At Sappi Europe we have chosen to be eco-effective, integrating the way we do business with our approach to the environment, which is based on a holistic view of People, Planet and Prosperity (the 3Ps). This means we are effective in an efficient way, reaching our goals and objectives with optimised impact.

**Key Performance Indicators**
Our pulp and paper products are derived from renewable resources made with high levels of renewable energy. Sappi Europe uses key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure and track its environmental performance.

We track key metrics for fibre, emissions, energy usage and the impact of our operations on air, water and solid waste and use this data when setting improvement goals related to our operations.

Sappi Europe’s 2020 Sustainability Targets include a reduction of specific CO₂ of more than 5%, and a maintained 70% target for certified fibre. Reducing energy and raw material consumption during production of our products is a priority.
Reducing energy consumption during production of our products is a priority. In 2017, Sappi Europe finished 50 energy savings projects across our European mills. In total, the energy and fuel consumption was 680 000 GJ (gigajoule) lower than in 2016.

Sappi Europe’s 2020 CO₂ target is the reduction of specific direct fossil CO₂ emissions, including purchased power emissions, by more than 5%. In 2017, our specific use increased by 3.9% compared to the reference year of 2014. The fact that the majority of our mills did not run at full production capacity, and that the fuel mix used contained high levels of coal contributed to this increase.

Specific direct fossil CO₂ emissions refer to kilos of CO₂ per tonne of sold pulp and saleable paper. The CO₂ figures shown in the graph are the sum of specific direct CO₂ emissions and the indirect CO₂ emissions from the external electricity supply. Purchased power emissions are calculated at 400g/kWh, unless sourced as green power with confirmed zero CO₂ emissions.
Since 2009, Sappi has succeeded in maintaining a minimum of 70% certified fibre share thanks to our chain of custody approach and strict certification requirements. All of our wood suppliers, and all of our pulp suppliers are chain of custody certified.

Sappi Europe uses the certification standards of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC™) schemes for its fibre sources.

At Sappi Europe, water is abundant at all of our mill locations with no water shortage risks foreseen. Even in areas of high population, water is readily available.

Our water use has an impact on energy consumption. It is heated up during the paper and pulpmaking process. Consequently, our mills lose energy through their water discharge.

Specific Water use refers to the amount of water used per ton of saleable product manufactured. Water discharged from the mill is used as a basis for measurement.
Kirkniemi, Maastricht and especially Stockstadt Mill have managed to optimise their wastewater plant operations which has led to significant reductions in COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) at these mills. Over the course of the last five years, we have achieved a reduction of 8% in specific COD. The visible deviation in 2015 is caused by a long operation break at our pulp mill in Gratkorn during the rebuild of the recovery boiler. Of the water we use, 89.2% originates from surface waters (rivers, lakes, canals), 10.5% from our own wells and 0.2% from external utility companies.

Energy use did not vary significantly in 2017. Renewable fuels consist mainly of black liquor, wood residues, sludge and small quantities of own generated biogas.

Since the energy market is highly volatile with constantly changing prices for power and gas, we are as yet unable to run our power plants at optimal efficiencies.
NO\textsubscript{x} (nitrogen oxide) emissions originate from fuel combustion. In 2017 NO\textsubscript{x} emissions were slightly reduced compared to the previous year, especially at our Alfeld and Stockstadt Mills. Reduction of NO\textsubscript{x} emissions is difficult because nitrogen is present in air and all known reduction methods would compromise energy efficiency.

Our SO\textsubscript{2} (sulphur dioxide) emissions originate from the black liquor, biomass and coal that are used as a fuel at our power plants. Despite effective technical treatment of the combustion gases, sulphite pulp production typically leads to higher specific SO\textsubscript{2} emission levels than kraft pulp.

On the other hand, there are virtually no AOX (adsorbable organic halides) emissions since we bleach our pulp totally chlorine free.

In five years we have achieved a specific reduction of 15% in landfilled waste. Stockstadt mill has achieved the biggest reductions compared to 2016 levels.