

WOOD ORIGIN DECLARATION

Mill name:	Sappi Lanaken NV
Location:	Montaigneweg 2, 3620 Lanaken, Belgium
Reporting period:	1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023
Date of issue:	19 April 2024

Product group covered by this declaration: Graphics and Speciality Paper & Packaging

Woodfree Coated Papers, Functional Papers

Scope: This declaration covers all wood-based raw material assortments (roundwood, chips, pulp), countries of harvest and tree species that may have been used in the production of the product groups covered by this statement. The mill uses only fresh wood-based raw materials.

WOODFIBRE SOURCING AND DUE DILIGENCE

- The mill is certified against ISO 9001, 14001, and 45001 (212991-2017-AHSONLD-RvA), FSC® (SGSCH-COC/CW-003171; FSC® C015022), and PEFC (SGSCH-PEFC-COC-000387; PEFC/07-32-76) Chain of Custody standards.
- All woodfibre procurement is in accordance with the commitments and ambitions stated in the Sappi Group Woodfibre Procurement Policy¹.
- All of Sappi Europe's woodfibre suppliers are Chain of Custody certified. The full coverage of the certified CoC systems means that all forest-based raw material is traceable to its origin.
- All supplies of woodfibre are subject to Sappi's due diligence procedure, a system of measures and procedures to minimize the risk of sourcing material from unacceptable/controversial sources in accordance with the FSC Controlled Wood Standard, as well as the PEFC CoC standard's risk-based due diligence system.
- Sappi exclusively procures woodfibre raw material which meets at least the requirements of FSC Controlled Wood as well as PEFC and SFI (where applicable) Due Diligence System (DDS) requirements.
- Sappi's due diligence procedure complies with the requirements of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR-Regulation (EU) No 995/2010)², and also with the US Lacey Act, Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act, and UK Timber and Timber Products Placing on the Market Regulations (UKTR).
- Tree species identified as endangered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) are neither utilized nor imported.
- The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) will enter into application on 30 December 2024. Sappi is committed to implement the EUDR into our operations and to ensure timely delivery of all the information required along the supply chain.
- All certificates and relevant statements are available at <https://www.sappi.com/sustainability-certifications>.

Contact: Heidi Mata Lopez, Chain of Custody Manager, e-mail: heidi.matalopez@sappi.com; Sappi Europe, Chaussée de la Hulpe 166, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium

¹ <http://www.sappi.com/groupwoodfibreprocurementpolicy>

² <https://www.sappi.com/files/eutr-compliance-statement-seu-grouppdf>

COUNTRY	REGIONS	COUNTRY SHARE	TREE SPECIES
Germany	Whole country	26.62%	Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (<i>kaempferi</i>)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i> L., <i>Populus canadensis</i> Moench, <i>Populus euramericana</i> (Dode) Guinier, <i>Populus robusta</i> Schneider), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Uruguay	Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Flores, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Paysandú, Río Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Soriano, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres	20.72%	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus bicostata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>)
Sweden	Whole country	16.93%	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i> , <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i> , <i>Picea sitchensis</i>)
Chile	Bio Bio, La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Maule	9.29%	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> R. Baker, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , <i>Eucalyptus hibrido</i> , <i>Eucalyptus nitens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> , <i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>)
Belgium	Whole country	8.85%	Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i> , <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i> L., <i>Populus canadensis</i> Moench, <i>Populus euramericana</i> (Dode) Guinier, <i>Populus robusta</i> Schneider), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i> , <i>Picea sitchensis</i>)
France	Bas Rhin, Grand Est, Haute Marne, Haute Saône, Marne, Meurthe et Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges	7.89%	Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i> , <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i> L., <i>Populus canadensis</i> Moench, <i>Populus euramericana</i> (Dode) Guinier, <i>Populus robusta</i> Schneider), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Finland	Whole country	2.04%	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Czech Republic	Whole country	1.87%	Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (<i>kaempferi</i>)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Netherlands	Whole country	1.76%	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i> , <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i> L., <i>Populus canadensis</i> Moench, <i>Populus euramericana</i> (Dode) Guinier, <i>Populus robusta</i> Schneider), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Spain	Whole country	0.72%	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , <i>Eucalyptus nitens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>)
Latvia	Whole country	0.67%	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Ireland	Whole country	0.63%	Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)
Luxembourg	Whole country	0.59%	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Estonia	Whole country	0.57%	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Switzerland	Aargau, Basel Country, Bern, Jura, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Thurgau	0.50%	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Lithuania	Whole country	0.12%	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>)
Argentina	Entre Ríos	0.12%	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>)

COUNTRY	REGIONS	COUNTRY SHARE	TREE SPECIES
Poland	Whole country excluding Bialowiza, Browsk and Hajnowka	0.07%	Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis (kaempferi)</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Slovenia	Brežice, Ptuj, Ruše	0.04%	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.)
Norway	South	0.02%	Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Brazil	Amapá	<0.01%	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus urograndis</i>)
South Africa	Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga	<0.01%	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis (rostrata)</i> , <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> , <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus camaldunensis hybrid</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus nitens hybrid</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus tereticornis hybrid</i> , <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , <i>Eucalyptus smithii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i>)
Portugal	North	<0.01%	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)
TOTAL		100.00%	

TREE SPECIES (summary of the tree species in the table above)

Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), **Ash** (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.), **Aspen** (*Populus tremula*), **Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica* L.), **Birch** (*Betula nigra*, *Betula pendula*, *Betula pubescens*), **Douglas Fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), **Eucalyptus** (*Eucalyptus benthamii*, *Eucalyptus bicostata*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis (rostrata)*, *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, *Eucalyptus cloeziana*, *Eucalyptus delegatensis* R. Baker, *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, *Eucalyptus dunnii*, *Eucalyptus fastigata*, *Eucalyptus fraxinoides*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus camaldunensis hybrid*, *Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus nitens hybrid*, *Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus tereticornis hybrid*, *Eucalyptus hibrido*, *Eucalyptus maculata*, *Eucalyptus maidenii*, *Eucalyptus microcorys*, *Eucalyptus nitens*, *Eucalyptus regnans*, *Eucalyptus saligna*, *Eucalyptus smithii*, *Eucalyptus urograndis*, *Eucalyptus urophylla*, *Eucalyptus viminalis*), **Larch** (*Larix decidua*, *Larix leptolepis (kaempferi)*), **Pine** (*Pinus contorta*, *Pinus sylvestris*), **Poplar** (*Populus alba* L., *Populus canadensis* Moench, *Populus euramericana (Dode) Guinier*, *Populus robusta* Schneider), **Spruce** (*Picea abies*, *Picea sitchensis*)