(2,485)	6,626	-5,753	-0.02%	100%	Juan Pablo Pereira Sutil	Raimundo Varela Labbé	Raimundo Varela Labbé José Antonio Correa García Juan Pablo Pereira Sutil
Los Castaños SpA Simplified corporation. Incorporated by public deed on April 24, 2025 with a subscribed and unpaid capital of MUSD 5,000, divided into 1,000,000 common nominative shares (single-series with no par value), in the name of Forestal Mininco SpA. The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	78.107.747-K		The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	No commercial relationships		-	-	-	0.00%	100%	N/A	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.
El Almendro SpA Simplified corporation. Incorporated by public deed on October 08, 2025 with a subscribed and unpaid capital of MUSD 5,000, divided into 1,000,000 common nominative shares (single-series with no par value), in the name of CMPC Celulosa S.A. The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	78.205.278-0		The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	No commercial relationships		-	-	-	0.00%	100%	N/A	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.
Coyanco SpA Simplified corporation. Incorporated on April 24, 2025 with a subscribed and unpaid capital of MUSD 5,000, divided into 1,000,000 common nominative shares (single-series with no par value), in the name of Forestal Mininco SpA. The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	78.107.753-4		The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	No commercial relationships		-	-	-	0.00%	100%	N/A	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.

Corporate Name and Type of Entity	ID No.	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board 2025	Administration
Maguillin SpA Simplified corporation. Incorporated on October 08, 2025 with a subscribed and unpaid capital of MUSD 5,000, divided into 1,000,000 common nominative shares (single-series with no par value), in the name of CMPC Celulosa S.A. The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	78.205.285-3		The purpose of this new company is the comprehensive development of renewable energy projects.	No commercial relationships			-	-	0.00%	100%	N/A	N/A	The company is managed by CMPC Celulosa S.A., acting as sole manager.
Consorcio Protección Fitosanitaria Forestal S.A. Closed corporation. Established by public deed on November 12, 1992, under the name "CPF S.A.," before notary Mr. Enrique Morgan T. Registered in the Commercial Registry at pages 358, vta. No. 235, of 1992. On April 29, 2014, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting agreed to change the company name to Consorcio Protección Fitosanitaria Forestal S.A.	96.657.900-5.	Av. María Dolores 3580, Los Angeles Commune, Chile	The production, purchase, and sale of items, and the provision of services aimed at protecting and improving the cultivation and development of tree species of any kind; the production, research, and training in forest resources, and activities related to the above, with the ability to carry out all acts directly or indirectly related to fulfilling this purpose.	No commercial relationships		363	534	8	0.00%	29.01%	Claudio Goycoolea Prado	Ricardo Austin Miller	James Smith Bloom Rodrigo Ahumada Núñez Miguel Castillo Salazar Marcelo Vaccaro Bustos
Genómica Forestal S.A. Closed corporation. Established by public deed on October 26, 2006, at the Notary of Santiago by Mr. Iván Torrealba Acevedo. Extract registered at pages 2039 v. No. 1705 of the 2006 Commercial Registry of the Property Registry of Concepción and published in the Official Gazette on November 16, 2006.	76.743.130-9	Edificio Centro. Biotechnology Of. 208, Universidad de Concepción, Chillancito, Concepción, Chile	To carry out all kinds of services and activities aimed at the development of forest genomics, through the use of biotechnological, molecular, and bioinformatics tools; provision of technology, engineering, biotechnology, and bioinformatics services; the buying, selling, and commercialization of seeds, tools, and all necessary corporeal and incorporeal items required to fulfill the business purpose; and the management and execution of projects in forest genomics.	No commercial relationships		57	280	0	0.00%	25.28%	N/A	Eduardo Rodriguez Treskow	Felipe Leiva Sofía Grez Andrea Rodríguez Jean Pierre Lasserre

Foreign Subsidiaries

Country	Corporate Name and Type of Entity	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Individual Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest 2025	Annual Change in % Interest 2025	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board	Administration
Argentina	**CMPC Inversiones de Argentina S.A.** Closed Corporation. Established by deed on June 29, 1992.	Suipacha 1111, 18th floor, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Financial activities on its own account or on behalf of others, or associated with third parties.	No commercial relationships		87,002	113	(24,861)	0.86%	100%	0%	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro, María Agustina Ramet
Argentina	**Forestal Bosques del Plata S.A.** Closed Corporation. Established by public deed on August 30, 1993, and registered with the General Inspection of Justice on September 23, 1993, under the name "Proyectos Australes S.A." The company changed its name to Forestal Bosques del Plata S.A. by decision of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Assembly on January 2, 2001, as recorded in a public deed on May 9, 2001, registered with the General Inspection of Justice on May 22, 2001.	Otto Krause 4950, Tortuguitas, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Agricultural and livestock forest exploitation of real estate owned. Purchase and sale of urban or rural real estate. Industrial exploitation of wood, including sawing, conditioning, and conservation.	No commercial relationships		242,115	81,450	8,771	2.38%	99.99%	0.16%	Raúl Vicente Pezzutti	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro, María Agustina Ramet, Noelia Santorun
Argentina	**Forestal Timbauva S.A.** Corporation. Established by public deed on August 5, 2011, registered with the General Inspection of Justice on August 17, 2011.	Suipacha 1111, 18th floor, Corner of Avda. Santa Fé, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Financial and investment activities on its own account or on behalf of others, or associated with third parties.	No commercial relationships		236,021	85,776	8,538	2.32%	99.99%	0%	Raúl Vicente Pezzutti	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro, María Agustina Ramet, Noelia Santorun
Argentina	**Naschel S.A.** Corporation. The company's bylaws were approved by decree from the National Executive Power on November 24, 1955, granting it legal status, transcribed in the public deed of its definitive incorporation on January 23, 1956, granted before notary Mr. Weinich Waisman, Buenos Aires, and later modified by demerger and capital reduction through a deed dated January 2, 1996, before notary Mr. Raúl Félix Vega Olmos, Buenos Aires.	Otto Krause 4950, Tortuguitas, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Printing of paper, polyethylene, and polypropylene rolls.	No commercial relationships		-	29	17	0%	100%	0%	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro, María Agustina Ramet
Argentina	**Fabi Bolsas Industriales S.A.** Corporation. Established by public deed on January 2, 1996, before notary Mr. Raúl Félix Vega O., Buenos Aires.	Suipacha 1111, 18th floor, Corner of Avda. Santa Fé, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Manufacture of paper and cardboard bags.	No commercial relationships		(3,972)	25,375	(11,495)	-0.04%	100%	0%	Eduardo Nicolai Patow	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro, María Agustina Ramet, Noelia Santorun
Argentina	**Softys Argentina S.A.** Corporation. Approved by the Executive Power of the Province of Buenos Aires on September 2, 1929. // Name change - Registered in the Commercial Registry under number 413 of book 111, volume - of Corporations on January 6, 2023.	Otto Krause 4950, Tortuguitas, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Manufacture, industrialization, production, and commercialization of all types of paper, cardboard, card stock, products, and by-products in all their branches and forms. Forestry and timber exploitation, industrialization, and commercialization of its products. Acting as a licensee and managing fiscal deposits for customs operations related to the storage of goods.	No commercial relationships		132,339	7,925	(37,788)	1.30%	100%	0%	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro	Antonio Mosteiro, María Agustina Ramet

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Brazil	**Softys Brasil Ltda.** Limited liability company established and registered on August 29, 1974, with the Commercial Registry of the State of São Paulo under the name "K.C. do Brasil Ltda." The company name was changed on September 22, 1994, to "Melhoramentos Papéis Ltda." On June 1, 2009, control of the company was transferred to CMPC Participações Ltda., which was merged into Melhoramentos Papéis in March 2010. On March 28, 2022, the company name was changed to "Softys Brasil Ltda."	Chedid Jafet Avenue 222, 11th building, Block C, Vila Olimpia, Sao Paulo, Brazil.	The manufacturing and/or conversion of hygienic, medical, surgical, hospital, and laboratory products, diapers, towels, napkins, facial tissues, and other tissue and similar products, both elaborated and semi-elaborated. The buying, selling, import, export, consignment, distribution, representation, and commercialization, whether on its own account and/or on behalf of third parties, of the aforementioned products, as well as spare parts, raw materials, and materials. The manufacturing, production, transformation, and commercialization in any form of cellulose and its derivatives. And transportation.	No commercial relationships		784,386	947,321	517	7.72%	100%	0%	Fábio Spinelli	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Brazil	**CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.** Established on October 15, 2009, with the corporate contract filed with the Commercial Registry of Rio Grande do Sul under number 43.206.502.899 on October 19, 2009, under the name "CMPC Celulosa do Brasil Ltda." The company name was changed on June 12, 2010, to "CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.," and the minutes were filed with the Commercial Registry of Rio Grande do Sul under number 3332804 on July 20, 2010. After several changes to the share capital, modification number 4754659 dated May 21, 2018, changed the General Director and the Administrative Board. The latest modification to the Corporate Contract was presented under number 10714791 on December 11, 2024, when a branch was opened in São Paulo. CNPJ: 11.234.954/0001-85	Rua São Geraldo 1680, Ermo Neighborhood, Guaiba/RS, CEP 92.500-000	Forestation and reforestation; industrialization and commercialization of forest products, cellulose, paper, and their by-products; exploration of renewable energy sources; the practice of industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities in general; production, purchase, sale, import, export, and commercialization of products made from and derived from paper, cosmetic products, and hygiene products for adults and children, everyday utensils, and containers; operation of the port terminal. Participation in other companies and enterprises as a partner, shareholder, or member of a consortium, including investments in industry, trade, and other areas of the economy.	Granting of Guarantees		2,818,507	2,353,747	132,234	27.73%	100%	0%	Antonio Carlos Manssour Lacerda	N/A	N/A

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Brazil	**CMPC Riograndense Ltda.** Established on May 3, 1999, with the corporate contract filed with the Commercial Registry of São Paulo under number 35.215.672.118 on May 11, 1999, under the name "Boise Cascade do Brasil Ltda." The company's headquarters were moved on September 1, 2000, to Rio Grande do Sul, with the session held on October 17, 2000, under number 43.204.523.520. The company name was changed on July 23, 2008, to "Aracruz Riograndense Ltda.," and the minutes were filed with the Commercial Registry of Rio Grande do Sul under number 3005323. Finally, the company name was changed to CMPC Riograndense Ltda. in the session held on January 20, 2010, under number 352959. The last modification to the Corporate Contract was presented under number 10622172 on October 10, 2024, when Antonio Carlos Mensour Lacerda was elected as "General Director." CNPJ: 03.145.127/0001-97	Rua São Geraldo 1680, Ermo Neighborhood, Guaiba/RS, CEP 92.702-320	The production, purchase, sale, import, export, and commercialization of products made from and derived from paper, cosmetic products, and hygiene products for adults and children, everyday utensils, and containers; forestation and reforestation; industrialization and commercialization of forest and cellulose products; exploration of renewable energy sources; the practice of industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities in general; participation in other companies and ventures as a partner, shareholder, or member of a consortium, including investments in industry, trade, and other areas of the economy.	No commercial relationships		57,062	106,380	1,432	0.56%	100%	0%	Antonio Carlos Manssour Lacerda	N/A	N/A
Brazil	**CMPC Iguaçu Embalagens Ltda. (formerly Guaíba Administração Florestal Ltda.)** Limited liability company. It incorporated Iguaçu Embalagens Industriais Ltda. on May 1, 2023, with the Commercial Registry of Paraná under number 20233032096. On October 7, 2024, under registry number 20245517510, the activity of manufacturing and commercialization of other unspecified inorganic chemical products was added for the Piraí do Sul Unit, with the inclusion of this activity into the business objective.	Alameda Santa Monica, nº 1, Prédio Adm. Building, Silveira da Motta Neighborhood, São José dos Pinhais, State of Paraná, ZIP 83.030-550	(i) Production and commercialization of paper, cellulose, wood pulp, cardboard, wood, packaging, and related products, derivatives, and semi-products; (ii) Agriculture, livestock, forestry, and related activities, including support activities for forest production; (iii) Import and export of its products in general; (iv) Forestation and reforestation, whether on its own or on behalf of third parties; (v) Production and commercialization of forest seeds and saplings; (vi) Production and commercialization of soil acidity correctors; (vii) Participation in other companies as a shareholder or member; (viii) Generation and commercialization of electricity; (ix) Manufacturing and commercialization of other unspecified inorganic chemical products.	No commercial relationships		275,782	220,095	-9,959	0.29%	100%	0%	Eduardo Andrés Borges	N/A	N/A

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Brazil	**Sepac - Serrados e Pasta e Celulose Ltda.** Limited liability company established and registered on October 10, 1974, under number 41201663639 with the Commercial Registry of the State of Paraná, Brazil.	Avenida dos Trabalhadores, N° 2678NE, Vila Caroline, Mallet, Paraná, Brazil	The manufacturing and/or conversion of hygienic products, diapers, towels, napkins, facial tissues, and other tissue and similar products, both elaborated and semi-elaborated. The buying, selling, import, export, consignment, distribution, representation, and commercialization, whether on its own account and/or on behalf of third parties, of the aforementioned products, as well as spare parts, raw materials, and materials. The manufacturing, production, transformation, and commercialization in any of its forms of cellulose and its derivatives.	No commercial relationships		96,387	86,871	29,672	0.95%	100%	0%	Renato Tyski Zapszalka	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Colombia	**Softys Colombia S.A. (formerly "Drypers Andina S.A.")** Closed Corporation. Established by public deed number 0000374 of notary 49° of Bogotá on February 16, 1999. It was initially established under the name "Drypers Andina & Cias S.C.A." It was agreed to transform from a limited partnership by shares to a closed corporation by public deed No. 0001598 of notary 15° of Cali on September 7, 2001. On January 25, 2023, by Public Deed No. 62 of Notary 12 of Bogotá Circle, registered with the Chamber of Commerce under No. 54235 of Book IX, the company name was changed to Softys Colombia S.A.	Km 2 Via San Julian, Industrial Park El Paraiso, Santander de Quilichao, Cauca, Colombia	The production, import, commercialization, advertising, sale, and export of disposable baby diapers, paper products, as well as sanitary products, including, but not limited to, diapers, toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, general sanitary products (adult diapers, feminine pads, wet towels, liners, etc.), and other related consumer products. Additionally, the company may provide advisory services in accounting, administrative, financial, IT, human resources management, and other activities necessary for the proper functioning of offices, and the management of third-party companies, including both individuals and legal entities. Note: The company may not act as a guarantor for third-party obligations except for its own shareholders, provided it is related to the company's business objective or that the guarantee benefits the company, subject to prior approval from the company's board of directors.	No commercial relationships		34,905	92,409	8,613	0.34%	100%	0%	Eduardo Arcos Rodas	N/A	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz

Softys Cañete Plant, Peru.

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Colombia	**Softys Gachancipá S.A. (formerly "Protisa Colombia S.A.")** Closed Corporation. Established by public deed number 0002539 of notary 16° of Bogotá on October 28, 2008. It was initially established under the name "Protisa Colombia S.A." On January 24, 2023, by Public Deed No. 085 of Notary 12 of Bogotá D.C., registered with the Chamber of Commerce under No. 02925133 of Book IX, the company changed its name to Softys Gachancipá S.A.	Km 45 Autopista Norte Bogotá Tunja, San Martin block, Gachancipá, Cundinamarca, Colombia	To be an industrial user of goods and services from the special permanent free trade zone called Protisa Colombia. In carrying out this business objective, the company will engage in activities including (I) Manufacturing and converting paper for the production, distribution, import, and export of sanitary and hygienic products, including but not limited to diapers, toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, general sanitary products (adult diapers, feminine pads, wet wipes, intimate liners, etc.), and other mass consumer products and related items; (II) Promotion and advertising of sanitary and hygienic products manufactured or distributed from the special permanent free trade zone; (III) Provision of manufacturing, preparation, and distribution services for third-party sanitary and hygienic products, providing accounting and administrative advisory services, logistics for the importation, introduction, or distribution of sanitary and hygienic products; and (IV) Administrative consulting and, in general, all the services required for the manufacturing, production, import, export, and distribution of products from its subsidiaries, related to third parties. In relation to its business objective, the company may introduce raw materials, supplies, machinery, or finished or semi-finished goods to the special permanent free trade zone, either from abroad or from the national customs territory. The company may not act as a guarantor for third-party obligations except for its own shareholders, provided it is related to the company's business objective or that the guarantee benefits the company, subject to prior authorization from the Board of Directors.	No commercial relationships		52,108	88,893	-2,242	0.51%	100%	0%	Eduardo Arcos Rodas	N/A	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz
Ecuador	**Softys Ecuador S.A. (formerly "Productos Tissue del Ecuador S.A.")** Closed Corporation. Established by public deed on April 24, 2007, before the Forty-First Notary of the Metropolitan District of Quito. On January 23, 2023, the company changed its name to Softys Ecuador S.A. by public deed granted by the Fifty-Fifth Notary of the canton, registered in the Commercial Registry of the canton of Guayaquil.	Km 24.5 Via Daule, Manzana 13, Solares 1-1 y 1-2, Guayaquil, Ecuador	Manufacturing of personal hygiene paper products and cellulose wadding products, and textile materials: cleaning tissues, towels, napkins, toilet paper, sanitary towels, tampons, makeup-removal towels, baby diapers, and similar products, etc. Distribution and delivery services for mail and packages. The activity may be carried out using one or more of its own means of transport (private transport) or public transportation. Wholesale sale of various products without specialization.	No commercial relationships		16,316	35,200	-76	0.16%	100%	0%	Eduardo Arcos Rodas	N/A	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz
United States	**CMPC USA Inc.** Corporation established on January 9, 2002, in accordance with the Georgia Business Corporation Code, under the laws of the State of Georgia, USA.	1040 Crown Pointe Pkwy 950, Atlanta, GA 3033	Marketing and distribution of forest products, wood, cellulose, card stock, and multi-ply paper bags; as well as any operation approved by the Board of Directors related to forest products, as included in the Georgia Business Corporation Code.	No commercial relationships		105,165	60	18,701	1.03%	100,00%	0%	Alejandra Pavón Turenne	Alejandra Pavón Turenne	Managers Alejandra Pavon Turenne Fernando Hasenberg Larios Rafael Cox Montt

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United States	**Powell Valley Millwork.** Limited liability company. Established on November 27, 2013, under the laws of the State of Kentucky, USA. Acquired by CMPC Celulosa S.A. on July 3, 2023.	588 Lofty Heights Road, Clay City, Kentucky 40312.	Development, production, and commercialization of interior moldings and other wood specialization products.	No commercial relationships		27,612	3,839	2,937	0.27%	100%	0%	Jimmy Thornberry	Juan Pablo Pereira Sutil	Juan Pablo Pereira Sutil, Alejandra Pavon Turenne, José Antonio Correa García, Raimundo Varela Labbé
United States	**CMPC North America LLC.** Limited liability company. Established on October 16, 2023, under the laws of the State of Delaware, USA.	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19808.	The execution of all types of investments.	No commercial relationships		3,985	2,700	-74	0.04%	100%	0%	Fernando Hasenberg Larios	N/A	N/A
Finland	**CMPC Holding Finland Oy** Corporation, established under the laws of Finland with ID 3210213-2, acquired in December 2022.	Tietotie 1A, 02150 Espoo, Helsinki	The execution of all types of investments in all kinds of assets, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, stocks, rights, titles, shares, and all types of commercial or financial instruments. The company's objective also includes the provision of services or consultancy related to its purposes.	No commercial relationships		3,662	5,793	-611	0.04%	100%	0%	N/A	Rafael Ignacio Cox Montt	Directorio Rafael Ignacio Cox Montt María Bernardita Araya Kleinsteuber Anna Niittyla
Mexico	**Grupo ABS Internacional S.A. de C.V.** SA corporation with variable capital. Established by public deed under policy number 1,802 on October 31, 1997, before Mr. Francisco Javier Lozano Medina, Public Broker No. 19, in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.	Industrial Humberto Lobo Avenue 9013, Industrial Mitras City, Garcia, Nuevo Leon, Mexico	To participate in the constitution or investment in other commercial or civil companies, whether domestic or foreign. The acquisition, import, export, and commercialization of all types of raw materials, parts, and components to fulfill its corporate purpose.	No commercial relationships		213,244	266,162	-27,205	2.10%	100%	0%	Pedro Miguel Urrechaga Contreras	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Mexico	**Absormex S.A. de C.V.** A corporation with variable capital. Established by public deed under policy number 3,532 on November 19, 1981, before Mr. Mario Leija Arzave, Public Notary No. 25, in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico. The company changed from a corporation to a corporation with variable capital by public deed 1,582 on May 12, 1982, before Mr. Abelardo Benito Rdz de León, Public Notary No. 13.	Industrial Humberto Lobo Avenue 9013, Industrial Mitras City, Garcia, Nuevo Leon, Mexico	Manufacturing of absorbent hygienic products. The acquisition, sale, import, and export of all kinds of equipment and materials related to its business. Representation in Mexico or abroad as an agent, commission agent, intermediary, factor, representative, and consignee or attorney for all kinds of companies or individuals.	No commercial relationships		6,128	5,135	-119	0.06%	100%	0%	Pedro Miguel Urrechaga Contreras	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Mexico	**Convertidora de Productos Higiénicos S.A. de C.V.** A corporation with variable capital. Established by public deed under policy number 4,131 on December 1, 1992, before Mr. Fernando Treviño Lozano, Public Notary No. 55, in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.	Avenida Las Palmas 114, Parque Industrial Las Palmas, Santa Catarina, Nuevo León, Mexico	The manufacturing of all kinds of hygienic products, as well as the import, export, and commercialization of all kinds of products, either on its own account or on behalf of third parties.	No commercial relationships		(2,511)	(332)	83	-0.02%	100%	0%	Pedro Miguel Urrechaga Contreras	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva

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Mexico	**Softys México, S.A. de C.V. (formerly Convertidora CMPC México, S.A. de C.V.)** A corporation with variable capital. Established by public deed under policy number 12,568 on December 28, 2012, before Mr. Carlos Montano Pedraza, Public Notary No. 130, in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico. The company changed its name by public deed 25,841 on July 12, 2022, before Mr. Jorge Maldonado Montemayor, Public Notary No. 55 of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico. RFC: CCM1212191KA	Las Palmas Avenue 114, Industrial Park Las Palmas, Santa Catarina, Nuevo Leon, Mexico	The manufacturing of all kinds of hygienic products, as well as the import, export, and commercialization of all kinds of products, either on its own account or on behalf of third parties.	No commercial relationships		2,636	3,983	0	0.03%	100%	0%	Pedro Miguel Urrechaga Contreras	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Mexico	**Absormex CMPC Tissue S.A. de C.V.** A corporation with variable capital. Established by public deed under policy number 1,552 on July 17, 1997, before Mr. Francisco Javier Lozano Medina, Public Broker No. 19, in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.	Industrial Humberto Lobo Avenue 9013, Industrial Mitras City, Garcia, Nuevo Leon, Mexico	Manufacturing, conversion, export, import, and commercialization of hygienic products. Import, export, and commercialization of all types of raw materials, parts, and components required to fulfill the business purpose. Representation or acting as an agent for all types of commercial and industrial companies, participating in the sale and marketing of their products and services.	Granting of Guarantees		212,450	253,232	-27,467	2.09%	100%	0%	Pedro Miguel Urrechaga Contreras	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Mexico	**Forsac México S.A. de C.V.** A commercial company, established on January 10, 2008, in accordance with Mexican laws.	Benjamín Franklin, Manzana 3, Lote 5 and 6, Carretera Chapala 16.5 Km, in Tlajomulco de Zúñiga, Jalisco, CP 45645, Mexico	Purchase, sale, production, and commercialization of goods and products, including those related to the paper industry, wood, and other forest industry products.	No commercial relationships		53,120	95,609	-10,776	0.52%	100%	0%	Thomas de la Mare Martínez	President: Jorge Alberto Navarrete García	Fernando Hasenberg Larios, Thomas de la Mare Martínez

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Mexico	**Boxia, S.A. de C.V.** A corporation with variable capital, established on August 26, 2021.	Parque Industrial Aeropuerto, Calle Benjamin Franklin, Manzana 3 Lote 5 and 6, A Chapala Km. 16.5, 45645 Jalisco, Mexico	Commercial exploitation of technological platforms aimed at bringing together the supply of various products of all kinds, including packaging, wood, cellulose, cardboard, and paper, as well as the organization, implementation, development, and management of systems for promoting all kinds of products, and to acquire, commercialize, distribute, and sell any of these products within or outside of technological platforms. The company may also build, acquire shares in the capital or assets of, or operate all types of commercial or civil companies, associations, joint ventures, trusts, funds, or businesses, both domestic and foreign. Additionally, the company may accept, subscribe to, endorse, issue, and guarantee, and generally trade with all types of credit instruments; open and close bank accounts, lend or borrow money, and carry out any other credit operations, including granting guarantees, either for its own benefit or to secure third-party obligations.	Marketplace for cardboard products		2,947	2,804	-3	0.03%	100%	0%	Bernardita Araya Kleinsteuber	Bernardita Araya Kleinsteuber	Jaime Enrique Leiva González, Benjamín Concha Figueroa Rafael Cox Montt Felipe Alcalde Arrau, Bernardita Araya Kleinsteuber
Mexico	**Grupo P.I. Mabe, S.A. de C.V.** A corporation with variable capital. Established on August 24, 1995, in accordance with Mexican laws. On May 2, 2023, Softys acquired the shares of this company from Ontex.	Av. San Pablo Xochimehuacan No. 7213 C.P. 72230 Col. La Loma, Puebla, Mexico.	To acquire or participate in the equity of other commercial companies, either by being part of their constitution or acquiring shares.	No commercial relationships		213,932	3,373	10,563	2.10%	100%	0%	Pedro M. Urrechaga Contreras	N/A	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz
Mexico	**Productos Internacionales Mabe, S.A. de C.V.** A corporation with variable capital. Established on December 19, 1977, in accordance with Mexican laws. On May 2, 2023, Softys acquired the shares of this company from Ontex.	Blvd. Atlixcayotl No. 3192, 3rd floor (303-304), Col. San Martinito, C.P. 72825, San Andrés Cholula, Puebla, Mexico.	Manufacturing of disposable diapers and sanitary products.	No commercial relationships		190,139	91,969	7,079	1.87%	100%	0%	Pedro M. Urrechaga Contreras	N/A	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz
Peru	**CMPC Tissue Perú S.A.C.** Closed corporation. Established by public deed on December 27, 2018, before notary Eduardo Laos Lama in Lima, Peru, and by special deed on August 21, 2018, for the Tissue Cayman LTD company in the Cayman Islands.	Av. Santa Rosa 550, Santa Anita, Lima, Peru.	To carry out all kinds of commercial and financial investments, particularly its participation as a shareholder in any type of company.	No commercial relationships		173,598	34,273	5,686	1.71%	100%	0%	Pedro M. Urrechaga Contreras	N/A	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz
Peru	**Softys Perú S.A.C** Closed corporation. Established by public deed on July 21, 1995, before notary Mr. Gustavo Correa M., Lima, Peru. A division of an asset block from Forsac Perú S.A. took place according to the minutes of October 1, 2002. On April 22, 2022, the company changed its name to Softys Perú S.A.C. On October 2, 2023, a partial demerger (transfer of asset block) occurred regarding the manufacturing of Papelería Panamericana S.A. to Softys Perú S.A.C.	Av. Santa Rosa 550, Santa Anita, Lima, Peru.	The manufacturing, industrialization, and production of all types of paper, cardboard, card stock, products, and by-products in all their branches and forms. Forestry and wood exploitation, industrialization, and commercialization of its products.	No commercial relationships		224,265	59,514	9,788	2.21%	100%	0%	Andrés Ortega Méndez	N/A	N/A

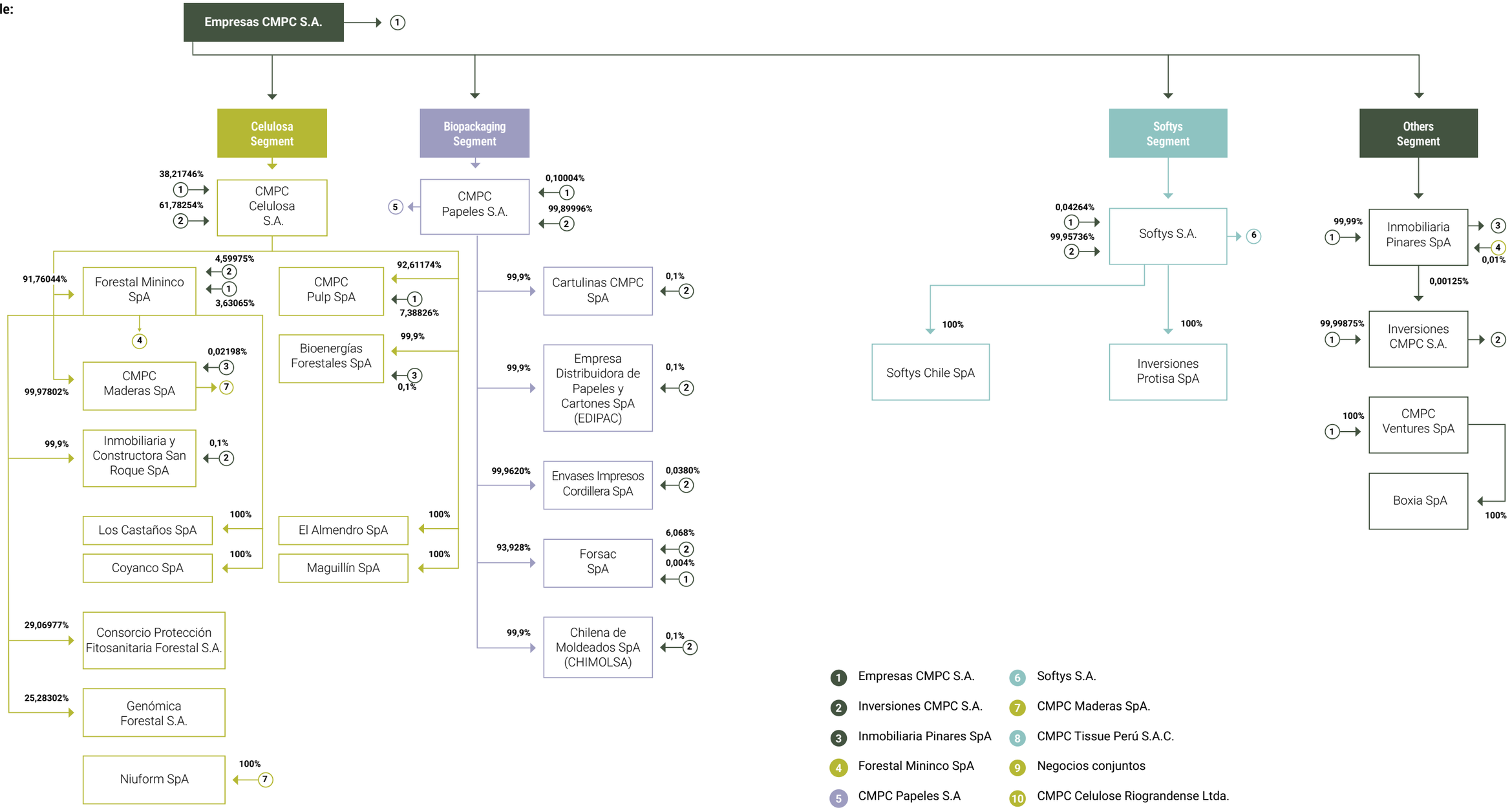
Country	Corporate Name and Type of Entity	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Individual Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest 2025	Annual Change in % Interest 2025	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board	Administration
Peru	**Forsac Perú S.A.** Corporation. Established by public deed on June 5, 1996, under the name Fabi Perú S.A., before notary Mr. Gustavo Correa M., Lima, Peru. This company merged with Forsac Perú S.A., with the latter being absorbed, and Fabi Perú S.A. changed its name to Forsac Perú S.A. The merger was formalized by public deed on December 1, 2000, before notary Mr. Gustavo Correa M. A division of an asset block from Forsac Perú S.A. took place according to the minutes of October 1, 2002. On April 17, 2019, the agreements adopted at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 14, 2019, were recorded in a public deed before notary Mr. Eduardo Laos de Lama of Lima, which formalized the transformation of the company into a Closed Corporation without a Board of Directors.	Av. Gerardo Unger 5339- Distrito Los Olivos, Peru.	Manufacturing and provision of manufacturing services for multi-ply paper sacks.	No commercial relationships		50,175	10,029	1,960	0.49%	100%	0%	Andrés Ortega Méndez	N/A	N/A
Peru	**Papelera Panamericana S.A.** Corporation. Established by public deed on February 28, 1980, before notary Mr. Carlos Gómez de la Torre of Arequipa. On October 2, 2023, a partial demerger (transfer of an asset block) occurred regarding the manufacturing of Papelera Panamericana S.A. to Softys Perú S.A.C.	Eduardo Lopez de Romaña, Manzana R, Lote 4zi, Parque Industrial Arequipa, Arequipa, Peru.	Manufacturing and sale of paper, cardboard, related products, and/or derivatives. Also, the buying and selling of goods and/or services related to the aforementioned activities, personal hygiene, and any other industrial activity or legitimate business agreed upon by the General Shareholders' Meeting.	No commercial relationships		(198)	844	(43)	0%	100%	0%	Andrés Ortega Méndez	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Uruguay	**Industria Papelera Uruguaya S.A. (IPUSA)** Closed corporation. Established by public deed on January 14, 1937, in Montevideo, Uruguay. On April 29, 1937, its bylaws were approved by the Executive Power and registered in the Contracts Registry on May 14, 1937.	Av. España No Number, Pando, Canelones. Uruguay.	Manufacturing, industrialization, and commercialization in all forms of paper and its derivatives, as well as those related to the graphic arts.	No commercial relationships		56,728	16,321	7,135	0.56%	99.73%	0%	Mariano Paz	N/A	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz
Paraguay	**Prime Investments S.A.** Closed corporation, established on September 27, 2022, and registered on October 27, 2022. On July 3, 2023, the shares were transferred to Softys S.A. and Inversiones Protisa SpA.	Papa Juan XXIII Street, Corner of Juan Max Boettner, Asunción, Paraguay	To engage, either on its own account, on behalf of third parties, or in association with third parties, both domestically and internationally, in any lawful commercial act.	No commercial relationships		(1,407)	111	14	-0.01%	100%	0%	Mariano Paz	Juan Pedro Raggio García	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz
Brazil	**Falcon Distribuicao Armazenamento e Transportes S.A.**	Route Iza Costa, 1104 modulo 2, Fazenda Retiro - Goiânia- Go - 74666-003 Brazil.	The Company's corporate purpose consists of: (a) Wholesale trade in personal care products; (b) Wholesale trade in cosmetics and perfumery products; (c) Sales promotion; (d) Direct marketing; (e) Advertising consulting; (f) Combined office and administrative support services; and (g) Subleasing of third-party real estate.	No commercial relationships		103,173	44,814	18,897	1%	100%	100,00%	Celso Ubirajara Blanco dos Santos	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva

Country	Corporate Name and Type of Entity	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Individual Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest 2025	Annual Change in % Interest 2025	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board	Administration
Brazil	**Active Industria de Cosmeticos S.A.**	Route Contorno Oeste, S/N Quadra 01 Lote 01/16 modulo 2, Distrito Agroindustrial de Senador Canedo - Senador Canedo - GO - 75252-900 Brazil.	The Company's corporate purpose consists of: (a) Manufacture of disposable diapers; (b) Manufacture of sanitary napkins; (c) Manufacture of cosmetics, perfumery products and personal hygiene products; (d) Wholesale trade in cosmetics and perfumery products; (e) Wholesale trade in personal hygiene products; (f) Storage of goods for third parties, except for general warehouses and furniture storage; (g) Combined office and administrative support services; and (h) General warehousing.	No commercial relationships		122,075	120,194	6,779	1%	100%	100,00%	Celso Ubirajara Blanco dos Santos	Gonzalo Darraidou Díaz	Cristóbal Somarriva Quezada Felipe Arancibia Silva
Mexico	**Convertidora de Productos Higiénicos Tradeco S.A. de C.V. (Antes Softlanding EFE IV, SA de CV)** Variable capital corporation. Incorporated on September 11, 2023, under Mexican law. On September 9, 2025, Softys acquired the shares of this company.	Manuel Doblado #2121 Street 501 Level 5, Col. Calete, Tijuana, Baja California, C.P. 22044 Mexico.	Trade in general, including, but not limited to, the purchase, sale, import, export and distribution of all types of products and goods, either on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties, provided that the products are within the scope of commerce and permitted by law.	No commercial relationships		3	3	-	0%	100%	100,00%	Alejandro Herane Olavarria	N/A	Guy Phillipe Janssens de Grenande Dell'Oro Rodrigo Jorge Hidalgo Matute Germán Barragán Villanueva
Brazil	**Barba Negra Participacoes Ltda** Incorporated on March 7, 2025, with articles of incorporation registered with the Commercial Board of Rio Grande do Sul under NIRE 43211097034 and registered with the CNPJ under No. 59.783.942/0001-36. It is a limited liability company with a subscribed capital of BRL 1,000 (approx. USD 175), divided into 1,000 shares held by Empresas CMPC S.A. The company's corporate purpose is the manufacture and sale of cellulose. CNPJ 59.783.942/0001-36	Estado de Rio Grande do Sul, Route São Geraldo 1.680, Ciudad de Guaíba, Brazil.	Engaging in any other lawful act or activity for which limited liability companies may be formed under the law, and engaging in any and all activities that may be necessary or incidental thereto.	No commercial relationships		-	-	-	0%	0%	0,00%	Antonio Carlos Manssour Lacerda	N/A	N/A
Spain	**CMPC Forest & Paper Ltda** Limited liability company. On January 23, 2025, Inversiones CMPC acquired a 100% interest in the Spanish company CMPC Forest & Paper Ltda. (formerly Ibon 324 Corporate Services, S.L.), equivalent to a share capital of MUSD 3 (EUR 3,000).	Madrid, Av. Doctor Arce número 14 Spain.	Marketing and brokerage services for goods and products, particularly paper, wood, cardboard and their raw materials (such as cellulose), as well as the management and administration of equity interests in other entities.	No commercial relationships		-	-	-	0%	0%	0,00%	N/A	N/A	José Antonio Correa, Fernando Hasenberg, Rafael Cox
USA	**CMPC Forest Products NA LLC** Limited liability company. On January 23, 2025, Inversiones CMPC acquired a 100% interest in the Spanish company CMPC Forest & Paper Ltda. (formerly Ibon 324 Corporate Services, S.L.), equivalent to a share capital of MUSD 3 (EUR 3,000).	1040 Crown Pointe Parkway, Suite 710 Atlanta, Georgia, USA.	Marketing and distribution of forest products in North America.	No commercial relationships		2,687	-	2,687	0.02%	50%	0%			

Country	Corporate Name and Type of Entity	Address	Corporate Purpose	Description of the Business Relationship		Assets (MUSD) 2025	Subscribed and Paid-in Capital 2025	Profit/ Loss (MUSD) 2025	Investment as % of Total Individual Assets for CMPC 2025	% Direct/ Indirect Interest 2025	Annual Change in % Interest 2025	CEO or Senior Executives	Chairman of the Board	Administration
Germany	**CMPC Europe GmbH & Co. KG** Marketing and sales promotion of forest products.	Domstraße 18, 20095 Hamburg, Germany.	Marketing and promotion of sales of forest products.	No commercial relationships		1,090	574	2,798	0.01%	55%	0%	Hendrik Schürfeld (Gusco Handel G. Schürfeld + Co. GmbH.) - Raimundo Varela Labbé (CMPC Celulosa S.A.)	N/A	N/A
Germany	**CMPC Europe Management GmbH** Management of CMPC Europe GmbH & Co. KG, whose objective is the marketing and promotion of the sale of forest products.	Domstraße 18, 20095 Hamburg, Germany.	Management of CMPC Europe GmbH & Co. KG, whose objective is the marketing and promotion of the sale of forest products.	No commercial relationships		28	24	-	0,00%	55%	0%	Hendrik Schürfeld (Gusco Handel G. Schürfeld + Co. GmbH.) - Raimundo Varela Labbé (CMPC Celulosa S.A.)	N/A	N/A
Brazil	**Rio Negro Propriedades Rurais e Participações S.A.**	Jeronimo da Veiga Street, nº 164, 16 A - Parte, barrio Jardim Europa, São Paulo/SP, Brazil.	Buying and selling of own properties.	With commercial relationships		67,132	31,529	6,892	0.27%	39%	0%	Apolonio Jorge Maris Sales, Marcelo MarisSsales y Fernando Ribeiro Fortes Abucham	N/A	N/A
Brazil	**Querência Agroflorestal S.A**	Barão do Rio Branco Street, 2.440, conj. 04, sala A CXPST 91, barrio centro, Rosário do Sul/RS, Brazil.	Buying and selling of own properties.	With commercial relationships		10,414	10,939	9,282	0.05%	48.91%	0%	Apolonio Jorge Maris Sales, Marcelo MarisSsales y Fernando Ribeiro Fortes Abucham	N/A	N/A
Brazil	**Jaguarão Propriedades Rurais e Participações S.A.**	Jeronimo da Veiga Street, 164, conj. 16 C - Parte, Barrio Jardim Europa, São Paulo/SP, Brazil.	Buying and selling of own properties.	With commercial relationships		13,483	8,796	2,660	0.05%	36.78%	0%	Apolonio Jorge Maris Sales, Marcelo MarisSsales y Fernando Ribeiro Fortes Abucham	N/A	N/A

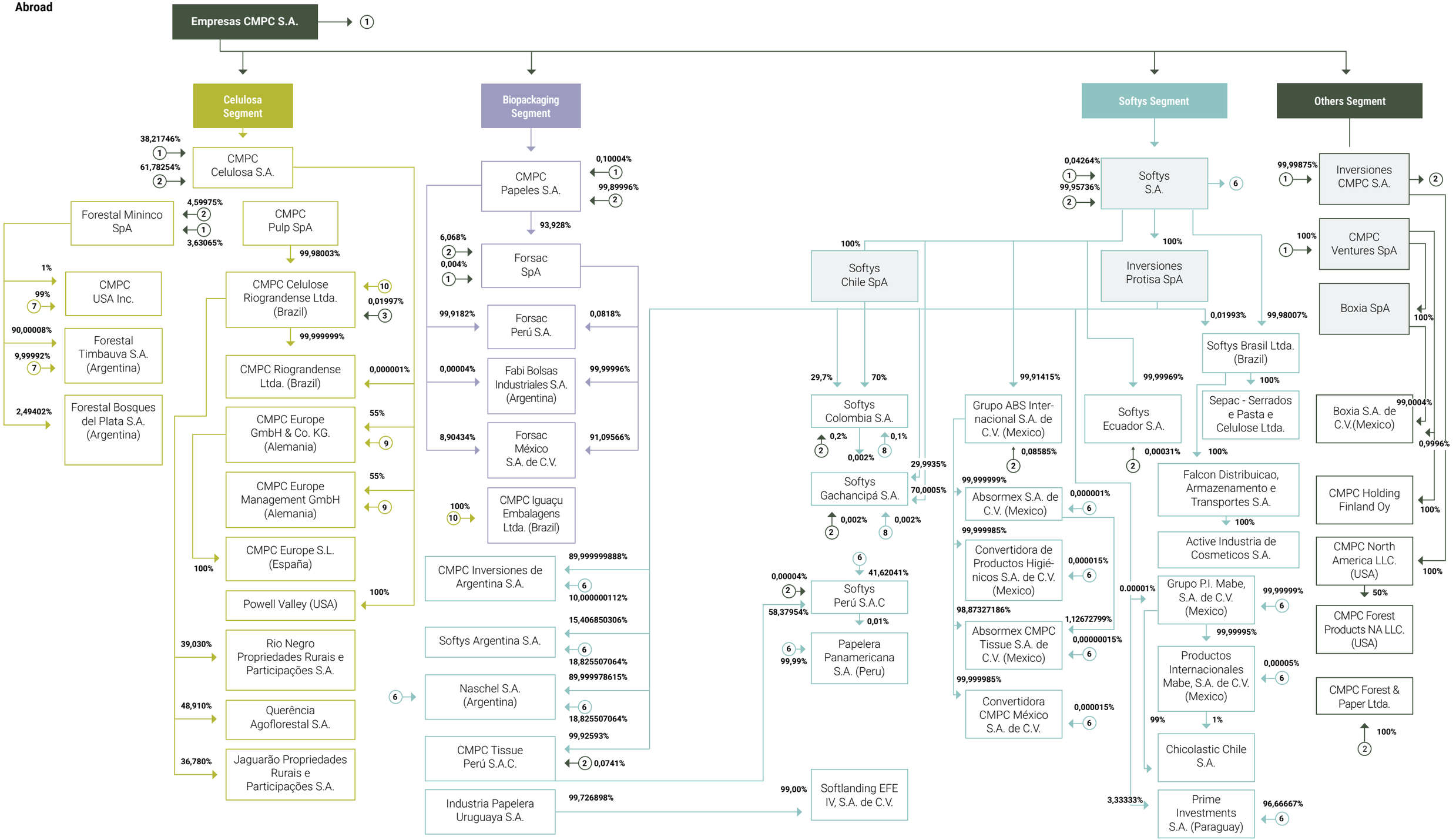
Ownership Chart

In Chile:



1 Empresas CMPC S.A.
2 Inversiones CMPC S.A.
3 Inmobiliaria Pinares SpA
4 Forestal Mininco SpA
5 CMPC Papeles S.A
6 Softys S.A.
7 CMPC Maderas SpA.
8 CMPC Tissue Perú S.A.C.
9 Negocios conjuntos
10 CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.

Abroad


Empresas CMPC S.A.
1
Celulosa Segment
Biopackaging Segment
Softys Segment
Others Segment
38,21746%
61,78254%
CMPC Celulosa S.A.
Forestal Mininco SpA
4,59975%
3,63065%
CMPC Pulp SpA
99,98003%
1%
99%
CMPC USA Inc.
90,00008%
9,99992%
Forestal Timbauva S.A. (Argentina)
2,49402%
Forestal Bosques del Plata S.A. (Argentina)
CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda. (Brazil)
10
0,01997%
3
99,999999%
CMPC Riograndense Ltda. (Brazil)
0,000001%
55%
CMPC Europe GmbH & Co. KG. (Alemania)
9
55%
CMPC Europe Management GmbH (Alemania)
9
100%
CMPC Europe S.L. (España)
100%
Powell Valley (USA)
39,030%
Rio Negro Propriedades Rurais e Participações S.A.
48,910%
Querência Agoflorestal S.A.
36,780%
Jaguarão Propriedades Rurais e Participações S.A.
0,10004%
99,89996%
CMPC Papeles S.A.
93,928%
6,068%
0,004%
Forsac SpA
99,9182%
0,0818%
Forsac Perú S.A.
0,00004%
99,99996%
Fabi Bolsas Industriales S.A. (Argentina)
8,90434%
91,09566%
Forsac México S.A. de C.V.
100%
10
CMPC Iguaçu Embalagens Ltda. (Brazil)
CMPC Inversiones de Argentina S.A.
89,999999888%
6
10,000000112%
Softys Argentina S.A.
15,406850306%
6
18,825507064%
6
Naschel S.A. (Argentina)
89,999978615%
6
18,825507064%
CMPC Tissue Perú S.A.C.
99,92593%
2
0,0741%
Industria Papelera Uruguaya S.A.
99,726898%
0,04264%
99,95736%
Softys S.A.
6
100%
Softys Chile SpA
100%
Inversiones Protisa SpA
0,01993%
99,98007%
Softys Brasil Ltda. (Brazil)
100%
Sepac - Serrados e Pasta e Celulose Ltda.
100%
29,7%
70%
Softys Colombia S.A.
0,2%
0,1%
0,002%
99,91415%
Grupo ABS Internacional S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)
0,08585%
99,99969%
Softys Ecuador S.A.
0,00031%
29,9935%
70,0005%
Softys Gachancipá S.A.
0,002%
0,002%
0,00004%
58,37954%
6
41,62041%
Softys Perú S.A.C
0,01%
6
99,99%
Papelera Panamericana S.A. (Peru)
99,00%
Softlanding EFE IV, S.A. de C.V.
99,999999%
Absormex S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)
0,000001%
6
99,999985%
Convertidora de Productos Higiénicos S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)
0,000015%
6
98,87327186%
Absormex CMPC Tissue S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)
1,12672799%
0,00000015%
6
99,999985%
Convertidora CMPC México S.A. de C.V.
0,000015%
6
0.00001%
Falcon Distribuicao, Armazenamento e Transportes S.A.
100%
Active Industria de Cosmeticos S.A.
Grupo P.I. Mabe, S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)
99,99999%
6
99,99995%
Productos Internacionales Mabe, S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)
0,00005%
6
99%
1%
Chicolastic Chile S.A.
3,33333%
Prime Investments S.A. (Paraguay)
96,66667%
6
99,99875%
1
Inversiones CMPC S.A.
2
100%
1
CMPC Ventures SpA
Boxia SpA
100%
99,0004%
Boxia S.A. de C.V.(Mexico)
0,9996%
CMPC Holding Finland Oy
100%
CMPC North America LLC. (USA)
100%
50%
CMPC Forest Products NA LLC. (USA)
CMPC Forest & Paper Ltda.
100%
2

Chapter 3

Business Model

Sales Channels, Distribution and Competition

NCG 461 (6.1.ii; 6.2.ii)

Celulosa

Category	Description
Sales and distribution channels	• Chile: Production is transported primarily by truck and shipped on break-bulk and container vessels from the ports of Lirquén, San Vicente and Coronel. • Brazil: Production from the Guaíba plant is transported by truck and barge from the Port of Rio Grande.
Main market competitors	• Chile: Arauco • America: Eldorado (Brazil), Klabin (Brazil), Suzano (Brazil) and Weyerhaeuser (U.S.). • Europe: Stora Enso (Finland), UPM (Finland), Mëtsa (Finland). • Asia: APRIL (Indonesia).

Biopackaging

Category	Description
Sales and distribution channels	The primary sales and distribution channels for Corrugados, Boxboard and Sack Kraft are the Company's own sales teams in the markets where their industrial plants operate, and in export markets through industrial sales agents. Edipac is sold and distributed primarily through wholesalers, retailers, distributors, printers, bookstores, public markets, food and delivery services, pharmacies and department stores.
Main market competitors	• Chile: Coipsa and Contenedores San Fernando. • America: Graphic Packaging (United States), International Paper (United States), Hood (United States), Bio pappel (Mexico), Klabin (Brazil), Suzano (Brazil), Primo Tedesco (Brazil), Trombini (Brazil), Papel Misionero (Argentina) and Cartocor (Argentina). • Europe Billerud (Sweden), Mëtsa (Finland), MM Board & Paper (Austria), Mondi (England), Smurfit-Westrock (Ireland - United States), and Stora Enso (Finland). • Asia and Oceania: Asia Symbol (China), Bohui (China), Chenming (China), SunPaper (China) and Oji (New Zealand).

Softys

Category	Description
Sales and distribution channels	• Consumer Tissue and Personal Care: It markets its products through wholesale supermarkets, retailers, distributors, pharmaceutical companies and various e-commerce channels. • Softys Professional: Direct sales, distributors, wholesalers, retail and e-commerce.
Main market competitors	• **Consumer Tissue:** Kimberly Clark, Kimberly Clark Mexico, Bracell (Brazil), and Papelera Reyes (Paracas-Peru). • **Personal Care:** On a regional level, Kimberly Clark, Procter & Gamble and Essity. On a local level, Kimberly Clark Mexico, Santher and Mili in Brazil, Grupo Sunda in Peru and Emu in Chile. • **Softys Professional:** On a regional level, Kimberly Clark and Essity. On a local level, Kimberly Clark Mexico, Suzano, Bracell (Brazil), Papelera San Francisco (Mexico), Technopapel (Chile), Panasa (Peru) and Samseng (Argentina).

Regulatory Framework by Industry

NCG 461 (6.1.iii, 6.1.iv)

Cellulose Industry Regulations

Country	Regulatory Framework	Regulatory Agencies
Argentina	• Law No. 26,331 (Minimum Standards for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests) and Law No. 13,273 (Protection, Improvement and Expansion of Forests). • Complementary environmental assessment regulations in Corrientes and Misiones.	• Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS). • Provincial authorities and entities.
Brazil	• Brazilian Forest Code (Law No. 12,651) and specific licensing regulations in Santa Catarina, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul. • Environmental License (Resolution No. 237 of the National Environmental Council).	• Federal Level: IBAMA and ICMBio. • State Level: SEMA and FEPAM (Rio Grande do Sul), IAT (Paraná) and IMA (Santa Catarina).
Chile	• Forest Law (Decree 4,636), DL No. 701, Law No. 20,283 (Native Forest) and Law No. 21,600 (Biodiversity Service). • Law No. 19,300 (Environmental Framework Law) and its regulations (Supreme Decree No. 40). • Climate Change Framework Law No. 21,455 and the Escazú Agreement.	• National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). • Environmental Superintendent (SMA). • Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG). • General Water Bureau (DGA). • Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service.
United States	• Federal, state and local regulations applicable to the cellulose industry. • Antitrust, trade and import/export regulations.	• Federal and state government agencies. • Kentucky Energy & Environment Cabinet (KEEC).

In addition to the applicable regulatory regime, CMPC is affiliated with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) forest management certification systems and is subject to their standards and oversight. It also has the following certifications:

- Environmental Management System with ISO 14001
- Energy Management System with ISO 50001
- Occupational Health & Safety Management System with ISO 45001
- Quality Management System with ISO 9001

Biopackaging Industry Regulations

SASB (RT-CP-150a.1)

The Biopackaging unit's operations are based on compliance with voluntary standards and chain-of-custody certifications (FSC and PEFC) that guarantee the sustainable origin of its forest products. In addition, each business unit adheres to specific regulations to ensure quality and safety:

Boxboard: It strictly complies with local regulations in export markets, including international trade and packaging safety standards as well as best practices, such as the Codex Alimentarius HACCP certification (Chile).

Corrugados: It operates under strict safety and sustainability protocols. Its benchmark standards include the ISO 50001 energy efficiency standard and safety certifications such as BRCGS Packaging and HACCP (Chile), in compliance with FDA regulations (CFR 21 176.170/180), the BfR XXXVI standard, Technical Regulation 005/2011 (Eurasia), Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 (contact with food) and Regulation (EU) 2018/213 (use of bisphenol A).

Sack Kraft: It holds specific certifications for the food industry required by its customers, such as FSSC 22000 and HACCP, ISO 22000 (Peru and Mexico) and ISEGA (Brazil).

Edipac: It ensures the safety of its products through safety certifications such as HACCP, Codex Alimentarius (Chile) and GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) and adheres to the SWA ethical standard.

Across the board, Biopackaging holds certifications for the Quality Management System (ISO 9001), Environmental Management System (ISO 14001), Occupational Health and Safety Management System (ISO 45001) and Energy Management System (ISO 50001).

Country	Regulatory Framework	Regulatory Agencies
Argentina	• Law No. 11,459, Decree 531/19. • Resolutions 2,222/19 and 289/08. • Decree 1074/18 (Gases), Law No. 11,720 (Special waste), Resolution 188/12 (Assimilable waste). • Resolution 231/96 (Pressure equipment), Provision 4/2018 (Energy efficiency).	• Ministry of the Environment (PBA). • Water Authority (PBA). • Municipality of Olavarría. • Secretariat of Energy (Nation).
Brazil	• Regulatory Standards (NRs), National Health and Safety Policy (PNSST), Fire Instructions (ITs). • National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS). • ANEEL regulations and CCEE standards.	• Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE). • ANVISA (Sanitary Surveillance) and Fire Department. • Environmental entities: MMA, IBAMA, IAT, IMA. • Energy Sector: ANEEL, ONS, CCEE, ANP. • MAPA (Agriculture and Livestock).
Chile	• Food Sanitary Regulations (D.S. No. 977). • D.S. No. 10 (Health), D.S. No. 66, 108 and 160 (Economy). • Law No. 21,305.	• Ministry of Health (MINSAL). • Electricity and Fuels Superintendence (SEC). • Ministry of the Economy. • Ministry of Energy and National Energy Commission (CNE).
Mexico	• General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection.	• SEMARNAT (Federal). • SEMADET (State – Jalisco).
Peru	• Environmental Protection Regulations for the Manufacturing Industry (D.S. No. 019-97-ITINCI).	• Ministry of Production (DIGGAM). • Environmental Assessment and Enforcement Agency (OEFA).
U.S. and Europe	• Directive (EC) 1935/2004 (Food contact materials). • FDA and USDA food safety regulations. • HACCP Certification (Handling safety).	• EU: National authorities of member states and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). • U.S.: Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Department of Agriculture (USDA).

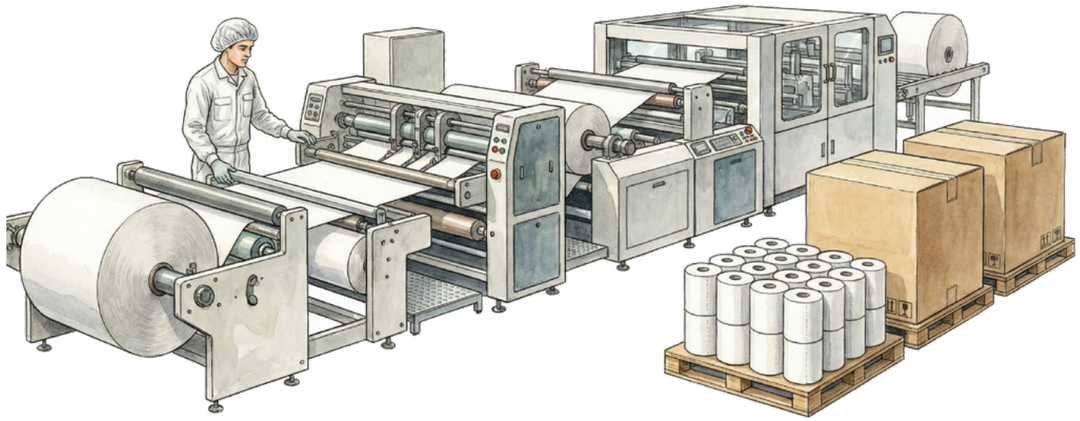
Softys Industry Regulations

Softys conducts its business in strict compliance with free competition and consumer protection regulations in all the markets where it operates. In addition, the sale of personal care products complies with the specific health regulations required by each jurisdiction.

In the industrial sector, operations comply with strict environmental regulations, with a particular focus on emissions control and the quality of effluents from production facilities.

Softys' operations hold certifications in environmental management (ISO 14000), energy management (ISO 50001), quality management (ISO 90001), occupational health and safety (ISO 45000), Zero Waste and FSC chain of custody.

Country	Regulatory Framework	Regulatory Agencies
Argentina	• Consumer Protection Law No. 24,240. • Antitrust Law No. 27,442.	• National Directorate of Consumer Defense and Consumer Arbitration. • National Commission for the Defense of Competition (CNDC).
Brazil	• Consumer Protection Law No. 8,078/1990. • Antitrust Law No. 12,529/2011.	• National Secretariat of Consumer Affairs (SENACON). • Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE).
Colombia	• Consumer Protection Law No. 1,480/2011. • Antitrust Protection Law No. 1,340/2009.	• Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (SIC).
Chile	• Consumer Protection Law No. 19,496. • Decree Law No. 211 (Free Competition/Antitrust). • Environmental Framework Law and its Regulations.	• Chilean Consumer Protection Agency (SERNAC). • National Economic Prosecutor's Office (FNE).
Ecuador	• Consumer Protection Law No. 2000-21. • Organic Law on Regulation and Control of Market Power.	• Ombudsman's Office. • Superintendency for Market Power Control (SCPM).
Mexico	• Federal Consumer Protection Law. • Federal Antitrust Law.	• Federal Consumer Protection Agency (PROFECO). • Federal Economic Competition Commission (COFECE).
Peru	• Consumer Protection Law No. 29,571. • Legislative Decree No. 1034 (Repression of Anti-competitive Conduct).	• National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI).
Uruguay	• Consumer Protection Law No. 17,250. • Antitrust Law No. 18,159.	• Consumer Defense Department (MEF). • Commission for the Promotion and Defense of • Competition (MEF).



Ecosystemic Factors Relevant to Each Business

NCG 461 (6.2.viii)
GRI (2-6)

Business	Description of Relevant External Factors
Maderas	Risks arising from domestic political instability and international uncertainty. Economic impact of US tariffs. Opportunities in sustainable construction are on the rise, even as climate risks, environmental pressures and the new traceability requirements of the EUDR regulation persist.
Pulp	Opportunities arising from tax reforms and economic growth in Latin America, despite risks of currency devaluation and rising energy costs, coupled with oversupply in China, increased exports from Brazil and weaker demand in key economies such as Europe. Demographic challenges in key markets (China) and potential fiber substitution. Climate risk management and compliance with EUDR deforestation regulations.
Corrugados	Business challenges caused by global production overcapacity and the resulting oversupply in the cardboard market, which are disrupting business plans. However, this did not lead to any significant changes in trade relations.
Boxboard	Legal and operational framework shaped by the implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility Law (REP Law) in Chile. In addition, in 2025 there was a supply/demand imbalance in the industry, with an oversupply of cardboard and packaging products.
Sack Kraft	Business risks arising from the imposition of import tariffs in the United States on products from Brazil (50%) and Chile (10%). In addition, a major Mexican customer vertically integrated its operations, which affected sales in that market.
Edipac	Uncertainty over tariff barriers in major international markets that could force Chinese manufacturers to shift their production to the Chilean market.
Softys	Risks from domestic political instability and international uncertainty. Demographically, it is facing a declining birth rate and an aging population, which is affecting demand for baby diapers and adult incontinence products. The child care market is undergoing changes due to increased imports from China. One opportunity identified is the projected growth in per capita consumption of tissue products in the region.

Note: The Bosques business did not involve any significant external factors.

Patents, Licenses and Franchises

Description of the Company's Major Patents, Licenses and Franchises in 2025

NCG 461 (6.2.vi; 6.2.vii)

Business	Type	Description
Celulosa	Utility model patent	Self-supporting packaging for cellulose bales.
Celulosa	Invention or utility patent	Process for the production of talc-free cellulose.
Biopackaging	Invention or utility patent	Assembly-style cardboard pallet with slotted top and bottom panels, cardboard uprights and assembly instructions.
Biopackaging	Utility model patent	Corrugated cardboard box for transporting fresh produce, featuring improved insulation and leak resistance and easy sealing with adhesive tape.
Biopackaging	Utility model patent	Easy open/empty sack.
Biopackaging	Design patent	Cable reel.
Biopackaging	Utility model patent	Ovopack side-loading system.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	A sanitary pad with enhanced absorbency. It features a pattern of longitudinal circles arranged in the center, which directs fluids through the absorbent core and prevents side leakage. The result is a thin, flexible towel with improved absorbency. It is currently used in the Ladysoft Powerflex product.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	This invention patents a disposable absorbent diaper-type article, where the arrangement of longitudinal strips adjacent to the absorbent core creates distribution channels that optimize flow and improve absorption throughout the core.
Softys	Design patent	An industrial design that patents a feminine hygiene pad featuring a distinctive channel pattern on its top layer to improve fluid distribution, with reduced thickness. This involves the design of the ultra-thin sanitary pad.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	It patents a roll of toilet paper without an internal cardboard tube, featuring an inner roll that forms a support core and a divider that separates and keeps the two rolls independent so they can be used separately. It is resealable and adjustable. This is known as the Confort Duo.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	A toilet paper product containing microfibers, which enhance both strength and softness. It is used in Elite Soft & Strong.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	Patent for an eco-friendly diaper in which at least 50% of its components contain sustainable or biodegradable materials. It is used in the Bio Baby product.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	This patented feminine hygiene pad features a unique design with foldable wings, channeling and a top sheet with side barriers, specifically engineered for extremely heavy flow. It is used in the MIA brand product.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	It patents a process air recirculation system equipped with an electric heating mixing device, which involves a layout of chambers, openings and dampers, together with an electric resistance heater that maintains the setting for air mixing and heating.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	It patents an air heating system with a common supply manifold, a common return manifold and a hybrid system that combines a first set of components that runs on one type of fuel and a second set that runs on another type of fuel.
Softys	Invention or utility patent	It patents a chemical composition with physiochemical properties similar to those of female menstrual fluid, in which the combination of components provides a synthetic fluid suitable for testing disposable absorbent products, without containing any animal-derived ingredients.
Softys	License	Non-exclusive regional licensing agreement with Disney Inc. to use images of its characters on Elite-brand tissues (Consumer Tissue division). Royalty of 2.6% on net sales.
Softys	License	Non-exclusive licensing agreement with Warner Bros. to use Looney Tunes characters on Looping diapers, exclusively in Brazil. The sales royalty ranges from 1% to 1.5%, depending on annual net sales and the year of the contract. It is part of the Personal Care business unit.
Softys	License	Non-exclusive licensing agreement with Mauricio de Souza Producciones S.A. (Personal Care division) to use characters from Turma da Monica on diapers and wet wipes in Brazil. Royalties: 3% to 4% per sale, depending on the product.
Softys	License	Non-exclusive licensing agreement with Bromelia to use "Gallinha Pintadinha" on baby diapers in Brazil. Royalties: 1% of net sales. It is part of the Personal Care unit.
Softys	License	Non-exclusive licensing agreement with Warner Bros. to use superheroes on Kiddies diapers (Personal Care division) in Mexico. Royalties: 0.8% to 1.3% of net sales, depending on the product.

Note: Celulosa and Biopackaging do not have any licenses, franchises, royalties and/or concessions.

Tax Strategy

Commitments and Compliance Standards

CMPC is committed to complying with both the letter and the spirit of the law in all jurisdictions where it operates, ensuring the accuracy and timeliness of tax filings and payments, as reflected in:

Accuracy and timeliness: In all tax returns and payments.

Transfer pricing: Application of the arm's length principle under OECD standards.

Transparency: A collaborative relationship based on good faith with tax authorities.

Reporting: Disclosure of information in accordance with GRI Standard 207.

Synergy with Sustainability

CMPC's tax approach is an extension of its Sustainability Policy. The Company views tax compliance as a way to provide essential resources for the development of the countries where it operates, thereby contributing directly to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In accordance with prudent business practices, CMPC rejects the use of artificial structures or value transfer mechanisms that lack a sound and legitimate business rationale, ensuring that every tax decision is linked to long-term value creation.

Governance

GRI (207-2)

The Accounting and Tax Department is responsible for implementing and overseeing the tax strategy. Its primary mission is to ensure full compliance with obligations and align operational practices with the Company's Tax Compliance Framework. To ensure that tax decisions are consistent with senior management's directives, this unit operates under the direct supervision of the Administration and Finance Department.

Operational Integration Mechanisms

In 2025, the Company consolidated its tax model in its daily practice through four key areas:

Clear governance: The tax strategy falls under the responsibility of the Accounting and Tax Manager, under the supervision of the Administration and Finance Department. This ensures that tax decisions are aligned with the corporate governance structure.

Internal processes and controls: Use of technological tools for efficient and secure management of tax data.

Ongoing training: Ongoing training programs to update knowledge and strengthen a compliance culture.

Cross-functional participation: The tax strategy applies to all employees whose activities have tax implications, fostering a sense of shared responsibility.

Risk Management

CMPC maintains strict control over relevant transactions, defined as those that could give rise to tax liabilities. The strategy for mitigating these risks is based on:

Documentation and monitoring: Procedures that are updated on a regular basis and an ongoing review of internal controls.

Automation: Implementation of digital solutions for key processes, reducing the margin for human error.

Early identification: The Tax and Transfer Pricing team stays closely attuned to the regulatory landscape to ensure a thorough understanding of the rules and to prevent vulnerabilities before they arise.

The Company also has a Tax Compliance Committee. This entity meets regularly to analyze, discuss and monitor tax management, to ensure regulatory compliance, optimize process efficiency, identify opportunities for improvement, assess and approve strategic projects and ensure the accurate assessment and payment of taxes. It is led by the Accounting and Tax Department and involves the CFO (Vice President) and representatives from the Legal, Finance and Management departments.

For reporting any violation of our principles, values or applicable tax laws, the Company has established a Whistleblower Channel. This confidential and anonymous channel serves as an essential preventive and monitoring mechanism for ensuring compliance with the Integrity Program.

Audit Process

CMPC's financial statements, including tax assessments, are audited annually. In 2025, EY was responsible for this process. In addition, on a global level, the Company develops review processes for income tax returns, transfer pricing, indirect taxes and income tax provision with external tax advisors.

Tax and Stakeholder Engagement

GRI (207-3)

CMPC maintains a proactive working relationship with tax authorities in all jurisdictions where it operates, guided by the principles of transparency and strict compliance with the law.

The Company actively participates in technical discussions on public policy and tax reform. This commitment is put into practice through collaboration in working groups and regulatory forums, with the aim of promoting regulatory frameworks that foster responsible investment, legal certainty and sustainable economic growth. In this process, CMPC advocates for the adoption of international best practices in the area of tax compliance.

"Stakeholder Engagement" Initiative in 2025

In 2025, the Accounting and Tax Department continued the "Stakeholder Engagement" program. This initiative involved informational sessions targeting key stakeholders, including:

Small suppliers: To build on their understanding of tax compliance and tax compliance practices.
Academia and universities: To share best practices and discuss the importance of tax sustainability in the modern business ecosystem.

This initiative aims to build capacity and foster a culture of shared compliance throughout CMPC's value chain.

Political Contributions

GRI (415-1)

In keeping with its ethical and governance principles, CMPC maintains a strict stance of political neutrality. The Company does not make contributions of any kind to political parties or their representatives in any of the countries where it operates.

Taxes by Country

GRI (207-4)

Tax jurisdictions in 2025

Country	Entity	Description
Argentina	Forestal Bosque de Plata S.A.	Industrial timber operations.
	Forestal Timbauva S.A.	Investment company.
	Fabi Bolsas Industriales S.A.	Manufacturing of paper and cardboard bags.
	Softys Argentina S.A.	Manufacturing and commercialization of all types of paper products.
	Naschel S.A.	Paper reel printing.
	CMPC Inversiones de Argentina S.A.	Investment company.
Brazil	CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda.	Industrialization, production and commercialization of forestry products and paper derivatives. Manufacturing, production, conversion and commercialization of hygiene products.
	Falcon Distribuicao, Armazenamento e Transportes S.A	Commercialization of personal care products.
	Active Indústria de Cosméticos S.A.	Commercialization of personal hygiene, cosmetics and perfumery products; advertising consultancy; and subleasing of third-party real estate.
	Barba Negra Participacoes Ltda	Manufacturing and commercialization of pulp.
	Softys Brasil Ltda.	Manufacturing and/or conversion of hygiene, medical, surgical, hospital and laboratory products, including diapers, towels, napkins, tissues and facial wipes, and other tissue and similar products, whether finished or semi-finished.
	CMPC Riograndense Ltda.	Production, purchase, sale, import, export and commercialization of paper products and derivatives, cosmetics and hygiene products for adults and children, as well as household utensils and containers; forestry and reforestation activities.

Country	Entity	Description
Brazil	Sepac - Serrados e Pasta e Celulose Ltda.	Limited liability company incorporated and registered on October 10, 1974, under No. 41201663639 with the Commercial Registry of the State of Paraná, Brazil. Manufacturing and/or conversion of hygiene products, diapers, towels, napkins, tissues and facial wipes, and other tissue and similar products, whether finished or semi-finished.
	CMPC Iguaçu Embalagens Ltda	(i) Production and commercialization of paper, pulp, wood pulp, cardboard, timber, packaging and related products, derivatives and semi-finished goods; (ii) agriculture, livestock, forestry and related activities, including support activities for forest production; (iii) import and export of its products; (iv) forestry and reforestation activities, both own and third-party; (v) production and commercialization of forest seeds and seedlings; (vi) production and commercialization of soil acidity correction products; (vii) participation in other companies as shareholder or partner; (viii) generation and commercialization of electric energy; and (ix) manufacturing and commercialization of other unspecified inorganic chemical products.
Chile	Empresas CMPC S.A.	Investment company.
	Inversiones CMPC S.A.	Investment company.
	Boxia SpA.	Commercial operation of technological platforms for product promotion.
	CMPC Ventures SpA	Investment company.
	Inmobiliaria Pinares SpA.	Acquisition and disposal of land.
	Forestal Mininco SpA.	Forestry and reforestation on owned and third-party land.
	CMPC Pulp SpA.	Production and commercialization of pulp.
	CMPC Maderas SpA.	Industrial sawmill operations.
	Bioenergías Forestales SpA.	Production and management of energy generation plants.
	Inmobiliaria y Constructora San Roque SpA.	Real estate development and operations.
	CMPC Celulosa S.A.	Investment company.
	Niuform SPA.	Manufacturing of other wood products.
	CMPC Papeles S.A.	Production and commercialization of paper.
	Empresa distribuidora de papeles y cartones SpA.	Commercialization and distribution of pulp- and paper-derived products.
	Cartulinas CMPC SpA.	Production and commercialization of paperboard.
	Forsac SpA.	Manufacturing of paper-based and other packaging products.
	Envases Impresos Cordillera SpA.	Production of printed packaging.
	Chilena de Moldeados SpA.	Manufacturing and export of molded packaging.
	Softys Chile S.p.A.	Manufacturing of hygiene products.
	Softys S.A.	Investment company.
	Inversiones Protisa SpA.	Purchase and sale of shares.
	Transmisora de Energía Nacimiento S.A.	Electricity transmission.
	Los Almendros SpA	Development of renewable energy projects.
	Coyanco SpA	Development of renewable energy projects.
	Maguillin SpA	Development of renewable energy projects.
	Los Castaños SpA	Development of renewable energy projects.
	Chicolastic Chile S.A.	Manufacturing of cleaning products.
Colombia	Softys Colombia S.A.	Production and commercialization of disposable baby diapers.
	Softys Gachancipá S.A.	Production and commercialization of hygiene products.
Ecuador	Softys Ecuador S.A.	Manufacturing and commercialization of all types of paper.
United States	CMPC USA Inc.	Commercialization and distribution of forestry wood products.
	Powell Valley Millwork	Manufacturing of wood products.
	CMPC North America LLC.	Commercial office.
Finland	CMPC Holding Finland Oy.	Investment company.
Mexico	Forsac México S.A. de C.V.	Production and commercialization of forestry industry products.
	Boxia de S.A de C.V.	Commercial operation of technological platforms for product promotion.
	Grupo.ABS Internacional S.A. de C.V	Investment company.
	Absormex S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing of absorbent hygiene products.
	Convertidora de Productos Higiénicos S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing of all types of hygiene products.
	Absormex CMPC Tissue S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing and commercialization of hygiene products.
	Softys México S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing of hygiene products.
	Grupo P.I. Mabe, S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing of hygiene products.
	Productos Internacionales Mabe, S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing of hygiene products.
	Softlanding EFE IV S.A de CV	General commercial activities, including but not limited to the acquisition, sale, import, export and distribution of all types of goods and merchandise, on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties, provided such products are legally permitted.
Peru	CMPC Tissue Perú S.A.C.	Investment company.
	Softys Perú S.A.C.	Manufacturing and processing of all types of paper.
	Forsac Perú S.A.	Manufacturing and provision of services for the production of multi-ply paper sacks.
	Papelera Panamericana S.A.	Manufacturing and commercialization of paper, cardboard and related products.
Paraguay	Prime Investments S.A.	Manufacturing and processing of all types of paper.
Uruguay	Industria Papelera Uruguaya S.A.	Manufacturing and commercialization of paper and related products, including graphic arts.
Spain	CMPC Forest & Paper Ltda.	Commercialization and intermediation in the marketing of goods and products, particularly paper, wood and cardboard.

Cordillera Plant, Chile.

Taxes by Country and Year (USD millions)

Country	Year	Revenue	Taxes Paid
Argentina	2022	619,465	0
	2023	802,761	-717.00
	2024	647,847	-54.00
	2025	466,742	0.00
Brazil	2022	1,761,972	-162,502
	2023	2,165,544	-127,721.00
	2024	2,169,449	-40,028.00
	2025	2,337,259	-44,721.00
Chile	2022	6,237,107	-167,086
	2023	5,573,750	-340,042.00
	2024	5,403,567	-251,737.00
	2025	5,109,894	-129,439.00
Colombia	2022	169,270	0
	2023	168,877	0.00
	2024	165,597	-1,023.00
	2025	179,671	0.00
Ecuador	2022	59,361	0
	2023	46,356	-255.00
	2024	40,694	-419.00
	2025	44,205	0.00
United States	2022	529,544	-11,072
	2023	513,341	-10,991.00
	2024	520,229	-2,450.00
	2025	503,279	-9,373.00
Mexico	2022	479,353	-496
	2023	872,709	-3,007.00
	2024	921,655	-28,746.00
	2025	827,669	-10,713.00
Paraguay	2022	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A
	2024	3,706	N/A
	2025	0	0.00
Peru	2022	417,723	-3,175
	2023	420,585	-6,355.00
	2024	401,641	-8,976.00
	2025	383,799	-8,843.00
Finland	2022	N/A	N/A
	2023	0	-2.00
	2024	N/A	N/A
	2025	0	0.00
Uruguay	2022	90,441	-590
	2023	98,746	-41.00
	2024	96,009	-41
	2025	102,296	-179.00

Laja Plant, Chile.

Tax Incentives

CMPC manages tax credits against income tax, ensuring compliance with regulations through analysis and supporting documentation. The Company also ensures that these incentives are consistent with the economic substance of each company.

The following is a summary of the incentives for 2024 applicable to the First Category Tax (IDPC) paid in 2025.

Indicators by Tax Jurisdiction (USD millions)

GRI (207-4)

Indicators		Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador		United States	Finland	Mexico	Peru	Paraguay	Uruguay	**Total**
Number of employees and basis of calculation	2023	1,492	6,259	10,304	684	252		34	0	4,065	1,796	0	305	**25,191**
	2024	1,502	6,164	10,323	697	254		223	1	4,433	1,747		295	**25,639**
	2025	1,313	8,035	10,178	710	239		248	1	4,346	1,738	2	300	**27,110**
Revenue from third-party sales	2023	795,534	1,275,193	4,033,416	111,835	45,251		513,341		850,570	387,229		87,445.00	**8,099,814**
	2024	633,558	1,073,036	3,996,286	109,171	39,403		520,229		897,595	379,193	3,706	90,510	**7,742,687**
	2025	450,162	1,245,901	3,844,016	125,488	40,620		501,990		807,055	366,424	0	93,440	**7,475,096**
Revenue from intra-group transactions with other tax jurisdictions	2023	6,951	858,669	507,940	165	1,105		0	0	20,282	18,398		11,470	**1,424,979**
	2024	13,837	1,051,677	530,737	917	1,304		0	0	14,120	14,524	0	5,637	**1,632,753**
	2025	2,771	766,606	454,258	0	0		0	0	12,944	196	0	0	**1,236,775**
Profit or loss before income tax	2023	-78,071	469,824	102,609	6,232	337		10,299	-280	55,124	17,044		7,305	**590,423**
	2024	250,017	329,454	98,649	2,637	-1,160		35,002	-697	15,511	31,500	-1,421	10,162	**769,654**
	2025	-52,223	113,935	129,425	10,909	-275		28,930	-611	-38,322	20,254	0	10,080	**222,103**
Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents	2023	386,316	4,319,394	5,436,716	74,108	21,068		111,763	0	541,496	299,144		49,708	**11,239,714**
	2024	564,326	4,960,782	5,546,197	69,612	20,400		125,787	0	528,581	292,927	495	43,549	**12,152,656**
	2025	544,434	4,807,821	7,847,400	75,785	19,741		135,524		565,565	303,660	722	11,767	**14,312,418**
Accrued corporate income tax on profit or loss	2023	-120	-88,089	-261,572	-352	-41		-1,877	-1	-16,237	-9,776	0	-344	**-378,409**
	2024	-3	-42,633	-133,029	0	-557		-9,331	0	-11,985	-8,349	0	-350	**-206,237**
	2025	0	-42,817	-120,412	-218	0		-5,849	0	-1,912	-7,025	0	-2,621	**-180,854**
Reasons for the difference between accrued corporate income tax on profit or loss and the tax calculated by applying the statutory tax rate to profit or loss before income tax	2023	-Hyperinflation -Tax-exempt plantations (under benefit regime)	-BRL/USD exchange rate fluctuations -Interest paid	-Exchange rate differences in equity -Accrued results (equity method) -Non-deductible and non-taxable expenses -Interest received	-Non-deductible expenses	-Non-deductible expenses		-State taxes		-Non-deductible expenses -Exchange rate differences	-Non-deductible expenses		-Tax-exempt investment projects	
	2024	-Hyperinflation -Tax-exempt plantations (under benefit regime) -Write-offs / utilization of tax losses	-BRL/USD exchange rate fluctuations -Interest paid	-Exchange rate differences in equity -Accrued results (equity method) -Non-deductible and non-taxable expenses -Interest received	-Non-deductible expenses	-Non-deductible expenses		-State taxes		-Non-deductible expenses -Exchange rate differences	-Non-deductible expenses			
	2025	-Hyperinflation -Tax-exempt plantations (under benefit regime) -Write-offs / utilization of tax losses	-BRL/USD exchange rate fluctuations -Interest paid	-Exchange rate differences in equity -Accrued results (equity method) -Non-deductible and non-taxable expenses -Interest received -IFRIC 23 reversal	-Non-deductible expenses	-Non-deductible expenses		-State taxes		-Non-deductible expenses -Exchange rate differences	-Non-deductible expenses			

Tax Incentives (MUSD)

Business	Income tax-attributable employee benefits		Tax credits					
			Donations		R&D		Taxes paid abroad	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Pulp	1,351.55	1,393	3,428.46	3,608	817.07	0.00	191,595.59	25,307
Biopackaging	531.41	264	922.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
Holding	253.99	544	0.00	161	0.00	0.00	40.68	0.00
Softys	658.72	529	97.97	203	0.00	0.00	1,178.78	2,044
Total	**2,796**	**2,729**	**4,449**	**3,972**	**817**	**0.00**	**192,815**	**27,355**

Tax incentives by country 2025 (USD thousands)

Business	Chile	Brazil	Uruguay
Pulp	2,319	988	0
Biopackaging	268	0	0
Holding	705	0	0
Softys	2,714	55	7
Total	**33,006**	**1,043**	**7**

Sustainable Finance

Sustainable financing issued in 2025

TNFD (A17.0)

Year	Country of Issuance	Payment terms	Amount (USD)	Type	Rate Type
2025	Mexico	3 years	MXN 2,500,000,000	Green bond	Variable
2025	Chile	32.25NC7	UF 10,000,000	Hybrid bond (Series R)	Fixed
2025	United States	32.25NC7	600,000,000	Hybrid bond (144A)	Fixed

Debt linked to green or sustainability bonds (USD)

CMPC (15)

Indicator	2024	2025
Total debt amount	5,517,615	6,058,218
Total amount linked to green bonds	3,724,139	4,382,207
% linked to green bonds	67.5%	72.3%

Company Sustainable Investments (USD)

TNFD (A21.1)

Category	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	USD	%	USD	%	USD	%	USD	%
Sustainable forest management	156,912,000	43.37%	324,319,000	50.00%	53,075,000	36.94%	XXXX	XXXX
Sustainable water management	12,179,000	3.37%	17,111,000	2.64%	11,424,000	7.95%	XXXX	XXXX
Biodiversity preservation and forest conservation	396,000	0.11%	2,585,000	0.40%	0	0.00%	XXXX	XXXX
Pollution prevention	191,617,000	52.96%	300,666,000	46.35%	74,687,000	51.98%	XXXX	XXXX
Energy efficiency	0	0.00%	347,000	0.05%	886,000	0.62%	XXXX	XXXX
Renewable energy	545,000	0.15%	1,905,000	0.29%	77,000	0.05%	XXXX	XXXX
Eco-efficient products or products aligned with the circular economy	175,000	0.05%	1,712,000	0.26%	3,539,000	2.46%	XXXX	XXXX
Green buildings	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	XXXX	XXXX
Total	**361,824,000**	**100%**	**648,645,000**	**100.00%**	**143,688,000**	**100%**	**XXXX**	**XXXX**

Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

Chapter 5

Water and Climate Change

Volume (m³) of water returned to its original source of extraction

FSG (23)

Categories		2022	2023	2024	2025
Surface water	With water stress	99,258,067	100,861,692	98,259,848	95,163,421
	Without water stress	60,786,805	61,395,275	56,142,318	55,583,937
Groundwater	With water stress	4,325	5,881	3,020	2,864
	Without water stress	0	0	0	0
Sea water	With water stress	0	0	114,686	88,215
	Without water stress	180,236	92,317	0	0
Third-party water supply	With water stress	2,883,210	2,612,122	2,619,831	2,379,280
	Without water stress	5,564	3,251	379,643	23

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Percentage (%) of water returned to its original source of extraction per ton of production

FSG (23)

Year	Value (m3/t)	Water returned to its original source of extraction per ton of production (%)
2021	167,845,252	24.65
2022	163,118,207	24.19
2023	164,970,538	24.64
2024	157,519,346	22.27
2025	153,217,740	21.12

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) per ton of marketable production (kg)

FSG (20)

Year	Value	COD per ton of product (kg)
2020	37,065	0.55%
2021	30,449	0.45%
2022	31,823	0.47%
2023	29,641	0.44%
2024	27,160	0.38%
2025	26,814	0.37%

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Total volume (m³) of water reduced, reused or recycled

TNFD (A3.2)

Categories	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Surface water	Reduced	0	0	0	633,034
	Recycled	977,105	3,231,984	4,862,104	6,967,850
	Reused	0	0	0	535,902
	Total	**977,105**	**3,231,984**	**4,862,104**	**6,967,850**
Groundwater	Reduced	0	0	0	422,190
	Recycled	0	0	0	0
	Reused	0	0	0	535,902
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**958,092**
Seawater	Reduced	0	0	0	0
	Recycled	0	0	0	0
	Reused	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third-party water	Reduced	0	0	0	403,3170
	Recycled	0	0	0	0
	Reused	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**403,3170**

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Water treated within the organization, in ton3

TNFD (A.3.3)

Type of water treatment	2025
(1) Primary	111,603,744
(2) Secondary	142,957,093
(3) Tertiary	48,084,669

Source: Environment, Health and Safety Department.

Manuel Torres, Pacífico Plant, Chile.

Energy

Energy consumption and use by category within the organization, in GJ per year

Categories	2022	2023	2024	2025
Heating consumption	0	0	0	20,492,923
Cooling consumption	0	0	0	0
Purchased steam consumption	2,084,400	3,495,600	3,570,912	0
Electricity sold	0	2,721,600	2,646,268	3,149,316
Heating sold	0	0	0	2,374,237
Cooling sold	0	0	0	0
Steam sold between the organization's facilities	0	2,221,200	2,371,255	226,836
Steam sold to third parties	0	0	0	1,959,722

Source: Energy Department.

Energy performance results associated with the Energy Management System

Results	2024				2025			
	Celulosa	Biopackaging	Softys	**Total**	Celulosa	Biopackaging	Softys	**Total**
Management system-related costs (USD)	99,586	117,246	565,802	**782,633**	133,037	123,505	42,445	**298,987**
Cost savings compared to the previous year (USD)	6,916,669	998,564	5,368,923	**13,284,155**	2,074,055	482,957	733,846	**3,290,858**
Electricity savings (GWh)	75	19	59	**152**	17	10	14	**41**
Electricity savings in other uses (GWh)	-270	8	9	**-253**	161	14	36	**211**

Source: Energy Department.

CMPC Guaiba Corporate Office, Brazil.

Cut-out courtyard, Softys Talagante, Chile.

Waste

Hazardous waste generated, recovered and disposed of, per year (tons)

GRI (306-4; 306-5)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Recovered	-	-	-	1,340	836	4,321	5,608	4,510
Disposed	-	-	-	5,472	3,969	4,454	5,133	6,524
Total	**3,639**	**3,434**	**3,765**	**6,638**	**4,802**	**8,775**	**10,741**	**11,034**

Note: Prior to 2021, values were not categorized as recovered or disposed.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Non-hazardous waste generated, recovered and disposed of, per year (tons)

GRI (306-4; 306-5)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Recovered	1,588,215	1,774,573	1,897,840	1,799,888	2,478,355	2,819,063	2,929,473	3,034,607
Disposed	714,300	622,245	509,842	427,948	347,655	277,401	143,887	53,809
Total	**2,302,515**	**2,396,818**	**2,407,682**	**2,227,836**	**2,826,008**	**3,096,465**	**3,073,360**	**3,088,416**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Tons of organizational waste by hazardous and non-hazardous, their associated subcategories, and treatment type

SASB (RT-CP 150a.1)
TNFD (C2.2)
GRI (306-4; 306-5)

Wate generated			
Hazardous waste	Recovery	Disposal	**Total**
Hydrocarbons	287	999	**1,286**
Mixes	281	1,966	**2,247**
Chemicals	333	3,008	**3,341**
Solvents	28	200	**228**
Others	3,582	349	**3,931**
Total	**4,511**	**6,522**	**11,033**
Non-hazardous waste	Recovery	Disposal	**Total**
Domestic waste or similar	1,670	10,398	**12,068**
Sludge	812,765	5,017	**817,782**
Wood	235,087	791	**235,878**
Metal	7,375	0	**7,375**
Paper and cardboard	55,193	0	**55,193**
Plastic	8,218	22	**8,240**
Pulper rejections	16,114	27,330	**43,444**
Caustic waste	378,133	0	**378,133**
Combustion waste	68,945	6,116	**75,061**
Personal care waste	2,724	0	**2,724**
Wood by-products	1,409,461	0	**1,409,461**
Glass	11	1	**12**
Others	38,917	4,137	**43,054**
Total	**3,034,613**	**53,812**	**3,088,416**
Total waste	**3,039,124**	**60,334**	**3,099,458**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Sustainable material acquisition and production

SASB (RT-CP-000. A; RT-CP-000.B; RT-CP-430a.2)

Category	Unit	2025
Total aluminum purchased (t)	**Ton**	**6,385**
Paper and wood production	Ton	8,042,441

Note: CMPC does not produce glass, metal or plastic. The aluminum purchased is not certified.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Non-hazardous waste by tons

GRI (306-4; 306-5)
TNDF (A2.1; A23.1)
FSG (7)

Non-hazardous waste	2023			2024			2025		
	Internal	External	**Total**	Internal	External	**Total**	Internal	External	**Total**
Recovery									
Reuse	77,710	0	**77,710**	119,393	0	**119,393**	119,396	0	**119,396**
Recycling	601,249	179,753	**780,650**	654,211	188,559	**842,770**	851,410	171,781	**1,023,191**
Composting	151,074	428,692	**579,765**	175,578	309,539	**485,117**	178,224	271,489	**449,713**
Land application	82,825	400,495	**483,320**	78,282	408,511	**486,793**	57,486	565,232	**622,718**
Energy recovery	609,750	287,867	**897,616**	809,609	185,791	**995,400**	652,039	167,552	**819,590**
Total	**1,522,609**	**1,296,807**	**2,819,060**	**1,837,073**	**1,092,400**	**2,929,473**	**1,858,555**	**1,176,054**	**3,034,608**
Disposal									
Incineration	626	0	**626**	15	0	**15**	13	0	**13**
Landfill	0	260,787	**260,787**	0	137,633	**137,633**	0	50,559	**50,559**
On-site disposal	15,988	0	**15,988**	6,239	0	**6,239**	3,237	0	**3,237**
Total	**16,614**	**260,787**	**277,401**	**6,254**	**137,633**	**143,887**	**3,250**	**50,559**	**53,809**
Total non-hazardous waste	**1,539,223**	**1,557,595**	**3,096,465**	**1,843,327**	**1,230,033**	**3,073,360**	**1,861,805**	**1,226,613**	**3,088,416**

Note: The breakdown by treatment type is not available, as final waste management is carried out by authorized third parties that do not provide specific traceability of recovery or disposal methods.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Paper Consumption

In 2025, there was no consumption of white and/or recycled paper at Celulosa and Biopackaging. Softys used 277,570 metric tons of recycled paper and didn't use any virgin paper.

Use of reusable materials in product packaging

SASB (RT-CP-410a.1)
GRI (301-1)

Packaging	Materials	Total production weight (tons)	% of packaging that is reusable, recyclable or compostable
Pallets and racks	Wood	31,288	100.00%
Wires	Metals	6,972	100.00%
Staples	Metals	0	100.00%
Cardboard boxes	Paper and cardboard	8,794	100.00%
Covers	Plastics	312	0.00%
Caps	Plastics	568	0.00%
Films and others	Plastics	79,020	21.33%
Straps	Plastics	22	0.00%
Grey cardboard (cores)	Paper and cardboard	30,748	100.00%

Source: Sustainability Department.

Chapter 6

Natural Capital

Forestry Management

Land Use Intensity at CMPC, in Metric Tons of Production per km²

TNFD (A1.0; A3.4)

Categories	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Total
Land use intensity (m³)	462.13	390.42	424.00	**412.70**
Area used for the production of natural products (hectares)	65,333	305,975.09	526,937	**898,245.09**
Productive areas and other uses (not only conservation) (hectares)	94,297	529,643.00	740,472	**1,364,412.00**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Seedlings Grown in Nurseries and Percentage of those that were Sold or Donated

FSG (15; 16; 17)

Categories	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Total
Seedlings grown in nurseries (millions)	7.53	57.9	39.7	**105.13**
Cultivated seedlings that were sold or donated (millions)	2.425	0	1.02	**3.44**
Percentage of cultivated seedlings that were sold or donated (%)	32.20%	0%	2.56%	**3.27%**
Total number of trees planted (millions)	4.25	47.30	28.70	**80.25**

Note: CMPC data on donated seedlings is greater than 0, but this is not apparent when the data is reported in millions.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Plantation inventory and associated indicators

SASB (RR-FM-000.B)

Categories	Metric	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Total
Total standing timber inventory	Million m³	15.50	69.31	82.74	**167.55**
Planted hectares	Hectares	5,025	30,595.00	25,161	**60,781.00**
Harvested hectares	Hectares	2,706	18,775.18	25,856	**47,337.18**
No-deforestation index	%	53.85%	61.37%	102.76%	**77.88%**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Forest assets

SASB (RR-FM-000.A)
FSG (1)

Categories	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Own assets	1,081,471	1,087,372	1,086,196	1,083,901	1,083,532	1,081,123
Assets under agreement	205,645	219,979	243,689	252,746	261,724	282,596
Managed assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,287,116**	**1,307,351**	**1,329,885**	**1,336,647**	**1,345,256**	**1,363,719**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Certified assets

SASB (RR-FM-160a.1; RR-FM-000.A)
FSG (1)
CMPC (5)

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Owned, leased, or managed assets (ha)								
Certified owned assets	976,930	976,649	974,439	981,160	1,080,147	1,080,211	1,081,070	1,080,162
Total owned assets	1,083,351	1,081,832	1,081,471	1,087,372	1,086,196	1,083,901	1,083,532	1,081,123
Certified percentage of the total	**90.2%**	**90.3%**	**90.1%**	**90.2%**	**99.4%**	**99.7%**	**99.77%**	**99.91%**
Third-party assets (ha)								
Certified third-party assets	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	31,607	35,045
Total third-party assets	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	35,008	84,828
Percentage of certified third-party assets out of the total	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	**90.3%**	**41.3%**

Note 1: During the period, there were no suspended certifications.
Note 2: CMPC does not have managed forestry assets.
Note 3: The 2025 data includes Brazil, which does not apply to previous years.
Source: Sustainability Department.

Raw Material Certified in the Organization

SASB (RT-CP-430a.1; RR-PP-430a.1)

Categories	FSC				PEFC			
	FSC 100%	FSC Mix	Controlled Wood	Controlled Material (DD)	PEFC (100%)	Controlled Wood	Controlled Material (DD)	SFI
Volume of **wood** sourced from own forests certified by a certifying company (t)	15,515,187.10	0.00	1,381,000.49	0.00	13,515,251.00	1,056,474.49	282,167.00	0.00
Volume of **wood** sourced from third-party forests certified by a certifying company (t)	740,658.22	0.00	878,965.14	240,238,00	273,917.45	289,118.01	1,248,113.00	0.00
Volume of **wood fiber** sourced from own forests certified by a certifying company (t)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume of **wood fiber** sourced from third-party forests certified by a certifying company (t)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume of **wood chips** sourced from own forests certified by a certifying company (t)	1,329,466.00	635,746.00	134,394.00	0.00	1,978,340.00	104,368.00	16,898.00	0.00
Volume of **wood chips** sourced from third-party forests certified by a certifying company (t)	26,345.00	51,850.74	956,475.00	11,318.00	0.00	0.00	1,038,668.00	0.00
Volume of **pulp** sourced from own forests certified by a certifying company (t)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume of **pulp** sourced from third-party forests certified by a certifying company (t)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of **wood fiber** sourced from forests certified by a certifying company	80.41%	3.14%	15.30%	1.15%	79.62%	7.32%	13.06%	0.00%

Source: Sustainability Department.

Pesticide residues present in the soil in tons

TNFD (C2.0)

Contaminants (pesticides) released into the soil	2025
Type 1 (Extremely hazardous)	0
Type 2 (Moderately hazardous)	707.55
Type 3 (Slightly hazardous and other pesticides)	134,516.66

Source: Sustainability Department.

Natural Capital

Ecosystem Area under Restoration and Rehabilitation Plans within CMPC Assets, by Year

GRI (101-2)

Country	Affected Ecosystem	Hectares Integrated in a Restoration or Rehabilitation Plan or Program				Hectares Restored or Rehabilitated			
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Argentina	Degraded native forest	-	-	57.00	57.27	18.00	19.00	20.00	20.00
	Total Argentina	**-**	**-**	**57.00**	**57.27**	**18.00**	**19.00**	**20.00**	**20.00**
Brazil	Mata Atlántica (Atlantic Forest)	3,701.15	7,116.11	4,660.91	2,839.00	2,416.74	4,098.56	1,722.23	3,867.48
	Pampa	9,125.76	5,532.95	9,180.99	12,156.00	9,661.52	11,190.13	11,314.70	16,823.06
	Total Brazil	**12,826.91**	**12,649.06**	**13,841.90**	**14,995.00**	**12,078.26**	**15,288.69**	**13,036.93**	**20,690.54**
Chile	Streamside ecosystems with pitao	-	-	836.00	0.00	0.00	42.60	34.50	92.13
	Maulino forest with ruil	-	-	257.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Inland Mediterranean psammophilous sclerophyllous forest of Quillaja saponaria and Fabiana imbricata	-	-	1,276.00	179.40	124.20	399.30	44.90	438.70
	Total Chile	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2,369.00**	**179.40**	**124.20**	**441.90**	**79.40**	**530.83**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Significant Impacts of Activities, Products and Services on Biodiversity

GRI (304-2)

Activity, Product or Service Examined	Nature of Impact	Type of Impact	Description of Impact	Species Affected and Extent of Impacted Areas
Forestry and forest harvesting	Conversion of critical habitats, fires, elimination of native species, etc.	Direct and negative	Logging and forest management can disrupt ecosystems, lead to a loss of vegetation cover and affect biodiversity in areas of operation.	Forests in Chile, Brazil and Argentina, home to endangered species (such as the huemul, puma, howler monkey and Darwin's frog, among others).
Use of materials (pesticides and harvesting)	Chemical application and harvesting techniques	Direct and negative	Risk of harming wildlife and its habitat; responsible management practices aim to minimize harmful effects.	No information.
Construction and operation of biological corridors	Ecosystem restoration and management	Direct and positive	It strengthens ecological connectivity, facilitating the movement of species, gene flow and the provision of ecosystem services.	1,824 hectares of protected biological corridors in Chile.
Conservation in High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs)	Protection of ecosystems with high biological, ecosystemic and cultural value	Direct and positive	It protects the flora, fauna and cultural heritage of local communities, while preventing habitat degradation.	No information.
Water pressure and water management	Flow regulation and extraction	Direct and negative	The Company addresses the risk of water scarcity and its impact on freshwater ecosystem services through the implementation of watershed conservation plans and the restoration of riparian areas.	No information.
Invasive species	Introduction and expansion of invasive species	Direct and negative	Competition with native flora and fauna, affecting the integrity of the forest ecosystem.	No information.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Specific Plans to Mitigate the Negative Impact on Biodiversity

GRI (101-2)

Location of Impact	Biodiversity Management Plan	Description of Approach
Chile		
Soil	Forest Operations Manual (Road Construction and Maintenance).	Prevention and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the construction of forest roads and compliance with quality requirements.
Water	Forest Operations Manual (Roads, Bridges and Structures).	Prevention and mitigation of environmental impacts and compliance with quality requirements related to water-based transportation infrastructure.
Air	Forest Operations Manual (Fire Prevention).	Planning, implementation and monitoring of controlled burning to reduce fuel loads and decrease the risk of wildfires in forest areas.
Flora and fauna	Forest Operations Manual (Aggregate Extraction and Harvesting Equipment).	Prevention and mitigation of environmental impacts and occupational hazards and compliance with quality requirements associated with aggregate extraction and machinery operation during harvesting.
Brazil		
Sarita	CMPC Brazil's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) outlines timely mitigation measures and associated targets and indicators. It also lays the groundwork for the Biodiversity Monitoring and Assessment Program (BMAP), which is implemented at specific sites based on their biodiversity characteristics and impact. Sarita is located near a protected area and includes dune and wetland ecosystems, giving it unique biological significance. It was previously owned by another company that planted Pinus spp., which ended up encroaching on the property's natural surroundings. Since 2024, the Company has undertaken major monitoring at this plantation.	All sites are assessed for biodiversity. However, CMPC has 1,300 plantations in Brazil alone. The BAP has priority for funds with trigger species and critical habitats.
Barba Negra	CMPC Brazil's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) outlines timely mitigation measures and associated targets and indicators. It also lays the groundwork for the Biodiversity Monitoring and Assessment Program (BMAP), which is implemented at specific sites based on their biodiversity characteristics and impact. Over the next few years, the Company will give priority to Barba Negra due to the Natureza Project and its potential impacts and mitigation and compensation measures.	All sites are assessed for biodiversity. However, CMPC has over 1300 plantations in Brazil alone. The BAP has priority for funds with trigger species, critical habitats and significant impacts.
Argentina		
San Andrés / Don Andrés Property (Misiones)	The site is adjacent to the Fachinal Provincial Park. It has an HCVA Management Plan integrated into the CMS, which includes monitoring of the ecotone transition zone, fire prevention (SGEIF) and control of exotic species.	Not applicable. The site has an active management plan that is monitored annually.
San Javier Property (Corrientes)	It is located within the Aguapey River Basin Important Bird Area (IBA). It has a management plan that prioritizes the monitoring of threatened bird species and the maintenance of natural grasslands through the exclusion of livestock.	Not applicable. The site has an active management plan that is monitored annually.
Aguapey Property (Corrientes)	Connected to the Aguapey River Basin IBA. The management plan focuses on protecting the habitat of the Pampas deer and critically endangered bird species, as well as anti-poaching surveillance.	Not applicable. The site has an active management plan that is monitored annually.
Peninsula Property (Corrientes)	It protects riparian and urunday forests. Its management plan includes watershed protection, monitoring of threatened flora and a strict ban on illegal logging in wetland areas.	Not applicable. The site has an active management plan that is monitored annually.
Timbauva Property (Corrientes)	It protects native palm groves and sites of high cultural value (San Alonso Chapel). The management plan combines biological conservation with the preservation of archaeological heritage through municipal agreements.	Not applicable. The site has an active management plan that is monitored annually.
Aurora Celeste (Corrientes)	It serves as a buffer zone and landscape mosaic for the Aguapey ecosystem. The plan manages biological connectivity and controls the spread of exotic seeds into native areas.	Not applicable. The site has an active management plan that is monitored annually.
Rincón del Ombú Property (Corrientes)	Critical site for the conservation of the arará (Calophyllum brasiliense). The management plan defines the area as a "Conservation and Research Zone," with firefighting given top priority.	Not applicable. The site has an active management plan that is monitored annually.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Additional Actions Taken to Mitigate Impacts on Biodiversity

GRI (101-2)

Actions	Description
Chile	
Afforestation with productive tree species in Aysén in the late 1980s	In the late 1980s, CMPC launched a pioneering reforestation project in the Aysén region, establishing a forest cover through plantations in areas that had been devastated by the frequent fires that occurred in the region in the early 20th century—fires caused by livestock grazing—and by the eruption of the Hudson Volcano, which had led to severe soil erosion in the area. This initiative helped restore the local ecosystem through the afforestation of 22,560 hectares (16,055 hectares of plantations and 6,505 hectares of native species designated as protection and conservation areas). This project was one of seven cases presented and highlighted by the FAO in the category "Generation of Goods and Services of Social Interest" in the document "Exemplary Cases of Sustainable Forest Management in Latin America and the Caribbean."
Cooperation agreement between CONAF and CMPC to breed the extinct toromiro species	Sophora toromiro, a species endemic to Rapa Nui, was declared Extinct in the Wild in 1960 as a result of deforestation caused by agriculture, the introduction of exotic species and the use of wood as a raw material for the manufacture of everyday objects. Consequently, using six specimens of the species provided by the Viña del Mar Botanical Garden, the organizations carried out a breeding program between 2008 and 2011 using vegetative propagation methods, and the species was successfully propagated on a large scale through grafting. Since the species was successfully propagated, CONAF and CMPC signed a cooperation agreement, and a toromiro nursery was established in the Lago Peñuelas National Reserve. A total of 1,000 toromiro trees were planted there. Of these, 170 remain today, as not all of them were able to withstand the region's climatic conditions. Ultimately, the main goal of this project is to reintroduce the species into its natural habitat on Rapa Nui.
Brazil	
Environmental protection actions	CMPC implements several measures as part of routine operations, in compliance with applicable laws, environmental permits, manuals and operating instructions to mitigate (prevent and correct) impacts during forestry operations.

Actions	Description
Creation and maintenance of HCVAs and maintenance of RPPNs	These are compensatory measures for residual impacts that cannot be fully mitigated through preventive and impact-control measures during forestry operations.
Establishment of LR for at least 20% of the CMPC properties/areas	This is a preventive measure to protect against the conversion of the remaining native vegetation, since by law, 20% of the area must be set aside for protection in a legal reserve. Furthermore, this is an additional measure to offset the residual impacts of forestry operations.
General monitoring of rural vegetation, bird and mammal populations, herpetofauna, annual fish species and the frog *Physalaemus henselii*	Environmental permits require monitoring to assess the impacts of forestry operations on biodiversity (fauna and flora). Based on the results of monitoring, the Company establishes additional measures to protect biodiversity.
Specific (additional) monitoring – Herpetofauna at Horto Barba Negra (Liolaemus arambarensis and Melanophryniscus dorsalis), Loro-Charão, identification of cacti at AZE sites.	These are additional monitoring efforts (not required by environmental permits) aimed at identifying areas where threatened species are found, monitoring potential impacts of forestry on the species' habitats and establishing additional protective measures, if necessary.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Conservation and Propagation of Nothofagus alessandrii, CMPC Laboratory, Los Ángeles, Chile.

Operational Sites Located Inside or Adjacent to Protected Areas or Areas of High Biodiversity Value in 2025

GRI (304-1)

Country	Geographic Location	Type of Operation	Size	Relationship with Protected Area or Area of High Conservation Value		Type of Area or Ecosystem	Biodiversity Value	Classification or List of the Area	Subsurface or Leased Land Managed by the Organization	Management or Mitigation Measures Implemented
Argentina	Fachinal, Misiones.	Forest Production and Conservation.	526.62 hectares (HCVA).	Adjacent to Fachinal Provincial Park.		Terrestrial / ecotone.	Xanthopsar flavus (critically endangered), Alouatta caraya.	IBA (Garupá Basin), Law No. 26,331.	Managed as property.	Livestock exclusion, control of exotic species and SGEIF monitoring.
	Santo Tomé, Corrientes.	Forest Production and Conservation.	2,291.40 hectares (HCVA).	Within an area of high biological value.		Terrestrial (grasslands).	Alectrurus risora (E), Ozotoceros bezoarticus (deer).	IBA (Aguapey Basin), FSC (HCV 1).	Managed as property.	Monitoring of threatened birds and maintenance of native grasslands.
	General Alvear, Corrientes.	Forest Production and Conservation.	485.52 hectares (HCVA).	Within the Aguapey River corridor.		Freshwater / floodplain grassland.	Xanthopsar flavus, Blastocerus dichotomus.	IBA, FSC (HCV 1).	Managed as property.	Control of illegal hunting and wildlife monitoring (FOR 451.3).
	Santo Tomé, Corrientes.	Forest Production and Conservation.	2,686.98 hectares (HCVA).	Within a critical riparian ecosystem.		Terrestrial / gallery forest.	Urunday forests, Tamandua tetradactyla.	Law No. 26,331 (Red/ yellow category), HCV 1.	Managed as property.	Prohibition on logging, watershed protection and fire control.

Ecosystems Affected or Potentially Affected

GRI (101-7)

Country	Type of Ecosystem	Ecosystem Size (hectares)		
		Baseline Year	Ecosystem Size in Baseline Year	Ecosystem Conditions (2025)
Argentina	Native forest and riparian areas	2020	57	Intervened/in recovery: Areas affected by historical wildfires and the presence of livestock in buffer zones.
	Native grasslands and scrublands	2020	14,660	Under pressure of invasion: Grasslands with scattered occurrences of invasive exotic species (pine/eucalyptus) and pressure from hunting.
	Conserved native forest	2020	6,125	Primary conservation: Mapping of key species (urunday/palmares) at risk of fire in border zones.
Chile	Streamside ecosystems with pitao	2023	836	Currently undergoing restoration.
	Maulino forest with ruil	2018	257	Currently undergoing restoration.
	Degraded areas or ecosystems facing conservation challenges (inland Mediterranean psammophilous sclerophyllous forest of Quillaja saponaria and Fabiana imbricata)	2021	1,455	Currently undergoing restoration.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Country	Geographic Location	Type of Operation	Size	Relationship with Protected Area or Area of High Conservation Value		Type of Area or Ecosystem	Biodiversity Value	Classification or List of the Area	Subsurface or Leased Land Managed by the Organization	Management or Mitigation Measures Implemented
Argentina	Ituzaingó, Corrientes	Forest Production and Conservation	1,987.36 hectares (HCVA)	Near the Aguapey Valuable Grassland Area (VGA)		Terrestrial / landscape mosaic	Xolmis dominica, Chrysocyon brachyurus (Aguará Guazú)	FSC (HCV 2), national legislation.	Managed as property.	Maintenance of biological connectivity and monitoring with camera traps.
	Gobernador Virasoro, Corrientes	Forest Production and Conservation	1,896.38 hectares (HCVA)	Within an area of biological and cultural value.		Terrestrial / native palm groves	Butia missionera, Jesuit archaeological sites.	FSC (HCV 1 and 6), Cultural Heritage.	Managed as property.	Municipal agreement for the preservation and control of woody invasives.
	Ituzaingó, Corrientes	Forest Production and Conservation	61.32 hectares (HCVA)	Within a strict conservation site.		Terrestrial / native forest	Calophyllum brasiliense (Arari).	FSC (HCV 1), Research Area.	Managed as property.	Top priority in firefighting and monitoring of regrowth.
Chile	Maule	Production	3,664	Proximity		Terrestrial	State-protected natural heritage site	National legislation. Areas established by the National System of State-Protected Wilderness Areas	No	The management measures indicated in the procedures and guidelines of the Forest Management System (SIGeCe) are implemented.
	Biobío	Production	1,970	Proximity		Terrestrial	State-protected natural heritage site	National legislation. Areas established by the National System of State-Protected Wilderness Areas	No	The management measures indicated in the procedures and guidelines of the Forest Management System (SIGeCe) are implemented.
	Araucanía	Production	5,040	Proximity		Terrestrial	State-protected natural heritage site	National legislation. Areas established by the National System of State-Protected Wilderness Areas	No	The management measures indicated in the procedures and guidelines of the Forest Management System (SIGeCe) are implemented.
	Los Ríos	Production	146	Proximity		Terrestrial	State-protected natural heritage site	National legislation. Areas established by the National System of State-Protected Wilderness Areas	No	The management measures indicated in the procedures and guidelines of the Forest Management System (SIGeCe) are implemented.
	Los Lagos	Production	548	Proximity		Terrestrial	State-protected natural heritage site	National legislation. Areas established by the National System of State-Protected Wilderness Areas	No	The management measures indicated in the procedures and guidelines of the Forest Management System (SIGeCe) are implemented.
	Aysén	Production	2,478	Proximity		Terrestrial	State-protected natural heritage site	National legislation. Areas established by the National System of State-Protected Wilderness Areas	No	The management measures indicated in the procedures and guidelines of the Forest Management System (SIGeCe) are implemented.
Brazil	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	10,269.2	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	240.24	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	724.33	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	156.6	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	261.75	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information

Country	Geographic Location	Type of Operation	Size	Relationship with Protected Area or Area of High Conservation Value		Type of Area or Ecosystem	Biodiversity Value	Classification or List of the Area	Subsurface or Leased Land Managed by the Organization	Management or Mitigation Measures Implemented
Brazil	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	320.76	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	101.87	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	308.33	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	260.11	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	12,420.82	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	905.25	Inside/adjacent		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	87.43	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	77.09	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	19.67	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	1,336.52	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	92.42	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	51.95	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	868.13	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	74.11	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	447.2	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	666.91	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information
	Rio Grande do Sul	Forest plantations	107.77	Proximity		Terrestrial	No information	No information	No information	No information

Source: Sustainability Department.

Plantations in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Information on threatened or endangered species present in CMPC's own operations

SASB (RR-FM-160a.3)
CMPC (16)

Operational site or area	Geographic location (region, locality, etc.)	Species (common and scientific name)	IUCN Category (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Least Concern, Data Deficient)	Habitat type	Protection or management measures
Argentina					
AAVC Aguapey / Timbauva	Aguapey River Basin, Corrientes	Saffron-cowled Blackbir *(Xanthopsar flavus)*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Natural grasslands and wet marshlands.	Nest monitoring, fire protection, and a partnership with Aves Argentinas for parasitism control.
AAVC Aurora Celeste	Corrientes, Argentina	Marsh Seedeater *(Sporophila palustris)*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Tall grasslands and native grass areas.	Maintenance of the grassland structure and exclusion of forestry operations in core zones.
AAVC San Javier / Aguapey	Central-Eastern Corrientes	Pampas Deer *(Ozotoceros bezoarticus)*	Endangered (EN)	Open plain grasslands.	Population censuses, dog access control, and a strict ban on poaching.
AAVC La Península	Santo Tomé, Corrientes	Argentine Cedar *(Cedrela fissilis)*	Endangered (EN)	Gallery forests and riparian forests.	Classification as a strict protection zone (Law No. 26,331) and enrichment with native species.
Brazil					
Angélico Soares	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Grassland	-
Arroio dos Lopes I	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Forest	-
Azambuja I	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Forest	-
Caiary	-	*Frailea mammifera*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Caxeta	-	*Parodia gaucha*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Cerro da Cruz	-	*Frailea mammifera*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
José Eurides	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Grassland	-
Passo Grande I	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Forest	-
Passo Grande I	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Forest	-
Passo Grande I	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Forest	-
Santa Helena I	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Forest	-
Sítio Maccagnan	-	*Araucaria angustifolia*	Critically Endangered (CR)	Grassland	-
Zulke I	-	*Parodia gaucha*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Barba Negra	-	*Liolaemus arambarensis*	Endangered (EN)	Restinga	-
Cerro da Guarda	-	*Xanthopsar flavus*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-
Rolador	-	*Homonota uruguayensis*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
São Francisco III	-	*Homonota uruguayensis*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Banheiro	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-
Caiary	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Caiary	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-
Campo Bonito	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Cerro da Lagoa	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Cerro do Ouro	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Cerro do Ouro	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-
Cerro do Ouro	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Cerro do Ouro	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Cerro Partido I	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Cerro Partido II	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Chácara da Alvorada I	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Curunilhas II	-	*Frailea buenekeri*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Guabiroba	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Guarda Nova	-	*Frailea buenekeri*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-
Guarda Nova	-	*Frailea buenekeri*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Guarda Nova	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Guarda Nova	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-

Operational site or area	Geographic location (region, locality, etc.)	Species (common and scientific name)	IUCN Category (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Least Concern, Data Deficient)	Habitat type	Protection or management measures
Guarda Nova	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Guatambú II	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Ladeira da Mutuca	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Limoeiro IV	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Paraíso	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-
São Jorge	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Torrinhas	-	*Gymnocalycium denudatum*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Vacacaí	-	*Frailea buenekeri*	Endangered (EN)	Rocky outcrop	-
Vasconcelos	-	*Frailea buenekeri*	Endangered (EN)	Forest	-

Source: Sustainability Department.

Method for Optimizing Opportunities Derived from Ecosystem Services Provided by Forests

SASB (RR-FM-160a.4)

Country	Description
Argentina	At Bosques del Plata, Ecosystem Services (ESs) are optimized by incorporating Mitigation Hierarchy into the Forest Management Plan and implementing the FSC® Ecosystem Services Procedure. The method consists of three stages: 1) Identification and Prioritization (HCV Model): We use the High Conservation Values (HCV) framework, specifically HCV 4 (Basic Ecosystem Services). 2) We identify critical areas for water regulation (Aguapey watersheds), erosion control and protection of human settlements against fires. 3) Impact Quantification (Environmental Performance Indicators - EPI): We implement a systematic monitoring system that measures water quality (FOR 451.2), soil health and carbon sequestration in plantations. This makes it possible to transform "natural benefits" into measurable technical data that ensure heritage resilience. Optimization through Sustainable Management: 1) Water Services: Establishment of buffer zones and restoration of riparian zones to optimize natural water seepage. 2) Soil Conservation: Implementation of harvesting techniques that minimize soil compaction and maintain long-term productivity. 3) Carbon: Forest rotation management to maximize carbon sequestration, offset operational emissions and contribute to the Company's Nature Neutral goal.
Brazil	The Company conducted a study to assess the 25 ESs included in ENCORE based on their relevance to operations in Guaíba and Iguazu. Five of these services were selected for further assessment. This selection was made based on a three-part prioritization process: 1) Relevance to operations 2) Financial impact on the company 3) Impact on society These components represent significant opportunities. In addition, the assessment of the five ESs revealed that forestry operations generate essential ESs and that replacing them would be too costly.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Los Maitenes Plant Nursery, Chile.

Information on Ecosystem Services

TNFD (A6.0; A6.1)

Ecosystem Service Identified	Type of Relationship (Impact / Dependence)	Type of Service (Supply, Regulation, Cultural, Support)		Change in Availability or Quality (Improvement / Stable / Deterioration)	Cause or Related Activity	Management or Mitigation Measures Implemented
Chile						
Water supply for drinking and other uses by neighboring communities	Impact	Supply		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Annual water quality monitoring
Provision of cultural HCVAs for communities	Impact	Cultural		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Annual monitoring of the management plan established for each HVCA
Habitat for species and conservation of genetic diversity (biological HCVAs)	Impact	Cultural		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Scientific research
Fertility and erosion control - soil	Impact	Regulation		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Best practices in forestry operations
Fertility and erosion control - soil	Dependence	Regulation		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Operational planning
Carbon sequestration and storage	Impact	Regulation		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Establishment and management of vegetation cover
Tourism, recreation and health	Impact	Cultural		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Sustainable use of space and community engagement
Biomass supply	Impact	Supply		Stable	Sustainable forest management	Reduction of post-harvest crop residue to facilitate a shift in the energy mix of industrial plants
Brazil						
Water flow regulation	Dependence	Regulation		No information	No information	Best practices in forestry operations, road maintenance
Flood mitigation	Dependence	Regulation		No information	No information	Protected area (PPA) maintenance
Biomass supply	Dependence	Regulation		No information	No information	Best practices in forestry operations
Soil and sediment retention	Dependence	Regulation		No information	No information	Best practices in forestry operations, operational planning, road maintenance
Global climate regulation	Dependence	Regulation		No information	No information	Emissions targets and climate transition plan
Argentina						
Water flow regulation	Dependence and Impact	Regulation		Stable	Harvest operations and regional climate variability	Maintenance of buffer zones, water quality monitoring (EPI) and watershed protection in Peninsula HCVA
Soil and sediment retention	Dependence and Impact	Regulation		Stable	Logging and road maintenance activities	Technical harvest planning (IT 16), soil monitoring (EPI) and use of permanent vegetation corridors
Supply of natural fiber (biomass)	Dependence	Supply		Stable	Growth of certified plantations (Pinus and Eucalyptus).	Sustainable forest management under FSC® standards. Site productivity monitoring
Carbon sequestration (climate)	Dependence	Regulation		Stable	Forest growth and native forest conservation.	Carbon stock measurement, fire prevention plan (SGEIF) and Nature Neutral corporate target
Cultural and spiritual values	Impact	Cultural		Improvement	Engagement with local communities and preservation of historic sites.	Management of Timbauva HCVA (San Alonso Chapel) and dialogue with Mbyá-Guaraní communities in accordance with the Social Management Plan

Source: Sustainability Department.

Sites with Measures to Enhance the Positive Impact on Biodiversity

GRI (101-5)

Site Name	Country	Surface Area	Main Activities carried out at this Location	Main Impacts on Biodiversity	Proximity to or Location in Ecologically Sensitive Areas
Pitac Biological Corridor	Chile	830 hectares	Restoration to improve connectivity in Biobío and La Araucanía	It contributes to species movement, gene flow and provision of ecosystem services. It protects habitats with at-risk species.	Zone with an ecologically sensitive area.
CONAF Los Ruiles Reserve - El Desprecio State	Chile	360 hectares of native forest	Development of a biological corridor through the restoration of the Maulino forest.	Local biodiversity and species conservation, strengthening connectivity of critical habitats.	Near a protected area in Chile.
Biological HCVAs	Argentina, Brazil and Chile	30,497 hectares	Identification, conservation and restoration of unique ecosystems	Preservation of vulnerable flora and fauna; mitigation of risks associated with biodiversity loss.	Proximity to Zones of Special Ecological Interest (ZEI) and protected areas.
Services HCVAs	Argentina, Brazil and Chile	2,889 hectares	Protection of ecosystems that provide ecosystem services to communities	Freshwater conservation, water regulation and other essential services for local communities.	Proximity to Zones of Special Ecological Interest (ZEI) and protected areas.
Sociocultural HCVAs	Argentina, Brazil and Chile	1,191 hectares	Conservation of areas with cultural and community value	Preservation of cultural identity and community spaces.	Proximity to Zones of Special Ecological Interest (ZEI) and protected areas.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Information on Invasive Species and other Drivers of Change in Nature

TNFD (A4.0)

Operation Site or Location	Type of Species / Variety / Strain Introduced	Type of Introduction	Current State	Control or Elimination Measures Implemented
Argentina				
La Península / Timbauva HCVA	Glossy privet (Ligustrum lucidum) and chinaberry (Melia azedarach).	Accidental (natural dispersion by wildlife).	Controlled presence. Outbreaks have been detected and eliminated in areas of marginal forest and undergrowth.	Targeted mechanical (felling) and chemical control to prevent regrowth and displacement of native flora.
Aguapey / Aurora Celeste HCVA	Regrowth of forest species (Pinus spp. and Eucalyptus spp.).	Intentional (as a crop), but with accidental spread into protected areas.	Ongoing elimination. The core grassland areas are kept free of volunteer trees.	Manual cutting of regrowth and maintenance of buffer zones to prevent "spontaneous afforestation" of grasslands.
Forest Resources (General)	Wild boar (Sus scrofa).	Accidental (Escapes from feral populations).	Monitored presence. Frequent sightings with the ProYungas camera trap system.	Protocols for monitoring and coordinating control measures to mitigate nest predation and soil degradation.
Productive Pine Stands	Midnight woodwasp (Sirex noctilio).	Accidental (accidental cross-border entry).	Low and controlled presence. Below economic damage thresholds.	Integrated pest management using biological control (nematode inoculation and release of parasitic wasps).
San Javier / Peninsula HCVA	Honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos) and blackberry (Rubus spp.).	Accidental (Dispersion by water and fauna).	Localized presence. Found mainly in low-lying areas and along roadsides.	Mechanical removal and chemical treatment of stumps in ecological zones to enable natural regeneration.
Brazil				
Forestry Operations - Guaíba	Eucalyptus spp.	Intentional	Present	Spot application of agrochemicals to eliminate regrowth and removal of mature trees in protection and conservation areas.
Forestry Operations - Guaíba	Pinus spp.	Accidental. Pinus spp. are not cultivated in Guaíba, but many of the acquired or leased areas had trees that had been planted and/or were undergoing regeneration. The species was intentionally introduced into the country and has spread; however, its presence is not the result of Company activities.	Present, a species that is difficult to control	Removal of mature trees in protection and conservation areas and in adjacent areas within a 1-kilometer radius of the property.
Forestry Operations - Guaíba	Acacia spp.	Accidental. Acacia spp. are not cultivated in Guaíba, but many of the acquired or leased areas had trees that had been planted and/or were undergoing regeneration. The species was intentionally introduced into the country and has spread; however, its presence is not the result of Company activities.	Present, a species that is difficult to control	Removal of mature trees in protection and conservation areas.

Operation Site or Location	Type of Species / Variety / Strain Introduced	Type of Introduction	Current State	Control or Elimination Measures Implemented
Forestry Operations - Iguaçu	Pinus spp.	Intentional	Present, a species that is difficult to control	Removal of mature trees in protection and conservation areas.
Forestry Operations - Guaíba	Sus scrofa	The species was intentionally introduced into the country and has spread; however, its presence is not the result of Company activities.	Present, a species that is difficult to control. 17,224 individuals removed since 2012.	The Wild Boar Control Program in the CMPC - Guaíba forests relies on the voluntary participation of controllers interested in carrying out control measures, which are established by contract at no cost to the Company. The methods used in sensitive areas involve waiting near their feeding grounds to bait them. In other areas, active searching is allowed. Only half of the properties allow this type of control due to security concerns (access, possibility of carrying weapons, security of neighboring properties, etc.).
Forestry Operations - Iguaçu	Sus scrofa	The species was intentionally introduced into the country and has spread; however, its presence is not the result of Company activities.	Present, a species that is difficult to control	There are no specific measures in place.
Chile				
Protection or conservation areas	Pine, aromo, eucalyptus	Accidental	Presence	Removal of invasive species through manual and/or chemical control measures.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Information on Invasive Exotic Species

TNFD (A4.0)

Activity or Process Assessed	Risk Level (High / Medium / Low)	Are there Preventive Measures in Place?	Description of Preventive or Control Measures	Percentage of Activities Covered by Appropriate Measures
Argentina				
Control of invasive plants in HCVAs and rainforests	High	Yes	Identification of outbreaks through biological surveys. Targeted mechanical (felling) and chemical (bark stripping) control of species such as Ligustrum and Gleditsia.	100% Priority is given to clearing the undergrowth in HCVA areas where orchids and threatened flora are present.
Management of spontaneous regrowth in grasslands	Medium	Yes	Systematic manual cutting of Pinus and Eucalyptus volunteers in ecological corridors and natural areas to prevent spontaneous afforestation in grassland areas.	100% Key actions to maintain nesting habitat for the saffron-cowled blackbird and other grassland birds.
Control and monitoring of exotic fauna (wild boar)	Medium	Partially	Detection and monitoring of presence through the network of camera traps. Alert protocols for coordinating population control measures in high-value areas.	100% of sites monitored. Coordination with local residents needs to be strengthened to ensure landscape-scale management.
Integrated Forest Pest Management	Low	Yes	Biological control of the midnight woodwasp (Sirex noctilio) through nematode inoculation and the release of the parasitoid Ibalia leucospoides.	100% The risk remains low due to the consolidation of the biological control program.
Management of biological brood parasitism	High	Yes	Intensive monitoring of breeding colonies and removal of shiny cowbird eggs in the nests of critically endangered host species.	100% of colonies identified. A key initiative supported by the technical agreement with Aves Argentinas.
Brazil				
Forest Operations - Guaíba (plants)	No information	Yes	Intervention measures involve a mixed control strategy. This includes the selective application of agrochemicals to eradicate specimens in the regrowth phase, in addition to the physical removal of mature plants located within protection and conservation polygons. This eradication effort extends to the immediate vicinity, covering a one-kilometer radius in the areas adjacent to the property.	In 46 of 1,304 properties (3.52%), but the entire forest area is subject to this control (100%).
Forest Operations - Iguaçu (plants)	No information	Partially	Removal of mature plants in protection and conservation areas	No information.
Forest Operations - Guaíba (*Sus scrofa*)	No information	Yes	The Wild Boar Control Program in the CMPC - Guaíba forests relies on the voluntary participation of controllers interested in carrying out control measures, which are established by contract at no cost to the Company. The methods used in sensitive areas involve waiting near their feeding grounds to bait them. In other areas, active searching is allowed. Only half of the properties allow this type of control due to security concerns (access, possibility of carrying weapons, security of neighboring properties, etc.).	In 140 of 1,304 properties (10.74%). About 700 properties (~53%) are eligible for this control.
Forest Operations - Iguaçu (*Sus scrofa*)	No information	No	No specific control measures	None (0 of 78.0%)
Chile				
Protection or conservation areas	Pine, aromo, eucalyptus	Accidental	Presence	Removal of invasive species through manual and/or chemical control measures

Source: Sustainability Department.

Species in conservation categories with identified presence on CMPC landholdings

SASB (RR-FM-160a.3)

Threatened or endangered species name	Risk level
Argentina	
Xanthopsar flavus (Saffron-cowled Blackbird)	Critically Endangered (CR)
Campephilus melanoleucos (Crimson-crested Woodpecker)	Endangered (EN)
Blastoceros dichotomus (Marsh Deer)	Vulnerable (VU)
Mazama nana (Pygmy Brocket)	Vulnerable (VU)
Dryocopus galeatus (Helmeted Woodpecker)	Vulnerable (VU)
Alectrurus risora (Strange-tailed Tyrant)	Vulnerable (VU)
Sporophila palustris (Marsh Seedeater)	Vulnerable (VU)
Heteroxolmis dominicana (Black-and-white Monjita)	Vulnerable (VU)
Coryphaspiza melanotis (Black-masked Finch)	Vulnerable (VU)
Campephilus melanoleucos (Crimson-crested Woodpecker)	Vulnerable (VU)
Dasypus hybridus (Southern Long-nosed Armadillo)	Near Threatened (NT)
Ozotoceros bezoarticus (Pampas Deer)	Near Threatened (NT)
Leopardus wiedii (Margay)	Near Threatened (NT)
Alouatta caraya (Black Howler Monkey)	Near Threatened (NT)
Sapajus nigritus (Black Horned Capuchin)	Near Threatened (NT)
Lontra longicaudis (Neotropical Otter)	Near Threatened (NT)
Baillonius bailoni (Saffron Toucanet)	Near Threatened (NT)
Cyanocorax caeruleus (Azure Jay)	Near Threatened (NT)
Rhea americana (Greater Rhea)	Near Threatened (NT)
Penelope obscura (Dusky-legged Guan)	Near Threatened (NT)
Cyanocorax caeruleus (Azure Jay)	Near Threatened (NT)
Chrysocyon brachyurus (Maned Wolf)	Near Threatened (NT)
Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris (Capybara)	Least Concern (LC)
Puma concolor (Puma)	Least Concern (LC)
Leopardus pardalis (Ocelot)	Least Concern (LC)
Leopardus geoffroyi (Geoffroy's Cat)	Least Concern (LC)
Herpailurus yagouaroundi (Jaguarundi)	Least Concern (LC)
Myocastor coypus (Coypu / Nutria)	Least Concern (LC)
Eira barbara (Tayra)	Least Concern (LC)
Cabassous tatouay (Greater Naked-tailed Armadillo)	Least Concern (LC)
Tamandua tetradactyla (Southern Tamandua)	Least Concern (LC)
Cuniculus paca (Lowland Paca)	Least Concern (LC)
Mazama gouazoubira (Gray Brocket)	Least Concern (LC)
Procyon cancrivorus (Crab-eating Raccoon)	Least Concern (LC)
Xolmis irupero (White Monjita)	Least Concern (LC)
Jabiru mycteria (Jabiru)	Least Concern (LC)
Paroaria coronata (Red-crested Cardinal)	Least Concern (LC)
Mimus sp (Mockingbird sp.)	Least Concern (LC)
Ardea alba (Great Egret)	Least Concern (LC)
Ramphastos toco (Toco Toucan)	Least Concern (LC)
Cyanocorax chrysops (Plush-crested Jay)	Least Concern (LC)
Cariama cristata (Red-legged Seriema)	Least Concern (LC)
Brazil	
Amazona pretrei (Red-spectacled Amazon)	Vulnerable (VU)
Anthus nattereri (Ochre-breasted Pipit)	Vulnerable (VU)
Cairina moschata (Muscovy Duck)	Near Threatened (NT)
Circus cinereus (Cinereous Harrier)	Vulnerable (VU)
Cistothorus platensis (Grass Wren)	Near Threatened (NT)
Culicivora caudacuta (Sharp-tailed Grass Tyrant)	Vulnerable (VU)
Geranoaetus melanoleucus (Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle)	Near Threatened (NT)
Gubernetes yetapa (Streamer-tailed Tyrant)	Near Threatened (NT)
Heteroxolmis dominicanus (Black-and-white Monjita)	Vulnerable (VU)
Limnoctites rectirostris (Straight-billed Reedhaunter)	Near Threatened (NT)
Mesembrinibis cayennensis (Green Ibis)	Near Threatened (NT)
Sporophila angolensis (Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch)	Endangered (EN)
Sporophila cinnamomea (Chestnut Seedeater)	Near Threatened (NT)
Sporophila collaris (Rusty-collared Seedeater)	Near Threatened (NT)
Xanthopsar flavus (Saffron-cowled Blackbird)	Vulnerable (VU)
Alouatta caraya (Black Howler Monkey)	Endangered (EN)
Alouatta guariba clamitans (Southern Brown Howler Monkey)	Vulnerable (VU)
Ctenomys minutus (Tiny Tuco-tuco)	Vulnerable (VU)
Cuniculus paca (Lowland Paca)	Vulnerable (VU)
Dasyprocta azarae (Azara's Agouti)	Vulnerable (VU)
Herpailurus yagouaroundi (Jaguarundi)	Vulnerable (VU)
Leopardus geoffroyi (Geoffroy's Cat)	Vulnerable (VU)
Leopardus munoai (Muñoa's Pampas Cat)	Endangered (EN)
Leopardus wiedii (Margay)	Vulnerable (VU)
Lontra longicaudis (Neotropical Otter)	Near Threatened (NT)
Nasua nasua (South American Coati)	Vulnerable (VU)
Puma concolor (Puma)	Endangered (EN)
Tamandua tetradactyla (Southern Tamandua)	Vulnerable (VU)
Austrolebias periodicus	Endangered (EN)
Cynopoecilus nigrovittatus	Vulnerable (VU)
Homonota uruguayensis (Uruguayan Marked Gecko)	Vulnerable (VU)
Liolaemus arambarensis (Arambaré Tree Iguana)	Endangered (EN)
Liolaemus occipitalis (Occipital Sand Lizard)	Vulnerable (VU)
Actinocephalus polyanthus	Vulnerable (VU)
Alternanthera hirtula	Vulnerable (VU)
Alternanthera tenella	Vulnerable (VU)

Threatened or endangered species name	Risk level
Annona emarginata	Vulnerable (VU)
Araucaria angustifolia (Paraná Pine)	Endangered (EN)
Aristolochia curviflora	Endangered (EN)
Blutaparon portulacoides (Silverweed)	Vulnerable (VU)
Bothriochloa laguroides (Silver Bluestem)	Vulnerable (VU)
Buddleja ramboi	Vulnerable (VU)
Butia lallemantii	Endangered (EN)
Butia odorata (South American Jelly Palm)	Endangered (EN)
Butia paraguayensis (Yatay Ponce Palm)	Critically Endangered (CR)
Calibrachoa humilis	Vulnerable (VU)
Calibrachoa missionica	Endangered (EN)
Calibrachoa thymifolia	Critically Endangered (CR)
Carex uruguensis	Critically Endangered (CR)
Cattleya intermedia (Intermediate Cattleya)	Vulnerable (VU)
Cattleya tigrina (Tiger-like Cattleya)	Vulnerable (VU)
Cedrela fissilis (Argentine Cedar)	Vulnerable (VU)
Ceiba speciosa (Silk Floss Tree)	Vulnerable (VU)
Chascolytrum bulbosum	Critically Endangered (CR)
Clara ophiopogonoides	Endangered (EN)
Colletia paradoxa (Anchor Plant)	Endangered (EN)
Crassula peduncularis (Purple Stonecrop)	Critically Endangered (CR)
Crocanthemum brasiliensis	Endangered (EN)
Cypella pusilla	Critically Endangered (CR)
Danthonia cirrata	Endangered (EN)
Discaria americana	Vulnerable (VU)
Dyckia maritima	Endangered (EN)
Dyckia remotiflora	Endangered (EN)
Dyckia vicentensis	Endangered (EN)
Dyschoriste smithii	Critically Endangered (CR)
Echinopsis oxygona (Easter Lily Cactus)	Endangered (EN)
Ephedra tweediana (Tweedie's Ephedra)	Vulnerable (VU)
Eugenia anomala	Least Concern (LC)
Frailea buenekeri	Endangered (EN)
Frailea gracillima	Vulnerable (VU)
Frailea mammifera	Critically Endangered (CR)
Frailea phaeodisca	Endangered (EN)
Frailea pygmaea	Vulnerable (VU)
Geonoma schottiana (Schott's Geonoma)	Endangered (EN)
Gymnocalycium denudatum (Spider Cactus)	Endangered (EN)
Herbertia zebrina	Critically Endangered (CR)
Hesperozygis ringens	Vulnerable (VU)
Hypericum mutilum (Dwarf St. John's Wort)	Vulnerable (VU)
Isostigma peucedanifolium	Vulnerable (VU)
Kelissa brasiliensis	Vulnerable (VU)
Lippia coarctata	Endangered (EN)
Mandevilla coccinea	Vulnerable (VU)
Moquiniastrum cordatum	Endangered (EN)
Neptunia pubescens (Tropical Puff)	Vulnerable (VU)
Oxypetalum crispum	Vulnerable (VU)
Oxypetalum microphyllum	Vulnerable (VU)
Pamphalea commersonii	Endangered (EN)
Parodia erinacea	Endangered (EN)
Parodia ibicuiensis	Vulnerable (VU)
Parodia linkii	Least Concern (LC)
Parodia mammulosa	Endangered (EN)
Parodia ottonis	Least Concern (LC)
Parodia oxycostata	Vulnerable (VU)
Parodia scopa	Endangered (EN)
Pavonia subrotunda	Critically Endangered (CR)
Pfaffia gnaphaloides	Near Threatened (NT)
Pleroma asperius	Endangered (EN)
Pleroma trichopodum	Endangered (EN)
Porophyllum linifolium	Endangered (EN)
Regnellidium diphyllum (Two-leaf Water Clover)	Vulnerable (VU)
Schlechtendalia luzulifolia	Endangered (EN)
Senna nana	Critically Endangered (CR)
Solanum amygdalifolium	Vulnerable (VU)
Waltheria communis	Least Concern (LC)
Xyris guaranitica	Vulnerable (VU)
Hippocamelus bisulcus (South Andean Deer / Huemul)	Critically Endangered (CR)
Adesmia bijuga (Adesmia)	Critically Endangered (CR)
Lycalopex fulvipes (Darwin's Fox)	Endangered (EN)
Lontra provocax (Southern River Otter)	Endangered (EN)
Araucaria araucana (Araucaria)	Endangered (EN)
Chile	
Nothofagus alessandrii (Ruil)	Endangered (EN)
Gomortega keule (Queule)	Endangered (EN)
Pitavia punctata (Pitao)	Endangered (EN)
Jubaea chilensis (Chilean Wine Palm)	Endangered (EN)
Rhinoderma darwinii (Darwin's Frog)	Endangered (EN)
Berberidopsis corallina (Coral Plant)	Endangered (EN)
Alsodes barrioi (Nahuelbuta Spiny-chest Frog)	Endangered (EN)

Threatened or endangered species name	Risk level
Lycalopex culpaeus (Culpeo Fox / Andean Fox)	Vulnerable (VU)
Citronella mucronata (Chilean Citronella)	Vulnerable (VU)
Eucryphia glutinosa (Guindo Santo)	Vulnerable (VU)
Pristidactylus torquatus (South American Fat-headed Lizard)	Vulnerable (VU)
Buteo ventralis (Rufous-tailed Hawk)	Vulnerable (VU)
Prumnopitys andina (Chilean Plum Yew)	Vulnerable (VU)
Leopardus guigna (Kodkod / Güiña)	Vulnerable (VU)
Ribes integrifolium (Ribes)	Vulnerable (VU)
Austrocedrus chilensis (Cordilleran Cypress)	Vulnerable (VU)
Pudu pudu (Southern Pudu)	Vulnerable (VU)
Crinodendron patagua (Patagua)	Vulnerable (VU)
Puma concolor (Puma)	Near Threatened (NT)
Leopardus geoffroyi (Geoffroy's Cat)	Near Threatened (NT)
Campephilus magellanicus (Magellanic Woodpecker)	Near Threatened (NT)
Nothofagus glauca (Hualo / Maulino Oak)	Near Threatened (NT)
Vultur gryphus (Andean Condor)	Near Threatened (NT)
Dromiciops gliroides (Monito del Monte)	Near Threatened (NT)
Leopardus colocolo (Colocolo)	Near Threatened (NT)
Phoenicopterus chilensis (Chilean Flamingo)	Near Threatened (NT)
Buteo albigula (White-throated Hawk)	Near Threatened (NT)
Clinopodium multiflorum (Chilean Tree Mint)	Near Threatened (NT)
Merganetta armata (Torrent Duck)	Near Threatened (NT)
Saxegothaea conspicua (Prince Albert's Yew)	Near Threatened (NT)
Chaetophractus villosus (Big Hairy Armadillo)	Least Concern (LC)
Conepatus chinga (Molina's Hog-nosed Skunk)	Least Concern (LC)
Conepatus humboldtii (Humboldt's Hog-nosed Skunk)	Least Concern (LC)
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine Falcon)	Least Concern (LC)
Galictis cuja (Lesser Grison)	Least Concern (LC)
Lycalopex griseus (South American Gray Fox)	Least Concern (LC)
Myocastor coypus (Coypu)	Least Concern (LC)
Patagioenas araucana (Chilean Pigeon)	Least Concern (LC)
Philodryas chamissonis (Long-tailed Snake)	Least Concern (LC)
Theristicus melanopis (Black-faced Ibis)	Least Concern (LC)
Cygnus melanocoryphus (Black-necked Swan)	Least Concern (LC)
Myrceugenia leptospermoides (Macolla)	Least Concern (LC)
Accipiter chilensis (Chilean Hawk)	Least Concern (LC)
Myrceugenia pinifolia (Fine-leafed Chequén)	Least Concern (LC)
Scelorchilus rubecula (Chucao Tapaculo)	Least Concern (LC)
Pteroptochos tarnii (Black-throated Huet-huet)	Least Concern (LC)
Aphrastura spinicauda (Thorn-tailed Rayadito)	Least Concern (LC)
Caracara plancus (Crested Caracara)	Least Concern (LC)

Source: Sustainability Department.

Hippocamelus bisulcus, a species protected by CMPC.

Ecosystem status and species extinction risks

TNFD (C5.0)

Ecosystem type	Associated business activity	Assessed indicator (status / extinction risk)	Indicator level or result	Description of species extinction risk	Assessment method or source
Chile					
Coastal Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus glauca - Azara petiolaris	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative	Threatened ecosystem defined by quantitative and qualitative criteria related to distribution, environmental degradation, and the alteration of processes and biotic interactions (Pliscoff, 2015).	Pliscoff, P. 2015. Application of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria for the risk assessment of terrestrial ecosystems in Chile. Technical Report prepared by Patricio Pliscoff for the Ministry of the Environment. page 63 Santiago, Chile.
Coastal Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus glauca - Persea lingue	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative		
Coastal Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus obliqua - Gomortega keule	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative		
Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus obliqua - Persea lingue	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative		
Inland Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus obliqua - Cryptocarya alba	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative		
Coastal Mediterranean sclerophyllous forest of Lithrea caustica - Azara integrifolia	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative		
Inland Mediterranean psammophilous sclerophyllous forest of Quillaja saponaria / Fabiana imbricata	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative		
Bosque mixto mediterráneo-templado costero de Nothofagus dombeyi - N. obliqua	Sustainable Forest Management	Critically Endangered	Quantitative		

Ecosystem type	Associated business activity	Assessed indicator (status / extinction risk)	Indicator level or result	Description of species extinction risk	Assessment method or source
Andean temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus alpina - Dasyphyllum diacanthoides	Sustainable Forest Management	Endangered	Quantitative	Threatened ecosystem defined by quantitative and qualitative criteria related to distribution, environmental degradation, and the alteration of processes and biotic interactions (Pliscoff, 2015).	Pliscoff, P. 2015. Application of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria for the risk assessment of terrestrial ecosystems in Chile. Technical Report prepared by Patricio Pliscoff for the Ministry of the Environment. 63 p. Santiago, Chile.
Coastal temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus alpina - Persea lingue	Sustainable Forest Management	Endangered	Quantitative		
Temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus obliqua - Laurelia sempervirens	Sustainable Forest Management	Endangered	Quantitative		
Inland Mediterranean sclerophyllous forest of Lithrea caustica - Peumus boldus	Sustainable Forest Management	Endangered	Quantitative		
Inland Mediterranean thorn forest of Acacia caven - Lithrea caustica	Sustainable Forest Management	Endangered	Quantitative		
Andean Mediterranean deciduous forest of Nothofagus glauca - N. obliqua	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Bosque caducifolio mediterráneo-templado andino de Nothofagus alpina - N. obliqua	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Andean Mediterranean-temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus obliqua - Austrocedrus chilensis	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Andean Mediterranean-temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus pumilio - N. obliqua	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Andean temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus alpina - N. dombeyi	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Andean temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus pumilio - Araucaria araucana	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Andean temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus pumilio / Azara alpina	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative	Threatened ecosystem defined by quantitative and qualitative criteria related to distribution, environmental degradation, and the alteration of processes and biotic interactions (Pliscoff, 2015).	Pliscoff, P. 2015. Application of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria for the risk assessment of terrestrial ecosystems in Chile. Technical Report prepared by Patricio Pliscoff for the Ministry of the Environment. 63 p. Santiago, Chile.
Andean Mediterranean sclerophyllous forest of Lithrea caustica - Lomatia hirsuta	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Inland Mediterranean thorn forest of Acacia caven - Prosopis chilensis	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Andean temperate coniferous forest of Araucaria araucana - Nothofagus dombeyi	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Andean temperate evergreen forest of Nothofagus betuloides / Chusquea macrostachya	Sustainable Forest Management	Vulnerable	Quantitative		
Inland temperate evergreen forest of Nothofagus nitida - Podocarpus nubigenus	Sustainable Forest Management	Near Threatened	Quantitative	Ecosystem that has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future (IUCN, 2016).	
Andean temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus pumilio / Berberis ilicifolia	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Quantitative	Ecosystems that unambiguously do not meet any of the quantitative criteria. Widely distributed and relatively undegraded ecosystems (IUCN, 2016).	
Coastal temperate laurel-leaved forest of Aextoxicon punctatum - Laurelia sempervirens	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Quantitative		
Inland temperate laurel-leaved forest of Nothofagus dombeyi - Eucryphia cordifolia	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative		
Coastal temperate coniferous forest of Araucaria araucana	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative		

Ecosystem type	Associated business activity	Assessed indicator (status / extinction risk)	Indicator level or result	Description of species extinction risk	Assessment method or source
Andean temperate evergreen forest of Nothofagus dombeyi / Gaultheria phillyreifolia	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative	Ecosystems that unambiguously do not meet any of the quantitative criteria. Widely distributed and relatively undegraded ecosystems (IUCN, 2016).	Pliscoff, P. 2015. Application of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria for the risk assessment of terrestrial ecosystems in Chile. Technical Report prepared by Patricio Pliscoff for the Ministry of the Environment. 63 p. Santiago, Chile.
Eastern Mediterranean-temperate deciduous forest of Nothofagus antarctica - Berberis microphylla	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative		
Eastern Mediterranean-temperate steppe of Festuca pallescens / Mulinum spinosum	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative		
Andean temperate herbland of Nassauvia dentata - Senecio portalesianus	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative		
Andean temperate deciduous shrubland of Nothofagus antarctica	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative		
Andean temperate deciduous shrubland of Nothofagus antarctica / Empetrum rubrum	Sustainable Forest Management	Least Concern	Qualitative		
Argentina					
Grasslands and marshlands (Aguapey / Timbauva)	Certified forest management.	Specialist bird richness and reproductive success of the Saffron-cowled Blackbird.	Result: 100% of nests monitored in active colonies. Status: Healthy / Stable.	The main risk is habitat loss due to conversion and brood parasitism. The population is critical at the national level.	Source: Aves Argentinas Agreement (2024 Report). Improvement: Grazing exclusion in nesting patches.
Riparian and Urunday forests (La Península)	Watershed protection and native forest conservation.	Presence of threatened flora and diversity of epiphytic orchids.	Result: Identification of 21 CITES orchid species. Status: Conserved.	Risk of local extinction due to forest fires and the advance of invasive alien species (IAS).	Source: UNaM Plant Biodiversity Study (2021). Improvement: Native enrichment and IAS control plan.
Wetland ecosystems (Rincón del Ombú)	Maintenance of protection areas and buffer zones.	Abundance of megafauna species (Marsh Deer / Maned Wolf).	Result: Recurrent presence captured by camera traps. Status: Stable.	Low risk of extinction within the property due to the absence of hunting and the protection of water resources.	Source: Preliminary CT Report - ProYungas (2024). Improvement: Strengthening surveillance at neighboring boundaries.
Forest-grassland transition (San Andrés)	High Conservation Value Area (HCVA) management.	Biological connectivity and presence of small felines (Oncilla / Tirica).	Result: Confirmed biological flow with Fachinal Park. Status: Functional.	Risk due to external landscape fragmentation. The species depends on patch connectivity.	Source: PMPF Registry / ProYungas Validation (2023). Improvement: Maintenance of active restoration strips.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Lapageria rosea, a species protected by CMPC.

Conservation and Restoration

Protected, Restored or Conserved Habitats

SASB (RR-FM-160a.2)
TNFD (A23.2, A23.3, A24.0, A24.1)
GRI (304-3)

Name of Area	Classification	Type of Ecosystem	Area	Country	Frequency of Monitoring per Year		Investment (USD)	Project Period	Justification	Independent Audit
HCVA and protection areas	Protected	n/i	100.116	Chile	n/i		n/i	n/i	n/i	Not applicable.
Native forest, native vegetation and plantations with native species	Conserved	n/i	75.984		n/i		n/i	n/i	n/i	Not applicable.
Restoration areas	Restored	n/i	6.997		n/i		n/i	n/i	n/i	Agreed upon with stakeholders and validated by certifying companies.
Legal Reserve (LR)	Protected/ conserved/ restored	Pampa and Mata Atlántica	151.72	Brazil	n/i			n/i	National regulations	The restoration of areas designated as LR and PPA that were identified as degraded and/or altered at the time of property acquisition was assessed and verified by the relevant environmental agencies, such as the Fundación Estadual para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (State Foundation for Environmental Protection, FEPAM-RS) and the Secretaría de Estado de Desarrollo Sostenible y Turismo (State Secretariat for Sustainable Development and Tourism, SEDEST-PR).
Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA)	Protected/ conserved/ restored	Pampa and Mata Atlántica	93,639		n/i		13,487,616.72	n/i	National regulations	The restoration of areas designated as LR and PPA that were identified as degraded and/or altered at the time of property acquisition was assessed and verified by the relevant environmental agencies, such as the Fundación Estadual para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (State Foundation for Environmental Protection, FEPAM-RS) and the Secretaría de Estado de Desarrollo Sostenible y Turismo (State Secretariat for Sustainable Development and Tourism, SEDEST-PR).
High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs)	Protected/ conserved	Pampa and Mata Atlântica	10,992		n/i			n/i	FSC/PEFC certification	n/i
Private Natural Heritage Reserve (Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural, RPPN)	Protected/ conserved	Pampa and Mata Atlântica	2,694.58		n/i			n/i	Voluntary	n/i
Native vegetation	Protected	Grasslands, scrublands and wetlands.	14,660.22	Argentina	1 (annual)		n/i	2013 - present	Certification and volunteer organizations	Approved by Aves Argentinas and ProYungas through annual technical reports.
Native forests	Conserved	Marginal rainforest and urunday forests	5,520.51	Argentina	0.25 (every 4 years)		n/i	2013 - present	Certification entities and national standards (Law No. 26,331)	Validated by UNaM (Estudio Keller) and FSC external audits.
Restoration areas	Restored	Native forest and riparian corridors.	57.27	Argentina	1 (annual)		s/i	2018 - present	Certification and volunteer organizations	Technical monitoring by the Environment Department and certification audits.

Source: Sustainability Department.

Types, number, and area in hectares of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA)

Categories	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Quantity	Area (ha)	Quantity	Area (ha)	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	37	28,773	36	30,843
Services	364	3,661	378	3,621	382	3,622	408	3,034	408	3,079	405	3,025	405	3,474	399	3,855
Socio-cultural	35	396	35	396	39	397	43	447	35	393	29	224	29	224	29	224
Total	**425**	**26,642**	**439**	**28,499**	**447**	**28,501**	**481**	**28,192**	**476**	**28,257**	**468**	**27,980**	**471**	**32,471**	**464**	**34,922**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Climate Mitigation

Year-on-Year Change in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk Ratings

TNFD (A15.0, A16.0)

Indicator	Metric	2022	2023	2024	2025
Year-on-year change in environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk ratings over the previous three years.	%	No information	DJSI: 80 points (+1.26%)	DJSI: 82 points (+2.5%)	DJSI: 84 points (+2.4%)
Value of green financing instruments used, such as green bonds and sustainability-linked bonds.	MUSD	2,215,908	3,401,272	3,724,139	4,382,207

Source: Sustainability Department.

Information on the Organization's Multi-Hazard Risk Analysis

TNFD (A7.1)

Indicator	Unit of Measure or Metric	2024	2025
Value of financing, investment or capital expenditures for nature-related risks.	MUSD	39,917	39,851

Source: Sustainability Department.

Forest Fire Monitoring Center, Los Ángeles, Chile.

Fires

Number of training sessions and people trained in rural fire prevention

CMPC (14)

Categories	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Employees and contractors	2,404	1,535	3,136	5,874	3,149	4,707
Neighboring communities	9,319	1,504	5,789	6,007	6,132	6,920

Source: Sustainability Department.

Rural fire outbreaks and affected hectares

CMPC (2)

Season	Fire outbreaks	Affected hectares
2017-2018	988	2,557
2018-2019	1,095	3,329
2019-2020	1,605	4,261
2020-2021	1,129	6,575
2021-2022	1,462	12,682
2022-2023	1,324	38,619
2023-2024	774	553
2024-2025	984	5,189

Source: Sustainability Department.

Itemized investment allocated by CMPC for the fire season

CMPC (14)

Categories	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Aircraft leasing	14,461,254	15,377,937	17,599,099	17,355,240	18,181,726	19,635,705
Fire brigade personnel	9,460,496	10,013,024	11,570,333	18,450,298	25,242,403	25,380,153
Other operational expenses	2,399,030	2,665,640	6,171,191	7,400,328	7,193,201	11,467,263
Total investment in forest protection	**26,320,780**	**28,059,601**	**35,340,623**	**43,205,866**	**50,617,330**	**56,483,120**

Source: Sustainability Department.

Chapter 7

Suppliers

Supplier Characterization

GRI (204-1)

Suppliers identified	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total number of suppliers	26,756	27,734	22,460	21,619
Number of local suppliers	1,960	1,835	3,770	4,556
Number of MSME suppliers	6,692	6,312	5,765	5,648
Number of MSME suppliers with ProPyme certification	-	-	-	-
Number of strategic suppliers	-	-	-	465
Number of international suppliers	1,266	1,782	1,570	1,218
Number of national suppliers	25,694	26,194	21,120	20,466
Number of distributors	-	-	-	-
Total supplier spend	6,497	7,083	6,363	6,414
Spend on local suppliers	811	1,300	1,822	1,815
Spend on MSME suppliers	976	1,080	739	766
Spend on national suppliers	5,370	6,156	5,453	5,666
Total spend on significant suppliers	-	-	-	-
Percentage of spend on local suppliers	12%	18%	29%	28%
Percentage of spend on MSME suppliers	15%	15%	12%	12%
Percentage of spend on strategic suppliers	-	-	-	-

Note: For CMPC, a significant operating location is any site where there is an industrial process with production volume, logistics concentration, or a strategic position in the value chain; therefore, all are considered significant and included in the calculation.

Mechanized slaughter, Chile.

Supplier Assessment

Management of negative supplier impacts

GRI (308-2, 414-2)

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Number of suppliers	27,734	22,461	21,619
Number of suppliers evaluated overall	2,123	884	3,252
Number of suppliers evaluated on sustainability	1,246	883	2,099
No. of strategic suppliers with action plans	n/a	231	360
Percentage of suppliers evaluated on sustainability vs. total evaluated	58.7%	100%	65%
Percentage of suppliers evaluated on nature-related issues	n/a	n/a	95%
New suppliers screened using social criteria	n/a	n/a	278
Total significant suppliers evaluated	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total payments made to suppliers	7,083	6,363	6,414
Purchases made from evaluated suppliers	2,627	722	1,951
Percentage of total annual purchases from suppliers assessed under sustainability criteria	37%	11%	30%

Source: Supplier Engagement Department.

Communities

Fundación CMPC Performance Highlights

GRI (413-1)

Indicators	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of foundation employees	56	66	60	57
Number of establishments that have benefited	85	130	163	154
Number of communities impacted	35	39	44	44
Investment in foundation programs (USD)	2,517,031	3,392,165	3,330,298	3,691,333
Administrative expenses (USD)	911,828	1,436,177	893,443	986,965

Source: Fundación CMPC (CMPC Foundation).

Chapter 8

Employees: Enablers of Excellence

Employees by nationality and gender

NCG 461 (5.1.2)

Nacionality	Senior Executives, Managers, and Supervisors						Professionals and Technicians						Professionals and Technicians				Operators				Total		Total
	Senior management		Management		Supervisors		Sales force		Administrative				Other professional		Other technical		Auxiliary		Operators				
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	**Men**	**Women**	
Argentina	4	2	18	5	64	35	18	13	34	2			166	94	15	18	561	46	177	37	**1,057**	**252**	**1,309**
Bolivia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			2	2	0	0	2	0	1	6	**6**	**8**	**14**
Brazil	11	6	156	56	256	104	505	468	55	79			893	383	1,674	453	662	359	1,495	413	**5,707**	**2,321**	**8,028**
Chile	21	3	240	83	1,027	262	104	46	236	136			1,095	480	728	145	143	30	4,357	651	**7,951**	**1,836**	**9,787**
Colombia	3	0	9	3	25	16	24	23	11	5			114	98	10	20	10	3	308	76	**514**	**244**	**758**
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	**4**	**3**	**7**
Ecuador	1	1	3	0	8	5	22	39	7	5			9	18	11	16	12	12	75	3	**148**	**99**	**247**
Spain	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	**1**	**4**
United States	0	1	2	0	15	2	1	0	0	0			5	6	8	2	0	0	102	44	**133**	**55**	**188**
Finland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**2**
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			0	0	1	0	0	0	13	1	**15**	**1**	**16**
Mexico	2	3	24	8	64	36	9	9	0	3			864	789	700	163	953	286	342	104	**2,958**	**1,401**	**4,359**
Paraguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1			2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	**5**	**3**	**8**
Peru	5	3	17	3	34	36	33	14	30	18			247	156	77	57	321	5	598	108	**1,362**	**400**	**1,762**
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	**2**	**3**	**5**
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	4	5	14	8	8	4			40	27	0	1	23	0	144	11	**233**	**57**	**290**
Venezuela	0	0	3	3	43	21	3	4	7	2			43	27	13	6	4	5	91	31	**207**	**99**	**306**
Other countries	0	1	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0			0	2	1	0	1	0	5	9	**13**	**14**	**27**
Total	**47**	**22**	**477**	**164**	**1,547**	**523**	**734**	**625**	**389**	**255**			**3,481**	**2,083**	**3,238**	**884**	**2,693**	**746**	**7,713**	**1,496**	**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Interculturality Indicators

GRI (405-7)

Categories	2022	2023	2024	2025
Foreign employees	499	565	15,734	17,325
% Foreign employees	-	2.23%	61.35%	63.89%
% of foreign employees working in Chile	n/i	n/i	n/i	1.68%
National employees	n/i	24,786	9,913	9,787
% National employees	n/i	97.77%	38.65%	36.09%
Number of nationalities	60	59	27	27

Source: People & Organization Department.

Managers and supervisors from the local community

Gender	2023	2024	2025
Men	629	621	1,152
Women	251	641	458
Total	**880**	**897**	**1,610**

Note: Local community workforce refers to managers and supervisors who live and work in the same districts.
Source: People & Organization Department.

Workforce distribution by country of operation

Country	Senior Executives, Managers, and Supervisors						Professionals and Technicians					Professionals and Technicians				Operators				Total		Total
	Senior management		Management		Supervisors		Sales force		Administrative			Other professional		Other technical		Auxiliary		Operators				
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	**Men**	**Women**	
Germany	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0**	**1**
Argentina	5	2	15	1	68	32	18	13	34	3		168	94	15	18	569	47	174	34	**1,066**	**244**	**1,310**
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Brazil	10	4	149	52	246	103	506	467	55	79		891	378	1,677	455	663	360	1,508	419	**5,705**	**2,317**	**8,022**
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Chile	19	8	263	96	1,070	290	109	49	250	142		1,144	527	741	151	145	34	4,471	702	**8,212**	**1,999**	**10,211**
China	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	**2**	**7**
Colombia	3	0	0	0	23	14	23	22	8	3		110	94	10	20	9	2	299	68	**485**	**223**	**708**
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	1	3	0	8	5	22	39	6	4		9	17	10	16	12	12	74	1	**144**	**95**	**239**
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
United States	0	0	5	1	21	2	1	4	0	0		5	7	9	2	0	0	135	56	**176**	**72**	**248**
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Finland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**1**	**1**
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mexico	4	2	27	9	68	37	9	8	0	3		865	789	700	164	953	286	314	101	**2,940**	**1,399**	**4,339**
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Peru	6	4	15	3	33	33	32	14	28	18		243	149	76	57	321	5	592	105	**1,346**	**388**	**1,734**
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	4	6	14	9	8	3		46	28	0	1	21	0	146	10	**239**	**58**	**297**
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**37**	**15**	**435**	**152**	**1.442**	**447**	**679**	**594**	**353**	**231**		**2,327**	**1,117**	**2,462**	**662**	**1,398**	**455**	**6,661**	**1,280**	**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Alejandra Conejeros, Santa Fe plant, Chile.

Employees by age range, job category, and gender

NCG 461 (5.1.3)

Age range	Senior Executives, Managers, and Supervisors						Professionals and Technicians				Professionals and Technicians				Operators				Total		Total
	Senior management		Management		Supervisors		Sales force		Administrative		Other professional		Other technical		Auxiliary		Operators				
	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	**Man**	**Women**	
Under 30 years old	0	0	1	1	57	28	95	116	88	94	518	457	608	315	736	264	1,407	380	**3,510**	**1,655**	**5,165**
Between 30 and 40 years old	4	8	102	57	538	289	253	233	131	63	1,364	925	1,076	372	934	254	2,451	614	**6,853**	**2,815**	**9,668**
Between 41 and 50 years old	20	10	204	71	478	151	237	197	96	51	937	529	957	159	646	180	1,884	347	**5,459**	**1,695**	**7,154**
Between 51 and 60 years old	20	4	128	31	329	49	122	69	44	33	501	159	459	36	316	44	1,451	131	**3,370**	**556**	**3,926**
Between 61 and 70 years old	3	0	41	4	141	6	27	9	30	14	158	12	137	2	60	4	511	24	**1,108**	**75**	**1,183**
Over 70 years old	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	9	0	**19**	**2**	**21**
Total	**47**	**22**	**477**	**164**	**1.547**	**523**	**734**	**625**	**389**	**255**	**3,481**	**2,083**	**3,238**	**884**	**2,693**	**746**	**7,713**	**1,496**	**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Employees by seniority, job category, and gender

NCG 461 (5.1.4)

Seniority in employment	Senior Executives, Managers, and Supervisors						Professionals and Technicians				Professionals and Technicians				Operators				Total		Total
	Senior management		Management		Supervisors		Sales force		Administrative		Other professional		Other technical		Auxiliary		Operators				
	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	**Man**	**Women**	
Under 3 years	16	9	160	66	399	150	482	492	81	99	1,274	1,008	926	513	983	513	1,932	702	**6,253**	**3,552**	**9,805**
Between 3 and 6 years	8	7	81	29	244	128	99	48	21	20	599	442	622	172	567	129	1,172	301	**3,413**	**1,276**	**4,689**
More than 6 years and less than 9 years	5	2	46	27	156	85	24	12	13	14	293	147	265	40	208	15	659	66	**1,669**	**408**	**2,077**
Between 9 and 12 years	3	0	31	5	145	38	34	24	21	12	353	149	419	63	284	25	747	119	**2,037**	**435**	**2,472**
More than 12 years	15	4	159	37	603	122	95	49	253	110	962	337	1,006	96	651	64	3,203	308	**6,947**	**1,127**	**8,074**
More than 12 years	**47**	**22**	**477**	**164**	**1,547**	**523**	**734**	**625**	**389**	**255**	**3,481**	**2,083**	**3,238**	**884**	**2,693**	**746**	**7,713**	**1,496**	**20,319**	**6,798**	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Historical segregation of employees by age range

NCG 461 (5.1.3)

Age range	2018	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Under 30 years old	3,935	3,935	3,922	3,867	4,126	4,955	5,229	4,897	5,165
Between 30 and 40 years old	-	-	-	7,438	7,490	8,261	9,065	9,150	9,668
Between 41 and 50 years old	12,784	12,784	13,176	4,716	4,761	5,819	6,464	6,725	7,154
Between 51 and 60 years old	-	-	-	2,866	2,929	3,340	3,522	3,757	3,926
Between 61 and 70 years old	528	528	761	743	750	994	1,052	1,101	1,183
Over 70 years old	-	-	-	11	12	22	19	18	21
Total	**17,247**	**17,247**	**17,859**	**19,641**	**20,068**	**23,391**	**25,351**	**25,648**	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Average employee seniority by gender

Category	2025
Average seniority of men	10.3
Average seniority of women	6.2
Average seniority of Company employees (total figure in years)	9.4

Source: People & Organization Department.

Historical segregation of employees by seniority

NCG 461 (5.1.4)

Seniority in employment	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Under 3 years	n/i	n/i	6,379	5,938	8,449	9,408	9,792	9,805
Between 3 and 6 years	n/i	n/i	3,662	3,582	4,387	4,587	4,681	4,689
More than 6 years and less than 9 years	n/i	n/i	2,748	2,235	2,320	2,332	2,074	2,077
Between 9 and 12 years	n/i	n/i	2,009	1,662	2,718	2,991	2,470	2,472
More than 12 years	n/i	n/i	4,842	6,651	5,517	6,033	8,063	8,074
Total	**17,247**	**17,859**	**19,640**	**20,068**	**23,391**	**25,351**	**27,080**	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Wage Gap

Ratio between base salary and compensation for women and men in each job category (USD)

GRI (405-2)

Position		2024			2025		
Position CMF	Position CMPC	Average salary for men	Average salary for women	Ratio	Average salary for men	Average salary for women	Ratio
Senior Management	Executives and Managers	21,826	15,987	0.732	24,685	19,341	0.784
Managers		8,968	7,782	0.868	11,782	10,722	0.910
Supervisors		4,437	3,848	0.867	4,002	3,858	0.964
Administrative	Professionals and Technicians	1,507	1,850	1.228	1,749	1,849	1.057
Sales Force		2,336	2,902	1.242	1,775	1,618	0.912
Other Professionals		2,536	2,174	0.857	2,122	2,020	0.952
Other Technicians		1,641	1,504	0.917	1,282	1,160	0.905
Operator	Operators	1,166	1,058	0.907	1,176	876	0.745
Auxiliary		1,130	1,015	0.898	1,253	1,035	0.826

Note: For CMPC, a significant operating location is any site where there is an industrial process with production volume, logistics concentration or a strategic position in the value chain; therefore, all are considered significant and included in the calculation.
Source: People & Organization Department.

Average salary by job category in USD per year

Position	Men		Women	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Senior Management	Not reported	24,685	Not reported	19,341
Managers	8,968	11,782	7,782	10,722
Supervisors	4,437	4,002	3,848	3,858
Administrative	1,507	1,749	1,850	1,849
Sales Force	2,336	1,775	2,902	1,618
Other Professionals	2,536	2,122	2,174	2,020
Other Technicians	1,641	1,282	1,504	1,160
Operator	1,166	1,176	1,058	876
Auxiliary	1,130	1,253	1,015	1,035

Source: People & Organization Department.

Carla Maldonado and Carlos Briceño, Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

Minimum salaries, excluding interns, in USD per year

Position	2024	2025
Managers	4,419	4,194
Supervisors	1,156	1,528
Administrative	805	747
Sales Force	720	484
Other Professionals	950	972
Other Technicians	714	879
Operator	588	668
Auxiliary	844	400

Source: People & Organization Department.

Total hiring cost for employees hired

Metric	2024	2025
Total cost in CLP	1,649,657,520	2,029,016,250

Source: People & Organization Department.

Employees with disabilities

NCG 461 (5.1.5)

Categories	Senior Executives, Managers, and Supervisors						Professionals and Technicians					Professionals and Technicians				Operators				Total		Total
	Senior management		Management		Supervisors		Sales force		Administrative			Other professional		Other technical		Auxiliary		Operators				
	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women		Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	**Man**	**Women**	
No. of people with disabilities	2	1	6	4	19	3	14	17	15	6		70	18	108	24	64	29	128	18	**426**	**120**	**546**
% of people with disabilities in relation to each position	4.26%	4.55%	1.26%	2.44%	1.23%	0.57%	1.91%	2.72%	3.86%	2.35%		2.01%	0.86%	3.34%	2.71%	2.38%	3.89%	1.66%	1.20%	**5.52%**	**8.02%**	**2.01%**
% of people with disabilities in relation to the total workforce	4.35%		1.56%		1.06%		2.28%		3.26%			1.58%		3.20%		2.70%		1.59%		**2.01%**		**2.01%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Employees at the Buin plant, Chile.

Talent and Wellbeing

Capacity Building and Leadership Development

Number of employees trained by job category and gender

NCG 461 (5.8.ii)

Category		2025						
Category CMF	**Category CMPC**	Total workforce	No. of employees trained			% of employees trained based on total workforce		
			Men	Women	**Total**	Men	Women	**Total**
Senior Management	Executives and Managers	69	45	22	**67**	65.22%	31.88%	**97.10%**
Managers		641	418	134	**552**	65.21%	20.90%	**86.12%**
Supervisors		2,070	1,422	480	**1,902**	68.70%	23.19%	**91.88%**
Sales Force	Professionals and Technicians	1,359	323	183	**506**	23.77%	13.47%	**37.23%**
Administrative		644	251	136	**387**	38.98%	21.12%	**60.09%**
Other Professionals		5,564	1,601	642	**2,243**	28.77%	11.54%	**40.31%**
Other Technicians		4,122	1,900	478	**2,378**	46.09%	11.60%	**57.69%**
Auxiliary	Operators	3,439	1,416	170	**1,586**	41.17%	4.94%	**46.12%**
Operator		9,209	5,401	694	**6,095**	58.65%	7.54%	**66.19%**
Total		**27,117**	**12,777**	**2,938**	**15,716**	**47.12%**	**10.84%**	**57.96%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Total training hours by gender and job category

Category CMF	Category CMPC	Men	Women	Total
Senior Management	Executives and Managers	6,036.5	1,732.5	7,768.9
Managers		26,419.1	5,994.6	32,413.7
Supervisors		83,102.6	29,288.4	112,391.0
Sales Force	Professionals and Technicians	18,895.8	11,201.3	30,097.1
Administrative		11,827.1	5,738.0	17,565.0
Other Professionals		84,543.1	34,082.5	118,625.6
Other Technicians		86,511.0	22,412.7	108,923.6
Auxiliary	Operators	69,057.0	8,425.6	77,482.6
Operator		291,853.5	34,250.3	326,103.8
Total training hours		**678,245.6**	**153,125.6**	**831,371.3**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Historical segregation of total training hours, number of participating employees by gender and category

NCG 461 (5.8.ii)

Category		2022	2023	2024	2025
Total training hours by gender	Women	50,954	2,021	2,022	153,126
	Men	174,938	6,064	6,067	678,246
	Total	**225,892**	**8,085**	**41,021**	**831,371**
Number of employees trained by category	Executives and Managers	1,791	1,453	2,690	2,537
	Professionals and Technicians	6,471	5,729	7,972	5,514
	Operators	5,136	10,731	8,914	7,681
	Total	**14,279**	**17,913**	**19,576**	**15,732**
Total training hours by category	Executives and Managers	24,251	n/i	189,220	152,574
	Professionals and Technicians	126,585	n/i	230,241	275,211
	Operators	73,023	n/i	n/i	403,586
	Total	**225,892**	**n/i**	**n/i**	**831,371**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Women in Leadership Indicators

FSG (24, 25)

Key figures	No. of women in the category	Total number of women	% of total women
Presence of women in the organization	6,798.00	27,117.00	25.07%
Women in senior management (Board members)	22.00	69.00	31.88%
Women in executive positions	264.00	876.00	30.14%
Women in leadership roles	709.00	2,780.00	25.50%
Women in STEM roles	654.00	2,587.00	25.28%
Women in sales leadership positions	590.00	1,224.00	48.20%

Source: People & Organization Department.

Talent Attraction and Retention

Employee satisfaction

Workplace climate score across the following variables

Category	2024	2025
Motivation and recognition	3.42	3.52
Level of employee engagement	3.88	3.97
Employee satisfaction index	4.13	4.18

Source: People & Organization Department.

Talent management score across the following variables

Category	2024	2025
Organization and resources available to perform work	4.04	4.14
Internal communications functioning	3.77	3.85

Source: People & Organization Department.

Turnover

Workforce at the beginning and end of the period

Category		2024		2025	
		Workforce at the beginning of the period	Workforce at the end of the period	Workforce at the beginning of the period	Workforce at the end of the period
Turnover by gender	Women	5,478	5,828	5,858	6,798
	Men	19,916	19,820	19,823	20,319
	Total	**25,394**	**25,648**	**25,681**	**27,117**
Turnover by age group	Under than 30	5,268	4,897	5,457	5,165
	Between 30 and 60	19,058	19,632	19,183	20,748
	Over 60	1,068	1,119	1,041	1,204
	Total	**25,394**	**25,648**	**25,681**	**27,117**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Number of new hires by gender and age

Category		2022	2023	2024	2025
Hires by gender	Women	1,263	1,716	1,607	1,712
	Men	2,487	3,360	3,130	3,165
	Total	**3,750**	**5,076**	**4,737**	**4,877**
Hires by age range	Less than 30	1,579	2,218	2,112	2,380
	Between 30 and 60	2,151	2,829	2,593	2,469
	Over 60	20	29	40	28
	Total	**3,750**	**5,076**	**4,745**	**4,877**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Internships within the organization

Category	2024	2025
Total number of interns	130	594
Interns hired	4	115
Percentage	3.08%	19.36%

Note: 2024 data corresponds to Empresas CMPC excluding its subsidiary Softys.
Source: People & Organization Department.

Staff members and interns at the Santa Fe plant, Chile.

Number of employees leaving the organization in the period

Category		2022	2023	2024	2025
Departures by gender	Women	1,008	1,177	1,612	1,668
	Men	3,328	3,343	3,691	3,848
	Total	**4,336**	**4,520**	**5,303**	**5,516**
Departures by age range	Under 30	1,563	1,516	1,831	1,739
	Between 30 and 60	2,604	2,759	3,237	3,552
	Over 60	169	245	235	225
	Total	**4,336**	**4,520**	**5,303**	**5,516**
Terminations	Women	502	592	916	1,090
	Men	1,901	2,089	2,384	2,787
	Total	**2,403**	**2,681**	**3,300**	**3,877**
	Under 30	753	817	1,027	1,087
	Between 30 and 60	1,498	1,649	2,054	2,611
	Over 60	152	215	219	179
	Total	**2,403**	**2,681**	**3,300**	**3,877**
Voluntary turnover	Women	506	585	696	578
	Men	1,427	1,254	1,307	1,061
	Total	**1,933**	**1,839**	**3,823**	**1,639**
	Under 30	810	699	804	652
	Between 30 and 60	1,106	1,110	1,183	941
	Over 60	17	30	16	46
	Total	**1,933**	**1,839**	**2,003**	**1,639**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Information on the rate of new employee hires during the period, by gender and age

Category		2023	2024	2025
Hiring rate for new hires by gender	Women	2.34%	3.61%	25.18%
	Men	8.24%	9.40%	46.56%
	Total	**10.58%**	**13.02%**	**71.74%**
Hiring rate for new hires by age group	Under 30	3.22%	4.05%	8.78%
	Between 30 and 60	6.50%	8.10%	9.11%
	Over 60	0.85%	0.86%	0.10%
	Total	**10.58%**	**13.02%**	**17.99%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

People who have been promoted within the organization

Category CMF	Category CMPC	Men	Women	Total	% Men	% Women	% of total men	% of total women	% of total
Senior Management	Executives and Managers	2	1	**3**	0.22%	0.24%	0.01%	0.01%	**0.01%**
Managers		12	11	**23**	1.34%	2.69%	0.06%	0.16%	**0.08%**
Supervisors		57	19	**76**	6.38%	4.65%	0.28%	0.28%	**0.28%**
Sales Force	Professionals and Technicians	51	16	**67**	5.70%	3.91%	0.25%	0.24%	**0.25%**
Administrative		18	4	**22**	2.01%	0.98%	0.09%	0.06%	**0.08%**
Other Professionals		340	223	**563**	38.03%	54.52%	1.67%	3.28%	**2.08%**
Other Technicians		153	50	**203**	17.11%	12.22%	0.75%	0.74%	**0.75%**
Auxiliary	Operators	70	25	**95**	7.83%	6.11%	0.34%	0.37%	**0.35%**
Operator		191	60	**251**	21.36%	14.67%	0.94%	0.88%	**0.93%**
Total		**894**	**409**	**1,303**	**100%**	**100%**	**4.40%**	**6.02%**	**4.81%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Voluntary turnover rate

Category		2022	2023	2024	2025
Voluntary turnover by gender	Women	24.34%	11.51%	12.31%	9.13%
	Men	18.92%	6.49%	6.58%	5.29%
	Total	**19.95%**	**7.54%**	**14.98%**	**6.21%**
Involuntary turnover by age group	Under 30	34.33%	13.74%	15.82%	12.28%
	Between 30 and 60	15.99%	6.08%	6.12%	4.71%
	Over 60	19.04%	2.87%	1.46%	4.10%
	Total	**19.95%**	**7.54%**	**7.85%**	**6.21%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Involuntary turnover rate

Category		2022	2023	2024	2025
Involuntary turnover by gender	Women	12.12%	11.65%	16.20%	17.23%
	Men	10.81%	10.82%	12.00%	13.89%
	Total	**11.06%**	**10.99%**	**12.93%**	**14.69%**
Involuntary turnover by gender	Under 30	16.54%	16.06%	20.21%	20.47%
	Between 30 and 60	9.20%	9.03%	10.62%	13.08%
	Over 60	17.13%	20.57%	20.03%	15.95%
	Total	**11.06%**	**10.99%**	**12.93%**	**14.69%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Total employee turnover

Metric	2023	2024	2025	Annual change (%)
Percentage	14.58%	20.68%	20.34%	-0.33%
Number	1,675	5,303	5,516	104.02%

Source: People & Organization Department.

Performance evaluation

Historical segregation of performance evaluation

GRI (404-3)

Category		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of employees evaluated by category	Executives, professionals and technicians	6,236	n/i	7,217	7,408	6,370
	Operators	3,367	n/i	2,838	2,000	1,222
	Total	**9,693**	**n/i**	**10,055**	**9,408**	**7,592**
Percentage of employees evaluated by category	Executives, professionals and technicians	92.23%	n/i	89.01%	78.74%	43.98%
	Operators	25.26%	n/i	24.60%	21.26%	9.66%
	Total	**47.80%**	**n/i**	**71.52%**	**36.69%**	**28%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Joint Committee, Santa Fe Plant, Chile.

Wellbeing at Work

Benefits

NCG 461 (5.8)
GRI (401-2)

Benefit	Description	Employees Covered by Benefit	Percentage of Employees Covered
Work-life balance	Includes recreational activities, stress management and physical and mental health care for both employees and their families.	Open-term contract	n/i
Quality of life	Deals and discounts with various institutions, providing access to recreational activities and training programs, such as university prep courses and English institutes.	Open-term contract	100%
Health and insurances	Preventive health programs, special life insurance coverage and complementary plans for employees and their families.	Open-term contract	100%
Financial security	Provides options related to investments, payments and savings advice, among other benefits.	Open-term contract	100%
Work flexibility	Flexibility to work in hybrid or remote work settings in positions where this is possible based on the nature of their functions.	Open-term contract	100%
Educational support	Educational support through school allowances for employees' children with academic excellence.	Open-term contract	32%
Health assistance	Supplemental healthcare insurance	Open-term contract	14%
Parental leave		Everyone	21%
Senior program	Retirement allowances	Open-term contract	46%
Part-time work options		Open-term contract	39%
Facilities or support for childcare and breastfeeding	Child care bonus	Open-term contract	1.2%
Breastfeeding facilities or benefits	Lactation room (pumping room)	Open-term contract	3.1%

Source: People & Organization Department.

Prevention and management of workplace harassment, sexual harassment and violence

NCG 519 (5.5)

Category	2024			2025		
	No. of workplace harassment complaints	No. of sexual harassment complaints	No. of workplace violence complaints	No. of workplace harassment complaints	No. of sexual harassment complaints	No. of workplace violence complaints
Not admissible	21	0	1	16	3	6
Admissible but not proven	12	2	0	32	8	4
Under investigation	7	1	1	7	4	0
Admissible complaints resolved*	13	7	0	29	16	4
Total complaints	**53**	**10**	**2**	**84**	**31**	**14**

* fully or partially proven.
Source: People & Organization Department.

Postnatal and parental leave

NCG 519 (5.7)

Average number of days used during the year for this purpose, by job category in Chile (2024-2025)

Job category	2024			2025			Average days used (2025)
	Women	Men		Women	Men		
		Paternity leave (5 days)	Parental leave (6 weeks)		Paternity leave (5 days)	Parental leave (6 weeks)	
Senior management	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management	50	0	0	337	15	0	117.33
Supervisors	45	0	0	361	15	0	125.33
Sales force	43	1	21	279	12	0	97.00
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional	42	0	0	343	15	0	119.33
Other technical	0	0	0	238	10	0	82.67
Auxiliary	50	0	0	7	0	0	2.33
Operators	22	0	30	7	1	0	2.67
Total average	**33**	**0**	**6**	**175**	**8**	**0**	**60.74**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Return to Work and Retention Rates after Parental Leave, by gender

Indicator		2022	2023	2024	2025
Employees who remain employed after 12 months of leave	Women	275	259	154	288
	Men	177	211	309	161
	Total	**452**	**470**	**463**	**449**
Retention rate	Women	Uninformed	87%	58%	89.58%
	Men	Uninformed	45%	114%	81.99%
	Total	**Uninformed**	**Uninformed**	**87%**	**85.99%**
Employees who returned to work after parental leave ended	Women	325	299	259	317
	Men	158	140	210	212
	Total	**483**	**439**	**469**	**529**
Return to work rate	Women	Uninformed	Uninformed	97.7%	87.09%
	Men	Uninformed	Uninformed	77.8%	70.67%
	Total	**Uninformed**	**Uninformed**	**87.7%**	**80.40%**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Occupational Health and Safety

Methodology for risk identification and risks identified by the Company's business units (employees and contractors)

GRI (403-9, 403-10)

Business	Methodology	Risks identified in operations
Bosques	It operates with the Safe Practice Index (IPS in Spanish), Safe Practice Observation (OPS in Spanish) and safety monitoring. It implements measurement through a digital dashboard that manages the data collection by the areas.	• Crushing. • Cargo vehicle traffic accident. • Falling from height. • Ambush in the field. • Uncontrolled rural fire. • Burning of forestry machinery. • Burns and/or asphyxiation from forest fires. • Attacks due to rural violence. • Traffic accidents.

Business	Methodology	Risks identified in operations
Maderas	It uses standards defined by the health and safety management system, certified by ISO 45001. It holds monthly meetings for areas, divisions and departments to leverage the improvement of the findings.	• Working at height. • Working with suspended load. • Hazardous atmospheres in confined spaces. • Exposure to ionizing radiation. • Contact with equipment with moving parts. • Electrocution. • Working in hot conditions. • Exposure to high temperatures. • Falling material. • Working with pressurized equipment. • Handling of manual equipment. • Landslides and falls due to excavations. • Entrapment by equipment on wheels.
Pulp	It uses hazard identification and risk assessment matrices (MIPER in Spanish), which are assessed annually through: • Safety Preventive Observations (OPS in Spanish) • Safety Preventive Inspections (PSI in Spanish) • Process Confirmations (CdP in Spanish).	• Works requiring isolation, blocking and verification of zero energies. • Exposure to chemicals. • Working at height. • Working in confined spaces. • Working in hot conditions. • Lifting and loading. • High-pressure power washing. • Thermal overload. • Electrocution. • Excavation work
Biopackaging	Has hazard identification and risk assessment procedures carried out by multidisciplinary teams and process specialists, updated in accordance with the technical guidelines set forth in Supreme Decree No. 44. Risk matrices are updated following incidents, and improvement initiatives are implemented to enhance safety. In addition, critical control verifications, process confirmations and behavioral observations are conducted.	• Lifting and suspended loads. • Blocking and isolation. • Working in hot conditions. • Machinery entrapment protection. • Electric shock. • Operation of equipment on wheels. • Passenger transportation. • Cargo transportation. • Fires • Falls from height • Work in confined spaces
Softys	Uses the regional standard "SIGECUS 1.3 Risk Management," based on ISO 45001, to identify, assess and manage risks. This includes employee participation in developing hazard and risk matrices.	• Fractures • Cuts/lacerations • Contusions • Sprains

Source: Environment, Occupational Health and Safety Department.

Lost days due to occupational accidents (Employees)

GRI (403-9)

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
Hours worked	45,709,642	49,433,533	53,682,758	54,133,474
Average workforce	20,698	22,621	23,794	24,182
Days lost due to accidents	5,676	5,983	7,503	6,347
Average days lost	40.54	35.54	24.84	62

Source: Environment, Occupational Health and Safety Department.

Lost days due to occupational accidents (Contractors)

GRI (403-9, 403-10)

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
Hours worked	58,694,656	56,281,032	65,995,903	67,797,444
Average workforce	36,014	34,108	33,879	42,395
Days lost due to accidents	10,678	3,495	15,467	58,607
Average days lost	112.40	44.01	203.51	666

Source: Environment, Occupational Health and Safety Department.

Unions

Number of unions by country of operation of CMPC

Country	2024	2025
Argentina	3	2
Brazil	10	12
Chile	40	43
Colombia	3	3
Mexico	6	7
Peru	4	4
Uruguay	1	1
Total	**67**	**72**

Source: People & Organization Department.

Number of unionized employees per year

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of unionized workers	11,304	13,455	12,665	13,238	12,591
Unionization percentage	56.33%	57.52%	49.96%	52%	46.43%

Source: People & Organization Department.

Pacific Plant, Chile.

Chapter 9

Governance Framework

Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Environmental compliance

NCG 461 (8.3)

Categories		2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of enforceable penalties from the Public Registry of Penalties of the Superintendency of the Environment or equivalent in foreign jurisdictions.	Number of penalties in Chile	15	0	0	4
	Number of penalties abroad	0	0	5	4
Total number of fines		**350**	**6**	**4**	**8**
No. of compliance programs approved		0	0	1	0
No. of satisfactorily executed compliance programs		-	4	1	1
No. of environmental remediation plans submitted		-	0	0	0
No. of environmental remediation plans satisfactorily executed		-	0	0	0

Board of Directors

Board Knowledge Matrix

NCG 461 (3.2.i, 3.2.iv)
GRI (2-11)

Name	Relevant Experience
Bernardo Larraín M. Standing Chairman Business Administrator Most recent re-election: Apr. 28, 2022 Non-independent	His management career began in the 2000s as Director of the Softys, Celulosa and Forestal subsidiaries. Later, in the energy sector, he served as CEO and Chairman of Colbún S.A. from 2005 to 2017, during which time he led the implementation of the company's Risk Management Model. He also served as director of Puertos y Logística S.A. until 2019. In the sphere of trade associations, he served as Chairman of SOFOFA from 2017 to 2021 and was a member of the Board of Directors at Icare. He currently serves as Chairman of Empresas CMPC and as Director at Colbún, Forestal O'Higgins and Minera Valparaíso, roles in which he oversees the management of critical corporate risks.
Ximena Corbo U. Standing Director Business Administrator Position held since: Apr. 28, 2022 Non-independent	During her 24-year career as an executive at Nestlé, she served on the Executive Committee, leading business units and managing industrial and regulatory risks. In this role, she oversaw the implementation of digital channels, addressing cybersecurity and data protection challenges, as well as managing complex supply chains and crises. She later took on key leadership roles as Director of Consorcio Lechero and Vice Chairman of Exporlac. She served as Director of SOFOFA between 2018 and 2022, serving on the Sustainable Business Development Committee and the COP25 team. She currently serves as Director of CMPC, ENAP and Fundación Generación Empresarial and is also Vice Chairman of Conecta Logística.

Name	Relevant Experience
Patricio De Solminihac T. Standing Director Industrial Engineer Position held since: Apr. 24, 2025 Non-independent	He has extensive executive experience in the industrial and mining sectors. He served as Deputy CEO and later CEO of SQM S.A. between 2015 and 2019. He has served on the boards of regionally significant companies such as Melón S.A. and the mining company Minsur (Peru), in addition to developing his own ventures in the forestry and agro-industrial sectors. His involvement with CMPC began when he served as Director of the Celulosa and Papeles subsidiaries; he later served as a permanent advisor to the parent company's board of directors before becoming a full-time director, bringing a comprehensive strategic vision and experience in complex corporate governance.
María Cecilia Facetti S. Standing Director Chemical Engineer Position held since: Apr. 28, 2022 Independent	She has more than 25 years of executive experience at global companies such as Unilever, Monsanto, Danone and Coca-Cola, leading regional operations in Latin America. Her work focused on supply chain management, digital transformation and M&A, providing a strategic retail perspective that was key to Softys' business. In the field of corporate governance, she served as Chair of CINTAC and INTASA (CAP Group) and was a Director of ECSA. She currently serves on the boards of CMPC, NOVOFARMA, JEJ Ingeniería and the Chilean-Argentine Chamber of Commerce. In these roles, she oversees ESG, compliance and corporate risk management matters, including cybersecurity and strategic planning.
Jorge Marín C. Standing Director Entrepreneur Most recent re-election: Apr. 28, 2022 Non-independent	His career has been closely tied to the expansion of CMPC, and he has played a key role in the Company's globalization, having previously served as Chairman of the Board. In the financial sector, he was a founding Partner of Nevasa S.A., and in the energy sector, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CGE Group from 2006 to 2014, while also holding positions at Transnet and Gasco. He is currently a Director of Empresas CMPC, BICECORP, Grupo Security and Vice Chair of Detroit Chile. Through his experience in banking, he provides robust oversight in financial risk management and cybersecurity, monitoring mitigation strategies in highly regulated environments.
Bernardo Matte I. Standing Director Attorney Position held since: Apr. 28, 2022 Non-independent	He practiced law at the law firm of Barros, Letelier & González. He has served on the boards of Pasur, Minera Valparaíso and DP World Chile. At DP World Chile, he served on the Risk Committee, helping to design the fraud prevention model and develop corporate risk maps. In this context, he oversaw cybersecurity management as a component of operational risk. He currently serves as Director of Empresas CMPC, Forestal O'Higgins and Forestal Constructora y Comercial del Pacífico Sur S.A., where he applies his expertise in risk management and corporate governance.
Hernán Rodríguez W. Standing Director Civil Engineer Position held since: Apr. 24, 2025 Non-independent	He spent 31 years in executive roles at CMPC, starting in the Research Department and participating in strategic investment and M&A projects. He served as Chief Financial Officer from 1997 to 2004 and as Director at Banco BICE, building on his expertise in financial risk management. He subsequently took on key operational roles, first as CEO of Forestal Mininco and then as CEO of CMPC between 2011 and 2018. In the trade association sector, he sat on the Board of SOFOFA. He currently serves as Chairman of the Boards of Colbún, Softys, Minera Valparaíso and Pacífico Sur, and is a director at GTD and Telefónica del Sur, where he oversees corporate governance and strategy.
Pablo Turner G. Standing Director Business Administrator Most recent re-election: Apr. 28, 2022 Non-independent	He served as Chief Executive Officer of Falabella, Almacenes París and Viña San Pedro between 2000 and 2007. During his career in the retail and financial services industries, he led efforts to mitigate credit, financial and regulatory risks, serving on various risk and information technology committees. He also served as director of Icare and Chair of its Innovation Circle. He currently serves as a director of CMPC, Softys, Watts S.A., Moneda AGF, Cruzados SAP, G&N Brands and Intercorp Retail in Peru. In these corporate governance roles, he oversees regulatory compliance and risk management in highly regulated environments.
Jussi Pesonen Standing Director Process Technology Engineer Most recent re-election: Apr. 24, 2025 Non-independent	He served as Chairman and CEO of the multinational company UPM for nearly two decades, from 2004 to 2023, leading a strategic transformation that expanded the business from traditional paper, wood and cellulose production into new areas of innovation such as biofuels and biomaterials. Operationally, he served as Vice Chairman of the Paper Group and leading major investment projects, notably the construction of two cellulose plants in Uruguay. On a global trade association level, he served as Chairman of the Confederation of European Paper Industries and the Finnish Chamber of Commerce. He is currently a director at Empresas CMPC, where he brings an international industrial perspective and expertise in sustainable development.

Directors' Committee Activity Report

NCG 461 (10)

Report on the Activities of the Directors' Committee of Empresas CMPC S.A.

In 2025, the Directors' Committee formally met 13 times to review and deal with the matters under its jurisdiction, in accordance with Article 50 Bis of Corporations Law No. 18,046. The activities carried out by the Committee are detailed in this Annual Management Report.

The Committee reviewed the reports from the external auditors, the balance sheet and other financial statements submitted by Company management prior to the Board meetings at which these were considered for approval, providing its opinion on the matter at those meetings.

The Committee reviewed the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024. The Committee also reviewed the report on these financial statements prepared by KPMG, the external audit firm appointed by the shareholders for 2024, and did not present any observations. All of the above was reported at the annual general meeting held on April 24, 2025.

In turn, the Committee reviewed the consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2025, June 30, 2025, and September 30, 2025, prior to the Board of Directors meetings at which those financial statements were reviewed and approved.

The Committee was also responsible for submitting to the Board of Directors the names of candidates for the appointment of an external audit firm and private risk rating agencies. To this end, the Directors' Committee oversaw the progress of the bidding process for both roles at CMPC.

The Directors' Committee began the process of selecting the Company's external audit firm in January 2025. It extended invitations to E&Y, KPMG, Deloitte and PwC to submit bids. Among other activities, the selection of external audit firms involved the submission of proposals and experience of the potential professional teams. The assessment process considered several criteria, including the qualifications and structure of the audit team, the total number of audit hours considered and their distribution by professional level, local presence and familiarity, experience working in the industry and with large corporations, and the firm's transition plan and prior experience working with CMPC.

After conducting the relevant analyses, the Committee concluded that the most suitable proposals for the Company were those submitted by EY and PwC, which stood out not only for their industry experience—as well as the qualifications and experience of the proposed teams and the partners in charge—but also for their ability to provide comprehensive services to CMPC due to their presence in all of the countries where the Company operates. Accordingly, the Directors' Committee agreed to propose these companies to the Board of Directors as options to be recommended to shareholders, giving priority to EY, in consideration of the positive assessment of its industry expertise and for submitting the most favorable economic offer. The Board of Directors accepted the recommendation and presented these options to shareholders, who selected EY as the external audit firm for the 2025 fiscal year at their annual meeting held on April 24.

To ensure oversight of the work performed by the Company's external auditors, the Committee held meetings with the external audit firm during its sessions in January, July and November 2025. During these meetings, participants reviewed the audit plan for the period, covering the scope of the annual services, the audit team and approach, the analysis of internal control, considerations on fraud risk factors and the schedule of activities for the audit plan for the year. In addition, the firm presented key reporting dates, along with considerations regarding independence and compliance with Law No. 20,382. Furthermore, these sessions involved a review of the audit progress and compliance with the submitted plan, as well as the report on internal control recommendations prepared by the auditor.

The Committee also met its obligation to analyze and report to the Board of Directors on the advisability of hiring the external audit firm appointed for the period to provide supplemental services not prohibited under Article 242 of Law No. 18,045, based on whether the nature of such services could pose a risk of loss of the auditor's independence in accordance with the aforementioned regulations.

At the October meeting, the risk rating agency Fitch Ratings gave a presentation to the Committee, which reviewed the agency's rating procedures, its assessment of CMPC and the rationale and basis for assigning the rating.

During the October session, Humphreys Clasificadores de Riesgo also gave a similar presentation, addressing the aforementioned topics with a particular focus on the Company's ability to pay—a key factor on which their rating is based.

Regarding related-party transactions, at all meetings held during the year, the Committee reviewed the transactions referred to in Title XVI of Corporations Law No. 18,046.

Regarding operations of Empresas CMPC's subsidiaries that are exempt because they are customary and ordinary within the scope of the business, in accordance with the customary business policy approved by the Company's Board of Directors, the Committee reviewed the annual budgets submitted by each of these subsidiaries, verified compliance with the established parameters and recommended their approval to the Board of Directors. During the year, the aforementioned transactions were reviewed periodically by the Committee in accordance with the aforementioned annual approval.

Likewise, the Committee reviewed, verified and recommended to the Board of Directors the approval of all other related-party transactions submitted to it that were exempt from the standard approval procedure in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws. In addition, the Committee reviewed the report on related-party transactions that must be submitted to the Financial Market Commission (CMF) every six months, in accordance with CMF provisions.

Regarding related-party transactions that must undergo the standard approval procedure set forth in the aforementioned Title XVI, the Committee reviewed and recommended the implementation of the following transactions:

At its January 7 meeting, the Committee reviewed the request to renew the death and disability insurance policy for Company employees. It examined the bidding process and found that BiceVida had submitted the most favorable financial proposal. The other bids received included coverage restrictions that made them less competitive and created a gap in coverage for those with pre-existing conditions. This, combined with the practicality of aligning the policy's term with the personal accident policy—taken out with the same company—covering executives, supervisors and forest firefighting crew members makes it financially advantageous to approve the renewal.

At the December 2 meeting, the Committee reviewed and approved a donation to the Sociedad de Instrucción Primaria, amounting to 1 UF for each student currently enrolled in the institution, bringing the reported total donation to 22,764 UF. This donation is part of a commitment made by CMPC's Board of Directors several years ago, considering that supporting the institution's work is in the public interest.

At the same meeting, the Committee reviewed the bidding process for the electricity supply service, based on reports from the administration on the various bids received, and the Committee authorized the continuation of discussions with the different bidders in accordance with the schedule. There are two affiliated companies among the six participating bidders.

Note 37.3 to the Company's consolidated financial statements provides more information on the transactions detailed in this report.

At its January and March meetings, the Committee reviewed the remuneration systems and compensation plans for the Company's managers, executives and employees.

In 2025, the Committee did not make any recommendations other than those already presented to the Board of Directors and the shareholders in this report. The Committee's approved budget for the year was USD 100,000, none of which was spent.

Material Events

NCG 461/519 (10)

* You can review CMPC's material events for 2025 at the following link: https://ir.cmpc.com/noticias?lang=es-CL

Planta Pacífico, Chile.

Statement of Responsibility

GRI (2-13)

In compliance with the provisions of General Regulation No. 283 of the Financial Market Commission (CMF), the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of Empresas CMPC S.A. declare themselves responsible, under oath, for the accuracy of all information contained in this 2025 Integrated Report, which complies with General Regulation No. 461 of the CMF, as well as with the standards required by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards), and the principles of the Value Reporting Foundation.

Jorge Bernardo Larraín Matte
Chairman
7.025.583-9

Ximena Verónica Corbo Urzúa
Director
7.411.182-3

María Cecilia Facetti De Savoldi
Director
21.484.468-0

Jorge Eduardo Marín Correa
Director
7.639.707-4

Bernardo Matte Izquierdo
Director
15.637.711-2

Pablo Turner González
Director
7.056.349-5

Patricio De Solminihac Tampier
Director
6.263.302-6

Jussi Pesonen
Director
Finlandés

Hernán Rodríguez Wilson
Director
7.051.490-7

Verification Letter

NCG 519 (9.3)
GRI (2-5)

Cambio Climático
Sostenibilidad
Energía

Santiago, April 20th, 2026

Mr.

Felipe Torres

Gerente de Sostenibilidad

Compañía Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones

Present

At its request, DEUMAN has conducted a limited independent verification of the 2025 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 **52 industrial plants and 3 forestry operations located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and the United States, as well as the corporate offices**.

The organizational limit was established following the operational control approach. The quantification corresponds to the period between January 1st and December 31st, 2025. In addition, emissions are verified under *Market-based* and *Location-based* approaches.

The scope considers the following activities per business unit of the organization:

Cambio Climático
Sostenibilidad
Energía

Category	Activities
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	Combustion emissions from fixed sources (boilers, generators): 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_4 and N_2O are considered. CO_2 of biogenic origin is not incorporated into the quantification
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions caused by purchased energy	Emissions from the purchase of electrical energy and steam under *Market-based* and *Location-based* approaches
Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions	Category 1. Purchased goods and services
	Category 2. Capital goods
	Category 3. Fuel and energy related activities
	Category 4. Upstream transportation and distribution
	Category 5. Waste generated in operations
	Category 6. Business travel
	Category 7. Employee commuting
	Category 9. Downstream transportation and distribution
	Category 10. Processing of sold products
	Category 11. Use of products sold
	Category 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products

In addition, upstream leased assets (category 8), 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 2025 carbon footprint.

The types of GHG considered were: CO_2, N_2O, CH_4, HFC, PFC and SF_6.

Verification process

The objective of the process was to verify that the results reflected in CMPC's 2025 final Carbon Footprint report align with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.
The verification was carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064 – 3: 2019 (es) Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements as a reference guide for quality assurance.

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The verification methodology consisted of the following activities:

- 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 I-REC 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 GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Rodrigo Valenzuela

General Manager and Legal Representative

Servicios de Ingeniería Deuman SpA.

Total Greenhouse Gases Emissions by scope (tCO_2e.)

	Location-based approach	*Market-based* approach
Scope 1	1.393.508	1.393.508
Scope 2	352.571	62.885
Scope 3	8.128.914	8.128.914
Total	9.874.993	9.585.307

Greenhouse Gases Emissions by scope and business lines (tCO_2e)

- Location-based approach

	Celulosa	Biopackaging	Softys	Corporate offices
Scope 1	900.513	128.338	363.410	1.248
Scope 2	63.414	155.473	132.748	937
Scope 3	4.402.286	926.409	2.791.850	8.368
Total	5.366.214	1.210.220	3.288.007	10.552

- Market-based approach

	Celulosa	Biopackaging	Softys	Corporate offices
Scope 1	900.513	128.338	363.410	1.248
Scope 2	10.047	16.994	34.907	937
Scope 3	4.402.286	926.409	2.791.850	8.368
Total	5.312.846	1.071.741	3.190.167	10.552

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DEUMAN Cambio Climático Sostenibilidad Energía

List of facilities and operations included in the inventory

- Forestal Mininco
- Forestal Brasil
- Forestal Bosques del Plata
- Santa Fe Plant
- Pacifico Plant
- Laja Plant
- Guaíba Plant
- Plywood Plant
- Mulchén Sawmill
- Nacimiento Sawmill
- Bucalemu Sawmill
- Clear Los Ángeles Remanufacturing Plant
- Coronel Remanufacturing Plant
- Powell Valley Clay City Plant
- Powell Valley Jeffersonville Plant
- Niuform Plant
- Maule Plant
- Valdivia Plant
- Corrugados Cordillera Plant
- Corrugados Pulpa Moldeada Plant
- Corrugados Osorno Plant
- Corrugados Til Til Plant
- Corrugados Buin Plant
- Edipac Plant
- Fibras Plant
- Sack Kraft Chile Plant
- Sack Kraft México Irapuato Plant
- Sack Kraft México Guadalajara Plant
- Sack Kraft Perú Plant
- Sack Kraft Piraí do Sul Plant
- Sack Kraft Campos Novos Plant
- Sack Kraft São José dos Pinhais Plant
- Puente Alto Plant
- Talagante Plant
- Altamira Plant
- Valle de México Plant
- García Plant
- Puebla Plant
- Sepac Plant
- Caieiras Plant
- Plant Plant
- Río Anápolis Plant
- Río Piraí Plant
- Zárate Plant
- Naschel Plant
- Tortuguitas Plant
- Arequipa Plant
- Cañete Plant
- Santa Rosa Plant
- Rosales Plant
- Sorepa Plant
- Pando Plant
- Gachancipa Plant
- Cali Plant
- Guayaquil Plant
- Corporate offices

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Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report

To the Board of Directors
Empresas CMPC S.A.

Scope

We have been employed by Empresas CMPC S.A. (the "Company") to perform a limited assurance engagement, as defined by the International Standards on Assurance Engagements (hereinafter, the "engagement"), in order to report on the indicators selected by Empresas CMPC S.A. (the "Subject Matter") contained in the "Integrated Report 2025" of Empresas CMPC S.A. and listed in Annex A, for the period from January 1st to December 31st, 2025 (the "Report").

Except for the matters described in the preceding paragraph, which sets out the scope of our engagement, we have not performed assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the Report, and accordingly, we do not express a conclusion on such information.

Criteria applied by Empresas CMPC S.A.

In the preparation of the selected indicators, Empresas CMPC S.A. applied the criteria defined by the Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI, for its acronym in English), the Standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB, for its acronym in English), the Standards of the Financial Market Commission (CMF, for its acronym in Spanish) and proprietary Standards of Empresas CMPC S.A., hereinafter and collectively referred to as the "Criteria".

CMPC's responsibilities

The management of Empresas CMPC S.A. is responsible for selecting the Criteria and for presenting the selected indicators in accordance with those Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records, and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the subject matter, so that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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EY's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to state a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ("ISAE 3000 (Revised)") and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with Empresas CMPC S.A. on December 3rd, 2025. Those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to express a conclusion on whether we are aware of any material modifications that need to be made to the Subject Matter for it to be in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

Our independence and quality management

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have complied with the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, and we have the capabilities and experience required to perform this assurance engagement.

EY also applies International Standard on Quality Management 1*, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in their nature and timing and are of a lesser extent than 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. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls in determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing of controls or the performance of procedures related to reviewing the aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

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A limited assurance engagement consists of making inquiries, primarily of the persons responsible for the preparation of the selected indicators and related information, and applying analytical procedures and other appropriate procedures.

Our procedures included:

1. Conducted interviews with personnel to understand the business and the reporting process.
2. Conducted interviews with key personnel to understand the process for collecting, collating and reporting the subject matter during the reporting period.
3. Reviewed that the calculation criteria had been properly applied in accordance with the methodologies described in the Criteria.
4. Performed analytical procedures on the data and made inquiries with management to obtain explanations for any significant differences identified.
5. Identified and tested the assumptions underlying the calculations.
6. Tested the underlying source information to corroborate the accuracy of the data.

We also performed other procedures that we considered necessary under the circumstances.

Conclusion

Based on our procedures and the evidence obtained, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the selected performance indicators for the period from January 1st to December 31st, 2025, for them to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Marek Borowski
EY Audit Ltda.

April 10th, 2026
Santiago, Chile

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Annex A: Selected Indicators

Subject matter

The sustainability information identified (the “Subject Matter”) within the scope of this Report and included in the Report issued by Empresas CMPC S.A. on its website is presented in the following tables:

Table 1: GRI Standard indicators

Section	Indicators Name
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements
3-1	Process to determine material topics
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers
205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures
205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken
207	Tax
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal
306-5	Waste directed to disposal
403-9	Work-related injuries
404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews
405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men
407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk

Table 2: SASB indicators

Section	Indicators Name
RR-PP-140a.1	Total water withdrawn, total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress
RR-PP-140a.2	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks
RR-FM-000.A	Area of forestland owned, leased, or managed by the entity
RR-FM-000.C	Timber harvest volume
RR-FM-160a.1	Area of forestland certified to a third-party forest management standard, percentage certified to each standard
RR-PP-430a.1	Percentage of wood fibre sourced from third-party certified forestlands and percentage to each standard and meeting other fibre sourcing standards and percentage to each standard
RR-FM-450a.1	Description of strategy to manage opportunities for and risks to forest management and timber production presented by climate change
RR-PP-130a.1	Total energy consumed, percentage grid electricity, percentage from biomass, percentage from other renewable energy and total self-generated energy
RR-CP-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants: NOx (excluding N2O), SOx, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter (PM)

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Table 3: CMF Indicators

Section	Indicators Name
8.1	Regulatory compliance customers
8.2	Regulatory compliance employees
8.3	Regulatory compliance environment
8.4	Regulatory compliance free competition

Table 4: CMPC Indicators

Section	Indicators Name
1	Conservation, protection and restoration target
9	Water withdrawal intensity target
10	Final waste disposal target
12	Diversity and inclusion target
13	Water discharge parameters (COD and AOx)
14	Expenditure on fire prevention and control
15	Percentage of debt linked to green or sustainability bonds
16	Biodiversity: endangered species (IUCN)
17	Biodiversity: biological corridors (km)

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NCG 461 (1)

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Water Management	RR-PP-140a.1	(1) Total water extracted, (2) total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with initially high or extremely high water stress	90, 91, 92, 93
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Air Quality	RT-CP-120a.1	Atmospheric emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NOx (excluding N2O), (2) SOx, (3) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and (4) Particulate Matter (PM)	99
Energy Management	RT-CP-130a.1	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage of electricity from the grid, (3) percentage from renewables, (4) total self-generated energy	100

Packaging and Containers	Code	Description	Page
Water Management	RT-CP-140a.1	(1) Total water extracted, (2) total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with initially high or extremely high water stress	91, 92, 93
	RT-CP-140a.2	Description of water management risks and analysis of strategies and practices to mitigate them	89
	RT-CP-140a.3	Number of non-compliance incidents related to water quality permits, standards, and regulations	92
Waste Management	RT-CP-150a.1	Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled	103, 264
Product Safety	RT-CP-250a.1	Number of recalls issued, total units recalled	193
	RT-CP-250a.2	Analysis of the process for identifying and managing new materials and chemicals of interest	35
Product Life Cycle Management	RT-CP-410a.1	Analysis of the process for identifying and managing new materials and chemicals of interest	104, 105, 283
	RT-CP-410a.2	Revenue from products that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable	105, 106
	RT-CP-410a.3	Analysis of strategies to reduce the environmental impact of packaging throughout its life cycle	-
Supply Chain Management	RT-CP-430a.1	Total wood fiber obtained, percentage from certified sources	117, 285
	RT-CP-430a.2	Total aluminum purchased, percentage from certified sources	282
Activity Parameters	RT-CP-000.A	Amount of production, by substrate	282
	RT-CP-000.B	Percentage of production as: (1) paper/wood, (2) glass, (3) metal, and (4) plastic	282
	RT-CP-000.C	Number of employees	160

C. IFRS S1 Content Index: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

Topic	Code	Metric	Page
Gobernanza			
	27.a	The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, the entity shall identify that body(s) or individual(s) and disclose information about:	128
	27.a.i	How responsibilities for sustainability-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s);	128
	27.a.ii	How the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be	128
	27.a.iii	How and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about sustainability-related risks and opportunities;	128
	27.a.iv	How the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account sustainability-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities.	128
	27.a.v	How the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets (see paragraph 51), including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies.	128

Topic	Code	Metric	Page
Gobernanza			
	27.b	Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including information about:	128
	27.b.i	Whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee; and	128
	27.b.ii	Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	128
Strategy			
Sustainability-related risks and opportunities	30.a	Describe sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects;	129
	30.b	Specify the time horizons—short, medium or long term—over which the effects of each of those sustainability-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to occur.	129
	30.c	Explain how the entity defines 'short term' 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.	129
Business model and value chain	32.a	A description of the current and anticipated effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.	129
	32.b	A description of where in the entity's business model and value chain sustainability-related risks and opportunities are concentrated (for example, geographical areas, facilities and types of assets).	128
Strategy and decision-making	33.a	How the entity has responded to, and plans to respond to sustainability-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making.	128
	33.b	The progress against plans the entity has disclosed in previous reporting periods, including quantitative and qualitative information.	128
	33.c	Trade-offs between sustainability-related risks and opportunities that the entity considered (for example, in making a decision on the location of new operations, an entity might have considered the environmental impacts of those operations and the employment opportunities they would create in a community).	128
Financial position, financial performance and cash flows	34.a	The effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period (current financial effects).	129
	34.b	The anticipated effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term, taking into consideration how sustainability-related risks and opportunities are included in the entity's financial planning (anticipated financial effects).	129
	35.a	How sustainability-related risks and opportunities have affected its financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting perio.	128, 129
	35.b	The sustainability-related risks and opportunities identified in paragraph 35(a) for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements.	128, 129
	35.c	How the entity expects its financial position to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage sustainability- related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration.	128
	35.c.i	Its investment and disposal plans (for example, plans for capital expenditure, major acquisitions and divestments, joint ventures, business transformation, innovation, new business areas, and asset retirements), including plans the entity is not contractually committed to.	128
	35.c.ii	Its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy.	128
	35.d	How the entity expects its financial performance and cash flows to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	128
Resilience	41	An entity shall disclose information that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand its capacity to adjust to the uncertainties arising from sustainability-related risks. An entity shall disclose a qualitative and, if applicable, quantitative assessment of the resilience of its strategy and business model in relation to its sustainability-related risks, including information about how the assessment was carried out and its time horizon. When providing quantitative information, an entity may disclose a single mount or a range.	128
Risk management			
	44.a	The processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor sustainability-related risks, including information about.	128
	44.a.i	The inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes).	128
	44.a.ii	Whether and how the entity uses scenario analysis to inform its identification of sustainability-related risks.	128
	44.a.iii	How the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the entity considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria);	128, 208
	44.a.iv	Whether and how the entity prioritises sustainability-related risks relative to other types of risk.	128
	44.a.v	How the entity monitors sustainability-related risks.	128
	44.a.vi	Whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period.	128
	44.b	The processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor sustainability-related opportunities.	128
	44.c	The extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring sustainability-related risks and. opportunities are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk. management process.	128, 208
Metrics and targets			
Climate-Related Metrics	46.a	Metrics required by an applicable IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Estándar.	89, 103, 124, 128
	46.b.i	Metrics the entity uses to measure and monitor: (i) that sustainability-related risk or opportunity.	128
	46.b.ii	Metrics the entity uses to measure and monitor: (ii) its performance in relation to that sustainability-related risk	128
	51.a	or opportunity, including progress towards any targets the entity has set, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.	128
	51.b	The metric used to set the target and to monitor progress towards reaching the target.	89,95,103,124, 162
	51.c	The specific quantitative or qualitative target the entity has set or is required to meet.	89, 95, 97, 103,124, 162
	51.d	The period over which the target applies.	89,97,103, 124,162
	51.e	The base period from which progress is measured	89,97, 103,124, 162
	51.f	Any milestones and interim targets	89, 95, 103, 162
	51.g	Performance against each target and an analysis of trends or changes in the entity's performance.	89,95,97 103, 162
		Any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions.	89, 95, 103, 124, 162

D. IFRS S2 Content Index: General Requirements for Disclosure of Clime-related Financial Information

Topic	Code	Metric	Page
Governance			
	6.a	the governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, the entity shall identify that body(s) or individual(s) and disclose information about.	128
	6.a.i	How responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s).	128
	6.a.ii	How the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities.	128
	6.a.iii	How and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities.	128
	6.a.iv	How the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account climate-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities.	128
	6.a.v	How the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets (see paragraphs 33–36), including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies (see paragraph 29(g)).	128
	6.b	Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, including information about.	128
	6.b.i	Whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee.	128
	6.b.ii	Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	128
Strategy			
Climate-related risks and opportunities	10.a	Describe climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	129
	10.b	Explain, for each climate-related risk the entity has identified, whether the entity considers the risk to be a climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk.	129
	10.c	Specify, for each climate-related risk and opportunity the entity has identified, over which time horizons—short, medium or long term—the effects of each climate-related risk and opportunity could reasonably be expected to occur.	129
	10.d	Explain how the entity defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.	129
Business model and value chain	13.a	aAdescription of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.	129
	13.b	A description of where in the entity's business model and value chain climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated (for example, geographical areas, facilities and types of assets).	129
Strategy and decision-making	14.a	Information about how the entity has responded to, and plans to respond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including how the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation. Specifically, the entity shall disclose information about:	89, 96, 102, 124, 128
	14.a.i	Current and anticipated changes to the entity's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities (for example, these changes could include plans to manage or decommission carbon-, energy- or water-intensive operations; resource allocations resulting from demand or supply-chain changes; resource allocations arising from business development through capital expenditure or additional expenditure on research and development; and acquisitions or divestments).	128
	14.a.ii	Current and anticipated direct mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through changes in production processes or equipment, relocation of facilities, workforce adjustments, and changes in product specifications).	94, 128
	14.a.iii	Current and anticipated indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through working with customers and supply chains).	94, 128
	14.a.iv	Any climate-related transition plan the entity has, including information about key assumptions used in developing its transition plan, and dependencies on which the entity's transition plan relies.	94, 128
	14.a.v	How the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets, including any greenhouse gas emissions targets, described in accordance with paragraphs 33–36.	89, 103, 124, 128
	14.b	Information about how the entity is resourcing, and plans to resource, the activities disclosed in accordance with paragraph 14(a).	89, 94, 102, 128
	14.c	Quantitative and qualitative information about the progress of plans disclosed in previous reporting periods in accordance with paragraph 14(a).	89, 94, 102, 128
Financial position, financial performance and cash flows	15.a	The effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period (current financial effects).	129
	15.b	The anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term, taking into consideration how climate-related risks and opportunities are included in the entity's financial planning (anticipated financial effects).	129
	16.a	How climate-related risks and opportunities have affected its financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period.	128, 129
	16.b	The climate-related risks and opportunities identified in paragraph 16(a) for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements.	128, 129
	16.c	How the entity expects its financial position to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration:	128
	16.c.i	Its investment and disposal plans (for example, plans for capital expenditure, major acquisitions and divestments, joint ventures, business transformation, innovation, new business areas, and asset retirements), including plans the entity is not contractually committed to.	128
	16.c.ii	Its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy.	128
	16.d	How the entity expects its financial performance and cash flows to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities (for example, increased revenue from products and services aligned with a lower-carbon economy; costs arising from physical damage to assets from climate events; and expenses associated with climate adaptation or mitigation).	128

Topic	Code	Metric	Page
Climate resilience	22.a	Una entidad revelará información que permita a los usuarios de informes financieros con propósito general comprender la resiliencia de la estrategia y el modelo de negocio de la entidad a los cambios, desarrollos e incertidumbres relacionados con el clima, teniendo en cuenta los riesgos y oportunidades identificados por la entidad en relación con el clima. La entidad utilizará el análisis de escenarios relacionados con el clima para evaluar su resiliencia climática utilizando un enfoque acorde con las circunstancias de la entidad. Al proporcionar información cuantitativa, la entidad podrá revelar un único importe o un rango. Concretamente, la entidad revelará la evaluación por la entidad de su resiliencia climática en la fecha de presentación, que permitirá a los usuarios de los informes financieros con propósito general comprender:	128
	22.a.i	The implications, if any, of the entity's assessment for its strategy and business model, including how the entity would need to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis	128
	22.a.ii	The significant areas of uncertainty considered in the entity's assessment of its climate resilience	128
	22.a.iii	The entity's capacity to adjust or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium and long term, including:	128
	22.a.iii.(1)	The availability of, and flexibility in, the entity's existing financial resources to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis, including to address climate-related risks and to take advantage of climate-related opportunities;	128
	22.a.iii.(2)	The entity's ability to redeploy, repurpose, upgrade or decommission existing assets	128
	22.a.iii.(3)	The effect of the entity's current and planned investments in climate-related mitigation, adaptation and opportunities for climate resilience	128
	22.b.i	How and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out, including information about the inputs used by the entity.	128
	22.b.ii	The key assumptions the entity made in the analysis, including assumptions about:	128
	22.b.ii.(1)	Climate-related policies in the jurisdictions in which the entity operates;	
	22.b.ii.(2)	Macroeconomic trends;	128
	22.b.ii.(3)	National- or regional-level variables (for example, local weather patterns, demographics, land use, infrastructure and availability of natural resources)	128
	22.b.ii.(4)	Energy usage and mix.	128
	22.b.ii.(5)	Developments in technology.	128
	22.b.iii	The reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out.	128
Risk Management			
	25.a	The processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks, including information about:	128
	25.a.i	The inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes)	128
	25.a.ii	Whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related risks	128
	25.a.iii	How the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the entity considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria).	128, 208
	25.a.iv	Whether and how the entity prioritises climate-related risks relative to other types of risk.	128
	25.a.v	How the entity monitors climate-related risks.	128
	25.a.vi	Whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period.	128
	25.b	The processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related opportunities, including information about whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities	128
	25.c	The extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management process.	128
Metrics and targets			
Climate-related metrics	29.a.i	Disclose its absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent (see paragraphs B19–B22), classified as:	98, 128
	29.a.i.(1)	Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions.	128
	29.a.i.(2)	Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.	128
	29.a.i.(3)	Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.	128
	29.a.ii	Measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or an exchange on which the entity is listed to use a different method for measuring its greenhouse gas emissions.	128
	29.a.iii	Disclose the approach it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions (see paragraphs B26–B29) including:	96,128
	29.a.iii.(1)	The measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the entity uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions.	96,128
	29.a.iii.(2)	The reason why the entity has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions.	96,128
	29.a.iii.(3)	Any changes the entity made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes.	96,128
	29.a.iv	For Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(1)–(2), disaggregate emissions between:	97,128
	29.a.iv.(1)	The consolidated accounting group (for example, for an entity applying IFRS Accounting Standards, this group would comprise the parent and its consolidated subsidiaries).	97,128
	29.a.iv.(2)	Other investees excluded from paragraph 29(a)(iv)(1) (for example, for an entity applying IFRS Accounting Standards, these investees would include associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries).	97, 128
	29.a.v	For Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(2), disclose its location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and provide information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to inform users' understanding of the entity's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.	97, 128
	29.a.vi	For Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(3), and with reference to paragraphs B32–B57, disclose:	128
	29.a.vi.(1)	The categories included within the entity's measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011)	128
	29.a.vi.(2)	Additional information about the entity's Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions or those associated with its investments (financed emissions), if the entity's activities include asset management, commercial banking or insurance (see paragraphs B58–B63)	128

Topic	Code	Metric	Page
Metrics and targets			
Climate-related metrics	29.b	Climate-related transition risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks.	128
	29.c	Climate-related physical risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks.	128
	29.d	Climate-related opportunities—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities.	128
	29.e	Capital deployment—the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities.	128
	29.f.i	An explanation of whether and how the entity is applying a carbon price in decision-making (for example, investment decisions, transfer pricing and scenario analysis).	128
	29.f.ii	The price for each metric tonne of greenhouse gas emissions the entity uses to assess the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions.	128
	29.g.i	A description of whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into executive remuneration (see also paragraph 6(a)(v)).	128, 206
	29.g.ii	The percentage of executive management remuneration recognised in the current period that is linked to climate-related considerations.	128, 206
Climate-related targets	33.a	The metric used to set the target (see paragraphs B66–B67);	89,95,97,103,124
	33.b	The objective of the target (for example, mitigation, adaptation or conformance with science-based initiatives).	89,95,103,124
	33.c	The part of the entity to which the target applies (for example, whether the target applies to the entity in its entirety or only a part of the entity, such as a specific business unit or specific geographical region).	89,95,97,103,124
	33.d	The period over which the target applies.	89,95,97,103,124
	33.e	The base period from which progress is measured.	89,95,97,103,124
	33.f	Any milestones and interim targets.	89,95,103
	33.g	If the target is quantitative, whether it is an absolute target or an intensity target.	89,95,103,124
	33.h	How the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target.	89,95,103,124
	34.a	Whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party.	89,95,103,124
	34.b	The entity's processes for reviewing the target.	89,95,103,124
	34.c	The metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target.	89,95,103,124
	34.d	Any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions	89,95,103,124
	35	An entity shall disclose information about its performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the entity's performance.	
	36.a	89,95,103,124	95
	36.b	Which greenhouse gases are covered by the target.	95
	36.c	Whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target.	95
	36.d	Whether the target is a gross greenhouse gas emissions target or net greenhouse gas emissions target. If the entity discloses a net greenhouse gas emissions target, the entity is also required to separately disclose its associated gross greenhouse gas emissions target.	95
	36.e	Whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach.	95
	36.e.i	The extent to which, and how, achieving any net greenhouse gas emissions target relies on the use of carbon credits.	CMPC no ha utilizado créditos de carbono.
	36.e.ii	Which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits.	
	36.e.iii	The type of carbon credit, including whether the underlying offset will be nature-based or based on technological carbon removals, and whether the underlying offset is achieved through carbon reduction or removal.	
	36.e.iv	Any other factors necessary for users of general purpose financial reports to understand the credibility and integrity of the carbon credits the entity plans to use (for example, assumptions regarding the permanence of the carbon offset).	

Pumalal Park, Bosque Vivo, Chile.

F. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index content

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	2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	2
	2-4	Restatements of information	2
	2-5	External assurance	-
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	303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	92
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GRI 304: Biodiversity	304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	290
	304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	120,287
	304-3	Habitats protected or restored	125, 316
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	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	96

Name	Code	Specific request	Page
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GRI 407:Freedom of association and Colective Bargaining	305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	96
GRI 413: Local Communities	305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	99
GRI 306: Waste	306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	103
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	308-2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	321
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GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety	403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	175
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GRI 413: Local Communities	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	150,152,157,321
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(*)Nota: Information for indicator 2-21 is omitted due to confidentiality.

G. CMPC specific indicators

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CMPC 3	Enforced fines exceeding USD 10,000	195
CMPC 4	Green tax paid (in USD)	55
CMPC 5	Total hectares of landholdings certified in sustainable forest management	116
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CMPC 7	Number of community engagement programs	152
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(**) Since 2020, the CMPC 8 indicator has been merged into the CMPC 11 indicator.

Material Events and Financial Analysis

2025 Sustainability Report Softys

CMPC 2025 Annual Investment Report

2025 Sustainability Report CMPC

Material Events:
NCG 519 (10)

Financial statements:
NCG 519 (11)

Reasoned analysis:

Content development: Kellun
Design: Mandarina

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
2025

cmpc