



Energy Efficiency of the Paper Industry in the EU

Study for Finnish Forest Industries ry



Data Sources and Modeling Principles



- Fisher International Inc. collects information on every pulp and paper mill in the world, provided to its customers via the FisherSolve Next™ platform.
- The capacity in the report describes the Q3/2019 planned annual capacity of each machine line and finished product during normal operation.
- The energy consumption numbers in this report are based on Fisher's benchmarking model, which models mass-energy balance and manufacturing costs of each mill producing over 50 tons per day.
- The energy balance is calculated separately for pulp production (slush pulp) and for paper and market pulp production (paper machine or pulp Dryer).
 - Kraft mill pulp production energy balance is described in a separate slide in the appendix.

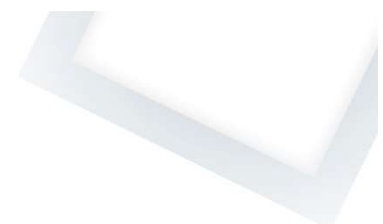
Executive Summary

Part 1

- Finnish pulp and paper mills on average are big, efficient and modern in comparison to the EU average.
- Profile of production in Finland and Sweden differ considerably from other EU countries.
 - Majority of the EU's kraft pulp is produced in Finland and Sweden.
 - Virgin fiber is used extensively as raw material in Finland and Sweden, whereas recycled fiber is the main raw material for paper products in the rest of the EU.

Executive Summary

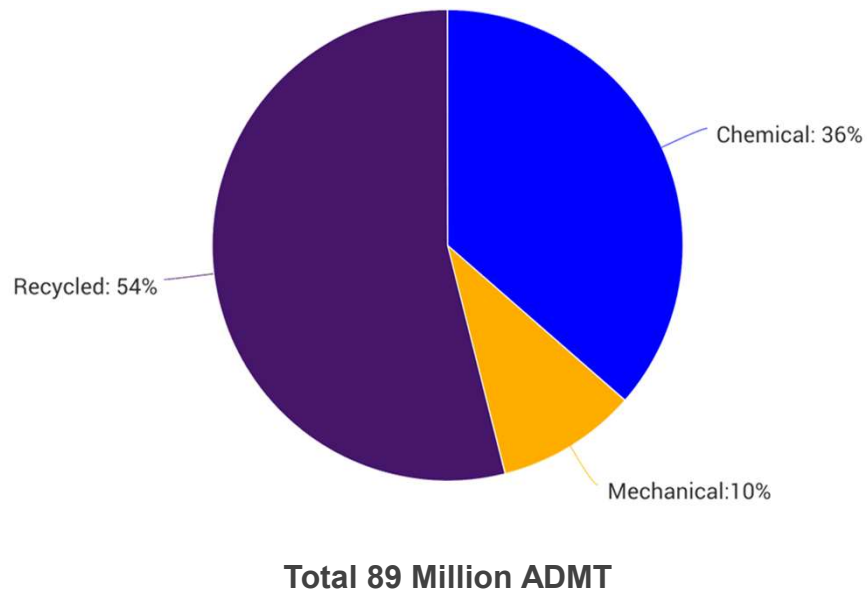
Part 2



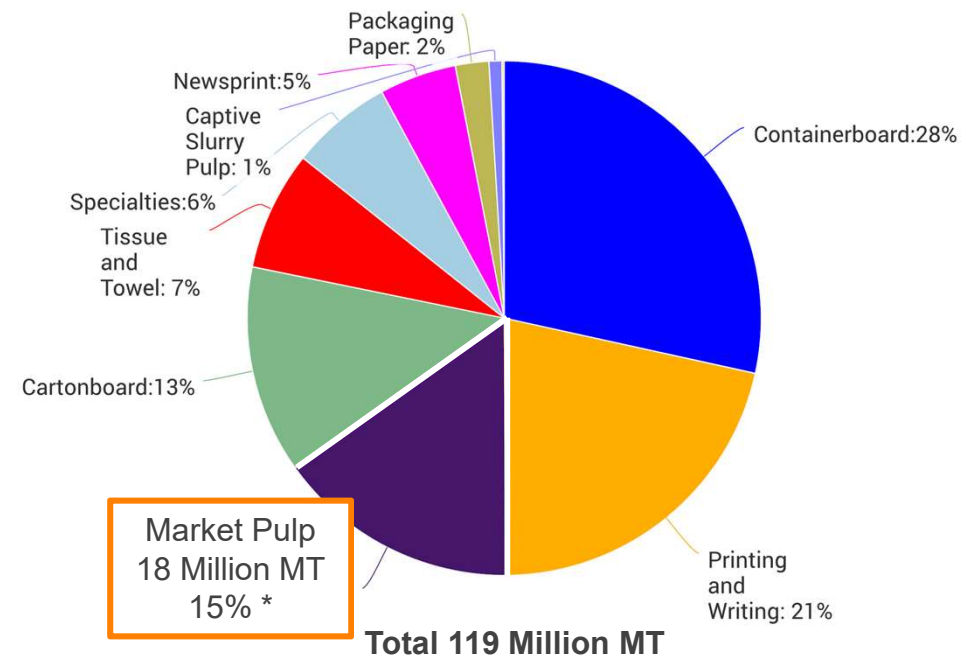
- In general, the energy efficiency of Finnish mills is either on par or better than EU average.
- The utilization of co-produced electricity and steam is high in Finland, which improves the energy efficiency of the entire site.
- In some packaging and fine paper grade level comparisons, Finland's energy consumption per ton is higher than the EU average; this is due to differences in furnish and end-product properties.
 - Finland has a larger share of high-value end products.
- Market pulp production in Finland is the most energy efficient in the EU, despite the additional heating needs resulting from colder climate.
- New and modernized biomills produce an energy surplus and a variety of side products. In this report, all energy consumption is calculated by ton of pulp, not taking into account side streams like lignin, tall oil and others.

Containerboard Is the Majority Grade in EU

Pulp Production by Pulp Class, 2019

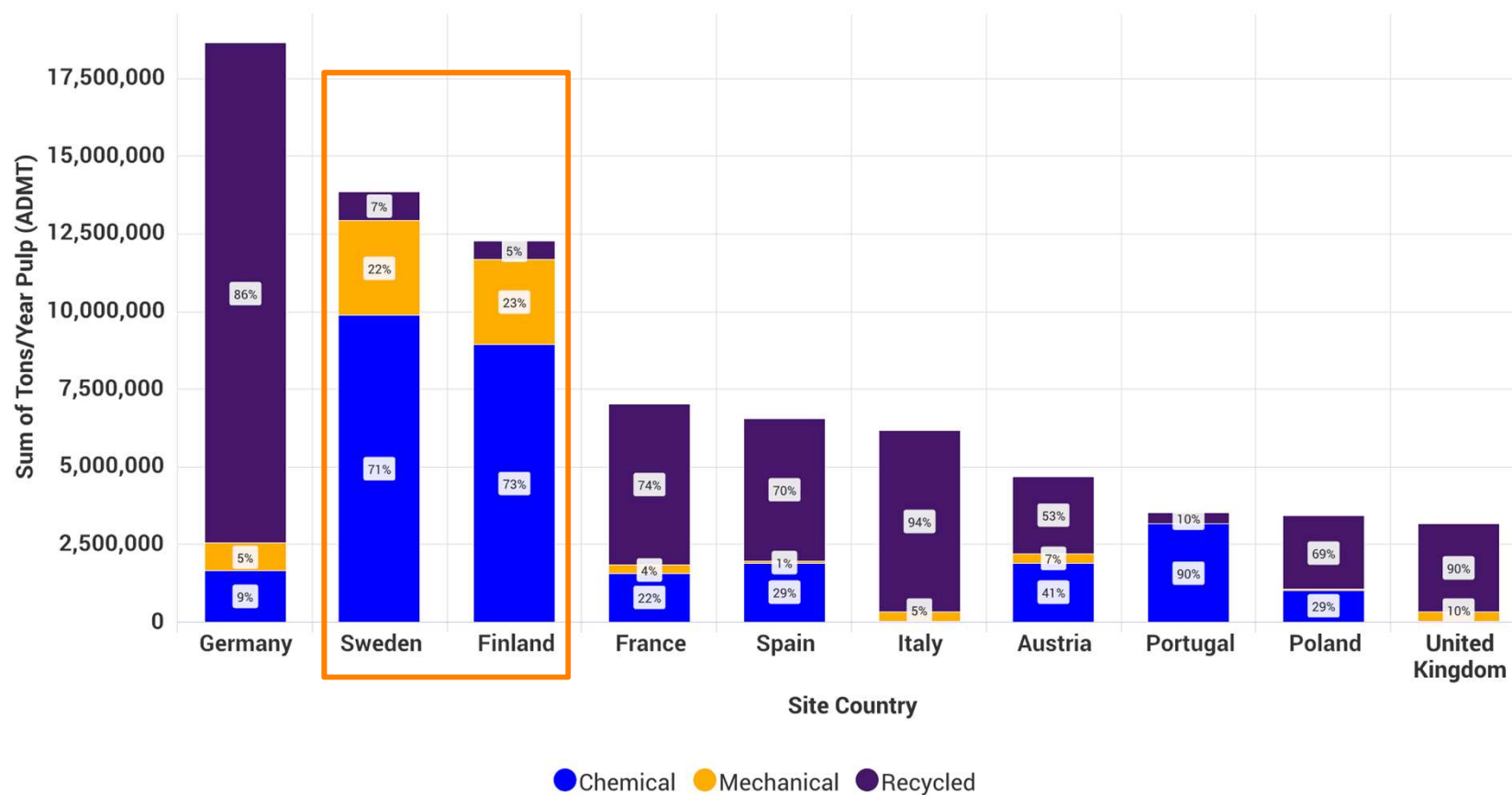


Paper Production by Major Grade, 2019



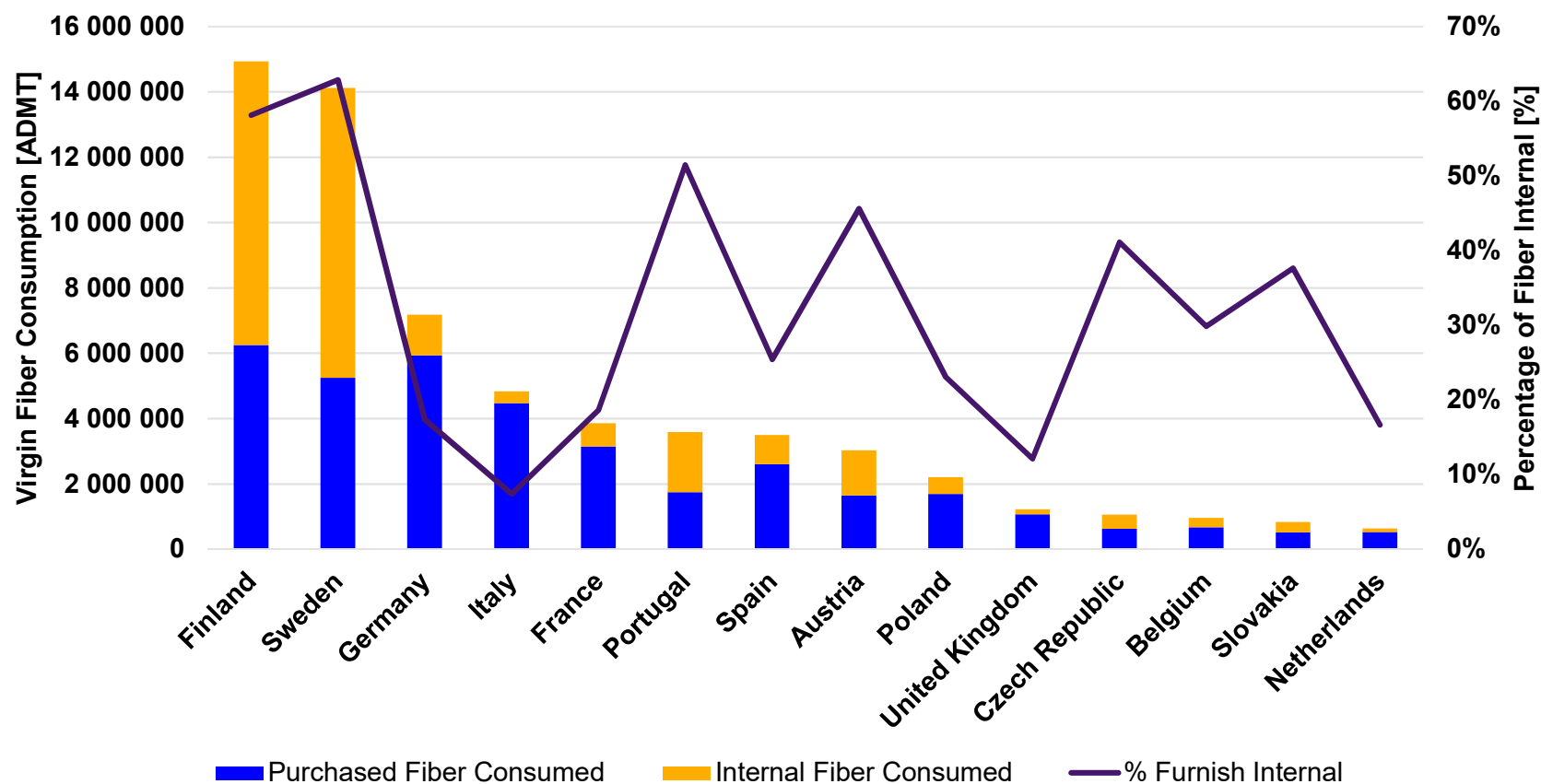
61 % of EU's Virgin Pulp is Produced in Finland and Sweden

TOP-10 Pulp Producers in EU 2019



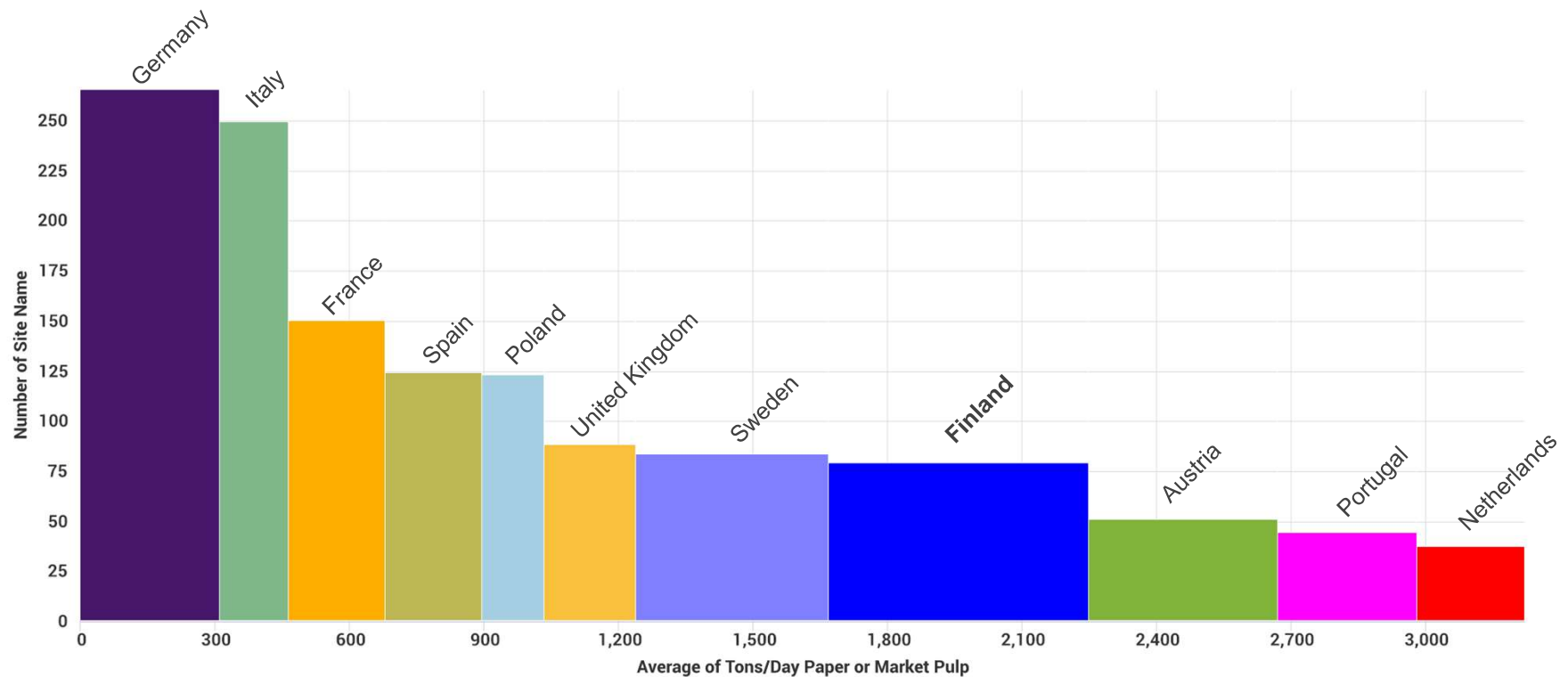
Mills Finland and Sweden Are Highly Integrated to Virgin Fiber

Consumption of Purchased and Internal Virgin Fiber in Major Producing Countries, 2019



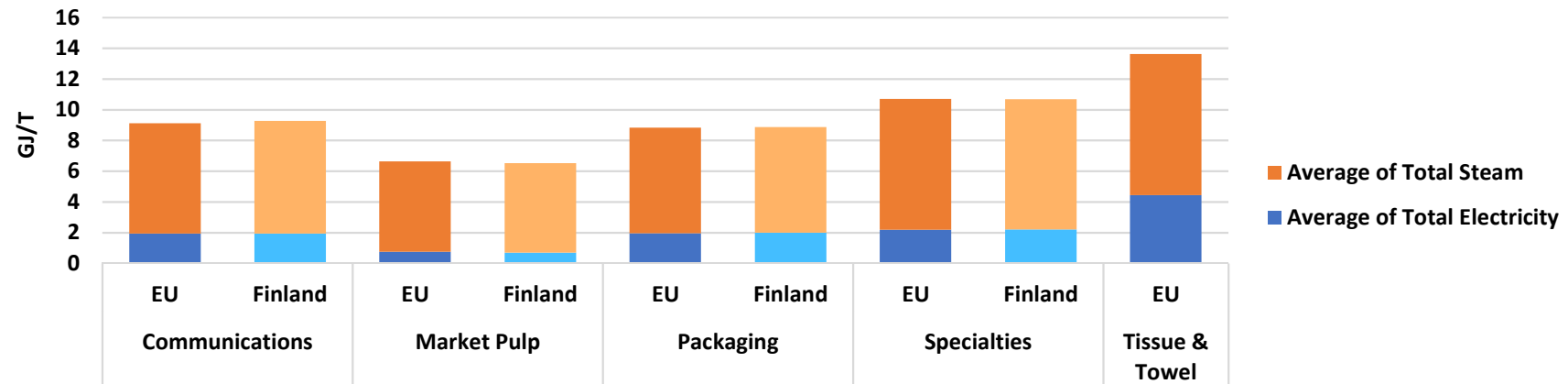
Finland and Sweden have High Average Capacity by Site

Paper Mill Daily Capacity and Number of Sites of Top Producing Countries in the EU, 2019

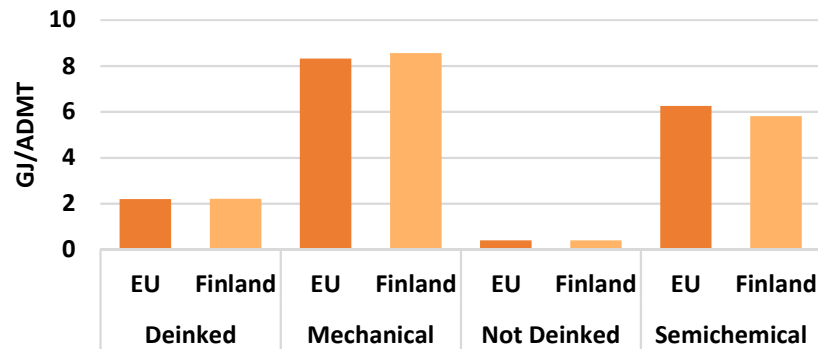


In Total Energy Use of Paper Industry, Finland is Close to EU Average with the Exception of Kraft Pulp

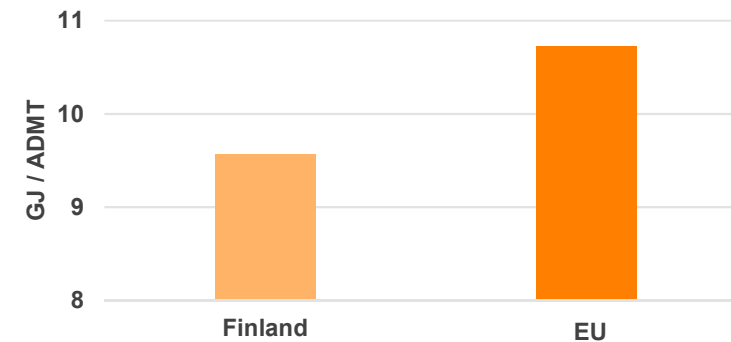
Total Energy Use at Paper Machine in the EU and Finland by Major Grade, 2019



Total Energy Use* of Pulp Production exc. Kraft in the EU and Finland by Pulp Class, 2019

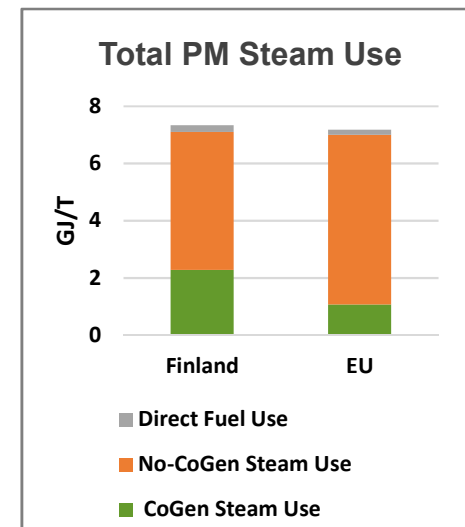
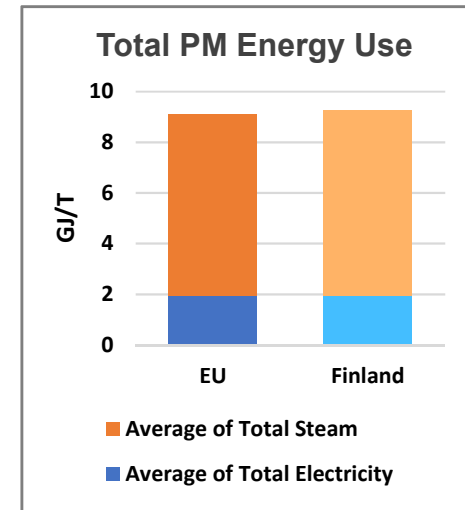


Total Energy Use at Kraft Pulp Production in the EU and Finland, 2019



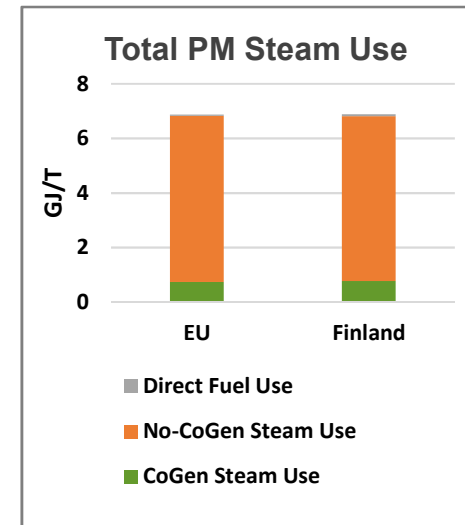
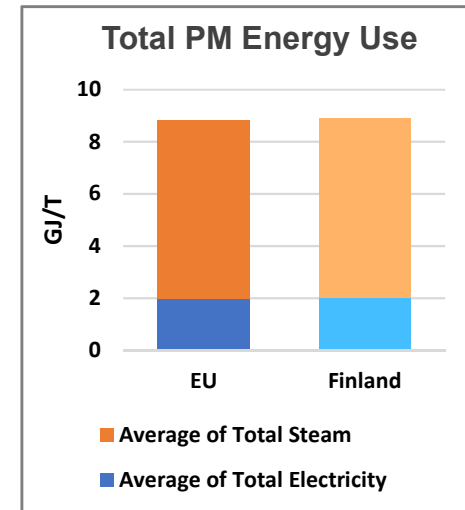
Communications

- Majority (68%) of Communication Paper Capacity in Finland is virgin integrated vs. EU Average 40%
 - Never dried virgin pulp requires more energy at the paper machine for dewatering than pulp that has already been dried once.
 - On virgin integrated sites, the surplus steam from fiber production is utilized at the paper machine, making the production more energy efficient
- Finland's Steam Consumption is higher than EU average for Uncoated Freesheet and Uncoated Groundwood Grades
 - In these grades Finland is producing lighter grades (lower grammage) than EU average, resulting in high productivity by area but low in tons produced for Finland



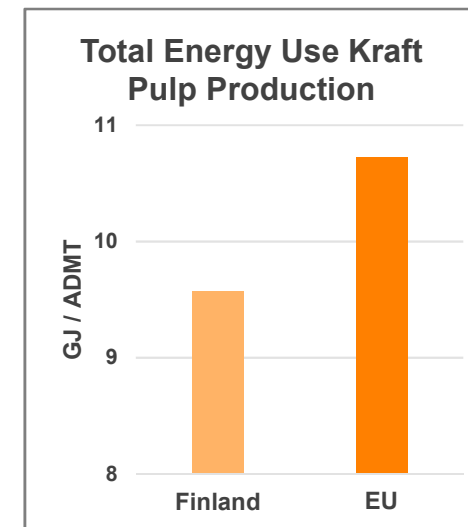
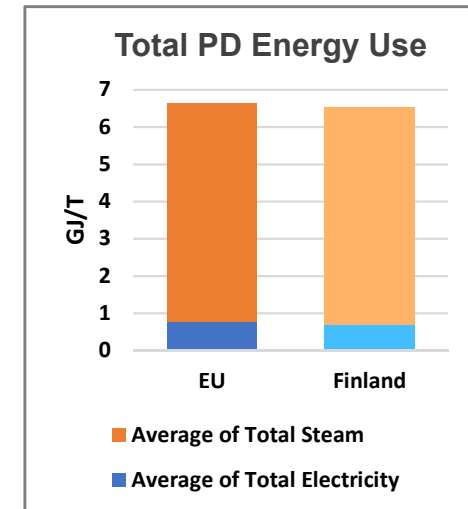
Packaging

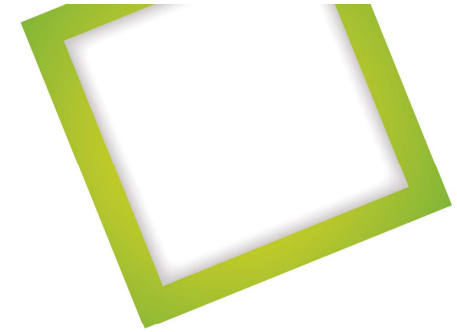
- In Packaging (and Specialties) the differences of end product properties affect energy consumption
 - Finland produces most of its packaging grades from virgin fiber which requires more refining energy than recycled pulp
- Packaging machines in Finland are in TOP-5 in Europe by technical age and productivity
- Energy Consumption in each packaging grade in Finland is either in par or lower than EU average



Pulp and Market Pulp Production

- On pulp dryer energy consumption, Finland is second most energy efficient producer in EU
- On kraft pulp (non-dried slush pulp) production, Finland's energy efficiency is significantly better than EU average despite of cold climate
 - Finland's on average modern kraft mills also use a significantly higher share of renewable energy than older mills, and produce a range of other products than pulp and paper.
- In mechanical pulp Finland is the second, and in semichemical pulp the second most energy efficient producer in EU
 - In Finland, the steam generated in mechanical pulping process is recovered and utilized at the mill

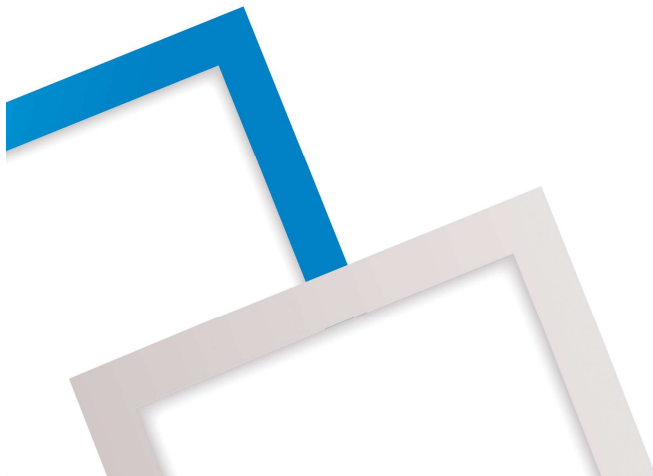




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