THE GROUP
1.1 Sustainability as a value, transparency as an attitude p 6
1.2. Structure, shareholders and investments. Ownership profile. Corporate Governance p 10
1.3 A European manufacturer, a key player p 12
From paper to energy p 12
Production segments, offices, products and brands p 13 / Plants p 14
1.4 Burgo Group in figures. Highlights and performance p 15

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
2.1 Harmonious growth: business expansion and sustainable growth p 18
Prerequisites and principles p 19
Environment and industrial health and safety policy for the research, development and production of various types of paper in reels and sheets p 20
2.2 International standards and certifications p 22
EMAS registration p 22 / Other directives p 23 / Certification of papers used for packaging food products p 23

SYSTEMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, QUALITY AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT
One single, large “responsible system” p 26
Coordination and integration of environmental, quality and safety management systems p 26 / Reorganising sustainability p 26
Sustainability within Burgo Group and the new Product and Quality Division. An interview with Pietro Alasia, head of the Product and Quality Division p 28
3.1 Application of the EMS: a multi-stage process p 30
3.2 The future of paper – the future Burgo p 31
Defining medium to long-term objectives p 31
Objectives for 2011-2013 p 33
A NATURAL, RENEWABLE AND RECYCLABLE PRODUCT: THE GREEN CYCLE FOR PAPER

3.3 FIRST STAGE: FROM THE FOREST TO THE COMPANY p 34
3.3.1 Wood and fibre p 34
Use of recycled fibre p 34 / Use of virgin fibre p 34
From Europe, an example of good forestry management p 35
Burgo Group: responsibility when purchasing natural raw materials p 36 / A guarantee for the integrity of forests p 36
Policy for sourcing and use of fibrous materials. A mission statement p 38
Burgo Group certifications p 40
3.3.2 More recycled water, less wasted. The water system p 41
3.3.3 Energy and paper. Our mission: energy efficiency p 42
Cogeneration: a virtuous choice p 42
Burgo Group and energy efficiency p 43 / Self-sufficiency record p 44 / Manufacturing with renewable energy. Burgo plants and alternative energy sources p 45
3.4 SECOND STAGE: IN THE PAPER MILL p 46
3.4.1 Health and safety come first p 48
3.4.2 Many actions aimed at one single objective: the safety project p 48
3.4.3 More safety at work requires more prevention and training p 49
OHSAS certification p 49
Award for safety at Lugo p 49
3.4.4 Management of chemical risks p 50
3.4.5 Hygiene and safety in production processes. UNI EN ISO 9001 certification p 50

3.5 THIRD STAGE: FROM THE PAPER MILL TOWARDS THE OUTSIDE WORLD p 52
3.5.1 Production and distribution Waste and residues: valuable resources p 52 / Burgo Group gives waste a new life p 52
3.5.2 Everything is recovered p 53
3.5.3 End-of-cycle water: how to reduce it and purify it p 54
Treatment in Burgo Group p 54
3.6 Wood, paper and the carbon cycle. Absorption of carbon dioxide defeats emissions p 56
3.6.1 A calculated, transparent footprint p 57
3.6.2 Towards new energy sources p 58 / Less emissions, more controls p 58
3.6.3 Acoustic emissions p 59
3.7 Recovery is the European guideline. Sustainable management of waste paper p 60
Two ways of recycling. The Burgo method p 61
3.8 Towards sustainable logistics. Multimodal and intelligent transport p 62 / Working together to pollute less. Ecological benefits of the partnership with SBB FFS Cargo p 63

4 INVESTMENTS
4.1 A year of projects focused on safety, sustainability and energy saving p 66
4.2 R&D and sustainability projects p 68
Group energy investments for a combination of productivity and sustainability. Interview with Giuseppe Lisi, Head of Energy Sector Investments p 70

5 CERTIFIED PRODUCTS
5.1 Sustainability as a guarantee of transparency and reliability for customers p 72
Respecta 60 and Respecta 100: European traceability and sustainability p 73
2011 FSC® and PEFC™ certified papers p 74

6 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
6.1 A few useful links p 76
6.2 Environmental data p 78
Words relating to the environment and responsibility: glossary p 80
What you are now leafing through is the fifth edition of the Burgo Group Environmental Report. And so the time has come to take stock of the situation.

Everything has changed in the past five years. Both at macro level (first and foremost, the worldwide financial and economic crisis) and as far as our company is concerned.

Not only has the paper sector continued to be our core business but – as stated in our company vision – “it is also our future”, even so, it has felt the impact of the economic downturn. But while Burgo Group has certainly suffered the consequences of this, it has continued to innovate, grow, develop new areas of business and search for new opportunities.

Determination, reliability and commitment have always been hallmarks of the Group and we have continued to remain true to these values.

We are one of Europe’s major manufacturers of coated papers and in markets where we are present we continue to be the leader with our range of top quality papers for the graphic, printing and publishing sectors.

We are also an increasingly sustainable company – despite the fact that the paper sector often comes under fire from a rather ill-informed general public. In fact, the often mentioned green economy is for us both a mutually agreed value and daily practice. In accordance with our company mission “Burgo Group pursues a model based on a balance between economic growth and environmental and social responsibility”.

In the past five years sustainable growth has in every sense become a core concept for the company. One found in all production and distribution cycles – from purchase and use of raw materials to logistics governing the distribution and sale of our products.

Even in these difficult times Burgo Group continues to earmark a considerable share of its investments and R&D expense for concrete projects aimed at reducing the impact of production cycles, controlling emissions and efficient use (and recycling) of energy and materials. On the energy front we have above all committed to build new cogeneration plants, which are more...
efficient than conventional power plants, without forgetting projects aimed at rationalising energy consumption, reducing use of fossil fuels and increasing the use of alternative, renewable sources.

In the meantime this sense of responsibility has increasingly become a firm, wide-ranging commitment. Not only a commitment to safeguard nature and ecosystems, but also to ensure a healthy and safe work environment, and maximum attention as regards hygiene and safety of papers offered on the market. Speaking of papers, we should mention that our product portfolio can fully cover the needs of customers who are increasingly attentive to the bio-company model, those who are looking for lower impact products made using raw materials from controllable and renewable natural resources.

To translate this commitment into comprehensive actions, during these five years we have perfected an Environmental Management System (EMS) that guarantees application of the Group’s environmental policy and its strategic and preventive approach. Sustainability does not rely solely on the good will of our workforce but has been established formally by delegating responsibilities, supplemented and supported by an organisation with technical competences and formalised procedural models that guarantee traceability of processes and the correct dissemination of information. Furthermore, a pool of experts covering quality, safety and the environment in plants, coordinated by a centralised staff function, ensure that the Group’s decisions and sustainability policies are disseminated and applied in a uniform manner.

Lastly, this year we were one of the first companies in Italy to decide to adopt the Confindustria “Charter of Principles for Environmental Sustainability”, which provides guidelines for member companies to progress towards an ever greater environmental sustainability of their manufacturing processes. Yet another initiative to promote transparency, further “proof” of our environmental and social sustainability. A goal that – once again – we want to achieve and mutually agree with all of our stakeholders.

Girolamo Marchi
Chief Executive Officer
Burgo Group spa
Burgo Group is a large Italian industrial concern that has been producing paper for over 100 years while respecting the environment. Both its mission statement and business strategy reiterate this, meaning that Burgo Group’s commitment in the environmental and social fields are both a priority and crucial.

The mission is a direct and logical consequence of a sustainable vision and states:

**Burgo Group produces top quality papers in line with market trends and at the service of those who communicate by means of printed material.**

**The Group pursues a model based on a balance between economic growth and environmental and social responsibility.**

A commitment consistent with the Group’s four strategic aims and also decisions that will govern its activities over the medium to long-term, namely, produce a complete range of top quality papers, develop new solutions, foster an aptitude for research and development of new products and – of course – concern for the environment.

But merely stating a philosophy is not enough. What is needed is action, commitment and verification. An account must be given of what has been achieved and what is planned for the future – in short, maximum transparency.

This is why we prepare this Environmental Report that year after year gives details of our results, progress, projects and objectives, but also critical issues and things not yet achieved and still to be done. All of this in a precise and exhaustive report.
Burgo Group is one of Europe’s leading producers of coated papers. It also operates in other sectors – paper distribution, energy, plant systems, fibrous raw materials, waste paper collection, sorting and processing, and forestry product management.

As regards the energy sector, the Group generates both electricity and steam power, and – through its Burgo Energia subsidiary – is also active in the wholesale and trading fields. This business shows continuous growth (+1.4% for generation and +51.7% for revenue compared to 2010) and so Burgo Group is not only able to reduce energy generation costs but can also broaden the range available for end-users.

Burgo Group has made sustainable growth a core value that can be found in all its business sectors and processes, from purchase and utilisation of resources, to discharge of treated waste water, optimisation and recycling of industrial waste for power generation and the logistics governing distribution and sale throughout the territory.
In the paper industry Burgo Group acts as a key partner in the graphic, printing and publishing sectors. This is how we see our role, a business approach in which the Group sees itself as part of a much wider system. And our company vision clearly reflects our approach to this system and sustainability: “Paper is our history, our core business, but also our future”.

Burgo Group firmly believes in its ability to change and remain abreast of developments in the market, a Group that is a true system that embraces the entire world of paper. A system covering manufacturing, distribution, recycling, forest product processing, design, development and engineering of paper manufacturing plant, but also factoring and energy.

Burgo, Mosaico, Co.Me.Cart., Burgo Distribuzione, Burgo Factor, Burgo Energia: brands and diversified companies, but with the advantage of being part of the same Group.

The comprehensive vision of all processes and the entire world revolving around paper in fact creates synergies. In turn this leads to an ongoing circulation and development of know-how, integration of technologies and operations, quality improvements, increased development and optimisation of costs.

Burgo Group’s top management pursues the aim of good governance by adopting a set of values, rules and procedures. And the Code of Ethics introduced in 2003 is a cornerstone of the Corporate Governance system.

The Code of Ethics applies to all Group employees and all other parties that, either directly or indirectly, are associated or have established a relationship with the Group. The basis for the Code – and key principles underlying all Group activities – is conformity with the laws and regulations in all countries concerned and also with internal rules, all within a framework of integrity and confidentiality.
Furthermore, starting 2003 the Burgo Group Board of Directors adopted an Organisation, Management and Control Model (the model prescribed by **Legislative Decree 231/2011**) to identify and apply rules of conduct, organisation and control to pinpoint and prevent behaviour constituting a criminal offence. The Supervisory Body, which reports to the Chairman of the Board, is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of and conformity with the Model and to propose possible updates.

Health and safety of the workforce and the Environmental Management System are, of course, among the areas covered by the Model, with specific reference to Burgo Group regulations, directives and assigned responsibilities (see the next section of this report).

As a leading representative of the European paper industry, which is particularly sensitive towards issues concerning the environment and sustainability, Burgo Group endorses the commitment made by **CEPI (Confederation of European Paper Industries)** of which it is a member. A commitment to promote a responsible approach to resources, sustainable forest management and implementation of environmental management systems.
### Structure, Shareholders and Investments

#### Ownership Profile

- **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

- **Holding Gruppo Marchi spa**
  - 49.83%

- **Mediobanca spa**
  - 22.12%

- **Allegro (Generali Financial Holdings FCP-FIS Sub-Funds) – Generali Group**
  - 11.68%

- **Société de Participation Financière Italmobiliare sa – Italmobiliare Group**
  - 11.68%

- **Unicredit Merchant spa**
  - 3.83%

- **Palladio Zannini Industrie Grafiche Cartotecniche spa**
  - 0.76%

- **Third-party shareholders**
  - 0.10%

---

Burgo Group registered office is in:
Via Piave 1 - Altavilla Vicentina (Vicenza) - Italy

Sub-office is in:
Via Luigi Burgo 8 - San Mauro Torinese (Turin) - Italy

---

**Burgo Group spa shareholders**
Investments

- **Burgo Distribuzione srl**: 100.00%
- **CO.ME.CART. spa**: 100.00%
- **Burgo Ardennes sa (B)**: 99.99%
- **Burgo Energia srl**: 100.00%
- **Burgo Factor spa**: 90.00%
- **Burgo Benelux sa (B)**: 100.00%
- **Burgo France sarl (F)**: 100.00%
- **Burgo UK ltd (UK)**: 100.00%
- **Burgo Deutschland GmbH (D)**: 100.00%
- **Burgo North America inc (USA)**: 100.00%
- **Burgo Polska Sp z o o (PL)**: 100.00%
- **Italmaceri srl**: 50.00%
- **Gever spa**: 49.00%
- **Burgo Ibérica Papel sa (E)**: 100.00%
- **S.E.F.E. sarl (F)**: 100.00%

**Legend:**
- Marketing and distribution
- Plant systems
- Paper manufacturing
- Energy generation and marketing
- Financial activities
- Other activities
Burgo Group has **13 plants** (12 in Italy and 1 in Belgium) that manufacture **graphic and specialty papers**: mechanical and woodfree papers for printing magazines, catalogues, marketing literature and books.

The Group’s core business (82.5%) is the coated paper segment, in which Burgo is one of Europe’s leading manufacturers.

Production also includes a wide range of uncoated papers for publishing and office use, newsprint, specialty and flexible packaging papers.

The Group’s energy business is managed by Burgo Energia, which operates in the end-user market, the Italian Power Exchange, the energy spot and futures markets in France, Switzerland and Germany and auction platforms for the purchase of import-export transport capacity. Starting 2011 Burgo Energia launched operations in the gas market to optimise stocks assigned to it.
### Paper at work
Production segments, offices, products and brands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAPER</th>
<th>GRAPHIC PAPERS</th>
<th>burgo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPECIALTY PAPERS</td>
<td>Mosaico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAPER DISTRIBUTION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>burgo distribuzione</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIBROUS RAW MATERIALS</th>
<th>CHEMICAL PULP</th>
<th>PULP</th>
<th>DE-INKED PULP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENERGY</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>burgo energia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>PLANT SYSTEMS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COSECART</td>
<td>ITALMACERI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WASTE PAPER COLLECTION AND SORTING</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACTORING</td>
<td>burgo FACTOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORESTRY PRODUCT MANAGEMENT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.E.P.E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* pm11 has been idled indefinitely
### Burgo Group in figures. Highlights and performance

#### 1.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper sales by volume (tonnes)</td>
<td>2,562,000</td>
<td>2,509,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC®/PEFC™ certified paper (tonnes)</td>
<td>778,234</td>
<td>921,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees (at 31.12.2011 - units)</td>
<td>4,793</td>
<td>4,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants (n)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with FSC® certification (units)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with PEFC™ certification (units)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with ISO 14001 certification (units)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with EMAS registration (units)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with UNI EN 15593 certification (units)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy generated internally (MWh)</td>
<td>2,967,535</td>
<td>3,007,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Volume of certified papers  
(change on previous year)               | +69.5%    | +18.3%   |
| Recovery of manufacturing waste  
(change on previous year)               | +4.0%     | +0.8%    |
| Specific energy consumption  
(change on previous year)               | -2%       | -1%      |
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
Over the years Burgo Group has made every effort to harmonise business expansion with sustainable growth by planning and implementing policies that respect the environment. This not only means the environment in which we operate and where we obtain our raw materials, but also – in a much broader sense – our staff and associates’ work environment and the context (the global market) where our papers and products are used.

Sustainable growth is a core value for the company and can be found in all manufacturing and distribution processes, however, responsibility for the environment doesn’t end with just protecting nature and ecosystems. In fact, for Burgo Group sustainability also means ensuring our staff and other interested parties have a healthy and safe work environment and that consumers receive 100% safe papers. And this, with even greater attention given to papers used for packaging that come into direct contact with food products and beverages.

In effect, year after year environmental sustainability has become an integral part of a much wider responsibility towards the community concerned.

And so the Group is committed to:

- always keep updated and extend the area of application for its official certification system (quality, environment, etc.)
- ensure that its Policy Statement concerning the environment and industrial health and safety is always applied, updated and disseminated to all stakeholders
- adopt (in 2012) the Confindustria “Charter of Principles for Environmental Sustainability” providing guidelines for member companies that intend to pursue growth objectives by improving their environmental performance. By endorsing this Charter, Burgo has taken on board its values and commitments as an integral part of the Group’s manufacturing activities.
Respect for and safeguarding the environment and health and safety in the workplace effectively concerns the entire organisation and is a cornerstone of the Group’s operating and marketing strategies. These are the fundamental principles underlying Burgo Group’s activities:

- **prevention and protection** from industrial health and safety risks
- **compliance** with mandatory and voluntary regulations in force
- **compatibility** with the environment that hosts it and protection of the workforce and general public from adverse environmental effects
- **definition of responsibilities** in the management of environmental protection
- **focus on continuous improvement** as regards environmental performance and industrial health and safety
- **availability** of the necessary human, technical-operational and financial resources.

The above translates into the following guidelines and goals for improvement – managed at either Group or individual plant level – as part of systems that comply with EMAS regulations and ISO 9001, ISO 14001, UNI EN 15593 and OHSAS 18001 standards. These are the same guidelines and goals for improvement that form the basis for Burgo Group’s sustainable future, in harmony with its goals in terms of growth and competitiveness. These are established by the Group’s top management in the Environment and Industrial Health and Safety Policy illustrated in a later section of this report.
The policy expressed by Top Management is recognised, developed and implemented by Plant Managements and central Functions involved because of their responsibilities and roles. The Burgo Group is conscious of its role and responsibilities in relation to the community and the environment in which it works, and in order to ensure a healthy and safe working environment for its Staff and other Interested Parties, it has defined the Policy set out in this document, undertaking to render it operative, constantly updated, communicated to the entire workforce and available to the public and to anyone who requests it.

The respect and protection of the Environment and Industrial Health and Safety concerns the whole Organisation and constitutes the basis for the company’s operating and market strategies. The fundamental conditions for our activities and products and their development are:

- **Compatibility with the environment** that hosts them and the protection of the workforce and the population from harmful environmental effects.
- **Prevention and protection**, for employees and other Interested Parties, from any Industrial Health and Safety risks they may be exposed to.
- **Compliance with current legislation** and any other requirements signed up to regarding environmental impact and/or the industrial Health and Safety dangers identified, and with the voluntary standards that the Organisation has implemented.
- **The clear definition**, throughout the Organisation, of responsibilities in the protection of the Environment and Industrial Health and Safety.
- **The focus on constant improvement** of prevention and environmental performance and Health and Safety in the workplace.
- **The availability** of the necessary human, technical, instrumental and economic resources.

The above translate every year into specific objectives and improvement targets which are managed in the context of systems that comply with the requirements of EMAS Regulations, standard ISO 14001 and standard BS OHSAS 18001.
GUIDELINES

a. **Products, Processes, Technologies and Resource management**
We develop and manufacture products paying attention to quality in order to minimise the environmental impact and prevent lesions and illness for all Interested Parties. We implement new activities, processes and plant after assessing the risk factors, environmental problems and related Health and Safety issues. We use the best economically accessible technologies available. We are committed to efficient energy management and to optimisation of the use of natural resources and raw materials.

b. **Minimisation of the environmental impact and risk of Industrial Health and Safety**
We aim to assess, check, eliminate and reduce the incidence of our activities on the various components of the Environment and Industrial Health and Safety, taking into consideration the nature and entity of the environmental impact factors and identified risks.

c. **Training, Involvement and Consultation**
We plan and undertake documented training so that our workforce is trained and conscious of having to perform and monitor whatever is within their sphere of competence safely and responsibly (to prevent dangerous forms of behaviour, the awareness programme also addresses external personnel working for the Burgo Group at its Sites). To encourage the involvement and participation of all the workers, we organise a programme of periodical informative meetings, backed up by suitable communications aids. We also put procedures in place to ensure the prompt consultation of the Workers through their Representatives.

d. **Suppliers**
They are involved with regard to the improvement targets related to the protection of the Environment and industrial Health and Safety for the products and/or services requested. With regard to the fibrous raw materials supplied, the preference goes to Suppliers that have signed up to Sustainable Forest Management, to ensure that the state of health of the forest ecosystem is maintained and improved.

e. **Emergencies**
To respond to potential accidents and other unexpected events, appropriate emergency procedures have been established which emphasise the concept of prevention through risk analysis and the adoption of suitable measures to contain its effects. These are re-examined and modified in response to events recorded and/or in the case of the development of new activities, products and processes.

f. **Information and Communications**
We systematically inform the workforce about the environmental aspects and Health and Safety risks of the work performed, so that they may understand the implications for their roles and behaviour on the job. We undertake to pursue an open and constructive dialogue with all the interested parties, guaranteeing the transparency and reliability of the data and information. Wherever applicable, the Environmental Declaration and its updates have been made available, in order to transparently communicate the results achieved and the new targets.

---

Chief Executive Officer
Girolamo Marchi

Managing Director
Alberto De Matthaeis
The Environment and Industrial Health and Safety Policy not only means conforming with very stringent domestic and international standards, but also pursuing voluntary goals for improvement by preparing strategic plans based on a combination of product quality, sustainability, health and safety and certification of environmental systems at manufacturing sites.

Already in 2005 the Group extended existing certification to include further international standards. For instance, in addition to ISO 14001:2004 certification the Group is registered with EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme). Today the latest and more restrictive EMAS III regulations are in force in Italy. EMAS establishes European Union standards for a system covering responsible environmental management plus audit policies that industrial concerns can adopt on a voluntary basis. Authorised private organisations verify conformity with the requirements, whereas registration is handled by the Ecolabel-Ecoaudit ministerial committee.

EMAS III regulations – that today are officially recognised worldwide by all organisations – have updated certain requirements found in previous versions. For instance, they introduce new key environmental indicators that companies use to communicate their performance and guidelines by sector for best practices available. The first Burgo Group plant to be registered was Toscolano Maderno (BS).

The EMAS registration procedure for the Verzuolo plant continued in 2011 and the first stage was completed successfully in April 2012, while the registration process will soon get under way at the Villorba plant.
Burgo Group has implemented procedures to comply with the European Union’s IPPC (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) directive covering integrated prevention and reduction of pollution in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection. The aim is to harmonise the effects of company growth and competitiveness with those linked to environmental compatibility, safety of products and processes and safeguarding the health of the people and ecosystem concerned.

In Italy this directive has been assimilated by Legislative Decree 59 of 18/02/2005, today absorbed by Legislative Decree 152/2006 and later modifications (part II, section III bis) that governs the review, issue and renewal of the AIA – Autorizzazione Integrata Ambientale (Integrated Environmental Authorisation) – which effectively replaces all other approvals, permits, opinions or authorisations concerning environmental issues.

As of today all Burgo Group plants have this authorisation with the exception of Tolmezzo, for which the procedural stage for issue is under way.

As part of the move towards a more complete and increasingly integrated Environmental Management System, it should be mentioned that in 2011 Burgo Group’s Chiampo (Vicenza) plant obtained UNI EN 15593:2008 Hygiene Management System certification for packaging intended to come into contact with food products. The plant, which also manufactures coated and two-side coated papers for labels, posters and shopping bags, is the second Group paper mill to have obtained this certification after Treviso.

More information about this certification is given in the next section.
SYSTEMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, QUALITY AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT
ONE SINGLE, LARGE “RESPONSIBLE SYSTEM”

For some time now Burgo Group has adopted a single, common Environmental Management System to achieve its sustainability objectives. This system has two aims: to comply with domestic and international regulations concerning the environment and to prepare a comprehensive voluntary action plan for continuous performance improvement. The Management System (Quality, Environment and Safety) has two major objectives:

- **to coordinate** efforts within the Group to achieve optimum control of the key values of quality, environment and safety, which are all closely interrelated
- **to organise the Group around a single project**, fruit of a wide-ranging, common vision that applies the concept of sustainability to different issues: from excellence of products and processes to their environmental impact, from protecting workers and the ecosystems in which manufacturing sites are located to certified safety of food packaging papers.

The first result of this integration process was the issue of the new Environment and Industrial Health and Safety Policy in 2009.

The recent introduction of a Group **Product and Quality Division** is a prime example of perfecting a single system guaranteeing that sustainability is a core company activity. Today, in fact, five functional areas report directly to this division: quality, industrial improvement, research and development, environment and safety and product sustainability. The first three are more traditional, typical industrial areas, whereas for the first time a further two areas have been included dedicated specifically to issues concerning sustainability: one to safeguard the “quality of the environment”, the other, to ensure the “sustainability of the product range”.

Coordination and integration of environmental, quality and safety management systems

Reorganising sustainability
3
Some years ago now Burgo implemented its own Environment, Health and Industrial Safety Policy. In the light of the Group’s mission and its long-standing commitment to green policies, do you feel that today there is a sufficient consensus and dissemination within the company as regards this document?

Early last April our Group was one of the first companies to endorse Confindustria’s “Charter of Principles for Environmental Sustainability”, which provides guidelines for member companies to progress towards an ever greater environmental sustainability of their manufacturing processes. An endorsement entirely in line with the spirit of our own Environment, Health and Industrial Safety Policy.

Safeguarding the environment and the priority issue of health and safety are today widely perceived by everyone as an integral part of the company’s manufacturing activities and growth process. As a result a preventive approach is taking root. It starts with an assessment of the impact of our activities in order to increase safety for our workforce, progressively reduce emissions and use resources efficiently.

The environmental policy means much more than merely conforming with legislation in force, it is a progressive approach towards sustainability. The preventive approach as regards sustainability is an ever greater environmental sustainability of their manufacturing processes. An endorsement entirely in line with the spirit of our own Environment, Health and Industrial Safety Policy.

Safeguarding the environment and the priority issue of health and safety are today widely perceived by everyone as an integral part of the company’s manufacturing activities and growth process. As a result a preventive approach is taking root. It starts with an assessment of the impact of our activities in order to increase safety for our workforce, progressively reduce emissions and use resources efficiently.

The environmental policy means much more than merely conforming with legislation in force, it is a search for ways of minimising impacts by involving the entire value chain, which begins with suppliers and ends with our customers.

The Environmental Management System (EMS) guarantees the Group’s environmental policy and officially and explicitly states that sustainability is a core company activity, an integral part of its strategies. Is it right to say that Burgo Group’s current organisation reflects how widespread, transversal and integrated its vision of sustainability really is?

The preventive approach as regards sustainability doesn’t rely solely on the good will of our workforce. It has also been established formally by delegating responsibilities, supplemented and supported by an organisation with technical competences and formalised procedural models that guarantee traceability of processes and the correct dissemination of information.

A complex system of experts covering quality, safety and the environment in plants, coordinated by a centralised staff function to ensure that the Group’s decisions and sustainability policies are disseminated and applied in a uniform manner. The system of processes is monitored by periodic visits of internal auditors, while external inspections are performed by certification agencies. Periodic meetings with company top management formally sanction progress made in sustainability sectors (quality, environment and safety) and monitor that appropriate training and information is given.

In addition, goals are established for improvement, the achievement of which is later subject to verification. Adopting such a sustainability model certainly involves costs and, in fact, it requires many thousands of man-hours per year provided by members of the dedicated organisation. Furthermore, even in times of limited investment, priority is given to investments in the fields of industrial health and safety, and sustainability. We are convinced this gives us a competitive edge because it contributes to strengthening the Group’s position among European competitors by forming the backbone of sustainability as regards our processes and products. Certain Burgo technicians are part of European teams of consultants responsible for issuing new regulations – I’m referring to ETS and BRef – technicians who make a valid contribution and also acquire new knowledge for the company.

In the light of what you’ve said, what is the significance of the recent reorganisation of the Product & Quality Division? Five parallel functional areas report to this division and among these, “Safety and Environment” and “Product Sustainability”. What are the objectives and strategies behind this organisational decision? How will these two “sustainability” functions interact with the other three, more traditional, industrial areas?

The decision to create the Product and Quality Division emphasises that the company wants to grow in what is a progressively decreasing market. It must focus heavily on its product portfolio, which must be developed to meet market requirements, compatibly with the Group’s manufacturing assets. The product portfolio can be supported and supplemented by means of an intelligent sustainability policy, in the widest possible sense of this term. In fact it represents our answer to new requirements expressed by customers who are increasingly favouring a bio-company model, today seen in embryo form, but that continues to gather a consensus as time goes by. A model in which products – for instance, such as paper – are preferred when made from raw materials originating from controllable and renewable sources and have a low CO2 content. Factors that are formally controlled by means of various product certifications that, in turn, are integrated with quality, environmental and safety process certifications.

Finally, Research and Development plays an important technical role in support of innovation, including innovation in support of sustainability. In other words the organisational decision reflects our strategy for integration between products aimed at changing trends in the market and those that are the result of sustainable processes adopted within our plants.
Sustainability within Burgo Group and the new Product and Quality Division
an interview with Pietro Alasia, head of the Product and Quality Division
APPLICATION OF THE EMS: A MULTI-STAGE PROCESS

3.1

The process starts with a review to assess their impact of industrial activities and the interaction between plants and the environment. Relevant legal requirements and procedures to be implemented are identified during this stage.

EMS managers are responsible for ensuring that planned actions are carried out in compliance with legal provisions and conditions and objectives established by the company. Monitoring is an ongoing, in-depth process.

For many years now the Group has adopted a voluntary programme of regulations and certification that effectively implements the principles of sustainable growth and corporate responsibility. Official recognition of these efforts are certifications for products of forest origin (ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004, UNI EN 15593:2008, OHSAS 18001:2007, CoC – Chain of Custody) and EMAS registration.

Burgo Group was one of the first Italian companies to communicate its initiatives and experience as regards sustainability. This, with a view to ensuring transparency, ethics and “good communication”.

The Environmental Report intends to be an example of this. The company also communicates by means of several different online and offline tools: institutional reports and publications, house organs, Internet sites, the blog (www.burgogroup.com/goblog), pages in social media, newsletters.
3.2

Practical, versatile, economic, found throughout the world... Even today, as the digital revolution is gaining momentum, paper is one of the leading supports used for communication. Among its advantages, despite what many people continue to think, is that it is also environmentally sustainable. In fact, paper is natural, recyclable, renewable. And Burgo Group is making every effort to assert this truth, setting a strong example by means of the weight of its actions.

Environmental certifications, maximum efficiency in use of resources, limiting and reducing the environmental impact of manufacturing, monitoring CO2 emissions, and hygiene and safety, are the cornerstones of the Group's project.

This truly sustainable vision leads to a series of specific objectives monitored and updated annually, and associated actions. To ensure that its actions are consistent with objectives the company applies the best available technologies (BAT) and indications given by BRef (published by the European IPPC Bureau).

- Use processes and technologies that prevent or limit impacts on the territory
- Use natural resources, energy and raw materials in a rational and efficient manner
- Optimise recycling processes
- Apply certified international systems for environmental and safety management
- Harmonise plants within the territory, especially as regards their visual and acoustic impact
- Communicate the company’s environmental management policy to the outside world, especially to the local population and institutions
- Create awareness and train staff as regards environmental, health and safety issues.
Systems for environmental, quality and safety management
### PROGRESS MADE BY YEAR-END 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fibrous raw materials</th>
<th>Total use of pulp purchased from controlled, traceable sources</th>
<th>&gt; objective reached and maintained with the certification of the Mantova plant (2011), today all Burgo manufacturing sites are FSC® certified. One further plant now PEFC certified (Tolmezzo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continue extension of the Group’s forest certification</td>
<td>&gt; objective reached and maintained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase use (~70%) of raw materials from forest sources with Chain of Custody certification</td>
<td>&gt; objective reached and maintained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Increase generation of energy from renewable sources</td>
<td>&gt; under way: installation of the new steam turbine at Burgo Ardennes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Reduce consumption by rationalisation and closure of cycles</td>
<td>&gt; under way: annual reduction of about 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Reduce product CO₂ emissions</td>
<td>&gt; under way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce NOₓ emissions</td>
<td>&gt; under way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>Reduce sludge per tonne of paper produced by about 10%</td>
<td>&gt; objective reached and further improvement being made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>Reduce remaining cement-asbestos roofing</td>
<td>&gt; under way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Implement the Industrial Safety Project based on OHSAS 18001:2007 requirements at all Group sites</td>
<td>&gt; actions for improvement identified and planned for all sites are under way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production process hygiene</td>
<td>Extend UNI EN 15593 production certification to other sites</td>
<td>&gt; certification of the Chiampo plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary products</td>
<td>Further 5% reduction for the number of small tanks used to stock/ handle chemical products</td>
<td>&gt; under way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Continue to maintain number of training hours performed in recent years as regards the environment and health and safety in the workplace</td>
<td>&gt; objective reached</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A natural, renewable and recyclable product: the green cycle for paper

3.3

Most people still believe paper manufacturing contributes to deforestation and destruction of the world’s most abundant plants, threatening our planet’s trees and forests.

In reality this is not the case. And Burgo Group, either alone or as a representative of the various associations of domestic and international paper manufacturers, has always made every effort to counter these misconceptions. It begins by promoting “the ecological power of paper”, starting from its main raw material, wood. In fact, the two main components of paper are obtained from wood, namely cellulose and pulp. Two natural and renewable raw materials.

According to statistics prepared by Assocarta, in 2010 49% of the raw materials used by the paper industry were provided by waste paper, namely, recycled cellulose pulp.

The merit of waste paper is that it prolongs the life of paper and reduces the need for its disposal. Secondary fibre for manufacture of recycled paper comes from two major channels: in part from packaging and off-cuts from post-production processes; the rest from waste separation made by the general public. In both cases the material concerned would otherwise have to be disposed of and so there is clearly a saving in economic, social and environmental terms.

When virgin fibre is needed to ensure a given product performance, Italian industry uses mainly imported (just under 90%) cellulose and pulp produced without using chlorine gas.

The sector supports the adoption by its suppliers of recognised forest management standards as an objective (and controllable) guarantee of environmental, social and economic sustainability.
And in fact 67% of virgin fibre used in Italy has forestry certification, that is, it conforms with strict international rules that ensure that the timber harvested is less than that still growing. Moreover, almost 94% of this fibre comes from Europe, where greater efforts and stricter controls are made as regards sustainable forestry management. According to ISTAT statistics the leading raw material producers are Germany and Finland. Then come Italy, Sweden and France with a slightly lower production level. (Assocarta, 2011 Environmental Report on the Italian Paper Industry)

From Europe, an example of good forestry management

The United Nations declared 2011 as the “International Year of Forests”. Yet another reason to briefly review the situation as regards Europe.

The European paper industry, which produces about 30% of the world’s paper, plays the role of “custodian” of Europe’s forests, given that every year trees still growing are 33% more than those cut down. (paperonline.org – “Renewable Resource” section)

Today forests cover 44% of the overall territory and Europe’s forested area is continually expanding: 17 million hectares in the past 20 years according to estimates made in 2011 by MCPFE (the Ministerial Conference for Protection of Europe’s Forests). To give an idea, it is as if every year an area equal to 1.5 million football fields is growing. 98% of Europe’s entire wooded area is regulated by an adjustment plan (MCPFE, Europe’s Forests, 2007), that contributes to sustainable forest management.

On 20 October 2010 the European Union approved regulation 995/2010 that establishes new rules for sales of timber and products derived from it, including cellulose and paper. This regulation prohibits the sale in Europe of wood products derived from illegal forestry practices.

Lastly, the European Environment Agency (EEA) has declared that “forestry activities in Europe are developing in a manner that can be considered positive for biodiversity”.
Italy’s paper industry includes 139 companies, 180 plants and an overall workforce of almost 22,000 people (Assocarta, 2011 Environmental Report): an important and increasingly eco-sustainable manufacturing sector that carefully evaluates the source of natural raw materials. And Burgo Group is no exception. It has created its own Good Forestry Management Policy in order to avoid or limit use of timber from uncertain or illegal sources. Fibrous raw materials purchased by the Group come from forests managed in a responsible and sustainable manner to ensure renewability, maintenance of biodiversity and the safeguarding of habitats.

Burgo Group scrupulously selects its suppliers based on their environmental performance. It implemented a specific evaluation procedure in 2010 that means it can collect and analyse all relevant information concerning the source of fibre, its type, harvesting procedures, certifications and specific environmental performance factors (emissions, waste, energy policy, etc.).

Burgo Group gives preference to purchases of timber and fibrous raw materials from FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes) certified forests.

In 2011 certified fibre represented 67% of total fibre purchased by the Group.
During the year the Tolmezzo plant obtained PEFC certification and Mantova, FSC® certification. This means that there are now 9 PEFC certified plants and 13 with FSC® certification, that is, all of Burgo’s manufacturing sites.

This is an extremely significant result that, on the one hand, confirms the Group’s leadership in management of forestry raw materials and, on the other, considerably extends its range of certified products.

Today Burgo Group has a very wide range of FSC® or PEFC products within its families of graphic papers for fine printing, publishing and catalogues, books and office papers, as well as in the Mosaico specialty paper range for labels, posters, shopping bags and for the food packaging industry.

A new line of certified FSC® recycled credit products was launched in 2010, in addition to those certified FSC® mix credit. These also include newsprint manufactured at the Mantova plant.

As in the previous two years, again in 2011 100% of fibrous raw materials were traceable and controlled, and so the company has achieved the maximum level of attention.

While papers containing certified fibre accounted for 36.3% of turnover in volume (the figure was 30.7% in 2010), an increase of 18% in the past year, those containing recycled fibre were 10% (8.2% in 2010), for an annual increase of almost 22%.
POLICY FOR SOURCING AND USE OF FIBROUS MATERIALS
A MISSION STATEMENT

In all of its business activities Burgo Group is committed to promoting a consistent forest resources management, which is able to respect the highest ethical and environmental values. As for issues like quality, safety and the environment, we now want sustainability to become the key element of all our processes. That is why we select the fibrous raw materials from suppliers, who we direct to fully work with social and ecological responsibility. The aim is to protect and preserve the biodiversity and the forest resources of our planet.

We carefully evaluate and select our fibrous raw material suppliers in order to fulfil our mission:

- to use only fibrous raw materials coming from reliable and legal sources
- never to use fibrous raw materials that come from areas where traditional and civil rights are denied
- to avoid wood coming from forests with high preservation values
- protect forest to guarantee its social and environmental function
- use wood coming from plantations only if managed in total respect of biodiversity, following environmental specificity and social, ecological and economical development
- promote international recognized forest management certifications
- to avoid the use of fibres coming from genetically modified trees
- to increase the use of recycled pulps in our papers.

Our commitment is to share and spread this vision to all our employees, to our Customers and to all the stakeholders. Information, training and control are the key elements of our systems.

Chief Executive Officer
Girolamo Marchi
SOURCE OF FIBRE
(IN % – TOTAL: 100%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDEN</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILE</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZECH REPUBLIC</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fibre from European sources exceeded 57%: a very significant percentage from the environmental standpoint given that in Europe forests are above all cultivated and forestry management is subject to particularly meticulous and stringent controls.

As regards paper manufacturing, Burgo Group is self-sufficient for 41% of the fibrous raw materials it uses. Of these, 17% come from self-produced mechanical pulp, 14% from self-produced chemical pulp and 10% from self-produced de-inked pulp.

As mentioned, 100% of its fibrous raw materials are of traceable and controlled origin. The breakdown is 13.5% from recycled fibre, 40.2% is PEFC certified, 26.8% carries the FSC® seal, while the remaining 19.5% of the fibre is in any event from a controlled source.
**A PROOF OF RELIABILITY, A CHOICE OF TRANSPARENCY**  

**BURGO GROUP CERTIFICATIONS**  

With certifications the company makes a voluntary commitment to give an additional value to the reliability, quality and safety of its paper products. This guarantees that environmental management systems have been implemented to ensure, in a systematic and reliable manner, that processes and products comply with relevant standards, whether these be compulsory or established by the organisations concerned.

| ISO 14001:2004 Certification | all Group plants:  
AVEZZANO | BURGO ARDENNES  
CHIAMPO | DUINO | LUGO DI VICENZA  
MANTOVA | SAREGO | SORA  
TOLMEZZO | TOSCOLANO | TREVISO  
VERZUOLO | VILLORBA  
|-----------------------------|------------------

| EMAS Registration | MANTOVA | TOSCOLANO  
VERZUOLO | VILLORBA (the first stage of the registration process was completed in April 2012)  
VILLORBA (start of the registration process announced in 2012)  
|-------------------|------------------

| ISO 9001:2008 Certifications | plants:  
AVEZZANO | BURGO ARDENNES  
CHIAMPO | DUINO | LUGO DI VICENZA  
MANTOVA | SAREGO | SORA  
TOLMEZZO | TOSCOLANO | TREVISO  
VERZUOLO | VILLORBA  
administrative offices:  
ALTAVILLA VICENTINA  
SAN MAURO TORINESE  
|--------------------------|-------------------

| OHSAS 18001:2007 Certification | BURGO ARDENNES  
|-------------------------------|-------------------

| UNI EN 15593:2008 Certification | CHIAMPO | TREVISO  
|--------------------------------|-------------------

| PEFC Certification | AVEZZANO | BURGO ARDENNES  
DUINO | SAREGO | SORA  
TOLMEZZO | TOSCOLANO | VERZUOLO | VILLORBA  
|---------------------|------------------

| FSC® Certification | all Group plants:  
AVEZZANO | BURGO ARDENNES  
CHIAMPO | DUINO | LUGO DI VICENZA  
MANTOVA | SAREGO | SORA  
TOLMEZZO | TOSCOLANO | TREVISO  
VERZUOLO | VILLORBA  
BURGO DISTRIBUZIONE | COMECART  
|-------------------|------------------

**With certifications the company makes a voluntary commitment to give an additional value to the reliability, quality and safety of its paper products. This guarantees that environmental management systems have been implemented to ensure, in a systematic and reliable manner, that processes and products comply with relevant standards, whether these be compulsory or established by the organisations concerned.**
The paper industry cannot function without water, a vital raw material in the process used to manufacture paper.

Burgo Group is a pioneer as regards optimising water consumption in manufacturing processes, it keeps its "water footprint" under control and returns water as clean as possible to the environment. Plants have sophisticated systems that monitor water entering and leaving the sites, and the entire cycle is managed to favour recycling and so reduce intake of fresh water.

The company’s EMS ensures each plant communicates its water intake and that clear, verifiable targets are established for the correct use of this resource so as to avoid wastage and possible contamination. These guidelines also cover management of water that, after recycling in plants, then undergoes purification.

In 2011 the amount of waste water treated showed a significant improvement over figures for the previous year – from 80.4 to 78.3 million m³ – and is evidence that controls implemented have been optimised.
Paper manufacturing requires a lot of energy and on average supplies of energy are the second largest cost for paper mills, usually about 20% of total manufacturing costs. However, thanks to the use of combined electrical and thermal (steam) energy in manufacturing processes the paper industry can boast very high energy efficiency levels while contributing significantly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Efficiency that in Italy alone has increased by 20% over the past 16 years (Assocarta, 2011 Environmental Report), while at European level the sector’s CO₂ emissions have fallen by 20% in the past decade (CEPI, 2011).

Furthermore, the European paper industry is one of the major users of renewable, low carbon emission energy. Over half the energy used in European paper manufacturing comes from renewable sources, above all biomass. The paper and pulp industry generates energy from biomass used in production processes by burning wood and waste materials from paper manufacturing and recycling. In Italy it is estimated that full re-utilisation of waste materials would give a saving of 140,000 tonnes of oil per year (twosides.info).

**Cogeneration (CHP)** technology, which is used increasingly in paper manufacturing processes, means a combination of energy and heat can be generated that is needed during the paper drying process. But not only this. The choice of cogeneration means the paper sector is more than 50% self-sufficient in terms of electricity used internally. While this process means the sector produces greater direct CO₂ this is more than offset by the reduction in indirect emissions. Thanks to the efficiency of cogeneration, in fact, the sector saves more primary energy than would be the case if the same amount of energy were to be generated by normal fossil fuel power stations.
On average cogeneration is 30% more efficient than generating the same energy from two separate sources. For the same amount of energy generated, an average-sized 10 MW cogeneration plant produces 28,000 tonnes of CO2 less than a conventional plant and its energy output is equal to that of a wind farm complex comprising twenty 2 MW wind turbines or a photovoltaic system covering 48 hectares. (www.twosides.info; cepi.org; Assocarta, 2011 Environmental Report)

In 2011 Burgo Group pursued objectives to ensure a low environmental impact of manufacturing, control of CO2 emissions and efficient use and recovery of resources by continuing work on high yield cogeneration projects that guarantee (or will guarantee) an over 10% saving of fuel compared to a conventional plant.

In particular, in 2011 investment began for the production of a new steam turbine at the Burgo Ardennes cogeneration plant, which will be fully operational in the second half of 2012. It will be fuelled by production waste and recovery of steam used to feed the plant itself. Another steam turbine has been ordered for the Duino power station. The objective is, of course, to achieve considerable savings both in terms of emissions and energy consumption.

The same objective was the focus of two investments made in 2010 at the Verzuolo plant, which involved the drying and vacuum systems on paper machine 9 that came on stream in 2011.

For further information see Section 4 of this report covering investments and R&D.

---

**specific Group consumption for paper manufacturing (produced and saleable) in kWh/t**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>kWh/t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**fuels used for energy generation (eto*)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Oil</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Sources (hydroelectric and biomass)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* equivalent tonnes of oil
The Italian paper sector currently generates half the energy it needs, mainly utilising a lower impact fossil fuel: natural gas.

Burgo Group stands out in terms of effort and performance. Not only can it boast self-sufficiency for energy (also achieved thanks to rationalisation of consumption, fuel reduction and by building cogeneration plants), it is also making efforts to reduce its energy consumption per tonne of paper produced, which leads to advantages in terms of economic and environmental sustainability.

In fact, the Group’s energy consumption index for paper manufacturing was 729 kWh/t in 2008, 695 in 2010 and falling to 690 in 2011.

After a strong increase in the previous year, in 2011 the Group’s self-generation of energy rose from 2,968,000 MWh in 2010 to 3,007,000 MWh.
MANUFACTURING WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY
BURGO PLANTS AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

PLANTS THAT USE BIOMASS
Burgo Ardennes: recovery boilers use waste from pulp and paper production and from the bark stripping process.
Mantova: the incinerator-generator runs on de-inking residues and paper manufacturing waste.
Verzuolo: the incinerator-generator runs on waste from pulp and paper production and from the bark stripping process.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS
Avezzano | Tolmezzo

OTHER SOURCES

GAS TURBINE COMBINED CYCLE COGENERATION PLANTS
Avezzano | Duino | Sarego | Sora | Toscolano | Verzuolo
(Plant managed by GEVER) | Villorba

STEAM CYCLE COGENERATION PLANTS
Burgo Ardennes | Chiampo | Lugo di Vicenza
Mantova | Tolmezzo

STEAM GENERATION PLANTS
Treviso
THE GREEN CYCLE FOR PAPER SYSTEMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, QUALITY AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

3.4

SECOND STAGE: IN THE PAPER MILL

3.4.1

Health and safety come first

Consistent with the company’s mission, as mentioned the health and safety of the workforce is an indisputable priority for the company. And, indeed, the Environmental Policy explicitly mentions the “Environmental and Industrial Health and Safety Policy”.

The Group has established specific safety requirements for each department and unit as part of a general accident prevention policy, the objectives of which are as follows:

- keep potential risks under control to reduce accidents to zero
- promote integrated management of actions concerning health and safety in the workplace
- prepare training plans, information and courses covering health and safety in the workplace to promote a culture of safety and prevention
- adopt international standards based on the best available technologies and procedures.

Continuous monitoring of the various actions and procedures is based on pre-established performance indicators for frequency and severity of accidents as defined in UNI standard 7249:2007.
Over the past few years Burgo Group has seen a progressive improvement in indicators covering health and safety in the workplace. This, thanks to the efforts of the company’s centrally coordinated protection and accident prevention units, the commitment to training, targeted investments and greater awareness and attention on the part of the workforce and associates.

In 2011 Burgo Group continued the positive trend for reduction of accidents in the workplace, which numbered 137 against 143 in 2010 and 157 in the prior year. Also the frequency index fell significantly, dropping from 22.9% in 2009 to 20.27% in 2010 and 19.7% in 2011. By contrast, working days lost rose (+9%) to a total of 5,066 against the 4,619 of 2010. Compared to the 6,601 lost days in 2009, a year in which there were numerous production shut-downs, the result appears to be essentially positive.

However, the severity index (ratio between days lost for accidents and hours worked) was worse, rising from 0.66% in 2010 to 1.81%.

Unfortunately the severity index for 2011 was heavily affected by a very sad and rather isolated event: there was a death in the Avezzano plant on 28 November 2011. This unexpected, serious incident has prompted the company to question, review and renew its efforts as regards the health and safety of the workforce.
3.4.2

Many actions aimed at one single objective: the safety project

From a standpoint of continuous improvement of its accident prevention system, the Group has completed a specific project covering the entire staff to determine the level of competency, practicability and conformity of procedures concerning accident prevention. The aim is to increase the general level of awareness and participation of all interested parties, also by making appropriate investments in technology, organisation and training.

Burgo Group’s Safety Project covers a series of different initiatives (meetings, competitions, training, personal accounts and celebrations for results achieved) that involve personnel at all sites. Initiatives are organised centrally and communicated by means of the house organ, GO Magazine.

For instance, these were some of the initiatives in 2011:
- the campaign for prevention of heart attacks and indications for a healthy lifestyle at the Tolmezzo plant
- the training course at the Toscolano paper mill dedicated to the prevention of “individual risk” of an accident
- the course for Internal Auditors of the Health and Safety Management Systems for Workplaces that was held at the Mantova plant and was open to all the Group’s prevention and protection service managers and staff.
3.4.3 More safety at work requires more prevention and training

People working for the company are among the major players as regards sustainable growth. This is why the Group’s personnel is actively involved in training, refresher and prevention programmes, so that everyone is aware of and can assess problems and risks. Specific meetings are organised for those directly or indirectly involved in safeguarding the environment, health and safety, and they are constantly updated and made responsible for measures and procedures adopted.

In 2011 there were over 98,000 hours of staff training (against 60,000 in the previous year). Of these, over 14,000 (just short of 15%) were specifically dedicated to issues concerning the environment, safety and accident prevention.

A special mention should be made of training efforts at the Verzuolo plant, which dedicated more than 500 hours of specific training for staff and external associates in order to obtain EMAS registration.

As part of the Industrial Safety and Health Management System, at the end of 2009 Burgo Ardennes was the first Group plant to obtain certification according to the OHSAS standard 18001:2007.

OHSAS certification

Award for safety at Lugo

The Lugo plant received an award as part of the Objective Zero Accidents Project organised by the Giuseppe Lazzareschi Foundation in Porcari (Lucca), in partnership with Assocarta and INAIL. The award, which also obtained recognition by the President of the Republic’s Office, was a reward for the paper mill’s efforts and excellent results “in reducing accident indices”. In fact, in 2011 the mill recorded no accidents at all.

Now in its sixth edition, each year the Objective Zero Accidents Project involves all of Italy’s paper mills and conversion product producers. Its aim is to contribute to drastically reducing the number of accidents in workplaces, with a final objective of zero accidents, and at the same time to inform the public and provide proof of results and safety levels reached in the paper sector.

www.fondazionelazzareschi.it
As a paper manufacturer Burgo Group is subject to REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals) regulations, but solely as a downstream user of chemicals. In any event the Group has implemented management systems and procedures to ensure compliance where pertinent by means of an effective relationship with its suppliers of substances covered by the regulations.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, after the Treviso plant in 2010 (first paper mill in Italy to obtain certification), in 2011 also the Chiampo plant obtained UNI EN 15593:2008 certification concerning a “Hygiene Management System for production of packaging intended for food products”.

To obtain it involved a plant risk analysis, staff training, preparation of a Quality Plan and all procedures foreseen to minimise risks of product contamination.

Unlike the Treviso case, at this plant food packaging papers only represent 10% of the total production. However, five types of paper are produced, from one-side coated paper for labels, both with and without wet strength, two-side coated paper for shopping bags, one-side glazed and one-side coated Kraft papers for use with food.
UNI EN 15593 certification covers all stages in the process, from purchase of raw materials through to distribution of end-products.

As was the case in Treviso, also Chiampo had to take action based on the results of the Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment in order to obtain certification. Among other things these concerned minimisation of product contamination risk, management and traceability of cleaning both inside and outside the plant, specific staff training concerning hygiene and easy, reliable traceability of raw materials and semi finished products.

Risk analysis was carried out at the Lugo and Tolmezzo plants to achieve conformity with GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) guidelines, as prescribed by Regulation EC 2023/2006.
3.5.1

The paper industry’s production waste is suitable for recovery, both as a source of raw material and for energy generation. Today 50% of the European paper industry’s raw material comes from recycled paper and cardboard.

Many benefits are obtained by recycling paper in the production process.

As regards the Italian sector, Assocarta has made an interesting analysis. Given an average energy content of fibre waste and de-inking sludge of 2,500 kilo calories per kilo, and based on the estimate that Italy produces about 340,000 tonnes of this waste every year, the waste concerned could produce energy equivalent to that generated from 86,000 tonnes of oil. In addition to the economic benefit of replacing fossil fuels it also reduces the amount of waste that needs to be sent to tips, with evident social and environmental benefits. (Assocarta, Company Report 2011)

At Burgo Group sites production residues and waste, comprising fibre and inert minerals (carbonates kaolins), but also scrap metal, wood and plastic, spent oils, waste from plant maintenance operations and urban-type waste are all consigned to authorised service companies.

Although sludge from the manufacturing process is fully recovered in processes downstream of the paper mill, R&D is working on development of new technologies capable of optimising the energy content remaining in the various production processes. Moreover, evaluations are under way to develop waste-to-energy incineration processes or production of biofuels that can improve transformation of these materials into resources.
Burgo researchers and technicians are also developing new technologies to optimise production processes and so reduce waste, identifying **raw materials** that combine production yield and minimum environmental impact, and developing **plant system solutions** that promote closure of cycles and greater yields.

The quantity of sludge produced in 2011 was in line with that produced in the previous year: 40.23 kg/t compared to 40.14 in 2010.

### 3.5.2

The Group’s technical and production efforts to optimise recovery of waste have achieved a truly notable result. In 2011 almost all production residues (to be precise, 97.4%) were recovered and reintroduced into energy generation cycles at our sites or consigned to external plants. This improved performance confirms a virtuous trend lasting over five years.
Significant quantities of water are used in all stages of paper production. Water only leaves the cycle in the last stage of production when the product is practically finished, although not all the water. As paper is hygroscopic it contains a certain quantity of water in the form of humidity that, under normal conditions, is between 2 and 6%. (ambientediritto.it, “Paper industry residues: waste water purification and possibilities to reuse sludge”, 2011)

Burgo Group is committed to constantly improve waste water treatment using efficient, well-managed purification systems.

After being recycled a number of times within the manufacturing process, at the end of the cycle the so-called “technological waters” are then purified. This usually involves chemical-physical processes followed, if necessary, by biological, aerobic and/or anaerobic treatments.

Lastly, water is returned clean to the environment with chemical-physical values well below the legal limits.
This process comprises three stages:

- **primary treatment** to eliminate coarse material
- **chemical-physical treatment** that eliminates finer particulate by sedimentation or flotation
- **biological treatment with active sludge**, within which micro-organisms metabolise substances.

Data for 2011 confirm this commitment, with a situation that continues to improve year after year, especially as regards the level of water pollution due to organic substances.

As a further move towards greater transparency and control of its impact on the environment, from 2008 Burgo Group has also published its phosphorous and nitrogen emission data.

**COD**

EXPRESSION IN kg/t OF SALEABLE PAPER AND PULP PRODUCED
SOURCE: BURGO GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kg/t</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total suspended solids (TSS)**

EXPRESSION IN kg/t OF SALEABLE PAPER AND PULP PRODUCED
SOURCE: BURGO GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kg/t</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phosphorous and nitrogen emissions**

EXPRESSION IN kg/t OF SALEABLE PAPER AND PULP PRODUCED
SOURCE: BURGO GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOSPHOROUS</td>
<td>0.0095</td>
<td>0.0047</td>
<td>0.0075</td>
<td>0.0043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITROGEN</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.0525</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.0231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB:
data for the Tolmezzo plant are not included, given that waste water from that plant is channelled to an external cooperative purification plant.
Forests – and wood and paper products derived from them – play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle, because they take in carbon dioxide (the main greenhouse gas) from the atmosphere. Proper forestry management, constant improvement of forest productivity and replanting are therefore the optimum system for “trapping” carbon from the atmosphere, given that as saplings grow they absorb CO₂ and release oxygen. In fact, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has estimated that from 12 to 15% of forecast greenhouse gas emissions caused by fossil fuels up to 2050 could be offset by forestry measures.

In Europe, in the past twenty years 870 million tonnes of CO₂ have been removed from Europe’s forests, the equivalent of about 10% of total greenhouse gas emissions. And so the paper industry value chain has not only developed practices for sustainable forest management but also actively contributes to the process, given that harvesting and then using timber transfers carbon from one carbon “storehouse” (forests) to another (finished products) for their entire natural life. Given that paper can be recycled a number of times after its initial use, the CO₂ is not released into the atmosphere for a very long time.

(Assocarta, 2011 Environmental Report; cepi.org)

Therefore, if on the one hand paper manufacturing leads to CO₂ emissions, as do all industrial processes, thanks to the specific characteristics of Burgo Group paper products these emissions are lower than the amount of CO₂ the trees have absorbed during their growth phase.
3.6.1 Burgo Group calculates the carbon footprint (the practice of measuring the impact of energy consumption of a specific human or industrial activity) of its main production cycles based on calculation guidelines and methods indicated by CEPI.

In efforts to further increase the focus and provide greater transparency as regards this issue, 2011 saw the completion of standardisation of procedures to calculate the carbon footprint and Paper Profiles for the Group’s papers. A “Manual for multi-site auditing of Environmental Statements, the Paper Profile and Carbon Footprint” has been checked and certified by SGS, a third-party organisation.

In a world that is becoming more and more digital, products printed on paper are a way of communicating in a sustainable manner with a limited carbon footprint. By comparison, for instance, an e-mail with a 400 kb attachment sent to 20 addressees equates to keeping a 100W light bulb switched on for 30 minutes.

On the contrary, based on research conducted within the value chain, in Europe normal paper-based mail accounts for only 0.1% of total CO2 emissions per family nucleus. The 14 kg of CO2 emitted equate to a 70 km car journey or 6.6 minutes of an overseas flight, or again – stated in terms of food calories – to consuming 5 cheeseburgers or 9 litres of milk.

(EMIP, The Facts Of Our Value Chain, 2008; cepi.org)
When speaking of the carbon footprint, clearly the energy factor plays a fundamental role. Thanks to a painstaking study of this issue, and in a situation where the energy market depends heavily on use of fossil fuels and natural gas, the Group has managed to increase its percentage of energy derived from non-traditional and renewable sources significantly, so progressively reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

Burgo Group keeps its emissions into the atmosphere under control, emissions that are mainly the result of energy generation in thermoelectric power stations.

Actions include:
- choosing raw materials with a low energy impact
- adopting technologies that minimise energy consumption
- adopting cogeneration systems that generate power + heat
- implementing an integrated, coordinated strategy covering all plants
- observing international directives (first and foremost, the Kyoto Protocol)
- monitoring use levels for all plants to check their energy efficiency.

At Group level, 2011 saw a slight reduction for direct carbon dioxide emissions (-0.6% compared to 2010), whereas emission of nitrogen oxides was almost unchanged (1.96% against 1.9% in 2010). The figures confirm the trend for a slight yet continuous improvement over the past five years.

It should also be mentioned that plant CO2 emissions not only concern paper production but also electricity generated by power stations in Group plants. The majority of this electricity is then sold to the domestic and European power networks by the Burgo Energia subsidiary.
Noise and acoustic emissions compromise the health and well-being of those who live or work near to the sources. Almost all Burgo Group sites are in built-up areas and are now subject to zoning, so controlling noise is important. Especially because there are many potential sources of acoustic pollution in paper mills – thermoelectric power stations, various types of air extraction equipment, gas turbine systems, raw materials handling departments.

The Group has taken action to comply with regulations in this area, which prescribe maximum noise emissions based on a plant’s location and the time of day. Systems at Group plants employ low emission machinery and equipment and special natural or artificial barriers have been installed to reduce any residual noise.
With a very high recovery percentage and 2,000 kg recycled per second, paper is Europe’s most recycled waste material. Not only is an increasing amount of paper derived from recycled products, which the sector’s major companies then market, but paper is also increasingly targeted for waste sorting and becomes a valuable raw material for paper mills.

According to the European Recovered Paper Council Report, in 2010 the recycling rate (recycled waste paper as a percentage of apparent consumption) was 69%. This result exceeded the objective that the European sector had set (66%) and was very near to the 70% updated recycling rate to be achieved by 2015, as indicated in the European Declaration on Paper Recycling.

Furthermore, the ERPC reported that 90% of Europe’s newspapers and 90% of cardboard packaging are made from recycled materials. 72% of the paper is collected by private individuals and companies, whereas 54% of the fibre used to produce new paper and cardboard comes from a recycling process.

(ERPC - www.paperforrecycling.eu)

Italy is performing well in this area. The raw material for over 50% of paper produced in the country is recycled paper and 90% of packaging material is recovered and recycled. According to Comieco (National Consortium for Recovery and Recycling of Cellulose-based Packaging), in 2010 Italy ranked third for recovery of paper and cardboard, with 3 million tonnes, after Germany (5.6 million tonnes) and France (3.5 million tonnes).

(Comieco; cepi.org)
In Burgo plants the process for recycling paper follows two parallel paths:

- **collection and sorting of waste paper**, carried out by Italmaceri, an ISO 14001:2004 certified company that is 50% controlled by Burgo
- **production of recycled paper**, using fibrous material derived from recovered paper. The Group is developing several technologies for recycling, including for production of high quality paper utilising purchased recycled pulp.

In 2011 the Mantova plant confirmed a 100% use of recycled paper for newsprint production and was awarded FSC® recycled credit certification. This recognition again confirms paper’s leading role in terms of sustainability compared to digital communication media, especially if the general public contributes by sorting and recycling waste paper.
Greenhouse gas emissions, smog, noise, traffic, etc. – transporting goods gives rise to external pollutants that have a negative effect on people and the environment. To deal with this problem, Burgo Group plans and monitors all movement of materials entering and leaving plants, production flows and warehouses. This coordination has enabled the Group to optimise movements and so reduce acoustic and atmospheric pollution caused by truck and forklift emissions. And it also minimises the risk of damage to end-products.

Burgo Group’s action is based on two guidelines:

- reduce and optimise road transport, giving preference to sustainable means such as rail and cabotage, especially for deliveries to major European countries
- use a multimodal approach to integrate, as far as possible, different means of transport.

The Group has assigned this activity to an internal Logistics Division and the innovative Transporeon platform in order to manage its complex logistics and distribution network in a coordinated, efficient manner. The software involved is interfaced with the company system and not only links up all plants but also includes customers, suppliers, carriers and forwarding agents in the network. This optimises road transport by reducing empty runs and so saves fuel and reduces emissions.

Also thanks to its strategic decisions, in 2011 Burgo Group transport activity globally saved 3,676 tonnes of CO2. This result is above all due to a greater use of intermodal transport and a continuous, significant reduction of road transport (4% less than in 2010).
Working together to pollute less

Ecological benefits of the partnership with SBB-FFS Cargo

The successful partnership between Burgo Group and rail operator SBB-FFS Cargo continued, with the aim of creating a sustainable “system” in which not only the company but also its main suppliers are involved and have the same aims. SBB-FFS Cargo, an associate of the Swiss Federal Railways, is a leader in the sector for goods transport by rail. A supporter of the MyClimate programme, it is very much involved in limiting and reducing polluting emissions caused by industrial transport.

In specific terms, based on figures published each year by SBB-FFS Cargo, the environmental benefits of Burgo’s transport activities with the Swiss company in 2011 (compared to emissions if road transport had been used) was a reduction in CO₂ emissions of 3,320 tonnes. This means a saving of carbon dioxide emissions in excess of 78%, but also the fact that it avoided about 12,134 journeys by truck. In addition to this there were savings in terms of primary energy (+69%), nitrogen oxides (80%), non-methanic hydrocarbons (91%) and fine particulate.

(SBB Cargo; www.sbbcargo.com)
In line with the strategic policy in Burgo Group’s development plan, many projects began in 2011 aimed at sustainability, both in terms of technical investments and research and development (and so were considered as current expenditure in the financial statements).

4.1

As regards technical investments, those concerning the environment and safety continued at all Group sites. They represented about 12% of total Group investments and related to plans for accident prevention and improvements to safeguard the health and safety of the workforce, protect the environment and comply with new regulations.

Initiatives in the energy sector focused on limiting consumption, increasing efficiency and revamping cogeneration power stations.

Energy saving measures concerned heat recovery in production processes (with a saving of over 6,000 MWh/year), reduction of electrical power needs (over 10,000 MWh/year) and improvement of outputs.

A study was also launched for cogeneration plant projects with gas engines and systems to reduce the cost of sludge disposal.

Some of the major projects were:

**Installation of an MC2 vacuum system at the Duino plant.**

The third and last-but-one phase of a much wider ranging investment programme, this specifically concerned the installation of two new vacuum pumps and relative accessories and at the same time shutting down three older pumps. In addition, water traps were provided for the intake cylinder line, pipes no longer in use were removed, the electrical system was updated, new guttering and a post-separator were installed. The forecast annual energy saving amounts to 2,027 MW.
Energy saving measures continued during the year on line 9 at the Verzuolo plant (drying system and vacuum system).

Overall the two investments will achieve a power saving of about 11,800 MWh/year (which means 1.8% of the plant’s energy consumption) and a thermal energy saving of 13,000 MWh/year, that is, about 2% of the plant’s consumption.

The new Sora and Avezzano wrapping lines have not only brought financial benefits and improved service standards, they have also halved the weight of polythene (PE) used and achieved a 30% saving for the energy consumption of ovens, with a consequent reduction of CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere.

Installation of a new steam turbine at the Burgo Ardennes plant’s cogeneration power station.

The new 35 MW turbine will increase self-generated power by 30,000 MWh/year compared to the current situation, which equates to a saving of 15,930 t/year of CO₂. As power generation is fuelled by biomass, a renewable source, the action will also benefit from a recovery of 40,000 Green Certificates/year. This project was authorised and partially implemented during 2011 and will be completed in 2012.

Installation of a new steam turbine at the Duino plant’s cogeneration power station.

The new 20 MW turbine will replace the existing one. The increase in energy production, for the same quantity of turbine steam, will be about 22% or 22,000 MWh/year, equivalent to a saving of 11,682 t/year of CO₂. This project was authorised during 2011 and will be completed in 2013.
4.2 R&D and Sustainability projects

The most significant projects in this area in 2011 were:

- quality improvement for de-inked pulp and, therefore, newsprint at the Mantova plant (a project financed partially by the Lombardy Regional Authority)
- sustainable use of natural raw materials and energy resources for new LWC web offset papers at the Duino plant, involving the entire value chain (Friuli-Venezia Giulia Regional Authority financing)
- production at the Lugo, Chiampo and Treviso sites of a more advanced range of food packaging products in terms of sustainability (a project partially financed by the Veneto Regional Authority)
- implementation of a Group internal system to assess the environmental performance of fibrous raw material suppliers, classified based on their environmental impact
- development of a system to assess the global impact on the environment of the paper manufacturing value chain, adopting the life-cycle analysis (LCA) concept (often in cooperation with customers).

Burgo Group cooperates with Europe’s leading research organisations and laboratories and plays an active role in several CEPI (Confederation of European Paper Industry) work groups.
Despite the difficult period, in 2011 Burgo Group continued to invest in sustainability, above all on the energy saving front and improvement of cogeneration power station systems.

What are the objectives and forecast benefits for the Group’s more recent investments?

Energy costs will be an increasingly large proportion of total manufacturing costs. This is why Burgo Group is continuing to strengthen its self-sufficiency in terms of energy and so lower its impact on costs. To achieve this we are investing significant resources to increase generation capacity, with a focus on high yield cogeneration. Among other things, this technology generates more energy for a given amount of fuel used and so reduces the total amount of CO2 produced.

In addition to optimising generation capacity, in 2011 Burgo Group made a massive effort to improve existing plant systems, particularly the steam turbines at Duino and Burgo Ardennes. Replacement of existing machinery by new units will give higher yields: given the same amount of thermal energy introduced, more electrical power will be generated and so will reduce the energy cost and amount of CO2 released into the atmosphere.

Apart from overseeing the energy generation phase, the company took action on the consumption front in order to reduce the ratio between energy consumed and quantity of product. In concrete terms this meant rationalising plant systems and optimising energy consumption in all plants.

Looking further ahead, what are the most important energy saving projects that the Group has in mind?

Burgo Group activities in the energy field are in progress because the sector offers wide margins for improvement. In the short term, wherever possible we will try to exploit different water levels to generate hydroelectric power (the sites involved are Villorba and Treviso). We are also studying replacement of the hydraulic turbines in the Ambiesta power station at the Tolmezzo plant. The project involves replacing the current turbines with a 4-jet Pelton turbine. This new configuration would enable us to better exploit the available hydraulic energy by operating with high output even when the water flow is lower. But not only this: given the same amount of water flowing through turbines we would obtain more electricity. Projects are also in the study phase to recover heat from power station smoke output. This would achieve two objectives: water fed to boilers could be preheated, which would save primary fuel, and paper mill sludge could be dried and so drastically reduce volumes sent to tips.

Is it also possible to invest in sustainability by means of simple, targeted projects?

Yes. These projects seem less important in terms of size and resources involved, but, for example, even an action under way concerning lighting in plants is emblematic of Burgo Group’s all-round efforts for sustainability. The project is to progressively replace normal bulbs with latest generation LED units, which give a very bright light and consume less. Currently this new technology is being tested at the Duino, but there are plans to extend it to cover all Group manufacturing sites.
Group energy investments for a combination of productivity and sustainability
interview with Giuseppe Lisi, Head of Energy Sector Investments
In 2011 Burgo Group continued its commitment to complete the range of certified papers with a high recycled content and to improve the transparency and completeness of information given to customers.

To achieve this, for some time now the Group has been participating in the Paper Profile project, the international voluntary declaration concerning the environmental impact of a paper mill’s products, established to provide guidance for purchasers of paper.

And so the company provides customers with complete, timely information about the papers it markets, including traceability of the production cycle, geographical origin of raw materials, data as regards composition and emissions, updates on the company environmental management policy and supply sources of timber.
Respecta 60 and Respecta 100: European traceability and sustainability

Continuing its efforts to improve transparency and traceability of its products, Burgo Group has started the procedure to obtain EU EcoLabel certification for Respecta 60 and Respecta 100 papers. The process will be completed in 2012.

Launched in 1992, the EU’s EcoLabel is a highly respected certification system throughout the continent – the “EU Flower” is a symbol introduced to help consumers identify products and services that best respect the environment. The label guarantees that a paper conforms 100% with the strictest environmental standards in terms of emissions into the atmosphere and water, but also as regards energy consumption and use of chemicals. The origin of all wood fibre must be known and at least 10% of the fibrous raw material must come from certified forests.

Respecta 60 and Respecta 100 are two ecological fine coated papers with FSC® mix credit certification, papers that contain respectively 60% and 100% of recycled fibre, mostly obtained by recycling selected office paper.

Two products that combine qualitative excellence with respect for the environment, offering impeccable colour fidelity, superb printing quality and clear, well-defined reproduction of images. Not only are they bright, attractive papers and pleasant to the touch, above all they are environment friendly, in accordance with Burgo Group’s company vision.

www.burgopapers.com/respecta
5 CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

5.2 FSC® 2011 certified papers

Fine papers
- larius
- chorus ART
- passion 13
- texa
- prisma
- respecta 100
- respecta 60
- respecta
- ecotecno
- selena green

Book papers
- chorus print
- educa
- sirion

Office papers
- repro blu
- repro verde
- repro fucsia
- repro inkjet
- repro laser

Poster papers
- City Life
- Blue Back
- Digital Blue
- Digital City

Cardboards
- temptation rock

Publishing and catalogue papers
- fenice
- uno bright
- uno prime
- albatros
- chorus print
- uno web
- uno web white
- uno roto
- uno roto white
- uno roto extra white

Newsprint
- uno news

Digital printing papers
- Mizar

Label papers
- Hollywoodgreen
- EtiBulk
- EtiLight AR
- Sparkling Light
- Sparkling Medium
- Sparkling Plus

Food packaging papers
- Sigmakraft RTC
- Green Kraft HD
- Green Pack
- Superilex AC Green

Shopping bag papers
- Sigmakraft Matt
- Sigmakraft Gloss
- Solarpack Green
- Glamour

(*) certified version available on request
PEFC™ (*)
2011 certified papers

fine papers
R4 chorus
R4
R4 bulky
R4 cover
tecno
selena

publishing and catalogue papers
uno bright
uno prime
albatros
chorus print
uno web
uno web white
uno roto
uno roto white
uno roto extra white

book papers
educa

office papers
repro rossa

(*) certified version available on request
a few useful links

www.burgogroup.com/environment

Paper

www.assocarta.it
www.aticelca.it
www.cepi.org
www.cepi-sustainability.eu
www.cepifine.org
www.cepiprint.com
www.icfpa.org
www.paperforrecycling.eu
www.paperonline.org
www.paperrecovery.org
www.unfoldthefuture.eu

The environment

www.carbonfootprint.com
www.centroreach.it
www.echa.europa.eu
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas
http://environnement.wallonie.be
www.isprambiente.gov.it
www.myclimate.org
www.paperprofile.com

Forests and fibrous raw materials

www.forestplatform.org
www.forestrycertification.info
www.fsc.org
www.pefc.org

Promotion of paper and printing

www.graciaspapel.es
www.lepapier.fr
www.printgrowstrees.com
www.printpower.eu
www.twosides.info
### 6.2 Environmental Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANTS</th>
<th>Paper Production t/year</th>
<th>Pulp Production t/year</th>
<th>Electricity Generation kWh/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVEZZANO</td>
<td>221,192</td>
<td></td>
<td>475,981,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGO ARDENNES</td>
<td>313,353</td>
<td>357,602</td>
<td>338,649,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIAMPO</td>
<td>40,327</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,136,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUINO</td>
<td>290,002</td>
<td>92,034</td>
<td>675,099,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUGO DI VICENZA</td>
<td>58,767</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,862,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANTOVA</td>
<td>149,958</td>
<td>1,620,056</td>
<td>63,349,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAREGO</td>
<td>139,046</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,790,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORA</td>
<td>246,698</td>
<td></td>
<td>241,397,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOLMEZZO</td>
<td>154,487</td>
<td>85,444</td>
<td>72,672,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOSCOLANO MADERNO</td>
<td>123,024</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>132,196,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREviso</td>
<td>57,774</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERZUOLO</td>
<td>534,130</td>
<td>184,331</td>
<td>814,194,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLORBA</td>
<td>199,166</td>
<td></td>
<td>119,049,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,528,922</td>
<td>881,528</td>
<td>3,007,379,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Emissions into Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>COD t/year</th>
<th>SST suspended solids t/year</th>
<th>NOx t/year</th>
<th>CO2 t/year</th>
<th>Sludge sent for recovery t/year (dry weight)</th>
<th>Bark sent for recovery t/year (dry weight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burgo Ardenne</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>106,671</td>
<td>33,962</td>
<td>118,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiampo</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17,773</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duino</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>325,622</td>
<td>9,137</td>
<td>1,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugo di Vicenza</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35,372</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantova</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70,084</td>
<td>38,452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarego</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47,937</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bova</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>144,433</td>
<td>3,825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolmezzo</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tosciano Maderno</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>83,778</td>
<td>2,553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevost</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10,671</td>
<td>268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verzuolo</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22,548</td>
<td>34,522</td>
<td>24,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villorba</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>81,572</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,825</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,802</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,975</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,293,103</strong></td>
<td><strong>130,580</strong></td>
<td><strong>145,907</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emissions into the Air**

**Manufacturing Waster**

**Notes**

1. Data for the Tolmezzo plant are not included as waste water from that plant is channelled to an external cooperative purification plant.
2. For certain plants, data for emissions into the air also include the share of electricity generated and sold to third parties.
3. Starting 2011, data are broken down into sludge and bark. In fact, in recent years the Burgo Ardenne, Duino and Tolmezzo plants didn’t classify bark as waste but as a by-product.
AGENDA 21
This is the main document signed by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992; it sums up the specific action and strategies that the 183 signatory countries undertake to implement to achieve the objectives of sustainable growth. The document tackles issues that range from demographics to trade, from the transfer of technology to international institutions, from rural development to the protection of the oceans, etc., indicating for each one the lines of action which, although not binding legally, reflect the general consensus of the participants at the Rio Summit. This consensus aims for a growth model that pays more attention to the quality of life, one that is able to maintain a stable balance between mankind and the ecosystem, whose heritage of natural and biological reserves must be preserved for the good of future generations.

AOX (ABSORBABLE ORGANO-HALOGENS)
Organic molecules containing one or more atoms of halogens (particularly chlorine). The AOX measured is the total quantity (mg/l) of compounds of this type present in the effluents of the process.

AUDIT
Periodical, documented verification of the Environmental Management System, undertaken to monitor and improve it.

BAT – BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUE
The most efficient and advanced technology industrially available at that moment on the market and applicable in technically valid conditions, capable of guaranteeing a high level of protection of the environment as a whole.

BIOMASS
Non-fossil organic material (wood, bark, etc.) that can be used as fuel.

BOD – BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
This corresponds to the quantity of oxygen necessary to microorganisms to decompose the organic matter present in effluent.

BREF (BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUE REFERENCE)
This describes the most up-to-date system and management techniques for the specific manufacturing sector it refers to.

CARBON FOOTPRINT
More correctly “CO2 footprint”. Indicates the degree of impact human activities (organisations, companies, collective events, etc., but also actions of individuals) have on the environment in terms of the quantity of greenhouse gas produced, measured in equivalent units of carbon dioxide (CO2).
CEPI
The acronym that stands for the Confederation of European Paper Industries. Its headquarters are in Brussels and it represents 800 companies in the sector, from 18 countries (16 in the European Union plus Switzerland and Norway). Its mission is to promote paper products through specific actions in the following fields: industry, environment, energy, forestry management, recycling, tax policies and competitiveness in general.

CO-GENERATION
Combined generation of steam (thermal energy) and electricity.

COC – CHAIN OF CUSTODY
The chain of custody is the system through which the traceability of fibrous raw materials is guaranteed, from the original forest to the end product, through the various manufacturing stages: from logging to pulp production, paper manufacture and product distribution.

COD – CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
This corresponds to the quantity of oxygen necessary to oxidize the organic matter present in an effluent.

ECF – ELEMENTAL CHLORINE FREE
A whitening system (for cellulose pulp) that does not use Chlorine in gassy form (elementary chlorine).

EMAS
EMAS is a European Union system for responsible environmental management plus audit scheme that industrial concerns can join on a voluntary basis. Authorised private entities verify conformity with the requirements whereas registration is handled by the Ecolabel-Ecoaudit ministerial committee. The new EMAS regulation – in force from January 2010 and known as EMAS III – updates certain requirements found in the previous regulation dating from 2001. These range from introduction of new key environmental indicators that companies use to communicate their performance, to publication of guidelines by sector with reference to best practices, so creating conditions for a real benchmark.

EMISSION TRADING
This is an economic environmental policy tool envisaged by the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in a measurable, lasting and economically sustainable manner. It actually identifies an emissions credit trading system, a "cap and trade" market. The agreement establishes the overall quantity of permitted emissions (cap), divides it up and distributes it in credits among participants (each system – country and company). The credits can be exchanged (trade) between participants so that, at the end of the Treaty verification period, each participant holds a number of credits equal to its own emissions produced in the same period.
EMS – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
An organisation that manages environment policy, respecting criteria defined by specific European and/or international standards.

E-PRTR
E-PRTR (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) is the new register created by the European Union on the basis of Regulation (EC) 166/2006 (“Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC”). The E-PRTR was created in the context of the Aarhus Convention, and replaces the previous EPER Register, with additional information.

EU – ECOLABEL
Introduced in 1992, the EU’s EcoLabel certification was created specifically with the aim of offering guidance for European Union consumers who intend to purchase eco-compatible products and services. As regards paper products, this certification system guarantees that the paper concerned is entirely in conformity with the strictest environmental standards in terms of emissions into the atmosphere and water, but also as regards energy consumption and use of chemicals. The origin of all wood fibre must be known and at least 10% of the fibrous raw material must come from certified forests. This is the most comprehensive ecological trademark currently available, both in terms of environmental criteria and geographical coverage.
(www.ecolabel.eu)

FLOCCULATION
Agglomeration of suspended particles in aggregates of a larger size. It may be encouraged by the action of chemical agents.

FLOTATION
Separation of suspended solid particles in a liquid by buoyancy (micro-bubbles of air are usually blown in to trigger and speed up the phenomenon).

FOSSIL CO₂
Carbon dioxide originating from the use of fossil fuels.

FSC® – FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL
This is a non-profit organisation set up in 1993 to support correct forest management from an environmental, economical and social viewpoint. FSC® certification guarantees correct management of the forests, through correct management systems that respect the ecosystem, biodiversity and civil and social rights of the indigenous populations involved.
(www.fsc.org)
GHG PROTOCOL
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) is the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Protocol, a decade-long partnership between the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, is working with businesses, governments, and environmental groups around the world to build a new generation of credible and effective programs for tackling climate change. It provides the accounting framework for nearly every GHG standard and program in the world - from the International Standards Organization to The Climate Registry - as well as hundreds of GHG inventories prepared by individual companies. The GHG Protocol also offers developing countries an internationally accepted management tool to help their businesses to compete in the global marketplace and their governments to make informed decisions about climate change.

GREENHOUSE GASES
Carbon dioxide, methane gas, nitric oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. These gases have been identified as those primarily responsible for greenhouse gases.

ICFPA – INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF FOREST AND PAPER ASSOCIATIONS
This is a non-profit organisation that draws together the world timber and paper industry. Its scope is to create a forum for dialogue and coordination between the associations in this sector in relation to international institutions, developing common policies on issues of strategic interest for this sector, like the measures to protect the environment and the related communications activities. It is also responsible for sharing statistical data among the member associations.
(www.icfpa.org)

IEA – INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION
Authorisation in Italy to operate a plant or part of it under certain conditions that must guarantee conformity with Legislative Decree 59/05, today part of Legislative Decree 52/06 and later modifications – fully implementing Directive 96/91/CE concerning the integrated prevention and reduction of pollution.

IPPC – INTEGRATED POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL
Directive EEC 96/61 that regulates environmental parameters for manufacturing processes, assimilated in Italy in 1999 and fully applied from 2005 based on Legislative Decree 59.

ISO 9001:2008
International standard for certification of quality management systems.
ISO 14001:2004
The international reference standard for the certification of environmental management systems.

KYOTO PROTOCOL
This is a document signed in 1997 by 180 nations, that formally undertake to reduce greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. When Russia signed up in 2004, the protocol drew together the countries responsible for 55% of this type of emissions.

NITROGEN (NITROGEN EMISSIONS)
The atomic number for the chemical element nitrogen is 7. Its symbol is N (from the French word nitrogène, coined in 1790 by chemist Jean Antoine Chaptal). Nitrogen is a basic building block for the more important biochemical organic molecules (DNA, proteins, certain vitamins), in addition to very common inorganic compounds such as ammonia and nitric acid. Molecular nitrogen (N₂, comprising two nitrogen atoms) is a colourless, odourless, tasteless and inert gas that constitutes 78% of the Earth’s atmosphere (it is the most common gas in the air). Nitrogen molecules are found mainly in the air, whereas in water and soil nitrogen is usually found in the form of salts, nitrates and nitrites. But the natural proportions of nitrates and nitrites in the soil and drinking water are changing, above all due to industrial combustion processes and use of fertilisers. The result is a negative impact on the environment and greater risks for human and animal health.

NOₓ – NITROGEN OXIDES
The nitrogen oxides contained in combustion gases.

OHSAS 18001:2007
OHSAS stands for Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series and identifies an international standard that establishes the requirements that a system to protect the Health and Safety of the Workforce must have. OHSAS 18001 has been defined by a number of national certification and standards institutes, in order to create a standard for which a certificate of conformity can be issued. OHSAS certification verifies the voluntary application, within an organisation, of a system that makes it possible to guarantee suitable control of the Health and Safety of the workforce, as well as respect of current standards. The management system regulated by the OHSAS standard is often combined with the environmental management system, based on standard 14001:2004. Safety and the Environment are very closely related.
OHMS – OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
An organisation to manage corporate safety that respects criteria defined by specific European and/or international standards.

PAPER PROFILE
Standard voluntary statement used by manufacturers to provide information on the environmental impact of individual papers. The information covers general production parameters, product composition and emissions. The Paper Profile also includes information on company environmental policy and management of supplies of fibrous materials.

PEFC™ – PROGRAM FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF FOREST CERTIFICATION SCHEMES
This is a non-profit worldwide organisation, which was founded in 1999 with the backing of forest and paper industries, which promotes the certification of the activities of the forest chain in compliance with internationally recognised schedules. It certifies that the wood originates exclusively from guaranteed renewable forests that respect the ecosystem. (www.pefc.org)

PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHOROUS EMISSIONS)
The chemical element phosphorous has the atomic number 15 and symbol P. It is a non-metal (metalloid) and part of the nitrogen group. Phosphorous is not found in nature as an element but as phosphates (phosphoric acid salts). These salts are found widely in certain rocks and cells of living organisms, and are an essential component for the metabolism of the latter. As an element phosphorous is extremely reactive and combining with oxygen it emits a dull glow (hence the name, which in Greek means “bringer of light”).

Today a significant change is under way as regards the natural supply of phosphates because of chemical fertilisers, detergents and addition of phosphates to many preserved foods. Above or below average quantities of phosphates (especially those containing white phosphorous) can cause health problems and interrupt the “natural phosphorous cycle”.

PRINT POWER
Print Power is the leading European network dedicated to promoting printed material by means of advertising and marketing initiatives. It includes organisations and companies that represent the entire printed paper chain: production, distribution, printing, preparation and delivery of publishing content. (www.printpower.eu)
QMS – QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
An organisation that manages corporate activities that respect criteria defined by specific European and/or international standards.

REACH
The new Regulation of the European Parliament and Council comprising a single consolidated standard, which was enforced on January 1, 2007, replacing much of the existing EU legislation on the issue of chemical substances, and introducing a combined system for their registration, evaluation, authorisation and limitation. REACH is the acronym of Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals. The Regulation envisages the registration of all substances produced or imported into the EU in quantities equal to or exceeding one tonne per year. The registration of substances makes it compulsory for manufacturers and importers of substances and preparations (mixtures of two or more substances) to submit a series of basic information regarding the characteristics of the substances.

SGS
An independent organisation that inspects, verifies, analyses and certifies goods, systems and services.

SO₂
Sulphur dioxide. Present in combustion gases of derivatives of oil and other fuels containing sulphur.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
The possibility of reconciling the various human actions and relations with the dynamics of the environment in which they develop, responsibly managing the effects produced by mankind on the ecosphere. It defines a way of managing resources that aims to guarantee their reproduction to meet the needs of today’s generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
**TWO SIDES**
Two Sides is a European non-profit venture that from 2008 unites members of the entire paper communication chain, all committed to more responsible and sustainable forestry activities, paper production and printing. (www.twosides.info)

**UNI 7249:2007**
A technical standard that defines the parameters of accident phenomena that make it possible to measure the related risk and damage within a set timeframe.

**UNI EN 15593:2008**
The UNI EN 15593:2008 standard specifies the requirements for a hygiene management system for manufacturers and suppliers of packaging for food products, including their storage and transport. The standard, entitled "Packaging – Management of hygiene in production of packaging destined for food products – Requirements", allows manufacturers of packaging for food products to demonstrate and give concrete evidence of their ability to manage and control hygiene risks associated with their products. It covers all aspects of hygiene management in production of packaging and specifies the requirements for a hygiene management system for manufacturers and suppliers of packaging for food products, including storage (warehousing) and transport. (www.csqa.it)
WE SUPPORT RESPONSIBLE FOREST MANAGEMENT