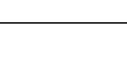
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Environmental goals, ecological assessments and why sustainability is so important to us.







Dear reader,

a study by ETH Zurich discovered that nothing fights climate change quite as effectively as replanting trees. According to calculations, new forests could absorb two thirds of man-made CO₂ emissions – this means that the objective specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees is achievable.

These numbers show us that, together with our customers, we're on the right path with our Evers-ReForest reforestation project. Since 2009, we've planted more than 350,000 beech trees, oak trees and lime trees to compensate for any emissions from print production which we were unable to prevent, despite our best efforts. If you imagine that even a single tree can convert an average of 100 kg of CO₂ per year, you can see that compensating for CO_2 emissions really isn't that difficult.

In general, the topic of climate protection hasn't been discussed as much as last year. Events like the 2019 European Parliament elections, the Fridays for Future movement, Earth Overshoot Day - the day on which we are calculated to have used up our natural resources for the year and which is occurring earlier and earlier - all showed that climate change is concerning people beyond our borders, not just people in Germany.

We believe that the topic of sustainability is a corporate topic, not just a political and social one. That's why we're once again motivated to set ourselves new environmental targets this year, to optimise our existing ones, to consistently reduce our carbon footprint and, above all, to provide our customers with the environmental standards they want.

We've been systematising our environmental management with EMAS for more than 20 years now. We chose it as it combines management with an independent audit, works efficiently and goes well beyond the legal requirements. Thanks to our EMAS certification, our customers can also be sure that we're filing a transparent, credible and audited environmental assessment.

We're delighted that you're interested in the topic of sustainability at the Eversfrank Group and hope you enjoy browsing.

faule lotes



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Print pioneers since 1911. Who we are and what we do.



Changes to the facilities. Every change is a new chance.

Set an example. The most important eco-labels



PRINT PIONEERS SINCE 1911.

We have developed from a small family-run business into an internationally operating pioneer in the field of print over more than 100 years. Today, we're working at several facilities to provide modern and effective printed products – starting with catalogues and magazines, through to phone books, leaflets and mailings. As a result, the topic of sustainability has become a particular focus for our work so that we can keep on doing what we love in the future: inspiring people with our printed products.

Prepress/printing plate preparation

The offset printing plates will be automatically produced on various printing plate exposure lines using the supplied printing data. This division also supplies cutting dies, grooving tools, perforation tools and coating tools.

Digital printing

Toner-based and inkjet web-fed printing systems that produce high-quality images. This printing process means we can have one-to-one marketing for industrial print runs. This means our customers can use customised contents to significantly increase the response rate to their mailings or catalogues.

Sheet-fed offset

In sheet-fed offset printing, the paper is processed in sheets, i.e. not as a roll. This printing process is particularly useful for small and medium-sized print runs. The ink is dried through exposure to oxygen, i.e. by evaporating the solvent in the ink. The printed products can be processed further through coating, protective varnishing, die cutting and perforation.

Web offset (heatset/coldset)

The paper webs running from the rolls are printed on both sides, dried with hot air and finished or folded into (partially) ready-made products. Our various production lines offer ideal conditions for optimal utilisation of the surface of the paper and an accordingly economical production

Processing

These production steps are taken in processing after printing: cutting, folding, stitching, binding and applying gimmicks. After that comes packaging into boxes, foil packages or stacking.

Lettershop

Addressing and printing postal logistics codes using digital printing, inkjet, laser or Cheshire labelling are done in the lettershop. We provide delivery to the distribution service at the lowest available postage rates, international individual shipping and postage optimisation for the target region, sealing and single packaging in foil, envelopes or wallets.

Logistics/shipping

All the materials movements and the packaging of the supplied products is coordinated and supervised in the logistics department. Internal logistics with decentralised buffer zones for input and output prevents unnecessary transport routes.

Workshop, plant and system technology

This is our internal service area for the maintenance and repair of electronics and mechanical systems. It is also responsible for building services.







The administrative structure that supports environmental management.

| | CEO: Frank | EVERSFRA Evers & Evers (Kohrs I EO: Hauke Klin | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | V | ¥ | ¥ | + | | |
| | MELDORF | PREETZ | BERLIN | NEUMÜNSTER | | Central services Supporting processes |
| Factory management | personnel union Frank Kohrs | Frank Kohrs | Torsten Dreke | Tim Strothmann | - | Internal: • Central planning/scheduling |
| Environmental officer | Hauke Klinck | Malte Petersen | Jessica Pampel Guido Skusa | Tim Strothmann | | IT Marketing |
| Sales | • | • | • | | | HR Accounting/finance |
| Prepress | • | • | • | | | Purchasing |
| Print | Heatset web offset Sheet-fed offset | Heatset web offset Digital printing | Coldset web offset Sheet-fed offset | | | |
| Processing | Folding Cutting Stitching Lettershop | Folding Cutting Stitching Lettershop Binding Gimmick | Folding Cutting Stitching | Binding | | |
| Workshop/plant and system technology | • | • | • | | | |
| Logistics/shipping | • | • | • | • | | |
| Officer | (hazardous materials) Emission control Waste Fire safety occupational safety specialist security administrator | Emission control Waste Fire safety occupational safety specialist security administrator | occupational safety specialist security administrator | occupational safety specialist security administrator | | External: • Data protection officer • Medical officers • Hazardous materials officer |

| SFRAP PREETZ | |
|--|---|
| Companies: • Frank Druck GmbH & Co. KG 200 Employees • MAIL Weiterverarbeitung GmbH 193 Employees • Nordland Spedition GmbH 37 Employees • DVZ Druckvorstufen GmbH 15 Employees • IDW Industrieservice GmbH 17 Employees | Con • Ev 81 • M Ve 10 |
| Address: Industriestraße 20 24211 Preetz/Holstein | Add Ball 123 |
| Management board: Frank Kohrs | Mai Tors |
| Founded: 1957 by Adolf Frank. Part of the Eversfrank Group since 1993. | Fou 199 com |
| Company land: 105,500 m ² , of which approx. 34,000 m ² is covered with production and admi- nistration buildings as part of a facility in an industrial estate. Former farmland. No water protection area and free of pollution in accordance with land registry office. Neighbouring companies: predominantly mid-sized companies. | Con 12,8 4,00 of gr esta med |
| Manufacturing process and production steps: • Prepress / printing plate preparation • 3-roll digital printing machines • Heatset web offset: 6 machines for 16 to 80 pages DIN A4 • Processing: 1 high-performance bin- ding machine, 2 conventional and 3 high-performance stitching systems, various in-line production lines, cut- ting and folding machines • Lettershop / personalisation, gim- mick processing on multiple produc- tion lines • Logistics • Plant and system technology | Man prou • Pr • Sh • Cc • Pr sy m • Lc • Pl |
| | Companies: Frank Druck GmbH & Co. KG 200 Employees MAIL Weiterverarbeitung GmbH 193 Employees Nordland Spedition GmbH 37 Employees DVZ Druckvorstufen GmbH 15 Employees IDW Industrieservice GmbH 17 Employees Address: Industriestraße 20 24211 Preetz/Holstein Management board: Frank Kohrs Founded: 1957 by Adolf Frank. Part of the Eversfrank Group since 1993. Company land: 105,500 m², of which approx. 34,000 m² is covered with production and administration buildings as part of a facility in an industrial estate. Former farmland. No water protection area and free of pollution in accordance with land registry office. Neighbouring companies: predominantly mid-sized companies. Manufacturing process and production steps: Prepress / printing plate preparation 3-roll digital printing machines Heatset web offset: 6 machines for 16 to 80 pages DIN A4 Processing: 1 high-performance binding machine, 2 conventional and 3 high-performance stitching systems, various in-line production lines, cutting and folding machines Lettershop/ personalisation, gimmick processing on multiple production lines e. Logistics |

06

K GR NEUMÜNSTER **BERLIN**

mpanies:

- Eversfrank Berlin GmbH
- 31 Employees
- MVVG Medien-, Versand- und /ertriebsgesellschaft mbH
- 10 Employees

dress: Illinstraße 15 359 Berlin

anagement board rsten Dreke

unded: 992 takeover of a state-owned mpany by Frank Druck.

mpany land:

061 m² of sealed surface and 4,323 m² on. Industrial estate. tate. Borders a food producer and a edical technology producer.

Address:

Companies:

GmbH & Co. KG

28 Employees

ABC Industriebuchbinderei

Baeyerstraße 22 24536 Neumünster

Management board: Tim Strothmann Helmut Wünderlich

Founded: Disincorporated from a printing company and part of the Eversfrank Group since 2011.

07

Company land: 2,890 m², of which 4,551 m² is built on, 10,800 m², of which 3,900 m² is built green space in a facility in an industrial Borders a car parts distributor and a car dealership.

anufacturing process and oduction steps:

- Prepress / printing plate preparation Sheet-fed offset printing: 2 machines Coldset web offset printing system
- Processing: 2 conventional stitching systems, various cutting and folding nachines
- ogistics
- Plant and system technology

Manufacturing process and production steps:

- Processing: 2 high-performance binding machines, inserting, cutting and folding machines
- Lettershop
- Logistics
- Plant and system technology

CHANGES TO THE FACILITIES. Every change is a chance.

MELDORF

At the end of the 2018/19 business year, we were able to take a step at the Meldorf facility which went well beyond the planned targets: We were able to achieve IPA-free web offset printing for the first time.

Furthermore, the new Speedmaster was put into operation in October 2018, which will make even more efficient production in sheet-fed offset printing. A colour measurement system performs regular colour measurements and colour controls for entire printed images, which reduces paper waste. Furthermore, the new machine uses only 2 cl of detergent per rubber cloth wash and, thanks to its stand-by function, is able to reduce its energy consumption by up to 50%. The new Speedmaster operates entirely free from IPA. Only very low quantities are then used by another heet-fed offset printing machine.

Another highlight: by switching sheet-fed and web printing ink to Cradle to Cradle® as standard for all productions, we were, as a member of the Healthy Printing® initiative, able to produce a print run of catalogues for a customer which amounted to several million copies with improved and sustainable properties.

PREETZ

In Preetz, we continued to stick with our strategy to expand digital printing – completely in accordance with our motto "less coverage loss due to individualisation". It was for this reason that, in August 2018, another high-speed digital printing machine – the model Canon Océ ProStream 1000 – elevated the topic of variable data printing to a new, industrial level.

To achieve efficient production in web offset printing, two 16-page rotation printing machines were shut down and a 32-page rotation printing machine was temporarily decommissioned at the end of 2018.

Furthermore, the facility in Preetz continued to concentrate on digital printing and modified its power input so that there were able to remove two temporary power generators by mid-March.

BERLIN

After our Berlin facility was recently able to achieve an excellent reduction in paper waste, the obsolete windows on the east side of the sheet-fed printing hall were swapped out in the last business year. Thanks to this renovation, a modern heat transmission coefficient of Ug 0.7 can now be achieved for the glazing.

Furthermore, a more productive stretching foil was used in the business year 2018/19 for shipping, which led to a significant reduction in material usage.

NEUMÜNSTER

Following the pleasing reduction in use of cleaning chemicals of more than 60 % in the business year 2017/18, our industrial book binding workshop was able to stick with it and keep usage low.

Aside from that, there were no mechanical, chemical, or personnel changes at this facility, which will have an environmentally-relevant effect. This target was pursued with existing and available equipment and peripheral equipment, which primarily optimally increased environmental performance in the core indicators sector.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE.

1. Promoting environmental awareness among all employees.

We regularly conduct courses and comprehensive training. Appropriate environmental and occupational safety groups were established, and the implementation of concrete results was ordered.

2. Integrating the employees into environmental management.

For one thing, this affects the information of every colleague on every hierarchical level at the Eversfrank Group. For another, they are actively involved in the continuous improvement of the way we act. We motivate them to identify weak points in our processes and to come up with a solution together with the person responsible.

3. Exchanging ideas and setting benchmarks across facilities.

The individual Eversfrank Group facilities agree on environmental performances, indicators and programmes, and they compare and reconcile them. Wherever possible, we set indicator benchmarks with other competitors.

4. Dealing with resources responsibly.

All our employees are obliged to deal with our resources and materials consciously and sparingly. We specifically select products with regard to material and energy efficiency. They protect both our colleagues and the environment from possible pollutants so that emissions are either avoided or reduced.

5. Assessing the environmental compatibility of new systems, products and processes.

Before their introduction, all environmentally relevant issues are analysed and evaluated. This applies for resource efficiency and environmental and climate protection in particular. The focus is also on these criteria in the procurement process: suppliers are then assessed, and appropriately weighted performance profiles are generated for them. So, we only provide our customers with products and services whose environmental impact and compatibility have been assessed.

6. Continuously monitoring environmental performances. mental policy, the management board

To guarantee adherence to this environhas set up tests together with the employees. This practice-oriented review of our measures and their results form the basis of our continuous optimisation of our environmental performances.

7. Comprehensively communicating the environmental performances.

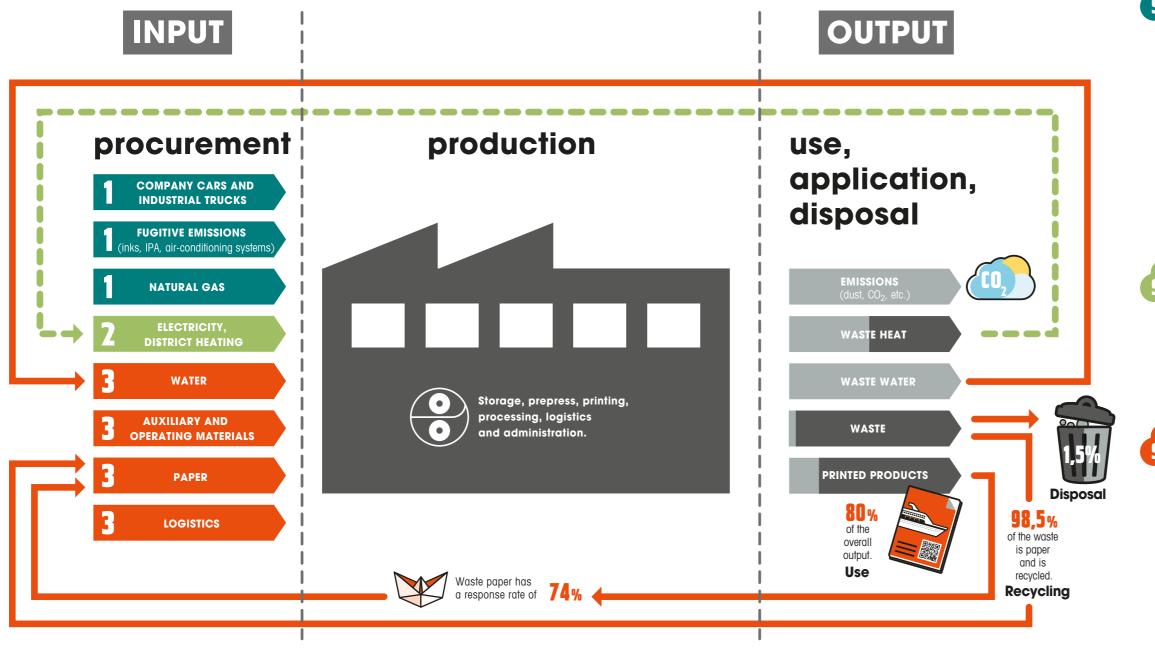
We disclose every issue within our environmental management in our environmental statement. We make our customers and suppliers aware of ecologically relevant topics, from the raw materials through to the finished product. We are in open dialogue with other interest groups, e.g. the authorities, the public, etc.

Avoiding pollution or keeping it as low as possible - that is the aim of our environmental policy. We're consistently working on the improvement of our environmental performances. The issue of sustainability has been part of our mission statement for decades and has been firmly anchored into our day-to-day work at Eversfrank Group. To achieve this, we've committed to the following points.

8. Complying with all principles and applicable laws.

Compliance with established legal provisions, regulations and obligations is a matter of course for everyone in the Eversfrank Group. It is our stated aim to avoid negative environmental impacts and pollution through our actions. This applies for every employee and representative. This environmental policy is an integral part of the company's strategy and is continuously reviewed and, if necessary, updated.

EMAS LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT WITH SCOPE 1-3 (GHG).



What is the GHG Protocol? And what do the scopes have to do with it?

GHG Protocol is the abbreviation for **Greenhouse Gas Protocol**. It defines the balancing of greenhouse gases by companies. One particular aspect of the protocol is the division of emissions into "scopes".

SCOPE 1

Direct emissions caused by our business activity.

Despite every effort and the optimisation of our production processes, we produce around 12,000 t of CO₂ annually within the entire group. These are generally the result of natural gases which we require for drying during the printing process, as well as from solvents, printing inks, our company cars and forklifts with petrol-powered motors. That's why, since July 2017, we've only used climate-neutralised natural gases (UNFCCC Registration Ref. No. 0258), which has cut down on a large part of our emissions. We compensate for our remaining emissions through our reforestation project, Evers-ReForest.

SCOPE 2

Secondary energies like electricity and district heating.

Since July 2013, we've only used green energy from hydropower, which has helped us reduce our $\rm CO_2$ emissions in this area by around 95%.

We're also using Evers-ReForest to compensate for the remaining 5%.

SCOPE 3

Upstream and downstream processes.

Around 70% of the emissions in this area are dependent on the production of printing paper. For this reason, it is important to us to provide detailed advice to motivate our customers to use environmentally friendly paper. Thanks to our own reforesting company, Evers-ReForest, we're even able to offer our customers a completely climateneutral production route.



CLIMATE NEUTRALITY IS AND REMAINS SUPREME DISCIPLINE

In September of this year, the Grand Coalition agreed on the introduction of an emissions trading scheme for the transport and building sectors from 2021. A measure in the form of CO₂ pricing is urgently required to bring German greenhouse gas emissions in the building and transport sectors – which have hardly sunk to date - in line with European and international commitments. For many companies, this now presents the question of what impact this new policy system will have on their voluntary climate protection measures. We have compiled the key questions and answers for you here.

1. Why was a national emissions trading scheme decided upon?

Germany committed to reduce CO₂ emissions as part of the European Climate Protection Ordinance. According to this ordinance, Germany's carbon footprint is to have sunk by 40 % by 2020. It is expected that Germany will be unable to achieve this target. That's why additional measures are necessary - not least to ensure that Germany doesn't fail to achieve its climate goal of a planned reduction of at least 55% by 2030. The transport and building sectors are con-

sidered the key action areas for CO₂ reduction in which emissions have only been reduced by a low amount.

As a result of this national emissions trading scheme, the prices of petrol, diesel, heating oil, liquid gas, coal and natural gas are to be increased, which should make the development of environmentally friendly alternatives more attractive.

2. How will the emissions trading scheme run?

Providers of fossil fuels must acquire a certificate for every tonne of CO₂ generated by the burning of their products. That means there will be fixed price system from 2021 to 2025 under which the price for a tonne of CO_2 will be indicated – starting at €10 per tonne, the price will increase incrementally to €35 per tonne. For the moment, there is no upper limit for emissions.

From 2026 onwards, a maximum emission quantity will be specified which will then sink from year to year. Each certificate will be sold via auction and other trading platforms.

3. What does the emissions trading scheme mean for companies and their climate neutrality? There's an important aspect which must not be confused: the national emissions trading scheme does not compensate for emissions, nor does it make products or services climate-neutral. Emissions trading certificates are also not to be

compared with certificates used for achieving climate neutrality. The system only serves as a price mechanism to make alternative sources of energy more attractive.

First and foremost, what this means for companies is that the price of petrol, diesel, heating oil, liquid gas, coal and natural gas will increase in the future. Best case scenario, CO₂ emissions will sink more quickly as a consequence of this pricing. Of course, other routes need to be taken to actually limit global warming to under 2°C. Voluntarily supporting certified environmental protection projects to compensate for CO₂ emissions remains and will, for the time being, continue to be the only realistic possibility for being climate-neutral.

A GLANCE AT OUR ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS.

Before management specified our primary goals in their environmental policy, we first had to identify and assess every environmentally relevant issue which is of importance for our facilities. There are "direct" environmental issues, which we can control ourselves, and "indirect" ones which are the result of our work with third parties (providers, suppliers, etc.). That means both external sources of information and internal knowledge influenced the assessment. The result can be represented in the following evaluation matrix.



| Key area | Environmental issue Area | Effect | MELDORF | PREETZ | BERLIN | NEUMÜNSTER | RISK | CHANCE |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---------|--------|--------|------------|---|--|
| Energies | Electricity Gas I Berlin: District heating | direct | | | | | Rising costs Security of supply fluctuates Renewable energy quota requirements Requirements through voluntary certification | Use of waste heat from product Development of heat managen Development of district heating generation (biogas district heating Meldorf swimming pool) |
| Material | Raw, auxiliary and operating materials Environmental system supplier Transport Hazardous material | direct indirect indirect direct | | | | | Availability/scarcity of resources Certification requirements Limitations in the supply chain | Development of recycling mate Consistent substitution tests Material efficiency projects Consistent analysis of the support of the supp |
| Water | Water pollution control | direct | | | | | • Rising costs for provision and preparation | No use of wells (groundwater) |
| Waste | Paper waste Waste for disposal | direct direct | | | | | Increasing requirements for handing commercial waste Quantity limits through certification | Development and use of region recycling economies Use of economical, highly-recy Best possible waste separation Supporting new recycling tech |
| Biological diversity | Land use Biodiversity | direct | | | | | Climate change (heavy rain, sea levels) Land sealing Threat to biodiversity | Initial reforestation of mixed de Schleswig-Holstein |
| Emissions | Noise Greenhouse gases Emissions Customer paper selection | direct direct direct indirect | | | | | Climate change Increasing requirements through certificates or similar Increased provisions for CO₂, NOX, dust, etc. through voluntary certification Sinking investment budgets due to declining market | Active climate management Green energy since 2016 and since 2017 at every printing fa Evers-ReForest: reforestation/C Regular investment in the lates Consistent searching/testing a nes/technologies (e.g. refriger waste air purification) |

uction since 1996 ement systems ing and own power ating power stations,

aterials

upply chain/suppliers

aional

ecyclable materials tion and avoidance chnologies

deciduous forests in

nd climate-neutral gas facility n/CO₂ compensation itest technology

alternative machigeration systems,

Evaluation matrix



High Environmental Medium impacts and Low relevance



Influence on action and control potential



No to low recycling opportunity Average to good recycling opportunity Very good recycling opportunity

If an environmental issue has not been integrated into the current aims because it has already been optimised or because the machine is state of the art, we will nevertheless endeavour to keep any impacts on the environment as low as possible, or to prevent them altogether.





... AND THERE ARE EVEN MORE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS.

In addition to the six core indicators in the printing industry from energy to emissions, there is a whole range of materials, processes and procedures which can have an effect on the environment and ecosystem. We want to keep these as low as possible. 1. Emergencies and incidents, fire safety In principle, the primary aim of our environmental management is to avert and prevent any danger from emergency situations and incidents with possible impacts on the environment. We ensure this through the reliable maintenance of technical equipment and through the continuous training and education of all our employees. However, should an incident occur that may endanger people and the environment, the existing emergency and rescue plans facilitate the quickest possible action to completely avoid or minimise damage. The aim is to be prepared by planning measures to prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment in emergency situations.

That's why the production halls and their construction and fire compartments in our facilities are, depending on requirements, fitted with fire detectors and sprinkler systems, as far as possible. The warning systems are connected to the fire brigade control room. Other technical facilities, such as wall hydrants, smoke and heat extraction systems, hand-held fire extinguishers, etc., are regularly maintained and tested by specialist companies. This also includes appropriate practical training for the facilities, such as fire extinguisher training and evacuation exercises.

2. Noise emissions

The primary sources of noise at our facilities are the sheet-fed printing machines and rotary printing machines. Noise from the latter is dampened through appropriate insulation. We're working closely with noise experts when it comes to noise emissions, both within and outside of production – particularly in the planning phases for modifications to or expansions of the facilities. That ensures that requirements are met, and evidence is provided in accordance with sections 15/16 of the BImSchG (Federal Emissions Control Act).

Our facilities in Berlin and Neumünster are not subject to licensing in accordance with the BImSchG. It goes without saying that we also comply with all specifications for noise emissions and noise reduction here.

The appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is universally available for our employees, both when it comes to noise (there are various models, including custom-made hearing protection), and when it comes to other areas of occupational safety.

3. Hazardous substances

Our main aim and priority is to avoid the use of hazardous materials. If using such materials is necessary and it is not possible to avoid using them or to use less dangerous alternatives, adherence to legal regulations is the minimum standard. The relevant heads of department, in collaboration with the technical experts, are responsible for their proper handling and storage, and for the provision of safety data sheets and user guides compliant with section 14 of the GefStoffV (Ordinance on Hazardous Substances), as well as for the instruction and training of employees. Before new materials are used, we determine potential hazards and establish appropriate protective measures.

Hazardous materials are always placed in secure containers and packaging. This applies to both internal transport and to the emptying and unpacking of smaller containers. Factory-owned containers are identified as such. They are only stored in defined locations



and spaces, and in suitable container systems, containers and, if necessary, in requisite collecting systems. Only the quantities required for the day are stored in the work, production and machine areas. Occupational safety, fire safety and environmental protection are all taken into consideration.

We run the land register at the facilities in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). The UN's Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) is a unified global system for the classification of chemicals and for labelling them on packaging and in safety data sheets. A global classification method with uniform hazard pictograms and labels is designed to minimise the danger to human health and to the environment from the production, transportation and use of chemicals or hazardous materials across the world.

The type of danger is reflected by the class of hazard. Dangers within a hazard class are graded by being subdivided into hazard categories. So, for example, flammable liquids are subdivided into three hazard categories depending on

their flash point. A material is assigned one or more hazard warnings (Hazard Statement) for each hazard class and category that applies to it. This warning includes a hazard pictogram and a signal word - either Danger or Warning - as well as a range of safety measures (Precautionary Statements).

4. Acquisition

Ecological issues and standards relevant to us are enshrined in our purchasing and acquisition guidelines. This means we can ensure that ecological and environmental issues are considered when purchasing machines, equipment, raw materials and services. Our suppliers are actively informed about our purchasing and acquisition guidelines. Our aim is to generally prefer environmentally friendly suppliers and services while considering economic efficiency.

We request information from our suppliers concerning the management systems - particularly the environmental management systems (DIN EN ISO 14001, EMAS, etc.) - they have set up for any materials we use. Further sustainability reports, the Code of Conduct, the use of green energy, carbon footprint and climate neutrality and efficiency

projects and recycling processes are all recorded for supplier information and assessments and influence the decision. The supplier REACH declarations (EU chemicals ordinance) are also available. That means that, as a so-called filled-up user, we comply with the legal provisions in accordance with the article 33 of the REACH ordinance. From today's perspective, and based on the written information from our suppliers, it is not expected that our products will contain SVHC materials ("Substances of Very High Concern") at a mass concentration of more than 0.1%.

5. Paper

Paper is the most important raw material by some distance and is clearly the biggest product used in the printing process in terms of quantity. So, paper is of high importance when it comes to environmental issues, the ecosystem and ecological assessments. Up to 1,000t of a wide range of types of paper at a weight of 28 GSM to 300 GSM is delivered, printed on and processed every day at our facilities in Preetz and Meldorf. The respective amounts vary according to different customer requirements and the orders in the factories

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS.

The type of paper used is dependent on the material selected by the customer and the design of the product. This is primarily SC paper, LWC paper, MWC paper, WFC paper, etc.

As the most important ecological factor when it comes to production and utilisation, careful and sustainable use of wood as a resource plays a major role for paper as a printing material - starting from silviculture and harvesting the wood, all the way through to processing it into pulp, converting it into paper in a sawmill and putting it on a roll. So, the fibre life cycle - the reuse of paper through effective recycling - is of great importance. In addition to sustainability through silviculture and the conservation of resources, the use of energy, water, materials and chemicals all along the supply chain all have a big influence on the sustainability of the finished paper product. This and other topics - such as transport distances, where applicable - are the sustainability criteria for printing paper. However, we're not just addressing what concerns the different types of paper. We're also going to fully explain the possible labels for the printed products.

We've been certified by the FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council ®) and the PEFC™ (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes[™]) at all of our facilities for more than 10 years solid. This confirms that our corporate processes have been designed in such a way that we can prove we have used paper from sustainable forests from production to the end product.

For this purpose, there is a requirement that the Chain of Custody (COC) - the instrument for certifying the product chain - is checked externally every year to confirm that the internal procedures ensure the identifiability of certifiable materials at all times.

Interested parties and their expectations.

| Interested parties | Expectations / requirements | Implementation/responsibility |
|--|--|---|
| Employees | Secure jobsEnvironmentally friendly jobs | Shareholders, managing director, company Factory manager, heads of department and representatives |
| Customers | Compliance Certification / environmental performance Environmentally conscious image | Compliance officer EMAS, ISO 50001, Blue Angel, EU Ecolabel, Nordic Swan, FSC®, PEFC™ Environmental statement |
| Neighbours / residents | Reduction of environmental incidents and problemsReduction of emissions | Factory management, licensing situationBlue Angel/BlmSchG |
| Public | Communication and transparencyEnvironmentally conscious image and transparency | Online presence, blogEnvironmental statement |
| Authorities / officials / certifi- cation companies | Compliance laws/standardsCompliance/transparency in reporting and communication | Compliance officerAccounting, officers, marketing |
| Suppliers | Two-way communicationRegulated terms and conditions | Purchasing department: supplier self-assessment, group-wide purchasing guidelines Group-wide purchasing guidelines |
| Shareholders | Compliance/legal conformity Transparent communication Improvement of environmental performance | Compliance officerManagement board, marketing, officersFactory management |

Additionally, all our facilities carry the Blue Angel UZ 195 eco-label. Printing products can be manufactured at selected facilities with the eco-labels EU Ecolabel or Nordic Swan.

Eco-labels and product certification will be presented in a concise way in the next few pages of this environmental statement.



LET'S SET AN EXAMPLE TOGETHER

Businesses that pursue an environmentally-conscious strategy are not only doing something good for the planet but are also promoting their image and, depending on the industry, are even capable of generating more sales by doing so. Ecology and economics are in no way mutually exclusive. With us, you have the option of distinguishing your product with various eco-labels. Each eco-label focuses on different things and has different requirements. We'd like to provide you with a summary here - sustainability should be anything but complicated.



ReForest



All our production facilities have run on 100 % green energy from hydropower as standard since 2013, and they've run on 100 % climate-neutralised natural gas since July 2017. We're happy for you to express this environmentally friendly production method on your printed product, and for you to add our green energy logo to your layout.

Evers-ReForest

Climate-neutral printing is actually quite simple if you imagine that even a single tree can convert an average of 100 kg of CO₂ per year. In Evers-ReForest, we have founded the first ever reforestation company in a printing company to compensate for CO₂ emissions that cannot be prevented during the manufacturing process. The carbon footprint for your print production process is worked out and a corresponding number of trees are planted to compensate for these emissions and to make your printed product climate-neutral

- The logo identifies your printed product as having been produced in an environmentally friendly way with regard to energy use
- Production with 100 % eco energy (ecologically friendly electricity and gas)
- The logo identifies climate-neutralised printed products
- CO₂ compensation for your print production through our Evers-ReForest reforestation programme



Nordic Swan





Nordic Swan is the ambitious eco-label of the Nordic Council and thus carries a lot of weight in Scandinavian countries. In addition to the production process, the whole life cycle of the product is assessed with regard to its effect on the environment - starting with the raw materials and finishing with shipping. The level of recognition of the label in Scandinavia - 94% - clearly exceeds that of the Blue Angel in Germany - 76%.

FSC[®] - Forest Stewardship Council[®]

The FSC[®]seal guarantees sustainable and socially responsible forestry across the world. If you opt for FSC[®]-certified paper, you'll contribute to the promotion of forward-looking forest cultivation, and you'll help today's requirements be covered without endangering the needs of future generations. The aim of the FSC[®] is to place a significant proportion of the world's forests under sustainable management.

Blue Angel

The Blue Angel eco-label (DE-UZ 195) has been the most well-known eco-label in Germany for more than 40 years and sets very high standards for environmentally friendly products and services. The ink, coating and adhesives used are taken into consideration, not just the use of environmentally friendly paper. The main focus of the Blue Angel is the conservation of resources through a high-proportion of waste paper in the paper used to conserve resources and to reduce the volume of waste.

- High level of recognition in Germany.
- The logo identifies particularly resourcefriendly printed products
- The focus is on the use of paper with a high proportion of waste paper and environmentally friendly inks, coating and adhesives
- In accordance with the regulations for awarding the label, paper must be used which conforms with the requirements of RAL-UZ 14 (recycled paper), RAL-UZ 72 (printing and media paper made predominantly from waste paper) or RAL-UZ 56 (recycled cardboard)

EU-Ecolabel



EU Ecolabel is the eco-label of the European Commission and is, accordingly, known by consumers across Europe. The criteria are similar to those for Blue Angel in that they promote removing printed ink, increasing recyclability and reducing the use of hazardous substances.

- High level of recognition across Europe
- The logo identifies particularly resource-friendly printed products.
- The focus is on the recyclability of printed products and the reduction of hazardous substances
- According to EU regulations, only types of paper which carry the following EU eco-labels are to be used: copy paper or graphic paper (2011/333/EU, product group 011) or newsprint paper (2012/448/EU, product group 037). We provide the rest as standard

2EF PFFC/04-31-2087

FSC

www.fsc.org

FSC^e C115061

The mark of

responsible forestry

Promoting Sustainable Forest Management

www.pefc.org

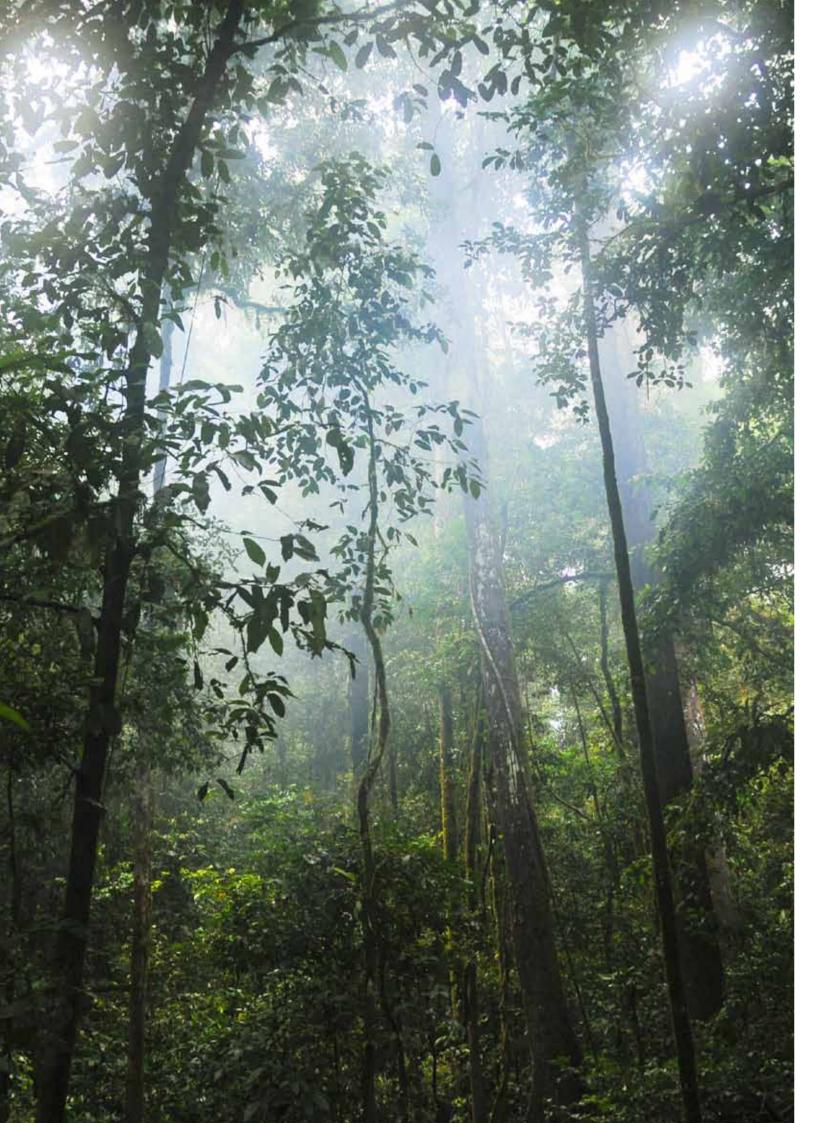
PEFCTM - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification™

PEFC[™] is an independent programme for securing sustainable forestry and so is a kind of global inspection and certification service for forests. Forest certification according to PEFC[™] standards is based on very strict guidelines. If you go for paper with PEFC[™] certification, that means: The entire production process - from the raw materials through to the ready-for-use finished product - is certified and monitored by an independent expert.

- Very high level of recognition in Scandinavian countries
- The logo identifies particularly environmentally friendly printed products
- Aspects of the entire product life cycle are assessed in a strict points system.
- Only Nordic Swan-inspected paper and paper furnished with the EU Ecolabel may be used

- The logo identifies paper from sustainable, socially equitable forestry
- Very high level of international recognition
- FSC[®] paper from any of these three label categories can be used: FSC[®] 100%, FSC[®] Mix or FSC[®] Recycled

- International symbol for sustainable forestrv
- High level of international recognition.
- Paper consisting of at least 70% PEFC[™]-certified material must be used



ECO-LABELS AT A GLANCE



Blue Angel¹ EU-Ecolabel¹

| Printing | Type of paper | Image: A second s | × |
|------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| material | Origin / recycled | Image: A set of the set of the | × |
| Chemicals | IContent / composition | Image: A set of the set of the | ✓ |
| | Removing printing ink | Image: A set of the set of the | ✓ |
| Energy | Efficiency / certification | Image: A set of the set of the | × |
| | Use of renewable energies | × | × |
| Water | Consumption / management | Image: A set of the set of the | ✓ |
| Waste | Types of waste | Image: A set of the set of the | × |
| | Recycling / recovery | Image: A set of the set of the | × |
| Emissions | General / VOC | ✓ | Image: A set of the set of the |
| | Air threshold values | ✓ | Image: A set of the set of the |
| Management | Quality | × | × |
| | Occupational safety | × | × |
| | CSR | × | × |

= no requirements

- = consideration / relevance
- material health requirements from cradle to cradle™

= product-life-cycle

- = various assessment procedures for requirements and threshold values
- = assessment based on point systems



Why we're a proud member of "Klimaschutz-Unternehmen", and why we're backing concepts like healthy printing.

Frank Kohrs got right to the heart of it in his editorial: climate change is a corporate issue, not just a social one. That's why we've been a member of the Klimaschutz-Unternehmen excellence initiative for years now, and why we've made it one of our aims to promote initiatives like healthy printing more.





What will the planet look like in 50 years? And what sort of a world are we leaving behind for future generations? These are questions it's been difficult to escape from in recent months. As a member of Klimaschutz-Unternehmen e.V., we'd like to answer these questions with tangible solutions by voluntarily committing ourselves to implementing ambitious, quantifiable goals for operational energy efficiency in our products, services and production processes, and to continuously develop them. To achieve this, we regularly analyse, check and, if necessary, readjust our plans. "That sounds like a lot of work, but it's also a lot of fun - especially if you're documenting positive developments at the end," reports Hauke Klinck from our energy management, environment management and sustainability management department.

But who is actually behind Klimaschutz-Unternehmen e.V.? The association is an initiative of the German Federal Environment Ministry and Federal Financial Affairs Ministry and the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce. In addition to us, there are 30 other member companies, such as Aldi Süd, IKEA, Phoenix Contact, Provinzial and Viessman. Within the initiative, we're united by a continuous exchange of

ideas and supported by joint discussions and conversations about implementing concrete practical solutions. With our combined expertise in climate protection and energy efficiency matters and our mixture of companies from a wide variety of industries, we're available as interlocutors and experts for society, politics and economics. Together, we're on a mission to be examples and multipliers.

In addition to being a member of Klimaschutz-Unternehmen, we want to support specific concepts for the sustainable, future-oriented production of printed products. So, last year we decided to take a long-term path with the Healthy Printing Initiative, an initiative which was started off by EPEA and the DOEN Foundation. The aim is the healthy production of printed products in the long term by returning to the ecosystem the resources that it needs to continuously regenerate the materials used. All ecological and social effects along the entire supply chain will be taken into consideration.

Healthy printed products, which are a combination of paper, additives, inks and printing processes, are not yet available, or only available in niche markets. The start of mass production of a complete healthy product isn't realistic yet, but we want to acknowledge it as a goal and to work towards it. Individual components like inks are already available and can be used as a starting point.

Above all, the main focus for the Healthy Printing concept is a healthy level of recyclability. In the future, printed products should be recycled according to quantifiable criteria, and by-products should be safely reused

KLIMASCHUTZ-UNTERNEHMEN AT A GLANCE:

- An excellence initiative of the German Federal Environment Ministry and Federal Financial Affairs Ministry and the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce.
- 37 members from every industry.
- Every member of the association has already successfully implemented climate protection and energy efficiency projects, and is committed to measurable and ambitious goals for the future and continuous development.
- We're reducing CO₂ emissions and demonstrating responsibility for the livelihoods of future generations.
- We think of ourselves as an example and a multiplier in the German economy.

 Initiative of EPEA and the DOEN Foundation

HEALTHY PRINTING AT A GLANCE:

- The aim is to actively promote positive effects instead of just trying to minimise negative effects, e.g. by trying to improve the quality of recycled products instead of just trying to reduce the effects of printing.
- As a member company of the initiative, we're committed to working towards healthy printed products by developing and optimising best practice criteria and design and purchasing criteria through stakeholder networks.
- We're working on making all the ingredients and materials in the printed paper cycle into useful biological or technical resources for other processes.
- We're working on making printed products in such a way that 100 % of the components are defined as bio-compatible, and that they can be composted safely, used in other products or incinerated without a contaminant filter.
- Our intentions and activities, and those of the other member companies, are transparently disclosed to



in other products or composted and returned to the ground. By setting these long-term goals with the Healthy Printing concept, we're actively contributing to a healthier economy as it reduces recycling costs and improves resource productivity.

We've been able to run a Healthy Printing pilot project already this business year: By switching sheet-fed and web printing ink to Cradle to Cradle® as standard for all productions, we've managed to produce a print run of catalogues for a customer which amounted to several million copies with improved and sustainable properties.

the public and are best practice for the general public.

- We promote collaboration between all parties within the printing and paper industry: starting with foresters, paper and ink manufacturers, through to research institutes, printing companies, chemical manufacturers and designers, or even NGOs.
- We will use preferred ingredients, or those listed on a "white list", which help support healthy printed products and thus, together with the other member companies, accelerate the industry's progress.

Optimal energy efficiency, consistent CO₂ minimisation and constant improvement in the use of materials – such ambitious environmental programmes cannot be achieved by accident. They need ideas, individual measures, supervision, monitoring, plans and, above all, a team which will take all these steps and implement them together. That's the only way we can avoid more pollution and improve our environmental performance year-on-year.

On the following pages, you'll find our current environmental programme. Every year, it is evaluated, updated and expanded to include new projects. Continuous monitoring helps us to monitor the measures and the progress in implementing them, and to make adjustments if necessary. So, we can present

STEP-BY-STEP TO THE COOML

> performances, processes and environmental figures, as well as occupational safety and safety parameters. The relative and absolute progress is the basis for the consistent improvement of our overall environmental management programme. This is how we're reaching our goals step-by-step.

EVERSFRANK MELDORF

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| 01.11 Material / Operating Material | IPA reduction (BY 19/20 - 90%) | Continuous expansion of IPA-free printing | ongoing | Department heads and employees of the sheet-fed and web-fed printing department | BY 14/15 -27 % BY 15/16 +12 % (not achieved) BY 16/17 -18 % (target -5% achieved) BY 17/18 -30 % (target -5% clearly achieved) BY 18/19 -15% (target -10% achieved) continuous, indicator for BY 19/20 updated last time, web-fed printing without IPA | |
| 11.11 Energy/ Electricity/ Gas | Improvement of the core indicator "Energy efficiency" (BY 19/20 0.518) | Various measures | ongoing | All divisions | Core indicators: BY 15/16 0.461, target (0.485) achieved BY 16/17 0,449, target (0.457) achieved BY 17/18 0,497, target (0.444) n. achieved BY 18/19 0,510, target (0.472) n. achieved continuous, since the change of the production capacity and machine constellation corresponds to the target (basic load effect), the indicator is updated if necessary. | |
| 12.11 Material/ Input/ Output | Improvement of the core indicator "materi- al efficiency" (BY 19/20 1.224) | Various measures in the area of consumption and waste reduction | ongoing | All divisions | Core indicators: BY 15/16 1,217, target achieved (1.222) BY 16/17 1,206, target (1.210) achieved BY 17/18 1,225, target (1.200) not achieved BY 18/19 1,224, target (1.213) not achieved continuous, indicator is updated if necessary as changes in production capacity and machine constellation corres- pond to targe | |
| 04.15 Material / Raw Material | Waste reduction BY 19/20 (-1 % rel.) | Project Material Efficiency | Next valuation 06/2020 | Department heads web printing, sheet- fed printing, further processing | BY 15/16 waste rate rel 7% achieved BY 16/17 waste rate rel 4% (target -2%) achieved BY 17/18 waste rate rel. +7.8% (target -2%) not achieved BY 18/19 waste rate rel. +1.0% (target -2%) not achieved continuous, indicator is updated if necessary | \bigcirc |
| 06.15 Material / Auxiliary & operating materials | Material efficiency with reduction of operating and auxiliary materials | Consumption optimization / changeover: · Detergent · PA, Developer · Cleaner (changeover) | Next valuation 06/2020 | Department heads, environmental ma- nagement, purchasing | BY 18/19 see Input / Output, not achieved everywhere, will be pursued further Silicone, dampening solution not achieved | • |
| 01.16 Energy / Electricity | LED interior lighting (increased electricity efficiency) | Exchange further areas, basement etc. | Next valuation 06/2020 | Plant and system engineering | Implementation and further planning phase 3 areas with 4,000 kWh/a implemented suspended, new planning/examination after changed machine constellation from 01/2020 | \bigcirc |
| 05.17 Energy/ Electricity | Sheet-fed press hall Recooler (energy efficiency) | Replacement of the recooler to the size required | (06/2018) 10/2018 | Plant and system engineering | Planning, delay due to delayed sheet-fed printing press new demand-oriented recoolers, achieved | |
| 06.17 Energy/ Electricity | Guillotine cutter replacement (energy efficiency) | Replacement of the recooler to the size required | 06/2018 | Plant and system engineering | Polar cutting machine 137 was put into operation in 05/2018 achieved | |
| 02.17 Energy/ Electricity | Compressor replace- ment (energy efficien- cy 70,400 kWh/a) | Replacing a compressor with the latest efficient technology | (06/2018) 12/2018 | Plant and system engineering | Replacement measure, new compressor with active power consumption according to ISO 1217 Annex of guaranteed 6.9 kW/m ³ /min Successfully implemented, remaining work open | 0 |
| 01.17 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases | Waste heat utilisation (3,000 MWh waste heat) with 800 t CO2 saving) | District concept of the city of Meldorf, waste heat utilisation through seasonal storage facilities | (06/2019) 12/2021 | Management, plant and system engi- neering | 18.02.2018 Foundation of Meldorf Public Utility Company 14.03.2018 Planning management 220,000 € Continuing implementation | 0 |
| 03.17 Energy/ Electricity | Replacement sheet- fed printing machine (energy efficiency, 126,000 kWh/a with the same output) | Replacement of a sheet-fed printing press with the latest efficient technology | (06/2018) 10/2018 | Managing Director and Head of Sheet-fed Printing Department | Order placed, commissioning 10/2018 Successfully implemented | • |
| 04.17 Material / Operating Materials | Sheet-fed printing machine replacement (material efficiency), no use of isopropanol | Commissioning and printing without isopropanol | (06/2018) 10/2018 | Head of Department and sheet-fed printing employees | Order placed, commissioning 10/2018 Successfully implemented | • |

| Image: Second | No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|----------|---|---|------------|
| Method performance of extraction extraction and blowing or systems, the extraction (energy efficiency and completion of me test (12/2020) Eversfunk Meldor, plant and systems engineering eversfunk Meldor, function of energy efficiency and blowing or systems, engineering In further detailed examination. Will not be pursued further. 03.18 Moterial/ A 1.8 Moterial/ Moterial/ Moterial/ Farsey Energy efficiency efficiency Combination washing systems, washing ogent is applied to the web before the blowines under pressure of a completion of the test 12/2019 Plant management Eversfronk Meldor, dor, department head pre-press new BY 18/19 A 1.8 Moterial/ Moterial/ Subsistin- ces Energy efficiency (of- ding machines) Combination washing systems, washing ogent is applied to the web before the blowines under printing pressor the blowines under printing pressor the blowines under printing pressor the blowines under printing pressor to blow efficiency of ment Evers- tronk Meldor, department head web-led printing New BY 18/19 No further detailed examination. Will not be pursued further. 06:18 Gene- house Coses Improvement of CO2 emissions Technotrans company, thorw. Faftigartion unit with innovative entigeant RE3.2, for spotucion of residual web-led writing Plant manage- ment Eversfromk Meldor, department head web-led writing Insished insished infished | 01.18 Material/ | Energy efficiency (fol- | Concentration test for folding machines with performance and production requirements, quantification of energy efficiency after completion of | | Plant management Eversfrank Meldorf, Department head | new BY 18/19 Will not be pursued further, consolidation adjustment | \bigcirc |
| Meterial/ Energy efficiency tification of energy efficiency after completion of the lest Lust and after completion of the lest Lust and add, department hed dar, department hed dar, department hed | Material/ | performance of extraction and blowing air systems chip extraction (energy efficiency) and failure | extraction and blowing air sys- tem, quantification of energy efficiency and completion of | | Eversfrank Meldorf, plant and system | extension, will only be applied after consolidation and adjustment A new look at web-fed printing at the beginning of | 0 |
| Material/ Hazardous ding machines) systems, washing agent is applied to the web before the first stripting unit not cleans the blankets under pressure Everstrank Meldort, department head web-fed printing No turther detailed examination. Will not be pursued further. 05.18 Material/ Materials Further conversion to silicone concentrate (increased efficiency of material), minus 25% silicone solution in comparison 6J 1718 Installation of CFA technology on another printing press 06/2019 Plant manage- ment Evers- fronk Meldort, department head web-fed wrinting new BY 18/19 No further detailed examination. Will not be pursued further. Installation of CFA technology on another printing press 06/2019 Plant manage- ment Evers/ materialy, minus 25% new BY 18/19 No further detailed examination. Will not be pursued further. Installation of CFA technology on another printing press 06/2019 Plant manage- ment Evers/ mant Evers/ ment Evers/ fronk Meldorf, web Plant manage- ment Evers/ fronk Meldorf, purchasing department prin- ting department management new BY 19/20 No further detailed examination. Will not be pursued further. | Material/ | | tification of energy efficiency | 12/2019 | Eversfrank Mel- dorf, department | | \bigcirc |
| Material/ Auxiliary Materials silicone concentrate (increased efficiency of material), minus 25% silicone solution in comparison GJ 17/18 on another printing press ment Evers- frank Meldorf, department head web-fed wrinting No further detailed examination. Will not be pursued further. Improvement further. 06.18 Emissions/ Green- house Gases Improvement of CO ₂ enissions Technotrans company, überar. Refrigeration R513A (previously R407C) 12/2018 Plant manage- ment Evers- ment manage- ment Sheel-fed printing finished implemented, GWP reduction of R513A over net income 6/2020 01.19 Waste / Waste / Waste for Disposal Reduction of residual waste / week New 1 x2.5m ³ residual waste / week less production quantifies at the site, plus improved separation of plastics 06/2020 Plant manage- ment Evers- frank Meldorf, waste difficer, environmental management new BY 19/20 02.19 Hazardous substitution substori- ces Hazardous substitution opplication test Change in CLP classification of buly(glycol still classified e, g. with , accute toxicity category 4^+ > in future (.acute toxicity category 4^+ > in future (.acute toxicity category 3^+ - new BY 19/20 new BY 19/20 | Material / Hazardous Substan- | | systems, washing agent is applied to the web before the first printing unit and cleans | 12/2019 | Eversfrank Meldorf, department head | No further detailed examination. Will not be pursued | \bigcirc |
| Emissions/ Green- house Gasesemissionsüberar. Refrigeration unit with innovative refrigerant R513A (previously R407C)ment Eversfrank Meldorf, depart- ment manage- ment sheet-fed printingimplemented , GWP reduction of R513A over net income R407C minus ca. 66 %01.19 Waste/ Waste/ Waste/ Waste/ DisposalReduction of residual waste quantitiesCurrently 2 x2.5m³ residual waste / week New 1 x2.5m³ residual waste / week less production quantities at the site, plus improved separation of plastics06/2020Plant manage- ment Evers- frank Meldorf, waste officer, environmental managementnew BY 19/20O02.19 Material/ Hazardous Substan- cesHazardous substitution application te st Change in CLP classification of buly[glycol still classified e.g. with , acute toxicity category 3* -12/2019 purchasing department managementnew BY 19/2002.19 Material/ essHazardous substitution proactive for eco- labels,Buly[glycol contain e.g. in dampening solution, search for replacement and application test Change in CLP classification of buly[glycol still classified e.g. with , acute toxicity category 4* -> in future (,acute toxicity category 4* -> in future (,acute toxicity category 4* -> in future (,acute toxicity category 3* -12/2019 purchasing department managementnew BY 19/20 | Material/ Auxiliary | silicone concentrate (increased efficiency of material), minus 25% silicone solution in | 07 | 06/2019 | ment Evers- frank Meldorf, department head | No further detailed examination. Will not be pursued | \bigcirc |
| Waste / Waste for Disposalwaste quantitieswaste / week New 1 x2.5m³ residual waste / week less production quantities at the site, plus improved separation of plasticsment Evers- frank Meldorf, waste officer, environmental managementment Evers- frank Meldorf, management02.19 Material/ Hazardous Substan- cesHazardous substitution "proactive for eco- labels,"Butylglycol contain e.g. in dampening solution, search for replacement and application test Change in CLP classification of butylglycol still classified e.g. with "acute toxicity category 4" -> in future ("acute toxicity category 3" -12/2019 Plant manage- ment Evers- frank Meldorf, purchasing department, prin- ting department managementnew BY 19/20 | Emissions/ Green- house | | überar. Refrigeration unit with innovative refrigerant R513A (previously | 12/2018 | ment Eversfrank Meldorf, depart- ment manage- ment sheet-fed | implemented , GWP reduction of R513A over net income | |
| Material/ "proactive for eco- labels," in dampening solution, ment Evers- frank Meldorf, Substan- ces application test Change in CLP purchasing classification of butylglycol department, prin- still classified e.g. with "acute ting department toxicity category 4" -> in future management ("acute toxicity category 3" - | Waste/ Waste for | | waste / week New 1 x2.5m ³ residual waste / week less production quantities at the site, plus improved separation | 06/2020 | ment Evers- frank Meldorf, waste officer, environmental | new BY 19/20 | 0 |
| | Material / Hazardous Substan- | "proactive for eco- | in dampening solution, search for replacement and application test Change in CLP classification of butylglycol still classified e.g. with "acute toxicity category 4" -> in future ("acute toxicity category 3" - | 12/2019 | ment Evers- frank Meldorf, purchasing department, prin- ting department | new BY 19/20 | 0 |

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EVERSFRANK PREETZ

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|---|---|--|----------|---|--|------------|
| 20.12 Material / Raw Material | Improvement of the core indicator "materi- al efficiency" (1.270) | Waste paper projects at the printing machines, web width optimization in sche- duling and AV, installation of a new prepress stage | ongoing | All divisions | BY 15/16: 1.264 BY 16/17: 1.271 (not achieved) BY 17/18: 1.283 (not achieved) BY 18/19: 1.266 (-1.4%) | 0 |
| 06.13 Material / Auxiliary Materials | Optimization of silico- ne consumption | Optimisation of web-fed offset consumption through more efficient materials / staff training | ongoing | Department head and employees web-fed printing | Conversion to silicone oil on Lithoman printing machines. BY 17/18 to the previous year: Savings of -95 t silicone mixture with +14 t silicone oil use. BY 18/19 to the previous year: +4% more consumption of silicone mixture; +45% more use of silicone oil. A saving in BY 19/20 is expected with the recommissioning of a Lithoman machine. | |
| 08.13 Waste | Waste separation (-10% complaints compared to previous year) | Further sensitization for the separation of printed and unprinted waste paper | ongoing | Department manage- ments, shift manage- ment and rotary printing employees | BY 17/18: 12 BY 18/19: Analysis and data evaluation pending | \bigcirc |
| 03.15 Energy/ Electricity | Improvement of energy efficiency "electricity" during shutdown (40% relative to production area) | Reduction of base load value during shutdown | ongoing | Department manage- ments | Plans for Lithoman 64, 80/1, 80/2 created, more areas to follow. | • |
| 04.15 Energy/ Electricity | Improvement of energy efficiency "electricity" at the printing ma- chines (+1 test mode "visualization") | Base load reduction through training, making peak loads visible through the traffic light system on the machines | 06/2019 | Department manage- ments | The power supply has been converted, automatic peak load management with load shedding has been installed. | |
| 06.16 Energy | Improvement of energy efficiency through transparency (+5 measuring points) | Central control and monitoring of consumption quantities | ongoing | Plant and system engineering/Energy Management | BY 16/17: 4 counters installed. BY 17/18: 21 counters for new Lithoman 80/2 installed. BY 18/19: 5 counters installed. | \bigcirc |
| 07.16 Energy/ Electricity | Improvement of energy efficiency "electricity" through the use of LED technology (-40 kW) | nterior lighting: Replace- ment/expansion of LED technology | ongoing | Plant and system technology | LED installations: BY 15/16: 256 (-12 kW) BY 16/17: 257 (-12 kW) BY 17/18: 110 (-7 kW) BY 18/19: 15 (-1 kW) | \bigcirc |
| 12.16 Energy/ Gas/ Heat | Improvement of energy efficiency "heat" (+1 analysis of heat generators) | Determine temperature levels of waste heat/heat sources, derive possible uses | 12/2019 | Energy and environmen- tal management | Talks on the feasibility study (heat sources and heat demand planning) of the city of Preetz in progress | 0 |
| 13.16 Energy/ Electricity | Improvement of energy efficiency "electricity" through alternati- ve technology and runtime optimization (-50% relative) | Outdoor lighting: Repla- cement/expansion of LED technology and optimisation of switch-off processes | GJ 18/19 | Plant and system engineering/Energy Management | Replacement of outdoor lights for digital printing in Hall 21 (-35% active power). Runtime optimisation promises potential and will be further tested. | • |

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Verantwortlich | Status 06/2019 | |
|--|--|--|----------|--|---|---|
| 14.16 Energy/ Electricity/ Gas/ Material/ Raw Ma- terials / Waste | Improvement of the core indicators "energy" (0.521), "material" (1.270) and "waste efficiency" (0.270) | Installation of a new 80- page printing machine | 07/2019 | Management, Plant and system engineering | Web widths 80/2 improved in BY 18/19; paper through- put 80/2 +40% compared to previous year (+10% relative to total sales). However, it was not possible to compensate for the increased consumption of energy (in particular heating oil for electricity generation) at site level. Energy: BY 16/17: 0.536 BY 17/18: 0.578 BY 18/19: 0.612 (not achieved) Material: BY 16/17: 1.271 BY 17/18: 1.283 BY 18/19: 1.266 (achieved) Waste: BY 16/17: 0.263 BY 17/18: 0.277 BY 18/19: 0.259 (achieved) | • |
| 03.18 Material Waste | Improvement of the core indicators "material efficiency" (1.270) and "waste efficiency" (0.270) through storage opti- mization | Minimization of storage quantities, avoidance of overcapacities and disposal of residual quantities | 12/2019 | Management, Depart- ment heads | temporarily achieved KPI material: 1.266 KPI waste: 0.259 Further observation until the end of the CY due to capacity increase pressure (start-up Lithoman 32) | |
| 01.19 Material/ Operating Materials | Improvement of the core indicator "materi- al efficiency"/ operating materials (IPA -50%) | IPA-free printing at Rotoman 2 | 12/2019 | Head of Printing Department | new | 0 |

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EVERSFRANK BERLIN

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------|
| 01.17 Material/ Raw Materials | Film saving of approx. 20%. | Use of new stretch wrapping machines | 06/2018 (06/2019 extended) | Shipping/Management | Target achieved minus 36% Savings First machine was installed in autumn 2017, second in spring 2018 New review after 12 months in 06/2019 Target achieved | |
| 02.17 Material/ Auxiliary Materials | Reduction of grinding work on the saddle stitcher | Purchase of carbide knives for saddle stitchers (replace- ment of worn conventional knives) | After wear of the old knives | Further processing/Ma- nagement | Exchange for new carbide knives, only when the wear limit of the current knives is completely reached. Is carried out continuously in implementation | \bigcirc |
| 04.17 Energy/ Electricity | Further energy savings in CtP | Automatic standby switching of processors on weekends (unfortunately without quantification) | immedi- ately | CtP/Management | Savings could be realized. achieved | |
| 05.17 Material/ Operating Materials | Detergent saving in sheet-fed printing | Use of a more economi- cal detergent in sheet-fed printing | 06/2018 (06/2019 extended) | Sheet-fed printing/Ma- nagement | Target not reached, Goal will be extended and pursued further | • |
| 06.17 Energy/ Electricity | Saving of electrical energy | Successive further use of LED lighting technology (replacement of worn conventional lamps) | ongoing | Engineering/Manage- ment | From 15% LED lighting, in the previous year to approx. 20% at the end of BY 18/19 approx. 33% LED share Target achieved, no further investments in LED lighting | |
| 07.17 Waste/ Waste for Disposal | Reduction of packaging waste | Better arrangements with suppliers for packaging | ongoing | Engineering/Manage- ment | n the case of purchase orders, each supplier was notified. Most of the standard packaging was supplied in large car- tons, which also generated a lot of waste. However, this represents a very small proportion of the total cardboard waste caused by other changes (to roll paper) (-28% cardboard waste). Not pursued further | 0 |
| 08.17 Energy/ District Heating | Checking energy savings in sheet-fed printing hall | Investment in new ventilati- on and heating technology in connection with PV system under examination | 12/2018 | Sheet-fed printing / Management | Offers are available, but the investment does not produce an acceptable ROI will not be pursued further | \bigcirc |
| 09.17 Material/ Raw Material | Waste savings with corresponding newspa- per printing formats (relative target -3%) | Conversion to movable hopper on rotation printing machine Geoman | 06/2018 | Web-fed printing / management | Omplementation as of 09/2017 For comparison: post calculation / preliminary calculation with -4.2% have now reached -8.8%, which corresponds to a relative improvement of -4.6%. Achieved | |
| 01.18 Energy/ Electricity | Energy efficiency electricity (compressor energy) | Reduction of air consumpti- on during production breaks at the Geoman. Switching off the air supply or reducing the air pressure during pro- duction breaks. Control and evaluation through monthly compressed air reports. | 12/2018 | Engineering/Manage- ment | The procedure with shutdown at production standstill is carried out. Goal achieved, implemented | |
| 02.18 Energy/ Electricity | Energy efficiency Electricity (lighting) | Saving of electrical energy with machine lighting of Geoman. Modification of the installation with the possi- bility of separate switching of the lighting. Savings can only be determined after evaluation of the modifica- tion possibilities. | 12/2018 | Engineering/Manage- ment | Circuit was installed Target achieved through new separate shutdown capability. In addition, part of the Geoman's lighting was converted to LED technology. | |

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|---|--|---|----------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 03.18 Energy/ District Heating | Energy efficiency dis- trict heating (heating energy) | Inspection and replace- ment of old windows with contemporary ones. ROI determination will take place. | 06/2019 | Engineering/Manage- ment | New windows were inserted Target not reached. Heat demand has increased, probably further dependencies | • |
| 04.18 Material/ Raw Material | Material efficiency (waste reduction) | Reduction of makeready waste in sheet-fed printing on the XL 106. Change in makeready processes. Soft- ware update by Heidelberg. | 06/2019 | Engineering/Manage- ment | Software update has been carried out Target achieved, result XL105 minus 15%; XL106 minus 27% | |
| 05.18 Material/ Raw Material | Material efficiency (material reduction) | Saving A4 paper on pollets. Except in the case of delivery guidelines, pallets are only equipped with two pallet slips instead of four. | 09/2018 | Engineering/Manage- ment | Is implemented throughout Goal achieved | |
| 1.19 Material/ Raw Material | Material efficiency (reduction of toner consumption) | Saving of paper and avo- idance of control printouts in the printing area Toner in prepress | 03/2020 | Engineering/Manage- ment | New | 0 |
| 2.19 Material/ Raw Material | Material efficiency (material reduction; reduction of paper waste in newspaper production by 2% points (reference BY 18/19: 8.9%)) | Standardization of the setup process for the production of the newspaper "Neues Deutschland" | 03/2020 | Engineering/Manage- ment | new | 0 |
| 3.19 Material/ Raw Materials | Material efficiency (further 10% stretch film savings (reference BY 18/19) | Use of thinner, higher quality film | 03/2020 | Engineering/Manage- ment | new | 0 |
| 4.19 Waste/ Waste for Disposal | Waste management at the Ballinstr. 15 site as of 30/6/2020 chemical-free | Complete disposal of all chemicals and waste | 06/2020 | Engineering/Manage- ment | new | 0 |

new finished in process





EVERSFRANK NEUMÜNSTER

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------|
| 01.17 Energy/ Electricity | Energy efficiency electricity | Replacement of a motor for the exhaust system | 05/2017 | Management | was implemented 05/2017 | |
| 02.17 Energy/ Electricity | Energy efficiency | Return of the air flow from the second extraction unit to the hall | 06/2018 (06/2019) (06/2020) | Management | Planning due to current company changes only possible after new additional framework conditions temporarily suspended | \bigcirc |
| 1.18 Energy/ Electricity and Gas | Improvement of the core energy efficiency indicator (BY 19/20 0.082) | More compact disposition of orders | ongoing | Management, all divisions | Core indicators: BY 17/18 0.077, target (0.076) not achieved BY 18/19 0,082, target (0.078) not achieved continuous, indicator is updated if necessary. As change in production quantity BY 19/20 corresponds to target (basic load effect) | • |
| 2.18 Waste/ Waste Genera- tion | Improvement of the core indicator "waste efficiency" (BY 19/20 0.131) | Various measures | ongoing | Management, all divisions | Core indicators: BY 17/18 0.138, target (0.135) not achieved BY 18/19 0,125, target (0.136) achieved continuous, indicator is updated if necessary. As a result of the corresponding change in the location are planned, corresponding target in waste. (see also new target 1.19) | |
| 1.19 Waste/ Waste Separa- tion | Waste disposal, prior dismantling by type of waste | Old appliances etc. should be divided internally before- hand and assigned to the waste types in-house | 06/2020 | Management, all divisions | new | 0 |

EVERSFRANK GROUP

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| 01.13 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases | CO ₂ reduction | Production with 100% green electricity from regenerative power generation without the use of fossil fuels and climate-neutral natural gas | 12/2019 (06/2020) | Management | 100% eco-energy for the Group continues to be imple- mented until 31.12.2019/30.06.2020 | \bigcirc |
| 02.13 Staff Training | Environmental awareness | Training of employees by the Eversfrank Academy, with suc- cess control through testing | 06/2017 | Management and department heads | various modules in BY 15/16 continued in BY 16/17 Closed in BY 17/18 | \bigcirc |
| 01.15 Emissions | Eco-label Blue Angel UZ 195 | Change of materials, e.g. printing ink (or aromatic mineral oils) | 12/2015 (12/2019) | Environmental management, department heads | 12/2015 reached New requirements of the environmental data for the Blue Angel UZ 195 must be proven to maintain RAL, update with new chemicals submitted to RAL | \bigcirc |
| 01.16 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases | CO ₂ reduction through first afforestation | Intensive area search for Evers- ReForest | 06/2019 (06/2020) | Management, Evers-ReForest | Expansion of compensation possibilities in Schleswig-Hol- stein achieved with coastal forest Dänisch-Nienhof Part 2 New area in Sierksfelde (10/2018) | \bigcirc |
| 01.17 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases | CO ₂ reduction and consideration of NOx issues | Revision of Car Policy 06/2018 | 06/2018 (06/2019) (06/2020) | Management | Experience in electromobility evaluated There was a change from NEDC to WLTC for standard consumption and a change to a new fleet management system, 7 categories and fewer company cars in total. | |
| 02.17 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases | CO ₂ reduction of scopes 1-2 | All eco-energy, climate-neutral natural gas | 06/2018 06/2019 (06/2020) | Management | Scope 1-2 Climate management achieved All emissions of scopes 1-2 of the BY 18/19 were deter- mined and compensated. | • |

| No. | Environmental Goal | Measures and Environmental Programme | Deadline | Responsible | Status 06/2019 | |
|--|--|---|--------------|---|--|---|
| 01.18 Environ- mental Protec- tion/Sus- tainability | Implementation of measurable impro- vements with regard to Healthy Printing parameters | Creation of a roadmap for 7 years including milestones | 06/2025 | Management and environmental management | Production of a large catalogue (06/2019) with proven Healthy Printing colours for the cover and content. Will be pursued further | • |
| 02.18 Material / Raw Material Paper | Energy efficiency (higher web width utilization with largely the same energy input) | Development of a key figure Visualization of the web width utili- zation of the rotary presses (RBN) within the planning board to show optimization potentials. Switch-over option of the planning board from customer color of the planning strips to a width-dependent coloring (e.g. up to 60% = red; up to > 90% = dark green). | 10/2018 t | Management and IT | Target was fully met on 29.03.2019 by IT-Development of Eversfrank. | |
| 03.18 Material/ Raw Material Paper | Material efficiency (net paper requirement for total paper use), deter- mination and output of a paper efficiency index (PEK) | Output of a paper efficiency key figure (PEK) as part of the calcu- lation, in which the net product paper requirement is displayed in relation to the total paper usage. Enhancement of the costing results report to include a key figure that displays the relation of product weight multiplied by the purchase order circulation divided by the gross paper input. | 12/2018 | Management and IT | The paper efficiency index which reflects the overall complexity how inter-company considers orders and all parameters is not implemented. In the calculation, howe- ver, results are given for machines and paper. | 0 |

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not achieved Ongoing

40

FROM GOALS TO RESULTS: OUR HIGHLIGHTS

The following pages only contain numbers. These ecological balance sheets are the basis of our EMAS certification and allow our measures and goals to be analysed. A balance sheet is created every year for each facility for the purpose of comparison and is presented in the form of core indicators. For this, the input (i.e. everything needed to produce printed products) is presented in relation to the output (i.e. everything that has been produced). Some of our highlights from this year show that the path to continuously more sustainable production is worth it:

Eversfrank Preetz:







less water consumed since BY 2015/16

less isopropyl used since BY 2015/16

Eversfrank Berlin:

less paper waste since BY 2015/16



CORE INDICATORS

| | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY | BY 19/20 |
|----------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Energy efficiency | Total direct energy consumption [GWh] | 34.52 | 35.32 | 35.73 | 34.95 | | |
| | Total direct consumption of renewable energies [GWh] | 20.88 | 21.33 | 21.14 | 20.30 🦄 | -4.0% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 74.81 | 78.74 | 71.85 | 68.46 🐧 | -4.7% | |
| | Renewable energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt] | 0.279 | 0.271 | 0.294 | 0.297 | 0.8% | |
| | Energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt] | 0.461 | 0.449 | 0.497 | 0.510 🧳 | 2.7% | 0.518 |
| Material efficiency | Total direct material use (raw materials, operational materials, | | | | | | |
| | auxiliary materials) [kt] | 91.02 | 94.94 | 88.01 | 83.80 🔰 | | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 74.81 | 78.74 | 71.85 | 68.46 🐧 | | |
| | Material efficiency indicator [kt/kt] | 1.217 | 1.206 | 1.225 | 1.224 🗏 | | 1.224 |
| Water | Total direct water consumption [1,000 m ³] | 25.74 | 23.94 | 26.13 | 29.96 🖞 | | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 74.81 | 78.74 | 71.85 | 68.46 | | |
| | Water efficiency indicator [1,000 m³/kt] | 0.344 | 0.304 | 0.364 | 0.438 1 | | 0.460 |
| Waste | Total annual volume of waste [kt] | 15.05 | 15.18 | 15.14 | 14.24 | | |
| | Total annual volume of hazardous waste [kt] | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 74.81 | 78.74 | 71.85 | 68.46 | | |
| | Hazardous waste efficiency indicator [t/kt] | 0.717 | 0.764 | 0.809 | 0.844 🧳 | | |
| | Waste efficiency indicator [kt/kt] | 0.201 | 0.193 | 0.211 | 0.208 | | 0.208 |
| Biological diversity | Total area used on ground floor [1,000 m ²] | 46.65 | 47.65 | 48.65 | 48.65 🗆 | | |
| | Total sealed area [1,000 m ²] | 24.97 | 24.97 | 24.97 | 24.97 | | |
| | Total near-natural area at the facility [1,000 m ²] | 2.70 | 3.70 | 4.70 | 4.70 = | | |
| | Total near-natural area next to the facility [1,000 m ²] | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 74.81 | 78.74 | 71.85 | 68.46 | | |
| | Sealed area usage indicator [1,000 m²/kt] | 0.587 | 0.558 | 0.612 | 0.642 🧳 | | 0.370 |
| Emissions | Direct CO_2 emissions into the air (gas) [t] * | 2,903 | 2,978 | 3,105 | 3,117 | | |
| | Indirect CO ₂ emissions (electricity) [t] ** | 416 | 425 | 99 | 57 - | -42.4% | |
| | Indirect CO ₂ emissions into the air (footprint) [t] ***** | 23,104 | 23,506 | 21,955 | 21,910 | -0.2% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 74,815 | 78,740 | 71,851 | 68,460 🤰 | -4.7% | |
| | Total direct emissions indicator [t/t] | 0.039 | 0.038 | 0.043 | 0.046 🥉 | 5.4% | |
| | Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions indicator [t/t] | 0.353 | 0.342 | 0.350 | 0.366 🧳 | 4.6% | 0.372 |



The trend arrow for changes on the previous year is automatically calculated for the relevant area (e.g. raw materials). The absolute changes and the minimum and maximum changes are divided into 5 clusters for this purpose.

This should make the changes easier to read. As a result, the changes are also split into data sets. There is no assessment or evaluation of the materials or core indicators.

However, the mathematical groupings, e.g. an arrow with the description "no change", mean that positive and negative values can also be found for these clusters. * Data according to GEMIS (Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems) for energy source

** Data from BY 13/14 onwards from ECOINVENT DATABASE, Switzerland, previously section 42 of the Energy Industry Law *** Data from emissions measurements from section 28 of the BImSchG [Federal Emissions Control Act] (values are normally updated every 3 years)

**** Data from calculations for BImSchG / PRTR information

***** Greenhouse gas data calculated in accordance with principles and methods in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

The CO₂, CH₄, N_2O , halogenated fluorocarbon, PFC, NF_3 and SF_6 emissions required in the total annual greenhouse gas emissions in accordance the EMAS regulation, expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent, are taken into consideration in the ecological balance sheets.

The emission values for all six greenhouse gases are verified or determined for this purpose. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO2), which makes up more than 99.5 % of the total, fluorocarbons (halogenated fluorocarbons) are converted into GWP via refrigeration systems. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), for example, is present in very small quantities as an isolating gas in the switching units for transformers but is to be disregarded when considering greenhouse gas emissions.

Further, methane (CH₄; formed when organic materials are broken down under the exclusion of air) and laughing gas (nitrous oxide, N2O; relevant to the use of fertilisers) are not formed.

The quantities arising from the combustion processes at the facilities in Meldorf and Preetz are listed under NO_X as NO₂ in these output balance sheets. Finally, nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), e.g. in semiconductors or in the photovoltaics industry, is also irrelevant for the Eversfrank Group.

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SHEETS.

INPUT

Goal for

| | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Raw materials [t] | Web paper | 95,549.3 | 98,279.6 | 97,894.2 | 87,922.3 🗸 | -10.2% |
| | Web / digital printing ink | 2,302.7 | 2,303.9 | 2,448.0 | 2,295.4 🕥 | -6.2% |
| | Coating | 61.4 | 70.0 | 76.2 | 84.3 👚 | 10.7% |
| | Packaging and shipping materials | 868.9 | 712.8 | 711.6 | 559.3 🕹 | -21.4% |
| | Raw materials total | 98,782.4 | 101,366.3 | 101,129.9 | 90,861.3 🦊 | -10.2% |
| Operating materials | | 28.6 | 10.7 | 3.4 | 6.7 👚 | 100.0% |
| | Fountain solution additive (fountain solution) | 118.9 | 132.2 | 140.2 | 121.6 🖶 | -13.2% |
| | Rubber cloth / drum detergent | 65.0 | 88.4 | 85.5 | 74.1 🕹 | -13.4% |
| | Cleaning chemicals (plate cleaner, drum cleaner, developer | | | | | |
| | machine cleaner) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 👚 | 128.6% |
| | Printing plates | 184.6 | 168.0 | 188.8 | 156.9 🚽 | -16.9% |
| | Rubber cloths | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 🕹 | -10.2% |
| | Developer | 46.9 | 56.2 | 43.5 | 42.4 🔪 | -2.6% |
| | Rubber coating | 4.6 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 👚 | 14.9% |
| | Binding adhesives | 0.0 | 44.2 | 47.0 | 44.6 🕍 | -5.1% |
| | Lubricants | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 👚 | 29.3% |
| | Fuel for company cars | 23.7 | 32.8 | 49.3 | 44.9 🕥 | -9.1% |
| | AdBlue for company cars | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 🕹 | -12.0% |
| | Fuel for gas-powered fork-lifts | 32.8 | 27.6 | 29.2 | 24.4 🕹 | -16.3% |
| | Operating materials total | 512.4 | 572.2 | 603.8 | 549.6 淗 | -9.0% |
| Auxiliary materials [t | | 196.0 | 179.1 | 84.5 | 88.0 🌽 | 4.1% |
| | Silicone oil | 0.0 | 3.9 | 17.8 | 26.0 👚 | 46.0% |
| | Silicone emulsion | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 👚 | 30.3% |
| | Back wire | 32.7 | 35.1 | 31.1 | 11.5 🦫 | -63.1% |
| | Adhesives | 51.3 | 61.7 | 59.9 | 40.7 🖑 | -32.1% |
| | Auxiliary materials total | 280.1 | 279.7 | 194.0 | 167.0 🦊 | -13.9% |
| Energy [million kWh] | Electricity | 23.8 | 24.8 | 26.0 | 23.4 🕥 | -9.8% |
| • | Gas | 14.2 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 17.1 🐺 | -11.2% |
| | Heating oil | | | 0.7 | 3.8 1 | 431.7% |
| | Energy total | 37.9 | 43.1 | 45.9 | 44.3 📡 | -3.6% |
| Water [m³] | Fresh water | 27,598 | 31,145 | 31,354 | 27,237 🐺 | -13.1% |
| | Groundwater extraction | 213,142 | 50,562 | 0 | o 🌩 | 0.0% |
| | Water total | 240,740 | 81,707 | 31,354 | 27,237 | -13.1% |

OUTPUT

| Printed products [t] | Journals, magazines, supplements, catalogues |
|-----------------------|--|
| Waste [t] | Total volume of waste (reference value core indicator) |
| Types of waste [t] | Chips [nhu] Paper waste [nhu] Straps [nhu] PE foil [nhu] Cardboard [nhu] Wood [nhu] Metal [nhu] Total waste for processing Proportion of waste processed |
| Waste for removal [t] | Residual waste (nbr) |
| Waste water [m³] | Social and production waste water Waste water total |
| Emissions [t] | CO ₂ gas)* |

CO₂ electricity)* Dust) *

| BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 20,729.4 | 17,657.9 | 17,432.8 | 15,629.4 | -10.3% |
| 2677.7 | 2432.7 | 2386.2 | 1954.1 | -18.1% |
| 1,509.3 | 1,482.3 | 1,483.1 | 1,188.1 | -19.9% |
| 900.2 | 731.0 | 706.2 | 573.1 | -18.8% |
| 122.0 | 98.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 55.6% |
| 26.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 17.0 | -19.0% |
| 54.5 | 45.2 | 34.6 | 36.9 | õ.7% 🖉 |
| 37.5 | 25.9 | 50.5 | 46.3 | |
| 4.9 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 4.6 | -66.5% |
| 2,654.5 | 2,409.8 | 2,353.9 | 1,936.0 | -17.8% |
| 99.1% | 99.1% | 98.6% | 99.1% | ⇒ 0.4% |
| | | | | - |
| 23.16 | 22.845 | 32.28 | 18.18 | -43.7% |
| 281.0 | 251.0 | 258.0 | 297.0 | 15.1% |
| 281.0 | 251.0 | 258.0 | 297.0 | 15.1% |
| 24 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 3.0% |
| 25 | 25 | 6 | 3 | -45.5% |
| 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | -7.6% |



Goal for

CORE INDICATORS

| | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY | BY 19/20 |
|----------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Energy efficiency | Total direct energy consumption [GWh] | 37.9 | 43.1 | 45.9 | 44.3 🔪 | -3.6% | |
| | Total direct consumption of renewable energies [GWh] | 23.8 | 24.8 | 26.0 | 23.4 🔪 | -9.8% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 78.79 | 80.43 | 79.41 | 72.34 🔪 | -8.9% | |
| | Renewable energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt] | 0.302 | 0.308 | 0.327 | 0.324 🔿 | -0.9% | |
| | Energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt] | 0.482 | 0.536 | 0.578 | 0.612 🌽 | 5.9% | 0.604 |
| | Total direct material use (raw materials, operational materials, | | | | | | |
| Material efficiency | auxiliary materials) [kt] | 99.57 | 102.22 | 101.93 | 91.58 🕹 | -10.2% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 78.79 | 80.43 | 79.41 | 72.34 🔪 | -8.9% | |
| | Material efficiency indicator [GWh/kt] | 1.264 | 1.271 | 1.284 | 1.266 🕍 | -1.4% | 1.264 |
| Water | Total direct water consumption [1,000 m ³] | 240.74 | 81.71 | 31.35 | 27.24 🕹 | -13.1% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 78.79 | 80.43 | 79.41 | 72.34 🔪 | -8.9% | |
| | Water efficiency indicator [m ³ /t] | 3.055 | 1.016 | 0.395 | 0.377 📡 | -4.6% | 0.374 |
| Waste | Total annual volume of waste [kt] | 19.93 | 21.17 | 21.96 | 18.75 | -14.6% | |
| | Total annual volume of hazardous waste [kt] | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.22 👚 | 27.4% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 78.79 | 80.43 | 79.41 | 72.34 🔪 | -8.9% | |
| | Hazardous waste efficiency indicator [t/kt] | 2.264 | 2.127 | 2.177 | 3.045 👚 | 39.9% | |
| | Waste efficiency indicator [kt/kt] | 0.253 | 0.263 | 0.277 | 0.259 🔪 | -6.3% | 0.255 |
| Biological diversity | Total area used [1,000 m ²] | 105.5 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 0.0% | |
| | Sealed area used [1,000 m ²] | 57.9 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 0.0% | |
| | Near-natural area at the facility [1,000 m ²] | 47.6 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 0.0% | |
| | Near-natural area next to the facility [1,000 m ²] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 78.79 | 80.43 | 79.41 | 72.34 🔪 | -8.9% | |
| | Sealed area usage indicator [m²/t] | 0.735 | 0.745 | 0.755 | 0.828 | 9.8% | 0.800 |
| Emissions | Direct CO_2 emissions into the air (gas) * [t] | 3,013 | 3,897 | 4,091 | 3,632 🔶 | -11.2% | |
| | Direct CO_2 emissions into the air (heating oil) * [t] | | | 216 | 1,148 👚 | 431.7% | |
| | Direct CO ₂ equivalent emissions into the air (coolant) [t] | 42 | 4 | 150 | 32 🗸 | -78.7% | |
| | Indirect CO ₂ emissions (electricity) ** [t] | 474 | 495 | 122 | 66 🕹 | -45.8% | |
| | Indirect CO ₂ emissions into the air (footprint) ***** [t] | 25,268 | 25,407 | 25,054 | 25,055 🔿 | 0.0% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 78,790 | 80,428 | 79,406 | 72,339 🕥 | -8.9% | |
| | Total direct emissions indicator [t/t] | 0.039 | 0.049 | 0.056 | 0.067 个 | 18.5% | |
| | Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions indicator [t/t] | 0.366 | 0.371 | 0.373 | 0.414 👚 | 10.9% | 0.392 |



The trend arrow for changes on the previous year is automatically calculated for the relevant area (e.g. raw materials). The absolute changes and the minimum and maximum changes are divided into 5 clusters for this purpose.

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However, the mathematical groupings, e.g. an arrow with the description "no change", mean that positive and negative values can also be found for these clusters. * Data according to GEMIS (Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems) for energy source

** Data from BY 13/14 onwards from ECOINVENT DATABASE, Switzerland, previously section 42 of the Energy Industry Law *** Data from emissions measurements from section 28 of the BImSchG [Federal Emissions Control Act] (values are normally updated every 3 years)

**** Data from calculations for BImSchG / PRTR information

***** Greenhouse gas data calculated in accordance with principles and methods in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

The CO₂, CH₄, N_2O , halogenated fluorocarbon, PFC, NF_3 and SF_6 emissions required in the total annual greenhouse gas emissions in accordance the EMAS regulation, expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent, are taken into consideration in the ecological balance sheets.

The emission values for all six greenhouse gases are verified or determined for this purpose. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO2), which makes up more than 99.5 % of the total, fluorocarbons (halogenated fluorocarbons) are converted into GWP via refrigeration systems. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), for example, is present in very small quantities as an isolating gas in the switching units for transformers but is to be disregarded when considering greenhouse gas emissions.

Further, methane (CH₄; formed when organic materials are broken down under the exclusion of air) and laughing gas (nitrous oxide, N2O; relevant to the use of fertilisers) are not formed.

The quantities arising from the combustion processes at the facilities in Meldorf and Preetz are listed under NO_X as NO₂ in these output balance sheets. Finally, nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), e.g. in semiconductors or in the photovoltaics industry, is also irrelevant for the Eversfrank Group.

INDUIT

| NPUT | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Raw materials [t] | Web paper | 95,549.3 | 98,279.6 | 97,894.2 | 87,922.3 | -10. |
| | Web / digital printing ink | 2,302.7 | 2,303.9 | 2,448.0 | 2,295.4 📡 | -6. |
| | Coating | 61.4 | 70.0 | 76.2 | 84.3 👚 | 10. |
| | Packaging and shipping materials | 868.9 | 712.8 | 711.6 | 559.3 🕂 | -21. |
| | Raw materials total | 98,782.4 | 101,366.3 | 101,129.9 | 90,861.3 🖖 | -10. |
| Operating materials [| Isopropyl Fountain solution additive (fountain solution) | 28.6 | 10.7 | 3.4 | 6.7 个 121.6 🦊 | 100. -13. |
| | Rubber cloth / drum detergent | 118.9 65.0 | 132.2 88.4 | 140.2 85.5 | 74.1 | -13. |
| | Cleaning chemicals (plate cleaner, drum cleaner, developer | 65.0 | 00.4 | 03.5 | /4.1 🖤 | -13 |
| | machine cleaner) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 个 | 128 |
| | Printing plates | 184.6 | 168.0 | 188.8 | 156.9 🕹 | -16 |
| | Rubber cloths | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 🕹 | -10 |
| | Developer | 46.9 | 56.2 | 43.5 | 42.4 🔪 | -2 |
| | Rubber coating | 4.6 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 👚 | 14 |
| | Binding adhesives | 0.0 | 44.2 | 47.0 | 44.6 🕍 | |
| | Lubricants | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 👚 | 29 |
| | Fuel for company cars | 23.7 | 32.8 | 49.3 | 44.9 🕍 | |
| | AdBlue for company cars Fuel for gas-powered fork-lifts | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 🦊 24.4 🗸 | -12 |
| | Operating materials total | 32.8 512.4 | 27.6 572.2 | 29.2 603.8 | 549.6 M | -16 -9 |
| Auxiliary materials [t] | | 196.0 | 179.1 | 84.5 | 88.0 | - / |
| | Silicone oil | 0.0 | 3.9 | 17.8 | 26.0 | 46 |
| | Silicone emulsion | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 个 | 30 |
| | Back wire | 32.7 | 35.1 | 31.1 | 11.5 🖑 | -63 |
| | Adhesives | 51.3 | 61.7 | 59.9 | 40.7 🖑 | -32 |
| | Auxiliary materials total | 280.1 | 279.7 | 194.0 | 167.0 | -13 |
| Energy [million kWh] | Electricity | 23.8 | 24.8 | 26.0 | 23.4 🔪 | -9 |
| | Gas | 14.2 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 17.1 🦆 | -11 |
| | Heating oil | | | 0.7 | 3.8 👚 | 431 |
| AZ 1 F 28 | Energy total | 37.9 | 43.1 | 45.9 | 44.3 | -3 |
| Vater [m³] | Fresh water Groundwater extraction | 27,598 213,142 | 31,145 50,562 | 31,354 0 | 27,237 🐺 0 🖈 | -13 (|
| | Water total | 240,740 | 81,707 | 31,354 | 27,237 🕹 | -13 |
| | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff t |
| | Journals, magazines, supplements, catalogues | BY 15/16 78,790,1 | BY 16/17 80.427.9 | BY 17/18 79.405.5 | BY 18/19 72.338.7 🕥 | Diff. t -8 |
| Printed products [t] | Journals, magazines, supplements, catalogues Total volume of waste | BY 15/16 78,790.1 19,932.7 | BY 16/17 80,427.9 21,165.1 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 | 72,338.7 🕥 18,750.1 🚽 | -{ -14 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous | Total volume of waste Paper waste | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 | -4 -14 -1- |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 | -4 -14 -1- |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 | -{ -14 -1- -3 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 | -4 -14 -1. -3: -3: |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 | -4 -14 -1 -3: -3: |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 | -4 -14 -3: -7 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 | -{ -14 -1; -3: -4 -4 -4 -7(-6 (|
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 | -{ -14 -1. -3: -4 -4 -7(-6 (10) |
| Printed products [t] Vaste [t] Non-hazardous vaste for processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 | -4 -14 -3 -3 -7 -6 -0 -10 -14 |
| Printed products [t] Vaste [t] Non-hazardous vaste for processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 | -i -1 -1 -3 -3 -7 -6 10 -14 -3 |
| Printed products [t] Vaste [t] Jon-hazardous vaste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 | -i -14 -1 -3 -3 -7 -6 10 -14 -3 -3 |
| Arinted products [t] Vaste [t] Van-hazardous vaste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 299.3 | -i -14 -3 -3 -7 -6 10 -14 -3 -3 1 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m ³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 | -14 -11 -3 -3 -7 -6 10 -14 -3 -3 1 1 -10 7 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m ³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43.4 0,3 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 | -14 -11 -3 -3 -7 -6 10 -14 -3 -3 1 -10 7 -4 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43.4 0,3 14.9 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 251.6 38.6 0.2 11.0 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 10.3 | -ii -14 -3 -3 -7 -7 -6 -10 -10 -10 7 -10 7 -4 -1 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m ³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43.4 0,3 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 10.3 0.0 | -4 -11 -3 -3 |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m ³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43.4 0,3 14.9 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 251.6 38.6 0.2 11.0 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 10.3 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m ³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 10.3 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] tazardous waste or processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batrelis, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43,4 0,3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 10.3 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made for metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.00 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 112.00 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 251.6 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made for metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (coolant) | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 10.3 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 | |
| Arinted products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] Hazardous waste or removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made for metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.00 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 112.00 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 251.6 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.2 10.3 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] Hazardous waste or removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (coolant) | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 17,899 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] Hazardous waste or removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made for metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (coolant) Waste wate total Indirect SO2)* Indirect SO2)* Indirect KO2)* Indirect dust)* | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 10,810 10,810 12.70 23.65 1.88 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18,1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12,88 21.97 1.72 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] Hazardous waste or removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (social and production waste water) Direct NOx 1* Indirect NOx 2 * Indirect Aust 3* Direct CO emissions into the air *** | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 12.70 23,65 1.88 9.71 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (social and production waste water) Direct NOx 1* Indirect NOx 1* Indirect NOx 2 * Indirect NOx emissions into the air *** Direct NOx emissions into the air *** | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 1.63 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 2.19 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 12.70 23,65 1.88 9.71 3.95 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 3.11 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] Hazardous waste or removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (coolant) Waste water total Indirect SO2)* Indirect dust)* Direct CO emissions into the air *** Direct NO _X emissions into the air *** Direct NO _X emissions into the air *** <td>78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43.4 0,3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 1.63 0,70</td> <td>80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 2.19 1.03</td> <td>79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121,5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 12,70 23.65 1.88 9.71 3.95 1.26</td> <td>72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 3.11 1.55</td> <td></td> | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43.4 0,3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 1.63 0,70 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 2.19 1.03 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 121,5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 12,70 23.65 1.88 9.71 3.95 1.26 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 3.11 1.55 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (coolant) Waste water total Indirect SO2)* Indirect KOX p* Indirect C emissions into the air *** Direct PM emissions into the air **** | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 1.63 0.70 0.15 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 2.19 1.03 0.15 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 124.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 12,70 23.65 1.88 9.71 3.95 1.26 0.15 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 1.72 8.47 1.75 0.15 0.15 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (social and production waste water) Direct NOx 1* Indirect SO2 1* Indirect Aust 1* Direct CO emissions into the air **** Total direct C emissions into the air **** Direct PM emissions into the air **** | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0,9 43.4 0,3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 1.63 0,70 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 2.19 1.03 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 122.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 124.0 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,26 1,270 1,395 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 1.72 8.47 1.72 8.47 1.72 8.47 1.72 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste or removal [t] Hazardous waste or processing [t] Hazardous waste or removal [t] Maste water [m ³] | Total volume of wastePaper wasteCardboardFoils (films)Printing platesWoodScrap metalInk residueElectronic wasteConstruction rubbleNon-hazardous waste for processingResidual waste (550 kg/m³)Non-hazardous waste for removalRubber cloth detergentsOil mixtureOffset plates and developer solutionsFluorescent tubesMixture of solventsGlue and adhesive wasteBatteries and accumulatorsHazardous waste for processingBarrels, canisters made from plasticBarrels, canisters made from metalInk wasteHazardous waste for removalIndirectly introduced (social and production waste water)Directly introduced (social and production waste water)Direct NOx J*Indirect CO emissions into the air ***Direct NOx emissions into the air ***Direct NOx emissions into the air ***Direct PM emissions into the air ***Direct PM emissions into the air ***CO2 gas)*CO2 heating oil | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23.9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6.9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 1.63 0.70 0.15 3,013 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 166.7 4.4 16.798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 2.19 1.03 0.15 3,897 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 12.6 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 12.70 23,65 1.88 9.71 3.95 1.26 0.15 4.091 216 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 54.3 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17.899 12.88 21.97 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 1.18,55 0.15 3.632 1.148 | |
| Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] | Total volume of waste Paper waste Cardboard Foils (films) Printing plates Wood Scrap metal Ink residue Electronic waste Construction rubble Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste (550 kg/m³) Non-hazardous waste for removal Rubber cloth detergents Oil mixture Offset plates and developer solutions Fluorescent tubes Mixture of solvents Glue and adhesive waste Batteries and accumulators Hazardous waste for processing Barrels, canisters made from plastic Barrels, canisters made from metal Ink waste Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Directly introduced (social and production waste water) Direct NOx 1* Indirect SO2 1* Indirect Aust 1* Direct CO emissions into the air **** Total direct C emissions into the air **** Direct PM emissions into the air **** | 78,790.1 19,932.7 18,237.3 949.7 23,9 141.9 125.2 37.0 6,9 0.1 19,521.9 232.5 232.5 232.5 232.5 112.0 0.9 43.4 0.3 14.9 1.5 173.0 4.8 0.6 5.4 12,473 213,142 225,615 11.26 20.77 1.70 4.77 1.63 0.70 0.15 | 80,427.9 21,165.1 19,341.1 1,041.0 22.5 159.3 101.6 71.3 5.7 0.0 20,742.4 251.6 251.6 251.6 113.0 0.8 38.6 0.2 11.0 3.0 166.7 4.4 0.0 4.4 16,798 50,562 67,360 11.78 22.35 1.77 8.05 2.19 1.03 0.15 | 79,405.5 21,958.4 19,981.8 908.3 27.0 173.5 160.6 92.6 10.8 0.0 21,354.5 431.0 431.0 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 121.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 122.5 0.9 31.9 0.3 124.0 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 0.3 167.5 2.9 2.4 0.0 5.3 10,810 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 10,810 12,70 5.3 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,80 5.3 1,26 1,26 1,270 1,395 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 1,26 | 72,338.7 18,750.1 16,992.6 880.8 18.1 156.6 149.7 27.2 4.2 0.0 1.4 18,230.6 299.3 299.3 141.5 0.0 54.3 0.0 0.0 206.3 6.4 0.1 7.4 14.0 17,899 12.88 21.97 1.72 8.47 1.72 8.47 1.72 8.47 1.72 8.47 1.72 | |



CORE INDICATORS

| | | | | | | | •••• |
|----------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | | Diff. to LY | BY 19/20 |
| Energy efficiency | Total direct energy consumption [GWh] | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.28 😭 | -8.3% | |
| | Total direct consumption of renewable energies [GWh] | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.13 🕥 | -9.2% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 20.73 | 17.66 | 17.43 | 15.63 🦫 | -10.3% | |
| | Renewable energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt] | 0.061 | 0.070 | 0.071 | 0.072 🖉 | 1.2% | |
| | Energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt] | 0.067 | 0.077 | 0.080 | 0.082 🖉 | 2.3% | 0.078 |
| | Total direct material use (raw materials, operational materials, | | | | | | |
| Material efficiency | auxiliary materials) [kt] | 23.15 | 19.88 | 19.63 | 17.40 🦫 | -11.4% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 20.73 | 17.66 | 17.43 | 15.63 🕹 | -10.3% | |
| | Material efficiency indicator [t/t] | 1.117 | 1.126 | 1.126 | 1.113 😭 | -1.1% | |
| Water | Total direct water consumption [1,000 m³] | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.30 👚 | 15.1% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 20.73 | 17.66 | 17.43 | 15.63 🦫 | -10.3% | |
| | Water efficiency indicator [m³/t] | 0.0136 | 0.0142 | 0.0148 | 0.0190 👚 | 28.4% | |
| Waste | Total annual volume of waste [kt] | 2.68 | 2.43 | 2.39 | 1.95 🚽 | -18.1% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 20.73 | 17.66 | 17.43 | 15.63 🕹 | -10.3% | |
| | Waste efficiency indicator [t/t] | 0.1292 | 0.1378 | 0.1369 | 0.1250 😭 | -8.7% | 0.1362 |
| Biological diversity | Area used on ground floor [m ²] | 10,823 | 10,823 | 10,823 | 10,823 🔿 | 0.0% | |
| | Sealed area used [m ²] | 10,323 | 10,323 | 10,323 | 10,323 🔿 | 0.0% | |
| | Total near-natural area at the facility [m ²] | 500.0 | 500.0 | 500.0 | 500.0 🔿 | 0.0% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [kt] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| | Sealed area usage indicator [m²/kt] | 497.988 | 584.611 | 592.158 | 660.486 🦫 | -10.3% | |
| Emissions | Direct CO_2 emissions into the air (gas) * [t] | 24 | 29 | 32 | 32 🔿 | -0.6% | |
| | Indirect CO ₂ emissions (electricity) ** [†] | 25 | 25 | 6 | 3 🖶 | -45.5% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 20,729 | 17.658 | 17,433 | 15,629 | | |
| | Total direct emissions indicator [t/t] | 0.0011 | 0.0016 | 0.0018 | 0.0020 | | |
| | Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions indicator [t/t] | 0.0024 | 0.0030 | 0.0022 | 0.0022 | | 0.0021 |
| | | 0.0024 | 0.0000 | 0.0022 | 0.0011 | 0.170 | 0.0021 |



The frend arrow for changes on the previous year is automatically calculated for the relevant area (e.g. raw materials). The absolute changes and the minimum and maximum changes are divided into 5 clusters for this purpose.

This should make the changes easier to read. As a result, the changes are also split into data sets. There is no assessment or evaluation of the materials or core indicators.

However, the mathematical groupings, e.g. an arrow with the description "no change", mean that positive and negative values can also be found for these clusters. * Data according to GEMIS (Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems) for energy source ** Data from BY 13/14 onwards from ECOINVENT DATABASE, Switzerland, previously section 42 of the Energy Industry Law

The CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, halogenated fluorocarbon, PFC, NF₃ and SF₆ emissions required in the total annual greenhouse gas emissions in accordance the EMAS regulation, expressed in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, are taken into consideration in the ecological balance sheets.

The emission values for all six greenhouse gases are verified or determined for this purpose. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO_2), which makes up more than 99.5 % of the total, fluorocarbons (halogenated fluorocarbons) are converted into GWP via refrigeration systems. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), for example, is present in very small quantities as an isolating gas in the switching units for transformers but is to be disregarded when considering greenhouse gas emissions.

Further, methane (CH_4 ; formed when organic materials are broken down under the exclusion of air) and laughing gas (nitrous oxide, N₂O; relevant to the use of fertilisers) are not formed.

INPUT

Goal for

| Raw materials [t] | Raw product |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Packaging and shipping materials |
| | Raw materials total |
| Operating materials | Adhesive |
| | Fuel for company cars |
| | AdBlue® |
| | Operating materials total |
| Auxiliary materials [t] | Cleaning chemicals |
| | Auxiliary materials total |
| Energy [million kWh] | Electricity |
| | Gas |
| | Energy total |
| Water [m ³] | Fresh water |
| | Water total |

OUTPUT

Er

| rinted products [t] | Journals, magazines, supplements, catalogues |
|---------------------|--|
| /aste [t] | Total volume of waste (reference value core indicator) |
| /pes of waste [t] | Chips [nhu] |
| | Paper waste [nhu] |
| | Straps [nhu] |
| | PE foil [nhu] |
| | Cardboard [nhu] |
| | Wood [nhu] |
| | Metal [nhu] |
| | Total waste for processing |
| | Proportion of waste processed |
| | |
| | Residual waste (nhr) |
| /aste water [m³] | Social and production waste water |
| | Waste water total |
| missions [t] | CO ₂ gas)* |
| | CO ₂ electricity)** |
| | Dust) * |
| | |

| BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| 22,998.0 | 19,730.3 | 19,490.5 | 17,304.0 | -11.2% |
| 38.2 | 54.1 | 46.0 | 21.4 | -53.5% |
| 23,036.2 | 19,784.5 | 19,536.5 | 17,325.4 | Jeres - 11.3% |
| 114.1 | 96.3 | 95.1 | 72.5 | -23.7% |
| 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5% |
| | 0.033 | 0.042 | 0.047 | 12.4% |
| 116.6 | 98.5 | 97.9 | 75.4 | -23.0% |
| 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.07 | ↑ 50.0% |
| 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 1 50.0% |
| 1.270 | 1.231 | 1.243 | 1.129 | 9.2% |
| 0.111 | 0.135 | 0.150 | 0.149 | -0.6% |
| 1.381 | 1.366 | 1.393 | 1.278 | -8.3% |
| 281 | 251 | 258 | 297 | 15.1% |
| 281 | 251 | 258 | 297 | 15.1% |

| BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 20,729.4 | 17,657.9 | 17,432.8 | 15,629.4 | -10.3% |
| 2677.7 | 2432.7 | 2386.2 | 1954.1 | -18.1% |
| 1,509.3 | 1,482.3 | 1,483.1 | 1,188.1 | -19.9% |
| 900.2 | 731.0 | 706.2 | 573.1 | -18.8% |
| 122.0 | 98.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 55.6% |
| 26.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 17.0 | -19.0% |
| 54.5 | 45.2 | 34.6 | 36.9 | ۸.7% |
| 37.5 | 25.9 | 50.5 | 46.3 | -8.3% |
| 4.9 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 4.6 | -66.5% |
| 2,654.5 | 2,409.8 | 2,353.9 | 1,936.0 | -17.8% |
| 99.1% | 99.1% | 98.6% | 99.1% | ⇒ 0.4% |
| | | | | _ |
| 23.16 | 22.845 | 32.28 | 18.18 | -43.7% |
| 281.0 | 251.0 | 258.0 | 297.0 | 15.1% |
| 281.0 | 251.0 | 258.0 | 297.0 | 15.1% |
| 24 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 3.0% |
| 25 | 25 | 6 | 3 - | -45.5% |
| 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | -7.6% |



CORE INDICATORS

| | | | | | | | Gourior |
|----------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | | | BY 19/20 |
| Energy efficiency | Total direct energy consumption [MWh] | 2,965 | 2,956 | 2,764 | 2,639 📡 | -4.5% | |
| | Total direct consumption of renewable energies [MWh] | 2,293 | 2,338 | 2,250 | 2,081 🕥 | -7.5% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 7,577 | 9,269 | 9,107 | 8,204 🕥 | -9.9% | |
| | Renewable energy efficiency indicator [MWh/t] | 0.303 | 0.252 | 0.247 | 0.254 🖉 | 2.7% | |
| | Energy efficiency indicator [MWh/t] | 0.391 | 0.319 | 0.304 | 0.322 🖉 | 6.0% | 0.315 |
| Material efficiency | Total direct material use (raw materials, operational materials, | | | | _ | | |
| | auxiliary materials) [t] | 9,528 | 11,164 | 10,723 | 9,614 🕹 | -10.3% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 7,577 | 9,269 | 9,107 | 8,204 📡 | -9.9% | |
| | Material efficiency indicator [t/t] | 1.257 | 1.204 | 1.177 | 1.172 🔿 | -0.5% | 1.169 |
| Water | Total direct water consumption [m ³] | 2,457 | 2,594 | 2,647 | 2,672 🔿 | 0.9% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 7,577 | 9,269 | 9,107 | 8,204 🕥 | -9.9% | |
| | Water efficiency indicator [m³/t] | 0.324 | 0.280 | 0.291 | 0.326 👚 | 12.1% | 0.319 |
| Waste | Total annual volume of waste [t] | 1,990 | 1,931 | 1,647 | 1,426 🚽 | -13.4% | |
| | Total annual volume of hazardous waste [t] | 7 | 13 | 7 | 9 👚 | 28.1% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 7,577 | 9,269 | 9,107 | 8,204 📡 | -9.9% | |
| | Hazardous waste efficiency indicator [kg/t] | 0.932 | 1.414 | 0.754 | 1.073 👚 | 42.2% | |
| | Waste efficiency indicator [t/t] | 0.263 | 0.208 | 0.181 | 0.174 😭 | -3.9% | 0.173 |
| Biological diversity | Total ground area used [m²] | 12,890 | 12,890 | 12,890 | 12,890 🔿 | 0.0% | |
| | Sealed area used [m ²] | 8,567 | 8,567 | 8,567 | 8,567 🔿 | 0.0% | |
| | Near-natural area at the facility [m ²] | 4,323 | 4,323 | 4,323 | 4,323 🔿 | 0.0% | |
| | Total near-natural area next to the facility [m ²] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 7,577 | 9,269 | 9,107 | 8,204 🕥 | -9.9% | |
| | Sealed area usage indicator [m²/t] | 1.131 | 0.924 | 0.941 | 1.044 👚 | 11.0% | 0.553 |
| Emissions | Indirect CO ₂ emissions into the air (district heating * and electricity **) [t] | 185 | 174 | 104 | 97 🕥 | -7.1% | |
| | Total direct output of printed products [t] | 7,577 | 9,269 | 9,107 | 8,204 🕥 | -9.9% | |
| | Indirect emissions indicator [t/t] | 0.024 | 0.019 | 0.011 | 0.012 🖉 | 3.2% | 0.012 |



The trend arrow for changes on the previous year is automatically calculated for the relevant area (e.g. raw materials). The absolute changes and the minimum and maximum changes are divided into 5 clusters for this purpose.

This should make the changes easier to read. As a result, the changes are also split into data sets. There is no assessment or evaluation of the materials or core indicators.

However, the mathematical groupings, e.g. an arrow with the description "no change", mean that positive and negative values can also be found for these clusters. * Data according to GEMIS (Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems) for energy source ** Data from BY 13/14 onwards from ECOINVENT DATABASE, Switzerland, previously section 42 of the Energy Industry Law

The CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, halogenated fluorocarbon, PFC, NF₃ and SF₆ emissions required in the total annual greenhouse gas emissions in accordance the EMAS regulation, expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent, are taken into consideration in the ecological balance sheets.

The emission values for all six greenhouse gases are verified or determined for this purpose. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO2), which makes up more than 99.5 % of the total, fluorocarbons (halogenated fluorocarbons) are converted into GWP via refrigeration systems. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), for example, is present in very small quantities as an isolating gas in the switching units for transformers but is to be disregarded when considering greenhouse gas emissions.

Further, methane $(CH_{4/2})$ formed when organic materials are broken down under the exclusion of air) and laughing gas (nitrous oxide, N2O; relevant to the use of fertilisers) are not formed. Finally, nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), e.g. in semiconductors or in the photovoltaics industry, is also irrelevant for the Eversfrank Group.

INPUT

| | | BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY |
|---------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Raw materials [t] | Web paper | 4,676.5 | 4,672.7 | 3,454.1 | 2,599.6 | -24.7% |
| | Sheet paper | 4,641.7 | 6,275.9 | 7,057.5 | 6,823.1 🕥 | -3.3% |
| | Web ink | 44.2 | 42.7 | 36.8 | 26.9 🦆 | -26.9% |
| | Sheet ink | 41.8 | 43.5 | 51.9 | 47.8 🕥 | -8.0% |
| | Coating | 24.5 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 20.3 🐺 | -10.7% |
| | Stretch foil | 9.4 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 3.5 🐺 | -44.4% |
| | Straps | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 🕥 | -4.5% |
| | Edge protection | 8.9 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.4 🕭 | 2.7% |
| | Raw materials total | 9,448.3 | 11,079.4 | 10,642.5 | 9,534.4 | -10.4% |
| Operating | Isopropyl | 5.3 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 7.2 个 | 13.4% |
| materials [t] | Fountain solution additive (fountain solution) | 12.1 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 🕥 | -1.5% |
| | Detergents | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 🖉 | 8.1% |
| | Cleaning chemicals (plate cleaner, drum cleaner, developer | | | | | |
| | machine cleaner) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 🌩 | 0.0% |
| | Printing plates | 40.9 | 44.8 | 43.6 | 40.1 🕥 | -8.0% |
| | Rubber cloths | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 🦊 | -23.6% |
| | Developer / fixer / finisher | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 🔪 | -9.8% |
| | Rubber coating | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 🕹 | -23.7% |
| | Lubricants | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 👚 | 32.4% |
| | Fuel for company cars | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 7.0 👚 | 50.8% |
| | AdBlue | | | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Fuel for gas-powered fork-lifts | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 🕹 | -12.8% |
| | Operating materials total | 76.1 | 80.2 | 78.4 | 77.5 知 | -1.3% |
| Auxiliary materials | [t] Back wire | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 🕹 | -25.9% |
| | Powder | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 👚 | 11.5% |
| | Auxiliary materials total | 3.8 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 🔪 | -7.1% |
| Energy [MWh] | Electricity | 2292.6 | 2338.2 | 2250.3 | 2081.3 🔪 | -7.5% |
| _ | Heat | 672.3 | 618.0 | 514.0 | 558.0 🖱 | 8.6% |
| | Energy total | 2964.9 | 2956.2 | 2764.3 | 2639.3 📡 | -4.5% |
| Water [m³] | Fresh water | 2,457.0 | 2,594.0 | 2,647.0 | 2,672.0 🔿 | 0.9% |
| | Water total | 2,457.0 | 2,594.0 | 2,647.0 | 2,672.0 🔿 | 0.9% |

OUTPUT

Goal for

| Printed products [t] | Journals, magazines, supplements, catalogues | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Waste [t] | Total volume of waste (reference value core indicator) | | | |
| Types of waste [t] | Paper waste | | | |
| | Cardboard | | | |
| | Foils | | | |
| | Printing plates | | | |
| | Wood | | | |
| | Used detergents | | | |
| | Total waste for processing | | | |
| | Residual non-hazardous waste for removal | | | |
| | Ink residue | | | |
| | Used oil | | | |
| | Offset plates and developer solutions | | | |
| | Fluorescent tubes | | | |
| | Plastics with product build-up | | | |
| | Total hazardous waste for removal | | | |
| Waste water [m ³] | Waste water total | | | |
| Emissions [†] | Indirect CO ₂ electricity * | | | |
| | Indirect CO ₂ district heating ** | | | |
| | Total CO ₂ | | | |
| | 10101 002 | | | |

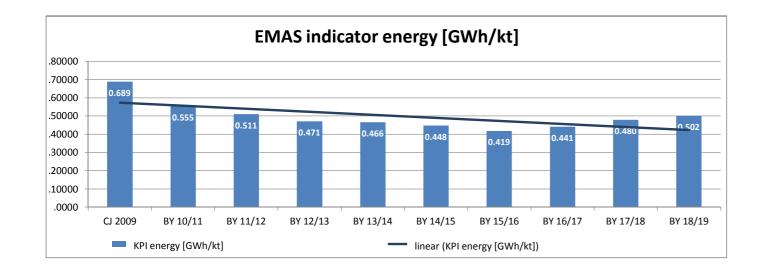
| BY 15/16 | BY 16/17 | BY 17/18 | BY 18/19 | Diff. to LY |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 7,577.4 | 9,268.6 | 9,107.0 | 8,203.5 | 9.9% |
| 1989.7 | 1930.6 | 1647.2 | 1426.1 | -13.4% |
| 1,855.0 | 1,794.3 | 1,518.4 | 1,316.2 | -13.3% |
| 40.9 | 44.8 | 32.1 | 20.2 | -37.0% |
| 8.7 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 10.5 | |
| 39.1 | 37.5 | 47.1 | 39.0 | -17.2% |
| 11.4 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | -0.5% |
| 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 5.4% |
| 1,957 | 1,892 | 1,614 | 1,391 | -13.8% |
| 26.0 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 26.0 | |
| 3.4 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 1 97.3% |
| 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 2.5 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | |
| 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -100.0% |
| 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | ♠ 60.1% |
| 7.1 | 13.1 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 28.1% |
| 1967 | 2010 | 2073 | 1930 | -6.9% |
| 46 | 47 | 11 | 6 | -44.5% |
| 139 | 128 | 93 | 91 | -2.8% |
| 185 | 174 | 104 | 97 | -7.1% |

LONGER-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE.

Presentation of longer-term environmental performance in accordance with EMAS core indicators from the last business years.

The presentation of the long-term environmental performance, which includes the six EMAS core indicators, was created to form group-wide environmental indicators. This is based on the available, validated data for recent business years from the previous EMAS audits for our certified facilities. This data is also listed over the following pages in this environmental statement. The validated data from the total input and output balance sheets is completely and accordingly offset to enable a correct, weighted statement from the Eversfrank Group and its EMAS-certified facilities. The developments and changes are described and explained below the indicators.





ENERGY

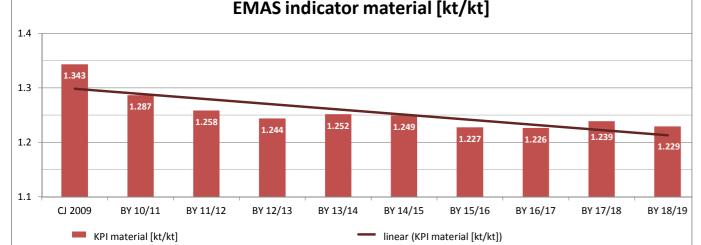
The core indicator of energy efficiency is predicted in the 10-year presentation to undergo a 27% improvement. By developing and building newer and bigger machines at our facilities (a 64-page and an 80-page machine) and by exchanging old equipment, systems and peripherals (such as motors,

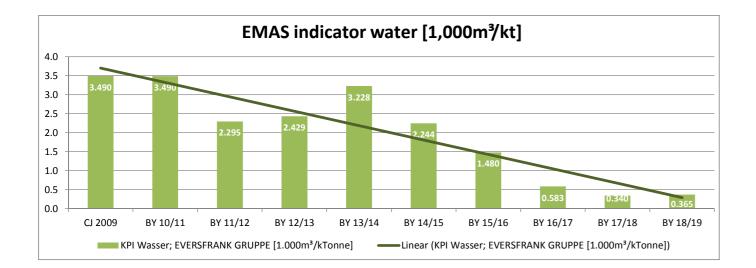
compressors, LEDs, etc.) for more energy-efficient ones, we've managed to reduce our absolute energy consumption while also managing to increase our productivity levels at the same time. In the last two business years, the changes in machine configurations in the plant have resulted in a drop in

MATERIAL EFFICIENCY

The 10-year presentation predicts that the core indicator of material efficiency will improve by 9% in the longer term. Measures such as projects for boosting material efficiency and for increasing the machine configuration with a

bigger page count for efficient production can also cause this positive development. No other short-term improvements were made in the last two business years through changes to machine configurations, drops in pro-





WATER

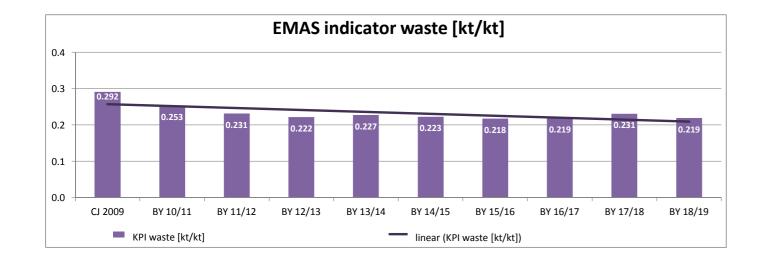
In the longer term over 10 years, it is predicted that the core indicator of water will improve by 90 %. In the last two business years, the core indicator has improved by a further 37 % in comparison to the business year 16/17. This is mainly the result of the closure

and prevention of well and groundwater extraction, and the replacement of cooling tower technologies. In the short term, no further great potential for improving the indicator is in sight following this enormous increase in efficiency. If anything, we've experienced the

production of more than 20,000 t of paper. This relatively short-term change for similarly sized peripherals clearly acts as a base load, which is why the core indicators saw a decline of 14% from the business year 16/17 in the last business year.

duction, smaller-part jobs, etc. The core indicator of material is virtually unchanged in comparison with the business year 16/17.

opposite effect as climate change and hot days are bringing cooling towers to the limits of their performance and there has been a slight trend towards increased water consumption.



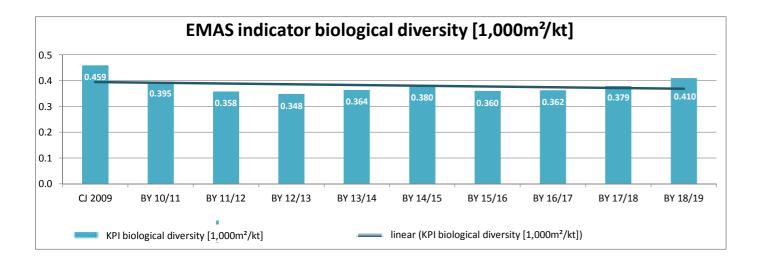
WASTE

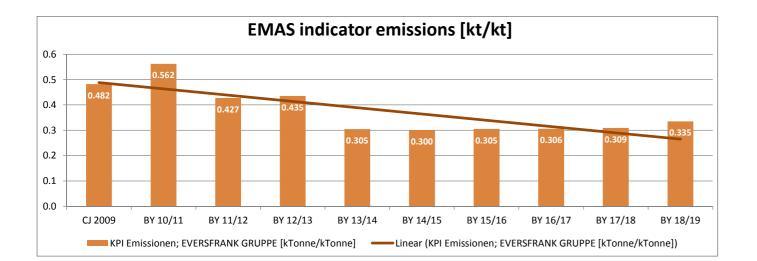
The core indicator of waste enjoyed a **25% improvement.** Projects for increasing material efficiency such as the consistent pursuit of waste prevention goals are contributing to the positive

effect here. The core indicator of material is unchanged in comparison with the business year 16/17.



The core indicator of biological diversity saw a long-term **improvement of 11 %**. This can be primarily attributed to the increase in production of available, sealed surfaces, as described in the "Energy" section. New paper warehouses were built at the facilities, which led to the use of additional surfaces. The drop in production of more than 20,000 t of paper per year described in





EMISSIONS

A **32% improvement** for the core indicator of emissions is foreseen for the long term. The explanations for this can be found in the sections "Energy" and "Material efficiency". This development can be primarily attributed to the switchover to 100 % green energy. The topic of "climate-neutralised natural gas" and Scope 1 and Scope 2 are not to be taken into consideration here. In the last two business years, there has been a drop in production of more than 20,000t of paper and an associated decline in efficiency and a corresponding drop in emissions of 9% in comparison with the business year 16/17. Small the "Energy" section and larger surface areas when compared with the business year 16/17 has led to EMAS facilities declining by 13% across the group.

actions, like replacing old refrigeration systems to combat losses with fewer coolant replacements in the future, have a smaller effect by comparison.

Licensing situation

For the Neumünster facility (ABC Industriebuchbinderei GmbH & Co. KG) and the Berlin facility (Eversfrank Berlin GmbH) with sheet-fed offset and coldest web offset printing, no licence is required under the Emission Control Act. No production systems falling under the regulations on systems subject to licensing are in operation there.

Furthermore, there are no systems present which are relevant to the regulations on evaporative cooling systems, cooling towers and wet separators. At the facilities in Meldorf (Evers-Druck GmbH) and Preetz (Frank Druck GmbH & Co. KG), systems subject to licensing in accordance with annex 2 of the 4th BlmSchV (Federal Emissions Control Ordinance) no. 5.1.1.1 E/C on the treatment of surfaces and the associated drying systems are being run using organic solvents.

Among other things, the licensing situation includes reporting in the form of

- Emission measurements as per section 28 of the BImSchG
- Annual reports as per section 31 of the BImSchG
- RTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) reports
- Emission declarations as per the 11th BImSchV and section 3 of the SchadRegProtAG (PRTR Protocol Implementation Act)
- Solvent balances as per the 31st BlmSchV
- Laboratory tests and tests by expert as per the 42nd BImSchV
- Monitoring as per IED Directive 2010/75/EU

We are unaware of any deviations in our compliance with the legal regulations. Furthermore, the Eversfrank Group (Evers & Evers GmbH & Co. KG), and all its companies is subject to the law on energy services and other energy efficiency measures (EDL-G). This means that, as an energy-intensive company (group of companies), there is an obligation to carry out energy audits which have been accredited by the certification of energy management systems in accordance with DIN EN ISO 50001, or to obtain confirmation of an active registration from the EMAS registration office. Both systems have been installed in compliance with DIN EN ISO 50001 and EMAS at the facilities in Preetz and Meldorf.

Statement from the environmental experts on their assessment and validation tasks

The signatory for the environmental consultancy organisation KPMG Cert GmbH, registration number DE-V-0328, Georg Hartmann, EMAS environmental expert with the registration number DE-V-0245, accredited or approved for the field "Manufacturing printed products" (NACE code 18.1), "Pre-print and pre-media" (NACE code 18.13), "Binding printed products and associated services" (NACE code 18.14.0), "Repairing machines" (NACE code 33.12), "Haulage" (NACE code 59.29.1) and "Managing and leading companies and businesses" (NACE code 70.1), confirms that he has investigated whether the facility and entire organisation of Evers & Evers GmbH & Co KG, with facilities in Berlin, Meldorf, Neumünster and Preetz and the registration number DE-124-00013, meets all the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) in conjunction with Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) No. 2018/2016, as indicated in the organisation's environmental statement.

The signature on this declaration confirms that

- the assessment and validation were carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 in conjunction with Regulation (E) No. 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) No. 2018/2016,
- the result of the assessment and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with the valid environmental regulations,
- the data and information in the environmental statement of Evers & Evers GmbH & Co KG, with facilities in Berlin, Meldorf, Neumünster and Preetz, gives a reliable, credible and truthful picture of all activities performed by Evers & Evers GmbH & Co KG with facilities in Berlin, Meldorf, Neumünster and Preetz within the fields indicated in the environmental statement.

This statement does not equate to an EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be carried out by a competent office in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 in conjunction with Regulation (EC) No. 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) No. 2018/2016. This statement may not be used as an independent basis for providing information to the public.

Meldorf, Cologne, 25 October 2019

Georg Hartmann Environmental consultancy organisation KPMG Cert GmbH Barbarossaplatz 1 a 50674 Köln



bliance with nction with 2016, ere is no evigulations, f Evers & Evers er and Preetz, s performed by f, Neumünster statement.

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Photos: Marit Peters, Eversfrank Group Pixabay

Overall production: Eversfrank Group www.eversfrank.com



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