

A low-angle photograph of a forest with tall, slender trees reaching towards a clear blue sky. The sun filters through the green leaves, creating a dappled light effect. The trees are mostly deciduous with some evergreens visible in the distance.

PUBLIC SUMMARY MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

SILVIPAR S.A.

**® FSC - FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL®
(LICENCE CODE FSC/® FSC - C160805)**

SEPTEMBER 2025

Presentation

SilviPar is a company based in southern Paraguay, with the main office established in Coronel Bogado, Itapúa. We have been developing forest plantations since 2014 between Itapúa and Misiones. As of 2022 we have expanded our actions to the department of Caazapá.

Our mission is to establish industrial-scale forest plantations, which are highly competitive, complying with international sustainability standards, to attract more plantation investors to the region. For this reason, we intend to cement long-term forest assets in the target area of our project.

This management and monitoring plan covers all the activities carried out by the company in its buildings under certification, with a long-term implementation and evaluation projection, for a minimum period of 42 years (2056).

Some of our main objectives are:

To establish efficient and competitive forest plantations in the investment region of SilviPar.

The plantations will offer the qualities to be the ideal timber resource for the forest industry.

Progressively evolve in the optimisation of project processes and costs.

Comply with applicable national and local legislation and international conventions ratified by the country.

Long-term commitment to the FSOR Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.

Protect the integrity and health of our workers, preventing the risks of occupational accidents and occupational diseases. To require that service companies that deal with us comply with these guidelines.

Minimise environmental and social impacts in forestry operations, through continuous control of procedures in the field and the use of more environmentally and community friendly mechanisms.

To conserve the remaining natural forests on the company's land.

SPECIES SELECTION

The genetic material used by SilviPar is *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Corymbia* spp., of clonal origin, from duly authorized national nurseries. These were selected based on the experience of the professionals who initiated the project, with advice from international experts with extensive experience in the sector and based on the experience of the forestry sector in neighboring countries.

The company carries out soil analysis, adaptability tests of various genetic materials, forest inventories and clone trial plots with the aim of perfecting the silvicultural model; In the same way, it hires several specialized consultancies in different topics of the forestry field, plantation management and environmental issues to gradually improve the performance of the project.

Clone test plots are the main test that SilviPar carries out to opt for the best genetic material for its production at scale. Here, several clones are monitored and those with the best performance are chosen for planting in large areas of the buildings, according to the production objectives for each site and production period

Silvicultural system

There is a standardization of operations for the 7-year felling cycle. The annual harvest rate is calculated by first considering the company's commercial requirement according to the contracts or agreements for each period; This is defined according to the availability of wood demonstrated by the company's inventories.

In general terms, each of the FMUs has a macro planning that is executed according to the details of the annual operating plans, where operations are grouped into cost centers, which basically include:

- Infrastructure Development
- Soil Preparation and Planting
- Maintenance for Years 1 to 6
- Infrastructure maintenance
- Harvesting and transportation
- Sales

Each grouping, in turn, contemplates several operations, which are developed in a pre-established order for the different stages of the project, but may have small variations according to the particularities of the terrain, climatic conditions, recommendations of the technicians, etc.

The following is a detailed description of the type of main operations that are within the aforementioned groupings.

Grouping	Main types of operations	Description
Infrastructure	Construction of canals, bridges, roads	Construction of primary, secondary and tertiary channels for surface water management, with the associated set of bridges and pipes. Construction of primary, secondary and tertiary roads associated with the network of canals. Construction of firebreak roads as needed.
	Construction of fences, gates and shoring	Construction of perimeter and internal fences to delimit the property and internal divisions. Construction of gates and shoring according to need.
Soil preparation and planting	Soil correction	Application of limestone for soil pH correction, with subsequent traces for mixing and incorporation.
	Subsoiling	Operation with heavy machinery to reduce compaction, improve aeration and allow greater incorporation of limestone.
	Weed Control	Application of different types of herbicides for weed control, controlled burns as needed, mechanical removal.
Soil Preparation and Planting - Continued	Ant Control	Application of insecticide throughout the area, prior to planting. Subsequent applications as needed.
	Taipado 1 and 2	Construction of taipas for the location of the plantation lines.
	Planting, replanting and fertilizing	Planting of eucalyptus, after bathing the roots with phosphorus and fipronil to help the engraftment. Replantings are carried out according to the loss rates identified in the plantation's quality controls or in case of climatic effects or other external factors (example: frost in winter). Fertilization per plant according to the indications of soil analysis and nutritional needs of the different clones.
Maintenance 1, 2 and 3	Weed and fertilization control	Corresponding to the first three years of planting, mostly focused on weed control, fertilization and ant control; in order to obtain a high percentage of survival in the planted plots, maintain high vigour of the individuals to achieve good growth and reduce the incidence of pests. If necessary, replanting is also included at this stage, to optimize the use of the plots. For some clones, pruning and thinning are included.

Grouping	Main types of operations	Description
Infrastructure maintenance	Dredges, controlled burns, repairs in general	Maintenance of the network of canals, roads and firebreaks with heavy machinery by means of harrows, controlled burns and black cords. As needed, repairs are also carried out on bridges, wire fences, gates, shoring and areas of the hull.
Harvest	Harvest	Turning, chopping and debarking of trees. Primary transport and stacking in storage areas.
	Loading and transport	Loading into trucks. Land transport.

100% of the operations are outsourced, which means that they are developed by contractor companies.



Plantation in Don Luis, General Artigas, Itapúa

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE USE OF AGROCHEMICALS

The use of chemical products is mainly carried out for soil preparation and plantation maintenance; As a policy, cultural prevention and management is defined as the main measure for the management of pests and diseases.

Pests and diseases continue to be permanently monitored, and the damage recorded so far has not compromised the expected production. Where necessary, they were combated with the use of localized pesticides, or with the removal of damaged genetic material from our forest management. However, efforts have been made to reduce its use in maintenance tasks, such as, for example, enabling and maintaining firebreaks mechanically (mechanical corpada) and, in previous years, the use of fire through controlled burns (black cords, firebreak maintenance). Controlled burns, when and if authorised, will be carried out with the due municipal permit issued within the framework of Law 4014/2010 for each property.

SilviPar also complies with all national regulations applicable to the sustainable management of agrochemicals, for this, it has hired a Technical Advisor in accordance with the requirements of SENA, who constitutes an external support that ensures the proper management of these products, duly reports to this enforcement authority and provides support and training to both collaborators and contractors' personnel according to need and relevance.

Environmental aspects

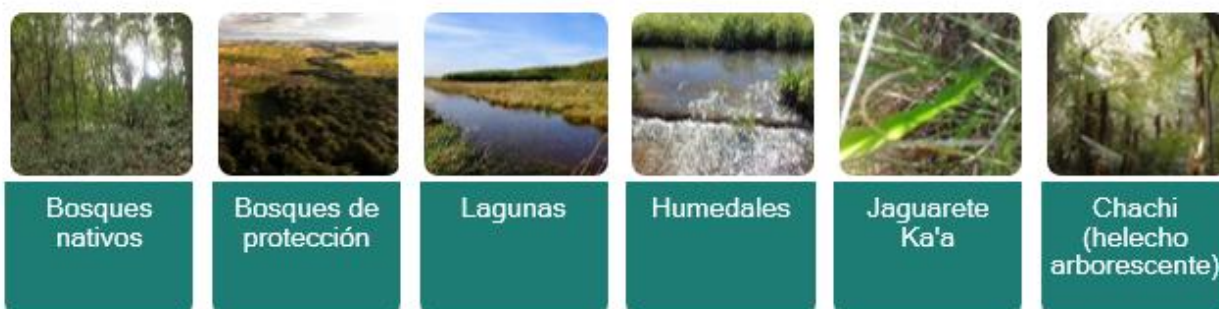
SilviPar's production activities are developed within the framework of its Sustainability Policy and Corporate Policy, with the premise of "going beyond legal requirements" and applying international sustainability standards (economic, social and environmental). The precautionary principle prevails in decision-making when there is a suspicion that the operations could represent risks to third parties or the environment.

All plantations are registered in the "National Registry of Implanted Forests" according to the current regulations of INFONA, the payment of these fees is kept updated annually. Each plantation also has Environmental Impact Statements (better known as Environmental Licenses) or approval documents for its Generic Environmental Management Plans, all in accordance with the current MADES regulations for these and for Agrochemical Deposits.

IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING IMPORTANT ATTRIBUTES

Since 2020, the internationally recognized process for the identification and assessment of HCVA has been updated, according to an internal procedure, adjusted to the FSC national standard for forest management. As a result, no social attributes have been identified that could constitute an AAVC supported by consultations with neighbors; from the environmental point of view, AAVC attributes have been identified, protection zones have also been defined in accordance with the guidelines of Law 294/93 on Environmental Impact Assessment, Forestry Law 422/73 and its regulatory decrees, as well as Law 3239/07 on Water Resources.

SilviPar has identified and defined as important conservation attributes several ecosystems and threatened species that are distributed in the buildings, such as:



In the rapid ecological assessments, carried out in each building before the start of operations, important animal species have also been identified, which are frequently monitored according to the scale and intensity of management on each property.

These attributes have been considered in the organization's cartography, for its proper location, knowledge, protection, and monitoring.

To ensure the participatory identification of these attributes, stakeholder consultations, interviews with neighbors, field verifications, and review of bibliographic information were developed. For the monitoring of the defined protection attributes, Intervention Reports have been developed, which are completed before the start of each operation, in each building, in order to identify risks and ensure the mitigation of the impacts on them, in a consensus with the contractors who carry out the operations.

AAVC IDENTIFIED IN SILVIPAR PROPERTIES



ÁREA DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN

AVC 1: CONCENTRACIONES SIGNIFICATIVAS DE VALORES DE BIODIVERSIDAD A NIVEL GLOBAL, REGIONAL O NACIONAL.

FICHA DE CONSERVACIÓN
AVC 1.2 Y AVC 1.4

ATRIBUTO DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN

Hábitat para 2 especies de ave migratorias amenazadas tanto a nivel internacional como nacional: *Xanthopsar flavus* (chopí sa'yju o tordo amarillo) calificada como Amenazada de Extinción (MADES 2019) y En Peligro por la UICN, y *Sporophila cinnamomea* (Guyra juru tu'ĩ pytã o Capuchino corona gris) calificada como En Peligro (MADES 2019) y Vulnerable por la UICN. Ambas especies CMS en la categoría especial: I, II, MOU Aves de Pastizal.

Chopí sa'yju



Foto: Silvia Centrón

Capuchino corona gris



También se han registrado 3 especies de plantas consideradas 'En Peligro de Extinción' a nivel nacional (MADES 2019); todas, amenazadas a nivel nacional porque presentan algún tipo de valor utilitario por el cual son apreciadas y recolectadas. Las especies halladas en el sitio son: *Adiantopsis chlorophylla* (doradilla; uso medicinal), *Cyathea atrovirens* (chachi; uso ornamental y en jardinería) y *Psidium grandifolium* (katuava; uso medicinal).

Katuaba



Foto: Juana De Egea

Doradilla



Foto: Internet

Chachi



Foto: Juana De Egea

UBICACIÓN Y SUPERFICIE

280,22 Has. para su mantenimiento y conservación, según la siguiente distribución:

Inmueble	Departamento	Superficie (Has.)
San José	Itapúa	207,14
Flor Cue	Itapúa	73,08



Hábitat de conservación en Flor Cue y San José

PRINCIPALES AMENAZAS

- Cambio de hábitat.
- Incendios Forestales.
- Caza y captura ilegal.
- Ingreso de Animales domésticos.
- Invasión de especies exóticas.

MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN

- Letrero identificador AAVC.
- Vigilancia Predial.
- Cercado perimetral de inmueble en buen estado.
- Informar de actividades prohibidas.
- Cortafuegos para aislar zonas de alto riesgo.
- Prohibición de caza.
- Monitoreo Anual.

Persona de Contacto: Patricia Cañete
Tel. 0981 335 270 Correo: patricia.canete@silvipar.com

ÁREA DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN DOS RÍOS

AAVC 2: Identificación y Análisis de Atributos Ambientales y Sociales que Pudiesen Constituir Áreas de Alto Valor de Conservación

FICHA DE CONSERVACIÓN
 AVC 1, AVC 2, AVC 3 Y AVC 4

ATRIBUTOS DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN

Atributos identificados en la finca: AVC 1 - Diversidad de especies. AVC 2 – Ecosistemas y mosaicos a nivel de paisaje. AVC 3 – Ecosistemas y hábitats. AVC 4 – Servicios ecosistémicos críticos. Hábitat para especies de aves migratorias amenazadas tanto a nivel internacional como nacional, entre ellas: *Xanthopsar flavus* (*chopí sa'yju* o tordo amarillo) calificada como Amenazada de Extinción (MADES 2019) y En Peligro por la UICN, y *Sporophila cinnamomea* (Guyra juru tuĩ pytã o Capuchino corona gris) calificada como En Peligro (MADES 2019) y Vulnerable por la UICN. Ambas especies en CMS (Convención de Especies Migratorias por su sigla en inglés) en la categoría especial: I, II, MOU (Memorando de Entendimiento por su sigla en inglés) Aves de Pastizal. Otras aves amenazadas encontradas en la propiedad: *Rhea americana*; *Crax fasciolata*; *Penelope obscura*; *Culicivora caudacuta*; *Polystictus pectoralis*; *Alectrurus tricolor*; *Alectrurus risora* (Yetapa de collar); *Cistothorus platensis*; *Sporophila palustris*; *Sporophila iberaensis*.



Ref: A. y B. *Alectrurus risora* (macho y hembra); C y D. *Xanthopsar flavus* (macho y hembras); E. *Sporophila iberaensis*; F. *Sporophila palustris*. (Fotografías: Rebeca Irala)

Así mismo, especies de mamíferos amenazados: *Blastocerus dichotomus* (Ciervo de los pantanos); *Chrysocyon brachyurus* (Aguará guazú) y *Alouatta caraya* (Mono aullador negro o mono carayá).



Ciervo de los pantanos
(*Blastocerus dichotomus*)



Aguará guazú
(*Chrysocyon brachyurus*)

También se han registrado tres especies de árboles consideradas 'En Peligro de Extinción' a nivel nacional (MADES 2019). Las especies halladas en el sitio son: *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (*lapacho negro*), *Myrocarpus frondosus* (Incienso o *Yvyrá payé*) y *Cedrela fissilis* (Cedro misionero o *Ygary*).

Ecosistemas amenazados: Pastizales. Las ocho comunidades naturales identificadas en los Pastizales son: Bosque higrófilo con inga (*Inga uraguensis*); Selva alta semidecidua con *yvyra pytã* *Peltophorum dubium* y *Cordia americana* *guajayví*; Sabana con *Andropogon lateralis*; Sabana con *Axonopus suffultus*; Sabana inundable con *Sorghastrum viride*; Comunidad acuática con *Pontederia cordata*.



Sabanas acuáticas -
palustres



Bosque en isleta

UBICACIÓN Y SUPERFICIE

6.577,53 Ha. para su mantenimiento y conservación, según la siguiente distribución:

Departamento	Tipo	Superficie (Has.)
Caazapá	Pastizales	5.402,6 ha
Caazapá	Bosques nativos	621,23 ha
Caazapá	Zonas riparias	553,7 ha

ATRIBUTOS DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN

Atributos identificados en la finca: AVC 2 – Ecosistemas y mosaicos a nivel de paisaje. AVC 4 – Servicios ecosistémicos críticos.

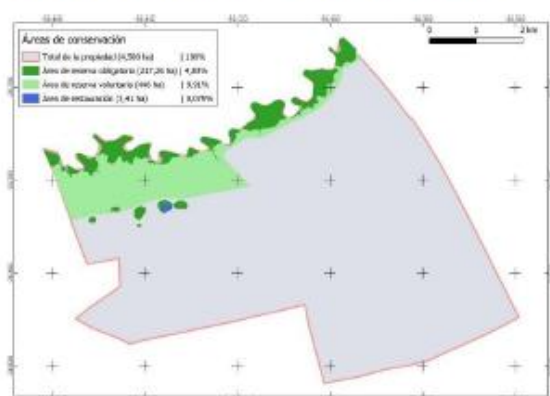
Hábitat para 2 (dos) especies de aves amenazadas a nivel internacional: *Eleothreptus anomalus* o yvy'a'u tuju (VU) y *Anthus nattereri* o cachirla dorada (VU) y una casi amenazada: *Rhea americana* o ñandu guasu (NT). En el área de bosques en galería se registró la presencia de *Automolus leucophthalmus* que se encuentra Amenazada de Extinción (AM) a nivel nacional.

Fueron registradas 12 (doce) especies de aves migratorias, australes y neárticas, en las siguientes categorías: 9 (nueve) son australes: *Patagioenas picazuro*, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*, *Pachyrhamphus polychropterus*, *Tyrannus melancholicus*, *Tyrannus savana*, *Vireo chivi*, *Progne tapera*, *Sicalis luteola*, *Sporophila pileata* y tres son neárticas: *Calidris melanotos*, *Hirundo rustica*, *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*.


 Huella de *Rhea americana*

Eleothreptus anomalus
UBICACIÓN Y SUPERFICIE

Ubicado en el Distrito de General Artigas, Itapúa.



666,67 Ha. para su mantenimiento y conservación, según la siguiente distribución:

Tipo	Departamento	Superficie (Ha.)
Pastizales	Itapúa	446,00
Bosques	Itapúa	217,26
Área de restauración	Itapúa	3,41



Hábitat de conservación en Salitre Cue

PRINCIPALES AMENAZAS

- Cambio de hábitat
- Incendios forestales
- Caza y captura ilegal
- Ingreso de animales domésticos
- Invasión de especies exóticas

MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN

- Letrero identificador AAVC
- Vigilancia predial
- Cercado perimetral de inmueble en buen estado
- Informar de actividades prohibidas
- Cortafuegos para aislar zonas de alto riesgo
- Prohibición de caza
- Monitoreo anual

Persona de Contacto: Patricia Cañete
 Tel. 0981 335 270 Correo: patricia.canete@silvipar.com

ÁREA DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN DE CERRITO

AAVC 4: Identificación y Análisis de Atributos Ambientales y Sociales que Pudiesen Constituir Áreas de Alto Valor de Conservación

FICHA DE CONSERVACIÓN

AVC 1, AVC2, AVC 3 Y AVC 4

ATRIBUTOS DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN

Atributos identificados en la finca: AVC 1- Diversidad de Especies. AVC 2- Ecosistemas y mosaicos a escala de paisaje. AVC 3 - Ecosistemas y hábitats. AVC 4- Servicios ecosistémicos críticos.

En la propiedad Cerrito se han registrado cinco (5) especies de aves con estado de conservación a nivel nacional e internacional. Entre ellas se encuentran especies categorizadas como Críticamente Amenazadas, como el Chopí sa'yju (*Xanthopsar flavus*) y los semilleros (*Sporophila iberaensis*, *Sporophila palustris* y *Sporophila cinnamomea*), todas ellas indicadoras de la calidad de los pastizales naturales. Asimismo, se registró la especie *Penelope obscura*, considerada indicadora de la calidad de los bosques húmedos y en galería. En el área de bosques en galería y en pastizales se registró además la presencia de una especie con categoría de amenaza a escala nacional: el aguara guazú (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*), junto con individuos como el carayá (*Alouatta caraya*) y el ciervo de los pantanos (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), ambos categorizados como Vulnerables (VU).



Chrysocyon brachyurus



Xanthopsar flavus

UBICACIÓN Y SUPERFICIE

Ubicado en el Distrito de General Artigas, Departamento de Itapúa. La propiedad cuenta con una superficie aproximada de 10.429 ha, de los cuales 1.988 Ha son destinadas a conservación, según la siguiente distribución:



Tipo	Departamento	Superficie (Ha)
Pastizales Inundables	Itapúa	855,57
Bosque por ley	Itapúa	899,26
Pastizales	Itapúa	175,55
Bosques en isletas	Itapúa	1,97
Área de restauración	Itapúa	56



El área presenta humedales, pastizales húmedos, sabanas inundables, bosques e isletas de bosque, conformando los ecosistemas de bosque secundario y humedal. La conectividad entre bosques y humedales facilita el flujo genético, mantiene la biodiversidad nativa y asegura servicios ecosistémicos clave, como la provisión y regulación del agua.

PRINCIPALES AMENAZAS

- Incendios forestales.
- Introducción de especies exóticas.
- Cacería
- Tala Selectiva
- Pérdida de Hábitat.

MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN

- Instalación de señalización de AAVC.
- Monitoreo periódico de especies de flora y fauna.
- Implementación de planes de prevención y control de incendios.
- Campañas de educación ambiental con la comunidad local.
- Prohibición estricta de caza.
- Restauración activa en áreas degradadas.

Persona de Contacto: Silvana González
Tel. 0981 335 270 Correo: silvana.gonzalez@silvipar.com

ÁREA DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN DE SANTA ANA

AAVC 5: Identificación y Análisis de Atributos Ambientales y Sociales que Pudiesen Constituir Áreas de Alto Valor de Conservación

FICHA DE CONSERVACIÓN
AVC 1, AVC 2, AVC 3 Y AVC 4

ATRIBUTOS DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN

Atributos de alto valor de conservación identificados en la propiedad:

- Diversidad de Especies (AVC 1).
- Ecosistemas y mosaicos a nivel de paisaje (AVC 2).
- Ecosistemas y hábitats. (AVC 3).
- Servicios ecosistémicos críticos (AVC 4).

Hábitat para especies amenazadas hasta la categoría EN. Especie de ave es amenazada a nivel internacional UICN EN: *Sporophila palustris*, cinco son UICN VU: *Crax fasciolata*, *Eleothreptus anomalus*, *Culicivora caudacuta*, *Anthus nattereri* y *Sporophila cinnamomea*, a nivel nacional siete son "Amenazadas" según el MADES: *Crax fasciolata*, *Gallinago undulata*, *Tragon rufus*, *Dryobates spilogaster*, *Polystictus pectoralis*, *Anthus hellmayri* y *Sporophila cinnamomea* y cuatro son "En Peligro": *Eleothreptus anomalus*, *Culicivora caudacuta*, *Anthus nattereri* y *Sporophila palustris*. Mientras que dos especies de mamífero son UICN VU: *Myrmecophaga tridactyla* y *Blastocerus dichotomus*. Se encuentran listadas 8 especies de aves migratorias neárticas: *Bartramia longicauda*, *Actitis macularius*, *Tringa solitaria*, *Tringa melanoleuca*, *Tringa flavipes*, *Riparia riparia*, *Hirundo rustica* y *Petrochelidon pyrrhonata*, 31 especies son migratorias australes en las categorías AN, AS y AV y dos especies en la categoría I: *Phoenicopterus chilensis* y *Sporophila palustris*.

En cuanto a las especies de Flora, en los bosques se han registrado en el área de estudio 6 especies de plantas consideradas a nivel nacional bajo alguna categoría de amenaza (MADES, 2019); 4 en peligro de extinción (*Adiantopsis chlorophylla*, *Handroanthus heptaphyllus*, *Monteverdia ilicifolia* y *Psidium grandifolium*) y 2 amenazadas de extinción (*Ceiba speciosa* y *Handroanthus ochraceus*).

Huella de Rhea americana Handroanthus heptaphyllus

Hábitats de conservación en Santa Ana - Ecosistemas y mosaicos a nivel de paisaje (AVC 2).

La propiedad contiene pastizales relativamente continuos, por lo que estos paisajes deben ser considerados de alto valor. Adicionalmente, la isla de bosque de mayor tamaño (el bosque de Mbaepú) ocupa unas 555 ha y constituye el mayor bosque continuo de la zona; mientras que los humedales asociados a la naciente y cuenca del Yabebry ocupan unas 1250 ha.

Con relación a ecosistemas y hábitats. (AVC 3); al norte de la propiedad se encuentra un extenso humedal, que ocupa unas 1250 ha asociadas a la naciente y cuenca del arroyo Yabebry, que es considerado de alto valor para la conservación por su incidencia en el equilibrio hídrico de la cuenca.

Con respecto a servicios ecosistémicos críticos (AVC 4); La extensa área de inundación temporal o permanente, de 1250 ha, con vegetación acuático-palustre, se encuentra asociada con la naciente del Arroyo Yabebry. Otro punto relevante para mencionar es que el área soporta incendios de pastizales y humedales que son frenados por los bosques.

ÁREA DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN DE SANTA ANA

AAVC 5: Identificación y Análisis de Atributos Ambientales y Sociales que Pudiesen Constituir Áreas de Alto Valor de Conservación

FICHA DE CONSERVACIÓN
AVC 1, AVC 2, AVC 3 Y AVC 4

UBICACIÓN Y SUPERFICIE

La propiedad Santa Ana se encuentra en el Departamento de Misiones, distrito de Ayolas. Cuenta con una superficie total aproximada de 7.093 ha, de las cuales alrededor de 4.726 ha son destinadas a áreas de conservación, distribuidas de la siguiente forma:

Tipo	Departamento	Superficie (Ha)
Pastizales	Misiones	1.131
Bosques	Misiones	896
Zona de Protección hídrica	Misiones	78
Humedales	Misiones	2.621

Emberizoides herbicola Blastocerus dichotomus


PRINCIPALES AMENAZAS

- Cambio de uso del suelo.
- Incendios forestales.
- Caza y captura ilegal.
- Ingreso de animales domésticos.
- Presión por especies exóticas invasoras.

MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN

- Instalación de letreros identificatorios de AAVC.
- Fortalecimiento de la vigilancia predial.
- Mantenimiento del cercado perimetral en buen estado.
- Campañas de concientización sobre actividades prohibidas.
- Implementación de cortafuegos en zonas críticas.
- Prohibición estricta de caza y captura de especies.
- Monitoreo de Biodiversidad anual.

Persona de Contacto: Silvana González
Tel. 0981 335 270 Correo: silvana.gonzalez@silvipar.com



ÁREA DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN DE GUAVIRA

AAVC 6: Identificación y Análisis de Atributos Ambientales y Sociales que Pudiesen Constituir Áreas de Alto Valor de Conservación

FICHA DE CONSERVACIÓN

AVC 1, AVC 3 Y AVC 4

ATRIBUTOS DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN

Atributos identificados en la finca: AVC 1 – Diversidad de especies, AVC 3 – Ecosistemas y hábitats, AVC 4 – Servicios críticos del ecosistema.

AVC 1 – Hábitat de especies de aves con grados de amenaza a nivel nacional y cuatro especies con grados de amenaza a nivel internacional; *Alectrurus risora*, categorizada en Peligro a nivel nacional y Vulnerable (VU) a nivel internacional, *Sporophila palustris* se encuentra categorizadas En Peligro de Extinción (EN) a nivel internacional, *Sporophila hypochroma* se encuentra categorizada Casi Amenazada (NT) a nivel internacional, *Rhea americana* está Casi Amenazada (NT) a nivel internacional

En la propiedad también se identificaron tres especies en la categoría Vulnerable (VU) y tres especies a nivel internacional con la categoría VU de mamíferos.

Chrysocyon brachyurus con categoría VU a nivel nacional *Leopardus guttulus* con categoría VU a nivel nacional e internacional, *Blastocerus dichotomus* con categoría VU a nivel nacional e internacional, *Sapajus cay* con categoría VU a nivel e internacional

En cuanto a la flora a nivel nacional se identificaron cinco especies categorizadas En Peligro y Amenazadas.



- *Monteverdia ilicifolia*, *Hemionitis tomentosa*, *Cohniella ceballetea* y *Cohniella jonesiana* con categoría En Peligro a nivel nacional.
- *Vriesea friburgensis* var. *tucumanensis* con categoría Amenazada a nivel nacional.

AVC 3 – Ecosistemas y hábitats

Las sabanas inundadas, incluyen a las clases de humedales, incluyendo a los cuerpos de agua naturales, aguadas y zonas de escorrentía. Por lo cual estas se encuentran protegidas a nivel nacional por Ley N° 350/94 que aprueba la Convención relativa a los Humedales de Importancia Internacional, especialmente como Hábitat de Aves acuáticas y a nivel internacional por la Convención sobre los Humedales Ramsar.


AVC 4 – Servicios críticos del ecosistema

Las sabanas inundadas representan 1.452,06 ha (23,70 %) de la superficie en la propiedad. Están asociadas a especies vegetales restringidas a suelos saturados por tiempos prolongados y tienen una significancia respecto a la regulación del agua y el equilibrio hidrológico para mantener la calidad del agua.




UBICACIÓN Y SUPERFICIE

Ubicado en el Distrito de Moisés Bertoni, Caazapá.



La propiedad cuenta con una superficie de 6.127, de los cuales 1.771 Ha son destinadas para conservación, según la siguiente distribución:

Tipo	Departamento	Superficie (Ha)
Pastizales	Caazapá	2,85
Bosques en islas	Caazapá	0,15
Bosques	Caazapá	203,47
Restauración	Caazapá	0,55
Pastizal Inundable	Caazapá	1538,67
Zona de protección hídrica	Caazapá	25,29
Total		1.771






ÁREA DE ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN DE GUAVIRA

AAVC 6: Identificación y Análisis de Atributos Ambientales y Sociales que Pudiesen Constituir Áreas de Alto Valor de Conservación

FICHA DE CONSERVACIÓN

AVC 1, AVC 3 Y AVC 4



Hábitat de conservación en Guavira – Sabana inundada



PRINCIPALES AMENAZAS

- Cambio de hábitat
- Incendios forestales
- Caza y captura ilegal
- Ingreso de animales domésticos
- Invasión de especies exóticas

MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN

- Letrero identificatorio AAVC
- Vigilancia predial
- Cercado perimetral de inmueble en buen estado
- Informar de actividades prohibidas
- Cortafuegos para aislar zonas de alto riesgo
- Prohibición de caza
- Monitoreo anual

Persona de Contacto: Silvana González
Tel. 0981 335 270 Correo: silvana.gonzalez@silvipar.com



Cereus stenogonus

Hemionitis tomentosa

Alectrurus risora

Sporophila pileata

In addition to the identification of these AAVCs, we carry out their annual monitoring, biodiversity management plans and protection.

Monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation system of forest management that is carried out in the organization is carried out according to the internal Forest Monitoring procedure, which

takes into account social and environmental aspects in an intensity according to the scale and

Project characteristics. This monitoring is based on records that provide information on compliance with the company's objectives and goals.

Internal monitoring places special emphasis on the following points:

- Control of production, quality of operations, efficiency of field processes (deviations) and variations in forest assets.
- Impact of forestry operations on the presence and abundance of flora and fauna species, with emphasis on those with conservation problems, previously identified.
- Impacts on soils and water associated with forestry operations.
- Thematic meetings with the local community and/or its representatives, recording all considerations related to social and environmental impact. This develops

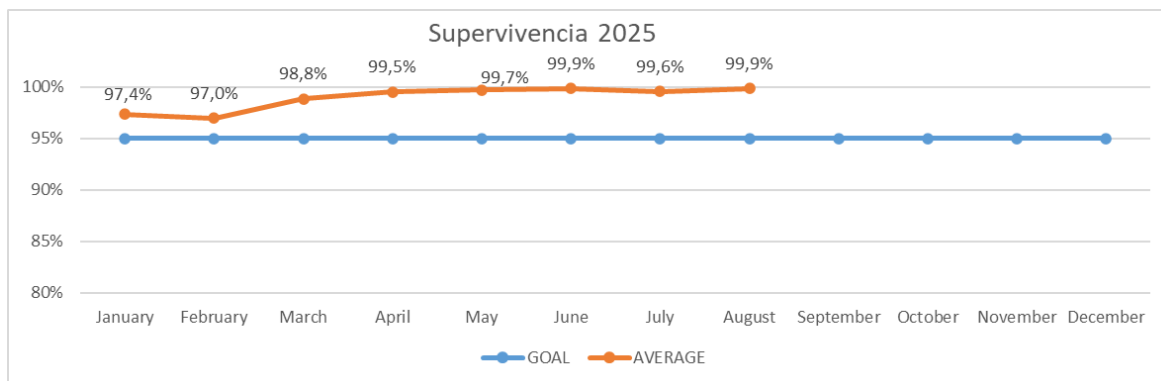
according to the communication profile assumed by the organization for each stage of the business.

- Record of concerns and questions raised in the local and regional community regarding the organization's activity in its investment region.
- Mitigation measures defined in the environmental and social impact assessment.
- Conditions of forestry workers and their rights, related complaints and salary and social security payments.
- Occupational Health and Safety.
- Control of the chain of custody.
- The origin (farm and stand) of the wood and type of product are properly recorded in the invoice or dispatch guides.
- Social and Environmental Impacts in General and changes in Environmental conditions.

Monitoring results: year 2024/2025

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND CHANGES IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- So far, SilviPar is in the establishment phase of forest plantations, it has not carried out strictly commercial harvesting, these are planned from 2026, however, as the management objectives are long-term, it is considered to reforest with the best clones in the shortest possible time;
- The clones used by SilviPar have demonstrated excellent survival and growth:



- The clones used are not considered invasive because they do not reproduce through seeds, in addition, during the monitoring no regeneration has been detected in the conservation areas;
- There are no genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in SilviPar's plantations, the clones used are of Brazilian and South African origin, and reproduced in national nurseries with the necessary legal requirements, SilviPar has the legal registration of nurseries, the national registry of seed traders (SENAVE) and the national registry of seed producers. The nurseries from whom we buy the seedlings have their registration with SENAVE and have issued an affidavit that they do not use GMOs in their production of eucalyptus seedlings;
- All SilviPar forestry activities are in accordance with current national legislation and agreements of which the country is a signatory, however, we are always implementing improvement actions from the environmental point of view, such as: waste disposal, improvements in the infrastructure of camps and fire prevention;
- The clones demonstrate good growth and adaptation, so the use of biological control agents has not been necessary;
- Regarding the use of fertilizers and pesticides, the company has not registered complaints from workers or neighbors, and property monitoring has not detected adverse impacts on plantations or conservation areas. The pesticides used by the company in the last year are:

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	INGREDIENTE ACTIVO	USO	DOSIS UTILIZADA (Lt/ha o Kg/ha)	Listado PAP FSC
ROUNDUP ULTRA MAX	GLIFOSATO	Herbicida post emergente	2 - 3 (kg/ha)	RESTRINGIDO
FORDOR	ISOXAFLUTOLE	Herbicida pre emergente	0,15 - 0,3 (kg/ha)	RESTRINGIDO
CLAP SC	FIPRONIL	Insecticida	0,02 - 0,025 (Lt/ha)	RESTRINGIDO
CEBO HORMIFIELD PLUS	FIPRONIL	Insecticida	1 - 3 kg/ha	RESTRINGIDO
CEBO FORMIREX	FIPRONIL	Insecticida	1 - 3 kg/ha	RESTRINGIDO
CYPEREX	PYRAZOSULFURON-ETHYL	Herbicida post emergente	0,05 (kg/ha)	SIN CATEGORÍA
TOUCHDOWN MAX	GLIFOSATO	Herbicida post emergente	1 - 3 kg/ha	RESTRINGIDO
CLETOGROP	CLETODIM	Herbicida post emergente	0,5 - 1 Lt/ha	SIN CATEGORÍA
TECNUP XTRA 75%	GLIFOSATO	Herbicida post emergente	1 - 3 kg/ha	RESTRINGIDO
TODYM 24 EC	CLETODIM	Herbicida post emergente	0,5 - 1 Lt/ha	SIN CATEGORÍA
PREMIER UP	CLETODIM	Herbicida post emergente	1 (Lt/ha)	SIN CATEGORÍA
	HALOXYFOP			SIN CATEGORÍA
	IMAZAPYR			SIN CATEGORÍA
GLIFEX MAX	GLIFOSATO	Herbicida post emergente	1 - 2 kg/ha	RESTRINGIDO
TECNUP SG 75%	GLIFOSATO	Herbicida post emergente	1 - 2 kg/ha	RESTRINGIDO
NATIVO	TRIFLOXISTROBIN	Fungicida	0,03 - 0,3 L/ha	RESTRINGIDO
	TEBUCONAZOLE			SIN CATEGORIA
FORMIDOR	FIPRONIL	Insecticida	1 - 3 kg/ha	RESTRINGIDO
TRICLOGROP 48EC	TRICLOPYR	Herbicida post emergente	1 - 2 Lt/ha	SIN CATEGORIA
BUSHKILL	TRICLOPIR BBE	Herbicida post emergente	1 - 2 Lt/ha	SIN CATEGORIA
PILARGOLD	S-METOLACHLOR	Herbicida pre emergente	1,5 - 2 L/ha	SIN CATEGORIA
REDEX	IMAZAPIC	Herbicida post emergente	1,5 - 2 L/ha	SIN CATEGORIA
	IMAZAPIR			SIN CATEGORIA
FORTEX	ISOXAFLUTOLE	Herbicida pre emergente	0,15 - 0,3 (kg/ha)	RESTRINGIDO
XELEX 360	CLETODIM 240 G/L	Herbicida post emergente	0,5 - 1 Lt/ha	SIN CATEGORÍA
THANOS	S-METALACLOR 96% EC	Herbicida pre emergente	1,5 - 2 L/ha	SIN CATEGORIA

* Agroquímicos utilizados entre agosto 2024 hasta septiembre 2025

- Among the natural disasters, some fires have been recorded:

HISTORICO DE QUEMA 2025				
FECHA	INMUEBLE	SUPERFICIE CONSERVACIÓN AFECTADA	SUPERFICIE PLANTACIÓN AFECTADA	CAUSA PROBABLE
05/01/2025	FLOR CUE	-	0,92	Quema posiblemente ocasionada por recolector de miel
05/01/2025	FLOR CUE	0,12	-	Quema posiblemente ocasionada por recolector de miel
11/01/2025	DOS RIOS	50,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
19/01/2025	SANTA ANA	412,41	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
07/02/2025	DOS RIOS	200,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
08/02/2025	SANTA ANA	2,00	-	Quema com origen en el vecino Ozuna
06/03/2025	SALITRE CUE	50,00	-	Chispa com origen en quemas de vecinos
16/03/2025	DOS RIOS	20,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
21/03/2025	DOS RIOS	1,50	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
04/04/2025	DOS RIOS	67,84	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
18/04/2025	DOS RIOS	5,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
25/04/2025	DOS RIOS	64,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
28/04/2025	SAN JOSE	0,94	-	Chispa com origen en quemas de vecinos
01/05/2025	DOS RIOS	1,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
13/06/2025	DOS RIOS	10,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
13/06/2025	SANTA ANA	15,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
02/07/2025	DOS RIOS	4,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
06/07/2025	DOS RIOS	7,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
07/07/2025	DOS RIOS	30,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
09/07/2025	SALITRE CUE	1,49	-	Chispa com origen en quemas de vecinos
09/07/2025	DOS RIOS	30,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
10/07/2025	DOS RIOS	46,80	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
15/07/2025	SANTA ANA	1,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
16/08/2025	DOS RIOS	18,42	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
28/08/2025	DOS RIOS	14,40	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
29/08/2025	DOS RIOS	0,66	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
29/08/2025	CERRITO	5,00	-	Chispa com origen en quemas de vecinos
29/08/2025	SANTA ANA	3,17	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
19/09/2025	SALITRE CUE	3,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
25/09/2025	DOS RIOS	0,50	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
11/10/2025	DOS RIOS	20,00	-	Personas ajenas al proyecto por probable motivo de caza
		1.085,25	0,92	

- The company has invested in tools and tanks for firefighting, liaison with firefighters, training of personnel and preparation of cutwaters for water extraction in case of emergencies. It has also developed a forest protection department with specific contractors for firefighting and monitoring, monitoring by cameras, satellites, artificial intelligence and communication with neighbors;

- The company has not carried out commercial harvesting and large-scale transport, only a minor cleanup with low utilization, fire production and unadapted clones. Also the harvest of some plots of the Flor Cué property for sale in the domestic market. These uses and sales, due to their scale and monitoring, have not generated impacts on conservation attributes;
- The service companies that work for SilviPar, temporarily store hazardous waste such as lubricants and empty pesticide containers in their own warehouses, subsequently, these are disposed of in the central tanks of SilviPar that is responsible for their final disposal through SIGEV (Empty Vacuum Management System). keeping a record of this process.
- During this year, biodiversity and AAVC monitoring have been carried out by multidisciplinary teams of experts, which have shown that forestry activity has not generated negative impacts on the diversity and composition of flora and fauna, in addition to not detecting effects on AAVCs, with threats being controlled. The company will continue to carry out these monitoring periodically and implement AAVC management actions.
- Silvipar does not replace native forest, all its plantations have been established on land previously used in intensive livestock and agriculture, prior to the purchase an exhaustive land analysis is carried out, which incorporates a review of satellite images and all plantations are established after approval and presentation of the EIA and its corresponding EIS.
- Below are the data on net reductions and removals of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the first monitoring period of the validation to obtain carbon credits under the Verra VCS standard. **Year** = Year; **Baseline emissions or removals** = Baseline emissions or removals; **Leakage emissions** = Exhaust emissions; **Net GHG emission reductions or removals** = Net reductions or removals of GHG emissions; **Buffer pool allocation** = Buffer allocation; **VCUs eligible for issuance** = VCUs eligible for issuance;

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation (14%)	VCUs eligible for issuance
2016	-	7.404	-	7.404	1.037	6.367
2017	-	25.886	-	25.886	3.624	22.262
2018	-	27.226	-	27.226	3.812	23.414
2019	-	33.103	-	33.103	4.634	28.469
2020	732	39.864	-	39.132	5.478	33.654
2021	-	6.667	-	6.667	933	5.734
Total		140.150	-	139.418	19.518	119.900

- Validation based on the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) was approved by VERRA for the SilviPar project in May 2023 for the first 1915ha, all new plantations will be included in the certification each year after receiving the verification audits. We are now in the process of verifying the second monitoring period for VCS and validation under the CCB (Climate, Community and Biodiversity) standard.
- Of the conservation areas in SilviPar, 76% are voluntary and have no legal requirement:

PROPERTY	TOTAL AREA (ha)	PRESERVATION AREA (ha)	Legal PA (ha)	% Legal	Voluntary PA (ha)	% Voluntary	TOTAL %
Don Luis	959,0	14,9	7,0	47%	7,9	53%	2%
Flor Cue + San Jose	2.204,0	485,8	208,8	43%	276,95	57%	22%
Santa Barbara	323,0	18,0	18,0	100%	0,0	0%	6%
Stella Maris	719,0	38,0	38,0	100%	0,0	0%	5%
San Rafael	1.045,0	4,0	4,0	100%	0,0	0%	0%
Maria Carmen	437,0	0,0	0,0	0%	0,0	0%	0%
Dos Ríos (East + West)	19.633,0	5.294,8	1.155,0	22%	4.139,8	78%	27%
Dos Ríos Leasing	2.802,0	1.296,1	53,6	4%	1.242,5	96%	46%
Cerrito	10.421,0	1.933,0	901,2	47%	1.031,8	53%	19%
Santa Ana	7.096,0	4.769,2	989,0	21%	3.780,2	79%	67%
Salitre Cue	4.556,0	768,4	293,9	38%	474,5	62%	17%
Pesalaccia	91,0	23,6	11,1	47%	12,5	53%	26%
Guavira	6.127,0	1.779,0	229,6	13%	1.549,4	87%	29%
TOTAL	56.413,0	16.424,8	3.909,3	24%	12.515,5	76%	29,1%

- Summary of the species richness recorded in all SilviPar properties, as a result of biodiversity monitoring:

Grupos taxonómicos	Propiedades SilviPar			
	Especies registradas durante el estudio	Estado de conservación de especies		
		Nacional	Internacional	
		MADES	UICN	CITES
Flora	480	14	5	9
Macroinvertebrados	38	Sin datos	Sin datos	Sin datos
Peces	34	1	3	0
Anfibios	17	0	17	0
Reptiles	10	1	10	4
Aves	225	22	15	40
Mamíferos no voladores	26	2	5	13
Mamíferos voladores	21	21	21	0
Total	813	61	76	66

SOCIAL IMPACTS

- In the monitoring, indications of illegal activities associated with the company's properties have been identified, such as fire, for example, so we have reinforced the monitoring center with guards in all properties, and communications with neighbors through the same monitoring center and social projects.
- The operational activities have not generated social impacts on neighbors, which can be corroborated by the lack of contingencies registered in the social monitoring and their respective registration of social concerns.

- The herbicide applications were carried out taking into account the Environmental and Social Risk Assessments (ERAS) pre-established by the company for each herbicide and site conditions, not generating effects or cases of poisoning to personnel of the contractor companies.
- SilviPar complies with the provision of health insurance, payment of social obligations, performance of admission and periodic medical examinations and extends these unavoidable requirements to contractors, within the framework of its work policy, its commitments to the principles of FSC, respect for current regulations and international agreements ratified by Paraguay in this area.
- SilviPar has defined, since its inception, that it will maintain as a policy the "good neighbor" strategy and the "hiring of local labor", as its main contributions to governance in its target region as well as a distribution of benefits according to its scale and intensity of operation. The requirement to hire local labour is also transmitted to the contractors, through the contracts concluded with them.
- About 90% of the agricultural workforce comes from local people. 100% of workers receive more than the minimum wage in force in the country. 100% of workers will already receive some type of training in labor issues, health and safety, rights, operations, certifications and improvements.
- There are no indigenous communities near the company's properties, the nearest community (settlement) (Pindó), is located more than 10km from San Rafael. In accordance with Resolution No. 2039/10 of the INDI, it establishes "The obligation to request the intervention of the Paraguayan Institute of the Indigenous for all consultation processes in indigenous communities". We are in contact with INDI so that they can facilitate a consultation process.
- SilviPar hired a company specialized in Health and Safety with 3 expert professionals and 100% available for inspections and monitoring of field activities. Monitoring is carried out with monthly reports and generation of statistics since May 2023, through internal audits based on the principles and criteria of sustainable forest management, ILO, IFC and local regulations. Below is the continuous improvement of the activities and contractors:

