

UPM Rauma

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY **2020**



UPM Rauma

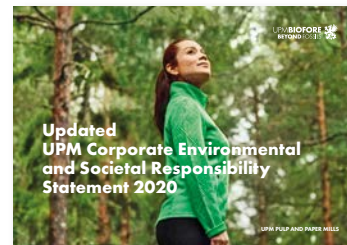
UPM Communication Papers Oy's Rauma mill is located by the sea on the west coast of Finland, near Rauma's city centre. Metsä Fibre Oy's pulp mill, Forchem Oy's tall oil distillation plant and Rauman Biovoima Oy are also based at the same mill site. UPM Communication Papers Oy supplies raw and chemically purified water to the site, and is responsible for the joint treatment of the wastewater of industry and the city. The companies collaborate closely in energy production, and Rauman Biovoima supplies the city of Rauma's required district heating power. The operations of Rauman Biovoima and the Rauma paper mill support the city's Hinku project as a carbon-neutral municipality.

UPM Kymmene Oyj changed its corporate structure in the summer of 2016. Except for Rauma Cell, the Rauma mill is part of UPM Communication Papers Oy, which is one of the subsidiaries of UPM Kymmene Oyj. Rauma Cell continues to be part of UPM Kymmene Oyj.

Currently, the Rauma mill has two paper machine lines, a fluff pulp department, a twin-line debarking plant, two TMP plants, a water plant, a biological effluent purification plant and a disposal site for industrial waste.

The paper machines produce coated LWC papers used in magazines. The end uses of the paper made in Rauma are in magazines, sales catalogues and various kinds of print advertising products. In addition, Rauma Cell produces fluff pulp as a raw material for hygiene and table-setting products.

Also located at UPM Communication Papers Oy's mill site is Rauman Biovoima Oy, which procures most of its usage, maintenance and environmental services from UPM Communication Papers Oy. Approximately 86% of the energy produced by Rauman Biovoima Oy for UPM is produced using renewable fuels. As the power plant is a separate company, its operations have only been included in this annual report with regard to vicarious liability.



UPM Rauma Environmental and Societal Responsibility 2020 is a supplement to the Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement of UPM's pulp and paper mills (available at www.upm.com) and provides mill-specific environmental and societal performance data and trends for the year 2020. The annually updated mill supplements and the UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement together form the joint EMAS Statement of UPM Corporation. The next Updated UPM Corporate Environmental Statement and also this supplement will be published in 2022.

UPM delivers renewable and responsible solutions and innovates for a future beyond fossils across six business areas: UPM Biorefining, UPM Energy, UPM Raflatac, UPM Specialty Papers, UPM Communication Papers and UPM Plywood. As the industry leader in responsibility we are committed to the UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C and the science-based targets to mitigate climate change. We employ 18,000 people worldwide and our annual sales are approximately EUR 8.6 billion. Our shares are listed on Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd. UPM Biofore – Beyond fossils. www.upm.com

Production capacity	665,000 tonnes of paper 100,000 tonnes of fluff pulp
Employees	438
Products	Coated magazine paper: UPM Star, UPM Ultra, UPM Cote, UPM Valor, UPM Cote Silk, UPM Ultra Matt, UPM Star Silk
Certificates	EMAS – EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme ISO 14001 – Environmental Management System ISO 9001 – Quality Management System ISO 45001 – Occupational Health and Safety Management System PEFC™ Chain of Custody – Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification FSC® Chain of Custody - Forest Stewardship Council ETJ+ Energy Efficiency System All certificates can be found from UPM's Certificate Finder tool (available at www.upm.com/responsibility)
Ecolabels	EU Ecolabel



For more information about FSC certification visit fsc.org



For more information about PEFC certification visit pefc.org



EU Ecolabel : FI/011/001

Review of the year 2020

2020 was exceptional from the point of view of the paper mill and wastewater plant. The year was tinged by the shut-down of the pulp and paper mills resulting from the industrial action of January and February, as a result of which the operation of the wastewater plant was reduced to a minimum in the period 25.1 – 13.2. During the time in question, only a limited amount of the wastewater of the city could be taken. The wastewater purification plant was got back up to a normal production level after the industrial action.

When the industrial action was over, the challenges that arose were market disruptions caused by the corona epidemic, as a result of which several production restriction stoppages affecting the whole paper mill had to be implemented at the paper mill. In addition to the aforementioned, stoppages affecting only the second paper machine had to be implemented at the paper mill. The production restriction stoppages did not have an impact on the operation of the wastewater plant because the pulp mill operated normally and the conditions at the wastewater purification plant remained well within the operating window of the wastewater plant. The ramp-ups and ramp-downs of the paper machines resulting from the numbers of stoppages that diverged from the norm, along with the emptying of their containers, caused losses of solids and typical water consumption that were clearly higher than normal.

In association with the shutting down of paper machine 2, grindery 1 of the paper mill was closed for good in conjunction with the midsummer stoppage of 2020. As a result of this, the raw material base of the paper machines changed because refined mechanical pulp and chemical refined pulp mass began to be used instead of mechanical pulp. The increased amount of refined mechanical pulp and CTMP can be seen as a higher typical consumption of energy and an increase in the substances dissolved from wood (COD). Through the mechanical mass process changes, all mechanical mass is bleached with peroxide, which increases the amount of substances dissolved from the wood.

In 2020, process run practices were developed further in order to improve the energy efficiency of paper production. As in 2019, measures were carried out as energy-saving investments to improve recovery of

heat, through which waste heat can be utilised for heating the buildings, instead of using live steam. Several process changes were made to reduce water consumption, which are aimed at decreasing the amount of fresh water used in paper manufacturing. An investment was carried out on the second peroxide bleaching line, which makes partial use of magnesium hydroxide possible in peroxide bleaching instead of caustic soda. The solution in question makes it possible to reduce the amount of caustic soda in peroxide bleaching, which reduces the amount of substances that dissolve from the wood during bleaching and thereby reduces the amount of COD passed to the wastewater plant.

Active preventative safety work with regard to environmental matters continued in 2020. Personnel have been encouraged to make observations related to environmental matters and notifications of deviations. According to the personnel safety objectives, at least one notification per year should be related to the environment. During 2020, 0 Cat 3 moderate environmental deviations were recorded, as well as 2 Cat 2 mild environmental deviations, which did not have environmental impacts.

In the first Cat 2 case, oil leaked onto the tarmac of the unloading area from a bleed valve that had been left partly open in the back of the trailer of a tank lorry bringing oil to the mill site. The employees of the personnel of the mill noticed the incident, alerted the protection monitor and began protection work with the absorp-

tion equipment at the location. The total amount of the leak was in the tens of litres and the leak was limited to the unloading area. In the second Cat 2 incident, one of the biosludge pumps of the sludge station did not stop when the mixing tank became full. After the tank had become full, sludge poured from the top hatch of the tank onto the tarmac and from there to the rainwater drain. The size of the spillage was limited to a few cubic metres and there was virtually no solid material in the sludge. In conjunction with the investigation, it was found that the pump which had remained running was not a part of the automated locking chain that turned off the other pumps, to which the pump that had caused the discharge was also added in the end.

Also in 2020, noise prevention work mainly focused on preventative maintenance. The mill was contacted once from outside as a result of noise/vibration, which came via the environmental office of the city of Rauma. The contact was related to a query asking whether something had changed at the mill site, because ground-borne noise was felt to be travelling to a building on the site of Polar. No explanation was found at the paper mill site for the noise that was the subject of the query.

The noise modelling of the lumber industry of Rauma was updated in 2019. Due to the shutting down of paper machine 2, the model was updated to correspond to the new situation, where paper machine 2 and both grinders have been shut down. In addition, additional voluntary noise




Jari Mäki-Petäys,
General Manager




Pasi Varjonen,
Safety and Environmental Manager

- ▶ monitoring was carried out, through which the noise modelling that corresponded to the new situation was ensured, as well as the compliance of the noise with permits. On the basis of the results, the noise caused by the UPM Rauma mill is below permitted limits.

Waste

Construction continued at the Sampaanalantahti field. Mass stabilisations still continued at the start of 2020. Power-plant ash and cement were used as the binders in the mass stabilisation. The mass stabilisation was completed and ash-filling on top of the mass-stabilised layer was commenced. An extension was applied for the environmental permit of the filling of Sampaanalantahti until the end of 2028 which was also granted.

There were no significant changes in the treatment of waste in 2020, compared to 2019, although the shutting down of paper machine 2 partly decreased the creation of waste. Since 2017, mill waste has not been deposited in the Suiklansuo landfill, although in the permit sense, the Suiklansuo landfill is still in use.

Certificates

The paper mill has shifted to a so-called multisite model (ISO certificates, ETJ+) as far as the quality management system's certification is concerned, which covers all paper mills in Finland. Both internal and external audits are integral parts of the Multisite model. Internal audits are conducted by auditors from other units, which also gives us a solid perspective on the development of operations. Kiwa Inspecta is responsible for the external audits. OHSAS 18001 was updated to be compliant with the ISO 45001 standard during 2020.

Environmental permit situation

The joint purification plant's current legally binding environmental permit is the verdict of the environmental permit office of Western Finland of 31.10.2006, no. 25/2006/1, containing permit decree 18 which was changed by the administrative court of Vaasa with a verdict issued on 21.10.2008 (no. 08/0321/1). The Southern Finland Regional State Administrative Agency issued a decision on 8.5.2018 relating to the joint purification plant (no. 69/2018/1), but the decision has been appealed against to both administrative court of Vaasa and the supreme administrative court, so it is not legally binding yet.

As far as the Rauma paper mill and the port are concerned, the legally binding decisions are those issued by the Southern Finland Regional Administrative Agency on 7.12.2016, nos. 299/2016/1 and 300/2016/1. The administrative court of Vaasa, with the verdict it issued on 20.9.2018, (18/0220/2), changed the permit decrees of the decision of the Regional Administrative Agency 1, 3, 4, 17, 19 and 25, and overturned and cancelled permit decree 8.

UPM Rauma

Responsibility figures 2020

Water



Percentage of recycled nutrients of the effluent purification plant's additional nutrients

99.8%

Waste



Reused ash

100%

Energy



The percentage of biomass-based fuels at the mill

86%

Taxes



Mill's local tax impact approx.

10 million euros

Real estate tax 0.5 million euros

Estimate of tax on salaries 4.1 million euros

Estimate of corporate income tax 5.5 million euros, based on the number of employees*

* Approximately 30% of corporate income tax goes to municipalities, which is split between each municipality according to their share of business activities and forests operations.

Consumption impact



Mill's consumption impact in the region approx.

22 million euros

In Finland approx.*

42 million euros

*Generated through the private consumption of commodities from internal and indirect employees' net wages.



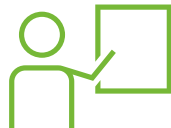
Health



Sick leaves

3.64%

Stakeholder-collaboration



Collaboration with educational institutions

15 people

This number consists of apprenticeships, degree work done and on-the-job learners

Supply chain



99.9%

of raw materials spend qualified against UPM Supplier and Third Party Code (wood suppliers not included)

Safety

1,832

Safety and environmental observations, hazard situation reports, safety inspections and discussions logged by the personnel at UPM Rauma.

Employment



Mill employed

438 people

Indirect employment effect in region approx.

470 people

Summer workers and trainees

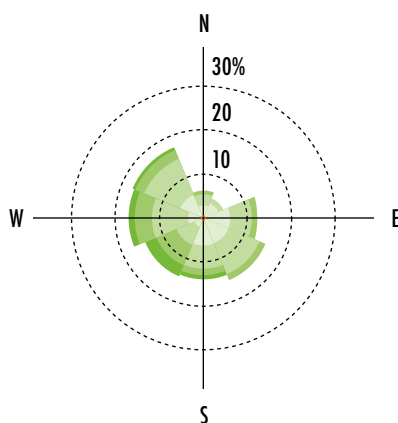
72 people

Air



The sulphur emissions for 2020 are clearly less than in 2019. Nitrogen dioxide emissions also fell clearly in comparison with 2019, as did CO₂ emissions. Reduced emissions into the air result from the smaller amount of energy procured from Rauman Biovoima. Renewable fuels were the source of 79% of all of UPM Rauma's CO₂ emissions.

The air-quality measurement point nearest to the Rauma mill is located in Sinisaari, approximately 0.5 kilometres (towards the city) from the mill. The wind rose shows the direction that the wind comes from.

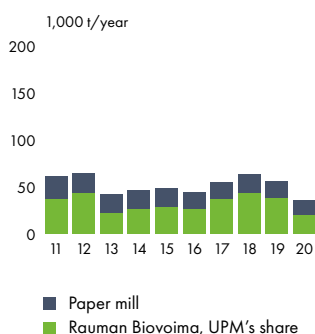


Wind rose, m/s

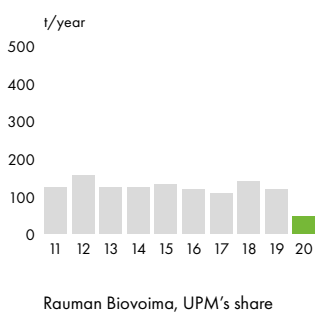
- Calm
- 0.5–3
- 3–5
- 5–7
- >7

Source: Finnish Meteorological Institute, Monitoring air quality in Sinisaari, Rauma, during the period of 1 January–31 December 2020.

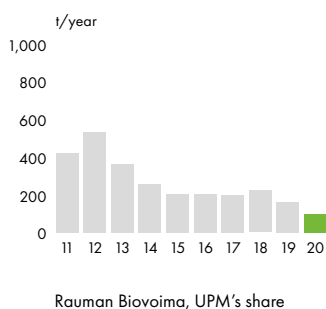
Fossil carbon dioxide, CO₂



Sulphur dioxide, SO₂



Nitrogen oxides, NO_x



Waste

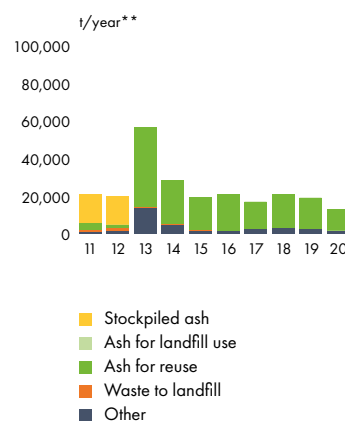


Ash from the power plant was reused in the construction at the Sampaanalantahti field, as in previous years. The rest of the generated waste was mill waste, recycled fibre, metal and hazardous waste, and combustible waste.

All solid waste is reused either as materials or energy. Ash is generated at the Rauman Biovoima power plant, and all of the ash was reused as building material for the Sampaanalantahti field. The aim is to continue utilising ash and other recycling materials from the lumber industry in 2021. Possible options include the surface structures of the landfills and construction of storage fields. New utilisation possibilities in earthmoving are also being investigated. Ash will be used to replace other construction materials, such as cement.

The use of the Suiklansuo landfill area already ended in 2017. The last deposits to the site before it was closed down were soda sediment from Metsä Fibre Oy and mill waste from UPM.

Waste and reuse*



* ash, Rauman Biovoima's share
** calculated as dry weight

Water



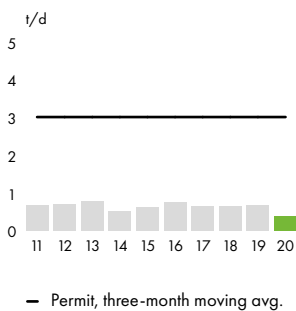
An operational committee made up of representatives from UPM Communication Papers Oy, Metsä Fibre Oy and the city of Rauma is in charge of developing the joint purification and directing its success. UPM Communication Papers Oy continues to bear the responsibility for wastewater treatment.

The wastewater treatment results were at the normal and good level. In 2020, no permit limits were exceeded.

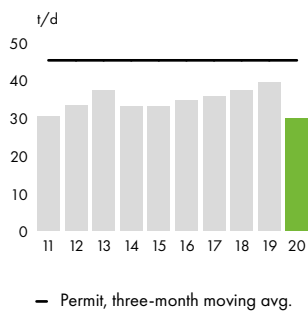
During the industrial action in January and February, only a part of the city's wastewater was cleaned at the joint purification plant and the rest was done at the wastewater purification plant of the city of Rauma. After the industrial action, the joint purification plant was brought back into use again. The annual total discharges were in compliance with the best available technical requirement level, BAT. The wastewater effluent load from the lumber industry

and joint purification is now so low that the state of the water system can no longer be significantly improved by making treatment more efficient.

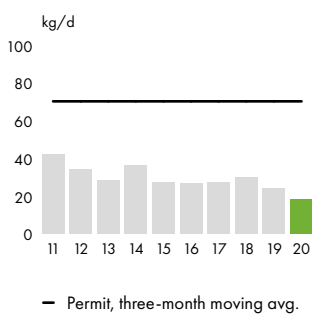
Biological oxygen demand, BOD₇



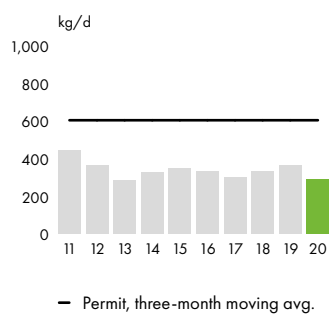
Chemical oxygen demand, COD_{Cr}



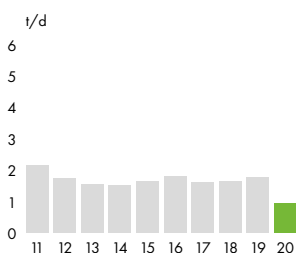
Phosphorus, P



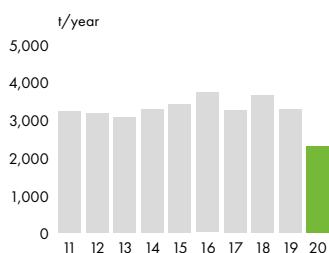
Nitrogen, N



Solid load into the sea



COD load into the sea, UPM's share



Source: Lounis-Suomen vesi- ja ympäristötekniikka Oy

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Passable
- Poor

The general usability of the Rauma sea area in 2020. The classification is based on the phosphorus and chlorophyll content in the production layer, and the amount of E. coli bacteria in the surface layer between June and September. The classification was determined based on the lowest quantity compared with the highest.

Social responsibility

Interaction with stakeholders that works well is a key factor in the success of UPM. We are committed to promoting the vitality of the communities in the vicinity of our facilities through active collaboration and open dialogue with different stakeholders, as well as through different sponsorship projects and employee volunteering.

We create economic well-being as a company. We affect local communities and societies in various ways. Understanding the impact that we have is an essential component of our business success. In many locations, we are a significant employer, taxpayer and partner to local entrepreneurs, making positive contributions to the local economy. The employment impact of UPM Communication Papers Oy in the Rauma area is significant and, in terms of figures, the indirect employment impact of the mill is 470 persons. We apply several precautionary measures to mitigate and remedy potential adverse environmental and social impacts on our surrounding communities.

The tax revenue generated by UPM's business operations has a significant social impact. UPM pays corporate income taxes in the countries where we create added value and generate profit that arises from it. Due to our corporate and operational structure, we mainly report and pay our corporate income taxes in the countries of production and in the countries where innovations are being developed. In addition to the taxes we pay on income, our various production inputs and products are also subject to taxation. Taxes are paid in accordance with the local tax legislation and regulations of the country in question.

In 2020, UPM (Group) paid approximately 178 million euros in total in corporate income taxes and property taxes (211 million euros in 2019).

The operations of our mills support local communities in many ways. The property taxes and the municipal share of corporate income taxes paid support the local economy. The municipal taxes and social welfare contributions paid by UPM employees from their wages have a significant local impact as well. Furthermore, the purchasing power of UPM employees and subcontractors maintains and enhances the vitality of local communities.

We support sustainable development and promote the financial and psychological well-being of the communities around us by participating in numerous community projects as a company. Our work in this area is firmly connected to our Biofore Strategy and responsibility targets. It is coordinated under the umbrella of our Biofore Share and Care programme.

UPM's Biofore Share and Care programme comprises three forms of support: sponsorships, donations and employee volunteering. The support can be a monetary contribution, products, materials or concrete work in projects agreed on locally. The Rauma mill has supported local sports clubs financially. Local cooperative projects comprise target-oriented, long-term involvement in the localities where UPM has production facilities.

Our focus is on activities and projects that are linked to our business, that support innovation and sustainable development or that promote local vitality and well-being. The four areas of focus of the Biofore Share and Care programme are reading and learning, engaging with communities, responsible water use and boosting bioinnovations.

We procure responsibly

UPM is committed to responsible procurement practices throughout the procurement chain. We work closely with our suppliers to ensure that they understand and meet all of the company's requirements for sustainable development and responsibility.

We require all suppliers to uphold the UPM Suppliers' and Third-Parties' Code, which lays out our minimum requirements for corporate responsibility related to

environmental impacts, human rights, labour practices, occupational health and safety, product safety, corruption and bribery.

UPM's aim is that by 2030 100% of the value of raw material procurements and 80% of the value of all procurements come from suppliers who have committed to UPM's Code. In 2020, 96% of the value of UPM's raw material procurements and 84% of the value of all procurements came from suppliers like these.

The environmental performance and social suitability of suppliers is monitored through regular data gathering and analysis. Based on the risk assessments we have carried out, we select the suppliers whose performance we want to study more closely. If any non-conformity is found, the supplier is obliged to take corrective measures. We actively keep track of the results of these actions and support our suppliers with our know-how so that they can enhance their performance.

We want to be the industry leader in safety

Our goal at UPM is to be the industry leader in occupational health and safety matters. Our target is zero serious and fatal accidents. Safety is an inseparable part of our daily activities and is not seen as secondary to any other consideration. We strive to reduce and eliminate accidents through continuous improvement and effective risk management.

Our employees, as well as business partners and their employees, are required to adopt safe work practices and comply with the rules and standards that we have set.

Before accessing UPM production sites, contractors participate in UPM's safety training, which presents the basic safety requirements. This is complemented by job-specific safety inductions and work permits.

We are committed to the surrounding society

The operations of the Rauma mill are closely tied to society. UPM Communication Papers Oy procures the raw water needed by the city and the lumber industry. The wastewater joint purification plant simultaneously purifies the wastewaters of both the lumber industry and





the community. The operations started in 2002, and the results have been completely positive. The Rauma production facility of the meat company HKScan became operational at the end of 2017, and since then, its wastewater has also been purified at the joint purification plant.

Rauman Biovoima delivers the process steam needed to the paper mill and, in practice, all the district heating required by the city. 86% of the fuel used for producing energy was biomass-based.

Deepening work on the southern Rauma channel started in 2016. The work has included dredging, spoil depositing and safety device alteration work related to the channel's markings. This project is the Finnish Transport Agency's first seaway project where all of the clean dredge spoils have been deposited in a spoil deposit basin built during the project. Contaminated sediments have been

deposited in a separate spoil deposit basin in Sampaanalanlahti, an area owned by UPM Communication Papers Oy, where they have been stabilised to form a part of the field base.

The total wood use of the mill was around 735,000 cubic metres in 2020, the majority of which comes from the vicinity.

Our preventative safety work is active

With regard to occupational safety, seven minor lost-time accidents happened to UPM personnel at the mill site in 2020. We have carried out preemptive safety measures systematically despite the pandemic. The personnel made a total of 1,063 safety observations and hazardous situation notifications. In addition, there were 769 safety discussions and inspections. The personnel were active on a wide front. In 2020, we held chemical training sessions for the



personnel and carried out evacuation drills, albeit that training had to be limited significantly because of the corona epidemic.

Management of crises and exceptional situations

Prevention of exceptional situations and management of crises at the Rauma mill is the responsibility of the mill management and the safety and environmental organisation, as well as the fire-fighting and mill protection organisation. Both guidelines for exceptional situations and rescue and fire extinguishing plans have been made for the Rauma mill.

A crisis management group has been established for the management of exceptional situations, which is responsible for

the operative management of exceptional situations. The crisis management group is led by the mill manager and he has two deputies. In addition, members have been appointed to the crisis management group from different parts of the mill organisation.

What is meant by an exceptional situation is an unforeseen chain of events that strongly impacts the operations of the organisation and develops rapidly. As examples, we can mention serious accidents (large fires, explosions, che-

micaland traffic accidents that the mill site), environmental damage, serious work accidents, cybersecurity threats or information attacks. The activity of the mill's fire and safety protection organisation covers expert tasks with regard to mill guarding, firefighting and rescue operations, and control preparedness related to hazardous substances. Drills related to exceptional situations are an important part of preventative safety work. Firefighting and rescue operations are always led by the rescue authorities.

Environmental parameters

The figures related to production as well as raw material and energy consumption are published as aggregated figures on group level in the UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement.

		2018	2019	2020
Production capacity	Paper	940,000 t	935,000 t	665,000 t
	Rauma Cell	150,000 t	100,000 t	100,000 t
Raw materials	Pulp and chemicals	See UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement for more information		
Energy	Biomass-based fuels	86%	88%	86%
	Fossil fuels	14%	12%	14%
	Purchased electricity (UPM) ¹⁾			
Airborne emissions	Particulates	4 t	6 t	3 t
	Sulphur dioxide, SO ₂	139 t	117 t	46 t
	Nitrogen oxides, NO _x	232 t	172 t	98 t
	Fossil, CO ₂	62,477 t	55,687 t	35,079 t
Water usage	Process and cooling water	16,487,690 m ³	13,752,283 m ³	8,107,382 m ³
Discharges to water	Clean cooling water and rainwater in the area	175,314 m ³	247,363 m ³	116,514 m ³
	Process effluent	13,167,883 m ³	12,947,778 m ³	9,268,682 m ³
	Biological oxygen demand, BOD ₇	92 t	91 t	42 t
	Chemical oxygen demand, COD _{cr}	3,630 t	3,256 t	2,286 t
	Solids	221 t	233 t	96 t
	Phosphorus, P	4.1 t	3.2 t	2.0 t
	Nitrogen, N	45 t	48 t	31 t
Waste²⁾	Landfill waste	0 t	0 t	0 t
	Recovered waste			
	– Ash	17,802 t	14,275 t	9,641 t
	– Metal, electrical and electronic waste etc.	1,212 t	694 t	483 t
	– Energy waste	669 t	572 t	393 t
	– Recycled fibre etc.	615 t	689 t	343 t
– Others	121 t	50 t	76 t	
	Hazardous waste	31 t	64 t	14 t
Land use		216 ha	216 ha	153 ha
	Area impermeable to water			127 ha
	Area directed towards nature conservation			26 ha
	Area directed towards nature conservation outside the place of business			90 ha

¹⁾ See UPM Corporate Environmental and Social Responsibility Statement for more information (e.g. energy indicators)

²⁾ Waste amounts given as dry weight



Performance against targets in 2020

TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	COMMENTS
Prevention of environmental deviations and achieving the Clean Run objectives by ensuring the undisrupted usage of the wastewater plant	Yes	No permit limits exceeded
Paper machine solids loss to the purification plant less than 1.45% of production	No	Achieved rate 2.79%. The impact of market disruption stoppages resulting from the corona epidemic
Paper machine water consumption less than 11.7 m ³ /t	No	The impact of market disruption stoppages resulting from the corona epidemic
Further improvement of energy efficiency by identifying and implementing energy-saving measures	Partially	Implementation of the energy-saving project
Ash re-use rate 100%	Yes	Replacing cement with ash reduces the amount of CO ₂ that is created in the production of cement.

Targets for 2021

TARGET
Preventing environmental deviations and achieving the Clean Run objectives by ensuring the undisrupted operation of the wastewater plant by, amongst other things, ensuring aeration capacity in stoppage situations.
Reducing water consumption and solids loss by implementing changes to water connections on the paper machines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – water consumption less than 12.0 m³/t – solids loss to the purification plant less than 1.59% of production
Further improvement of energy efficiency by identifying and implementing energy-saving measures, incl. by developing the process connections of mass manufacturing.
100% reuse of ash by using ash in the construction of the storage area



Revalidation statement

As an accredited environmental verifier (FI-V-0001), Inspecta Sertifiointi Oy has examined the environmental management system and UPM Rauma Environmental and Societal Responsibility 2020 statement as well as the information concerning UPM Rauma in the Updated UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement 2020.

On the basis of this examination, the environmental verifier has herewith confirmed on 2021-04-01 that the environmental management system, the UPM Rauma Environmental and Societal Responsibility 2020 statement and the information concerning UPM Rauma in the Updated UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement 2020 are in compliance with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009.

We reduce the world's reliance on fossil-based materials by developing renewable and responsible products and solutions in all our businesses. **UPM Biofore – Beyond fossils.**



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Rauma**

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