

WOOD ORIGIN DECLARATION

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| Mill name: | Sappi Stockstadt GmbH |
| Location: | Obernburger Straße 1-9, 63811 Stockstadt (Main), Germany |
| Reporting period: | 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 |
| Date of issue: | 19 April 2024 |

Product groups covered by this declaration: Graphics

Woodfree Coated Papers, Woodfree Uncoated 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>.

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

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

| COUNTRY | REGIONS | COUNTRY SHARE | TREE SPECIES |
|----------------|--|---------------|---|
| Germany | Whole country | 91.70% | Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Maple (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Switzerland | Aargau, Basel Country, Bern, Jura, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Thurgau | 3.13% | Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.) |
| France | Whole country | 2.65% | Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Spain | Andalucía, Asturias, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Galicia, País Vasco | 0.40% | Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , <i>Eucalyptus nitens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>) |
| Poland | Whole country excluding Bialowiza, Browsk and Hajnowka | 0.33% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Czech Republic | Whole country | 0.29% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Norway | Whole country | 0.24% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Canada | New Brunswick, Quebec | 0.24% | Ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i> , <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> Marsh.), Beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>), Birch (<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> , <i>Betula papyrifera</i>), Cherrywood (<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> L. f.), Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>), Larch (<i>Larix laricina</i>), Lime/Linden (<i>Tilia americana</i> L.), Maple (<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> L., <i>Acer rubrum</i> , <i>Acer saccharum</i> L.), Mountain Ash (<i>Sorbus americana</i>), Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i> , <i>Picea glauca</i> , <i>Picea mariana</i> , <i>Picea rubens</i>) |
| Estonia | Whole country | 0.22% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Sweden | Whole country | 0.17% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Belgium | Whole country | 0.13% | Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Denmark | Whole country | 0.12% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Luxembourg | Whole country | 0.11% | Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.), Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| United Kingdom | Scotland | 0.11% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Latvia | Whole country | 0.07% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Lithuania | Whole country | 0.07% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Finland | Whole country | 0.02% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |

| COUNTRY | REGIONS | COUNTRY SHARE | TREE SPECIES |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|
| United States | Northeast | 0.01% | Ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i> , <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> Marsh.), Beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>), Birch (<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> , <i>Betula papyrifera</i>), Cherrywood (<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> L. f.), Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>), Larch (<i>Larix laricina</i>), Lime/Linden (<i>Tilia americana</i> L.), Maple (<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> L., <i>Acer rubrum</i> , <i>Acer saccharum</i> L.), Mountain Ash (<i>Sorbus americana</i>), Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i> , <i>Picea glauca</i> , <i>Picea mariana</i> , <i>Picea rubens</i>) |
| Netherlands | Whole country | <0.01% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Larix leptolepis</i> (kaempferi)), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| Austria | Whole country | <0.01% | Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) |
| South Africa | Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga | <0.01% | Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (rostrata), <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> , <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> X <i>Eucalyptus camaldunensis</i> hybrid, <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> X <i>Eucalyptus nitens</i> hybrid, <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> X <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> hybrid, <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)

Ash (*Fraxinus americana*, *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Fraxinus nigra* Marsh.), **Beech** (*Fagus grandifolia*, *Fagus sylvatica* L.), **Birch** (*Betula alleghaniensis*, *Betula papyrifera*), **Cherrywood** (*Prunus pensylvanica* L. f.), **Douglas Fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), **Eucalyptus** (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (rostrata), *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, *Eucalyptus cloeziana*, *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, *Eucalyptus fastigata*, *Eucalyptus fraxinoides*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Eucalyptus grandis* X *Eucalyptus camaldunensis* hybrid, *Eucalyptus grandis* X *Eucalyptus nitens* hybrid, *Eucalyptus grandis* X *Eucalyptus tereticornis* hybrid, *Eucalyptus maculata*, *Eucalyptus microcorys*, *Eucalyptus nitens*, *Eucalyptus regnans*, *Eucalyptus saligna*, *Eucalyptus smithii*, *Eucalyptus urophylla*), **Fir** (*Abies balsamea*), **Larch** (*Larix decidua*, *Larix laricina*, *Larix leptolepis* (kaempferi)), **Lime/Linden** (*Tilia americana* L.), **Maple** (*Acer pensylvanicum* L., *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Acer rubrum*, *Acer saccharum* L.), **Mountain Ash** (*Sorbus americana*), **Oak** (*Quercus rubra*), **Pine** (*Pinus banksiana*, *Pinus sylvestris*), **Spruce** (*Picea abies*, *Picea glauca*, *Picea mariana*, *Picea rubens*)