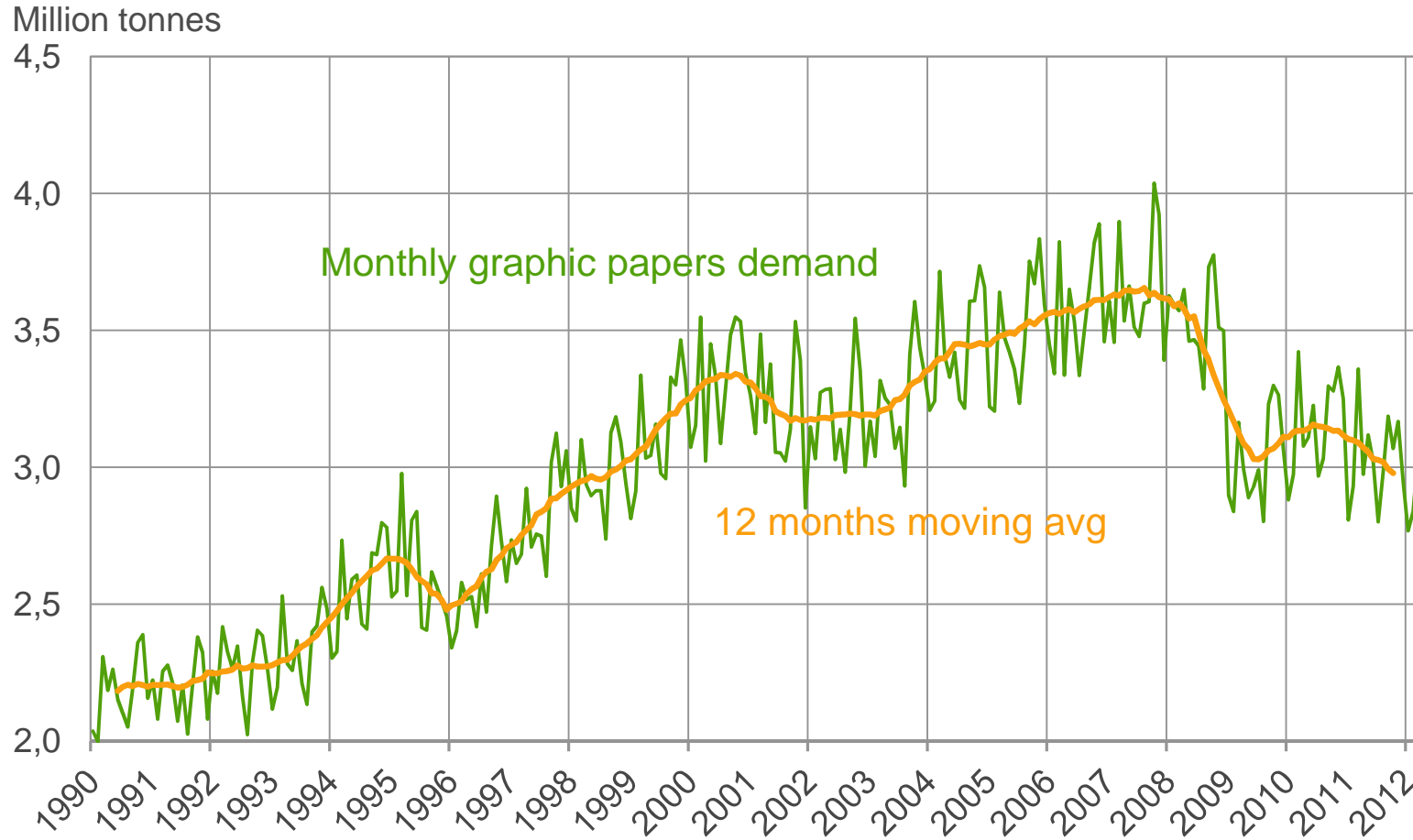


MAKINGS OF A CASH GENERATIVE PAPER BUSINESS

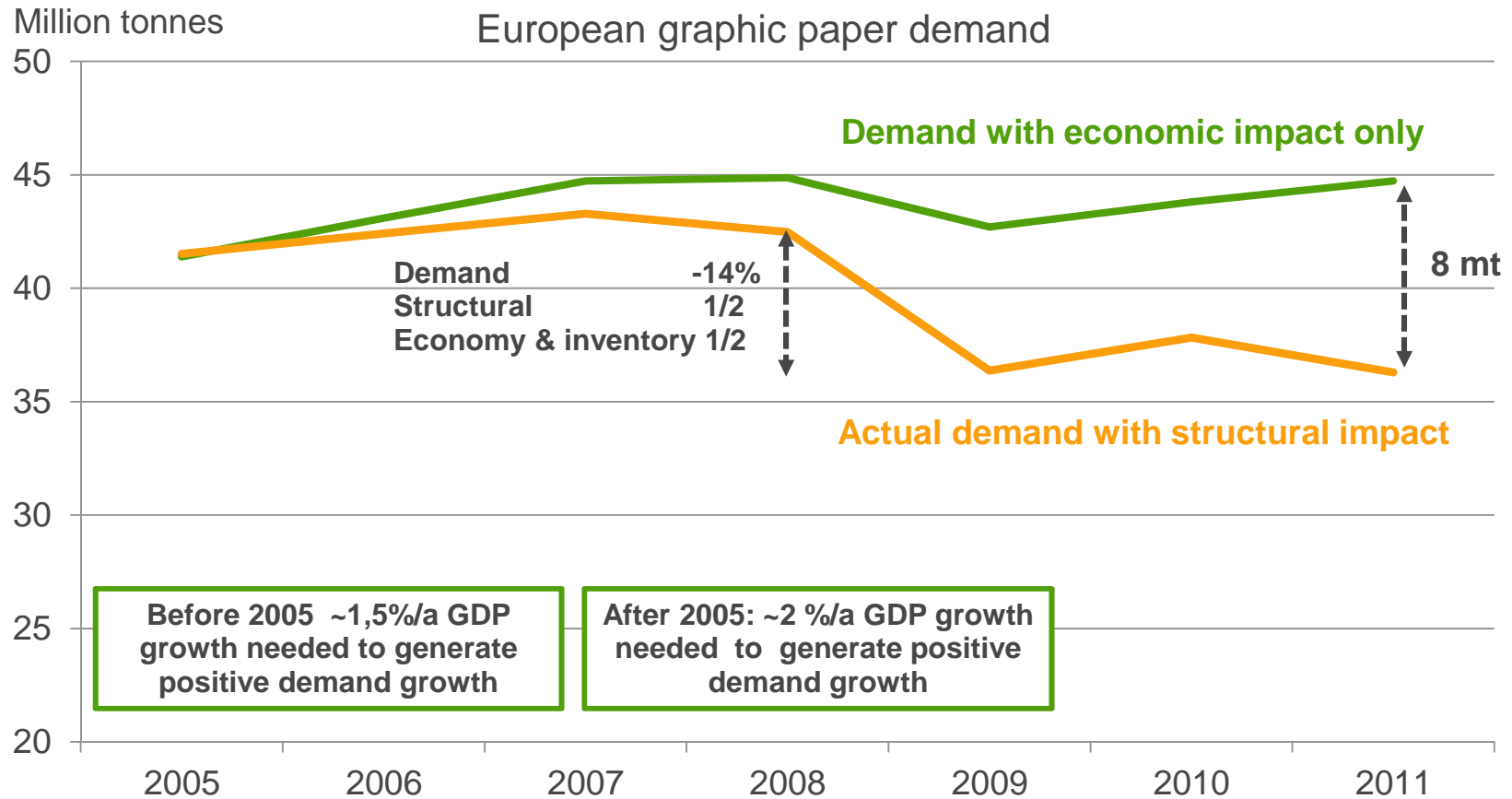
Jyrki Ovaska
President
Paper Business Group

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Graphic papers demand in Europe has been declining since 2007



Structural changes have been affecting demand since 2005 – partly accelerated by the weak economy



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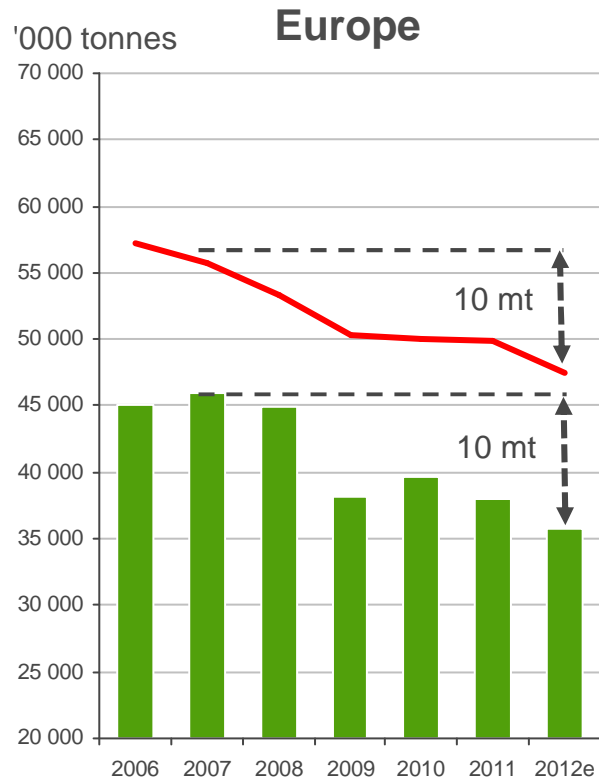
Asia is the largest market

European capacity reduction in line with demand

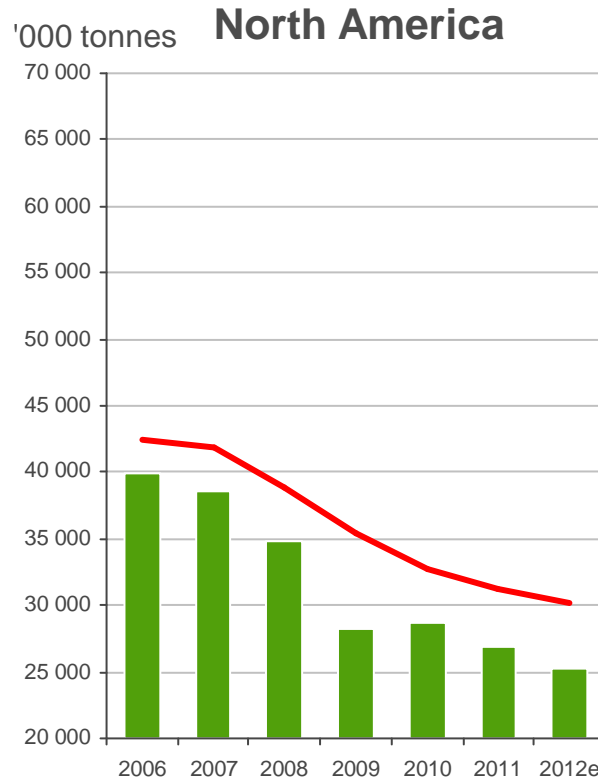
The Biofore Company



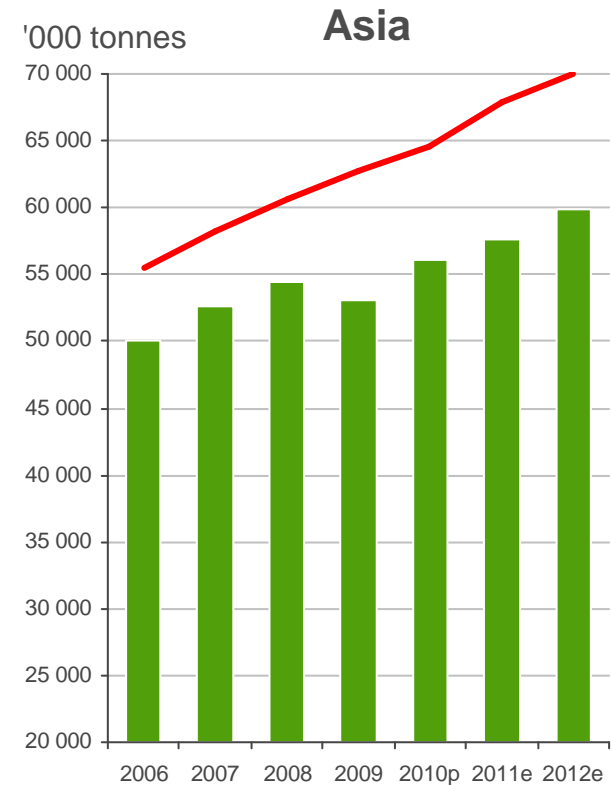
UPM



■ Eur demand — Capacity



■ NA demand — Capacity



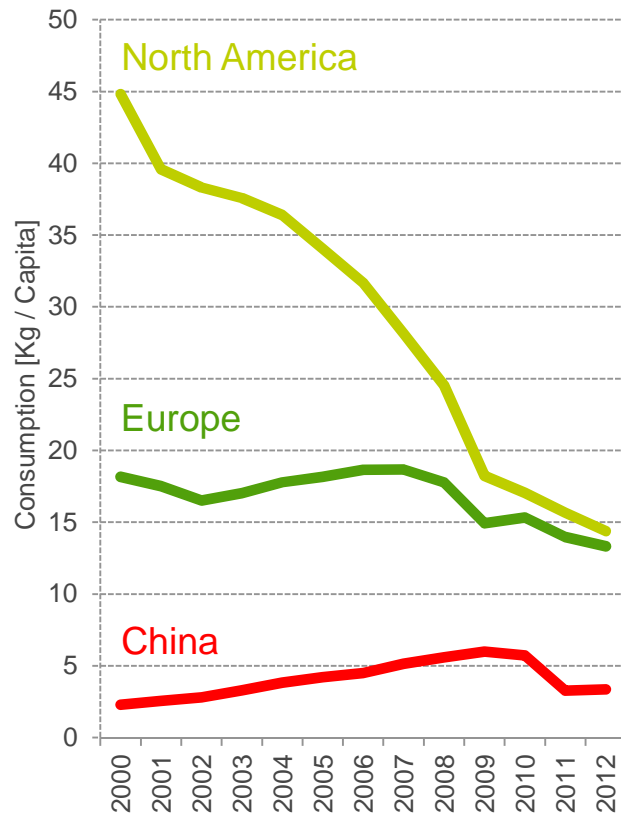
■ Asia demand — Capacity

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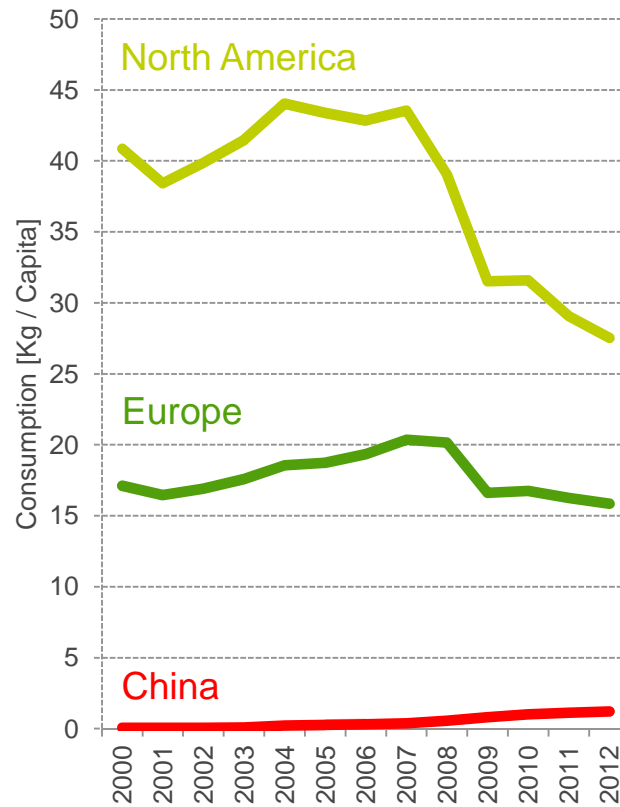
Significant regional differences in paper use



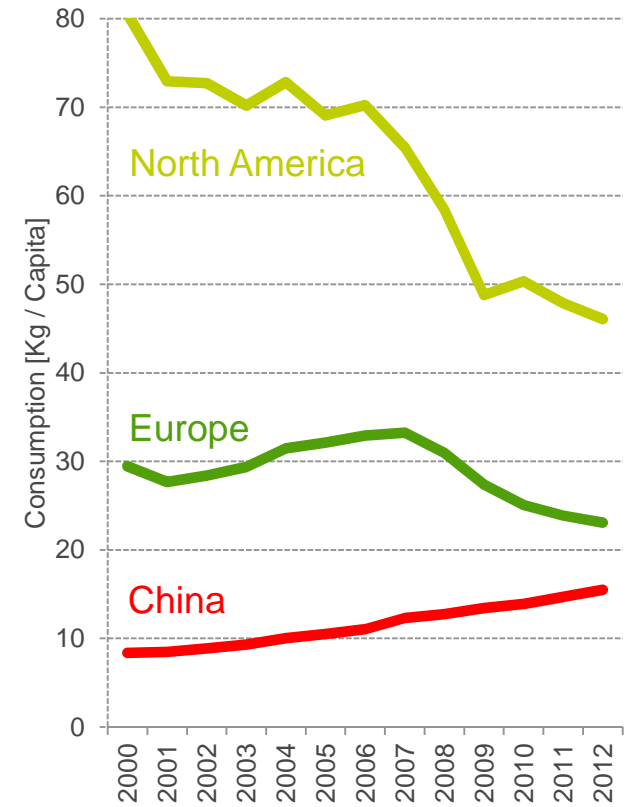
Newsprint



Magazine

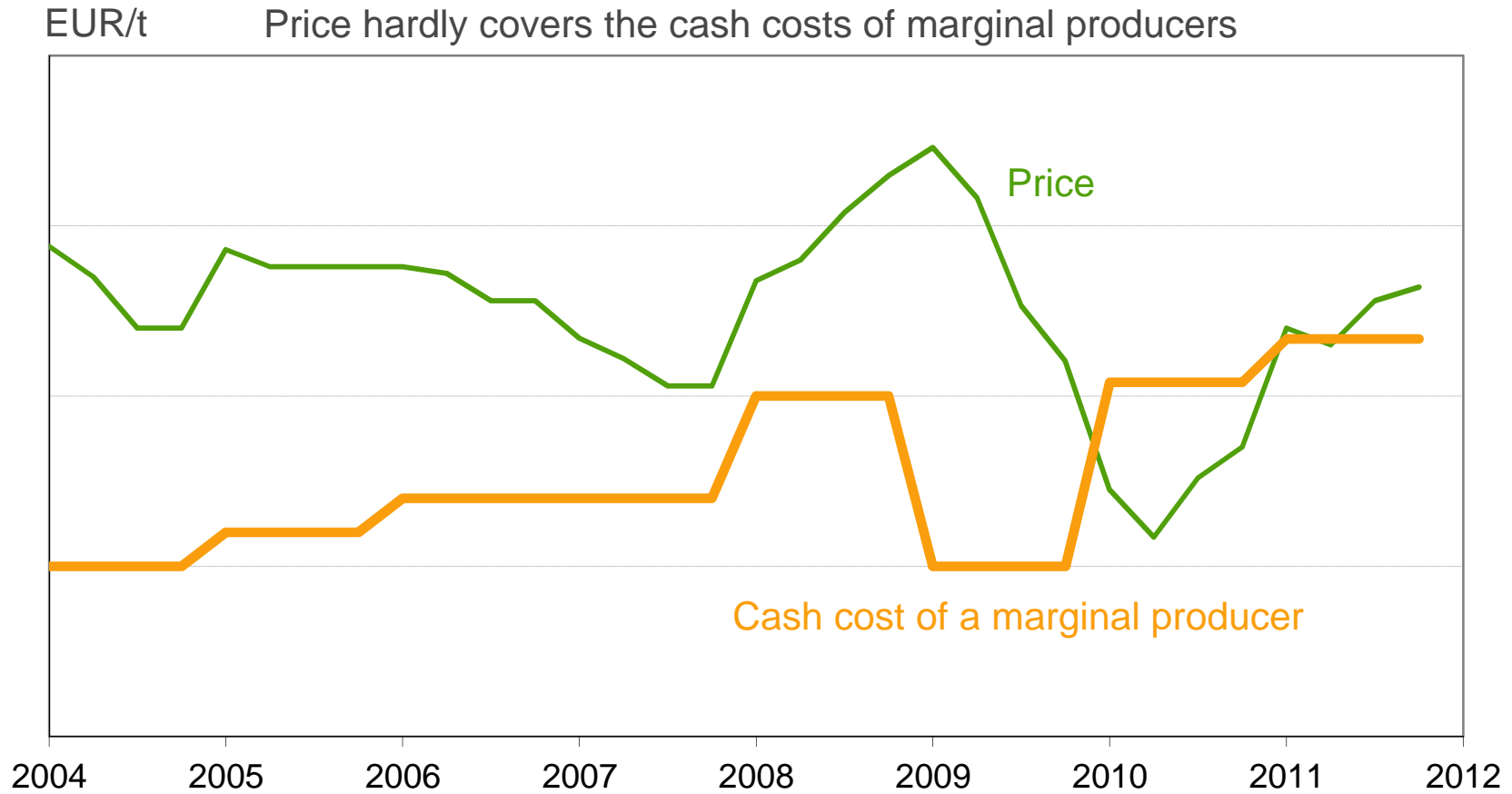


Fine



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Overcapacity is already visible in margins – it is increasingly crucial to be a low-cost producer



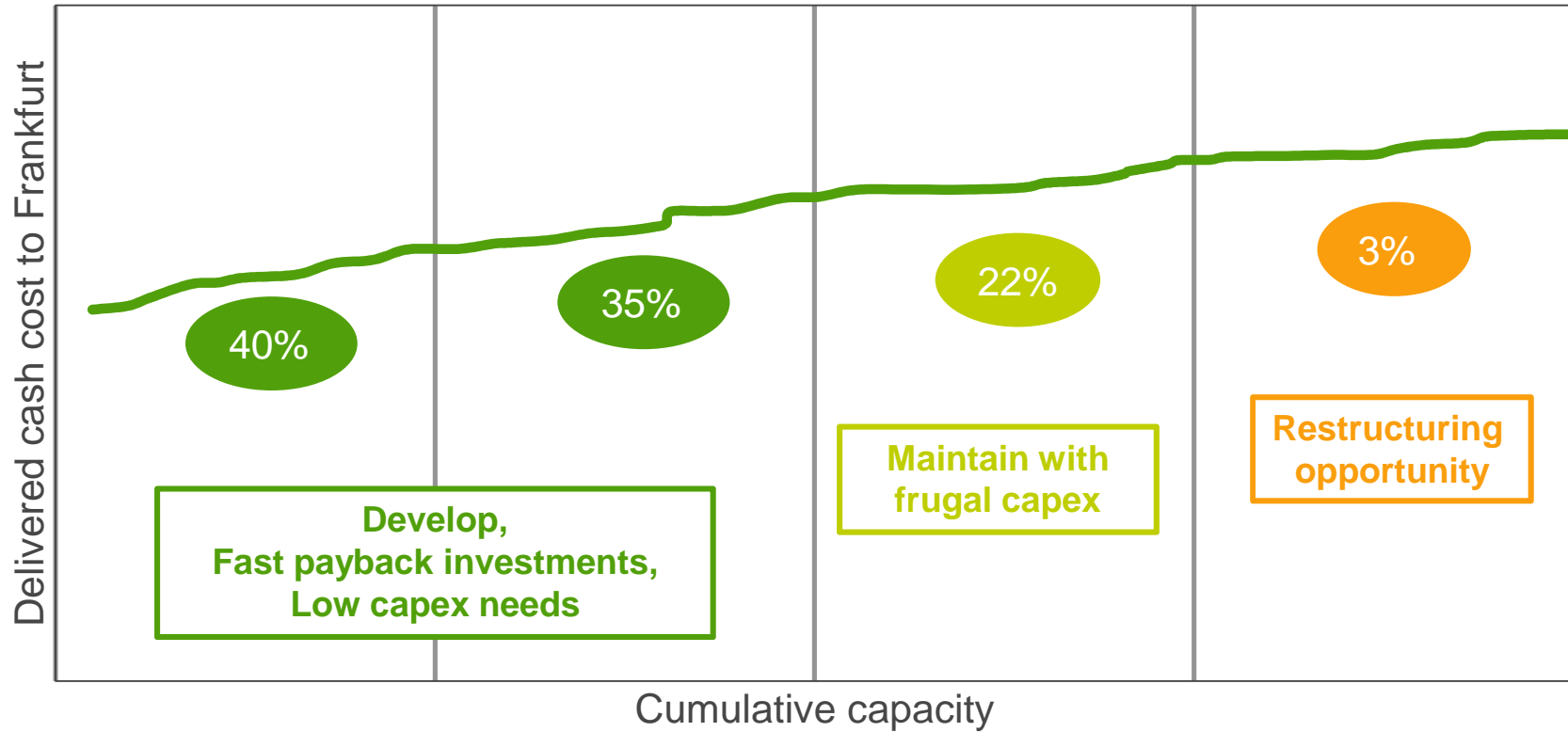
Source: PPI, RISI, Pöyry
6 | © UPM

Two speed paper markets

- Graphic paper demand is declining in Europe and North America, and continues to grow in Asia
- Declining demand and weak demand supply balance is already visible in margins
- Significant sustainable improvement in sector profitability only achievable through sector restructuring and consolidation
- Low cost producers with low investment needs can sustain good free cash flow generation both in the short and long term

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75% of UPM's European magazine paper capacity in first two cost quartiles



UPM European graphic papers

32%

38%

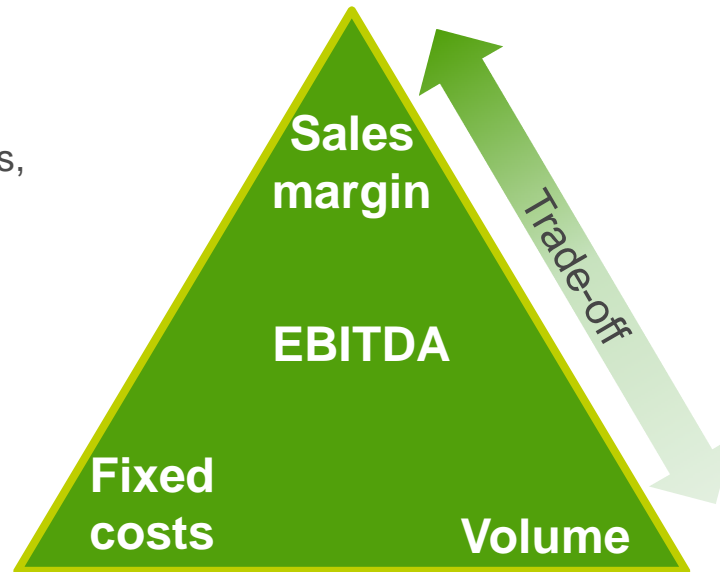
24%

6%

How to maximise profitability and cash flow?

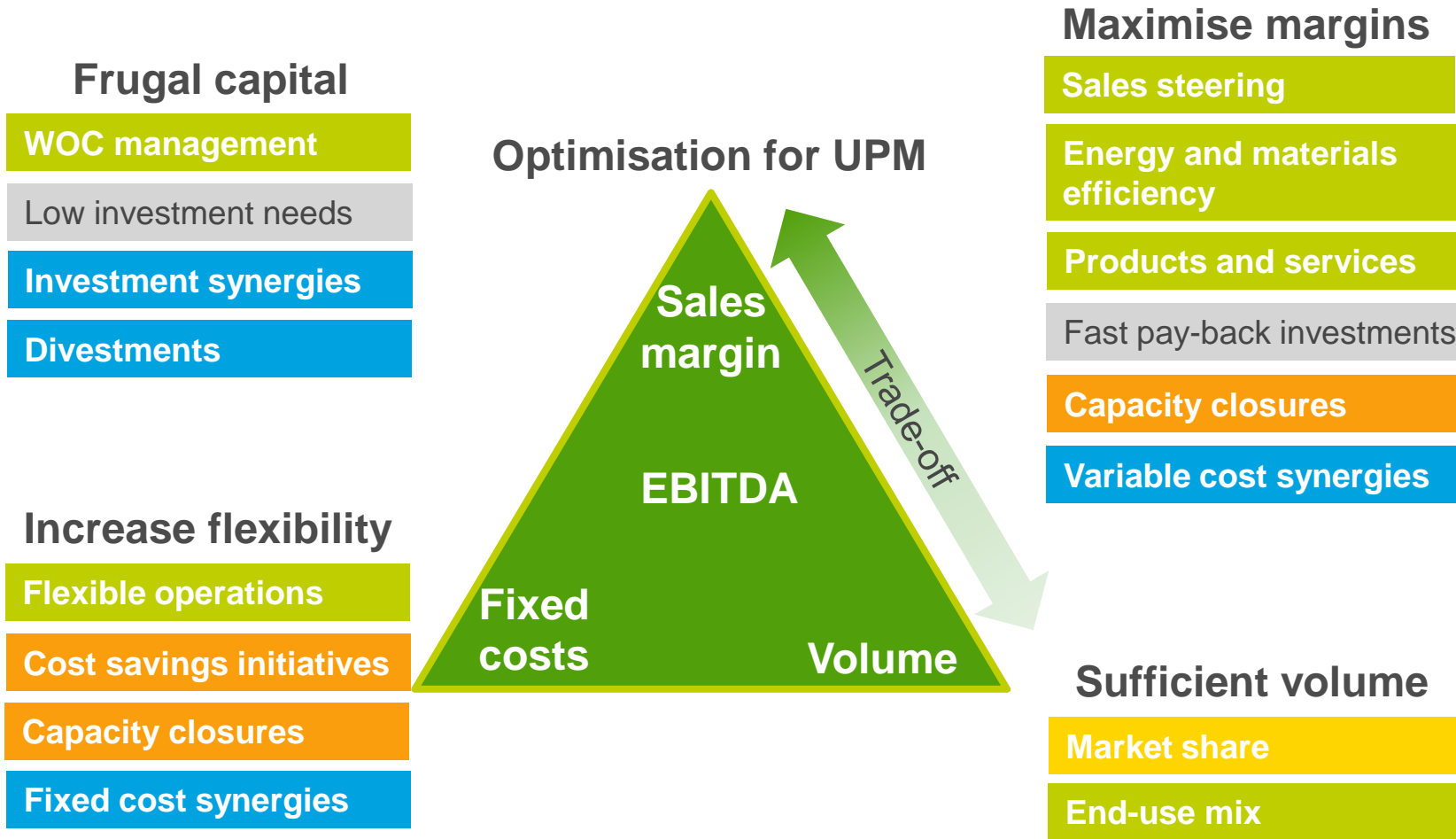
Optimisation dimensions

In addition,
maintenance investments,
WOC requirements are
key for cash flow



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UPM focuses on improving margins to maximise cash flow



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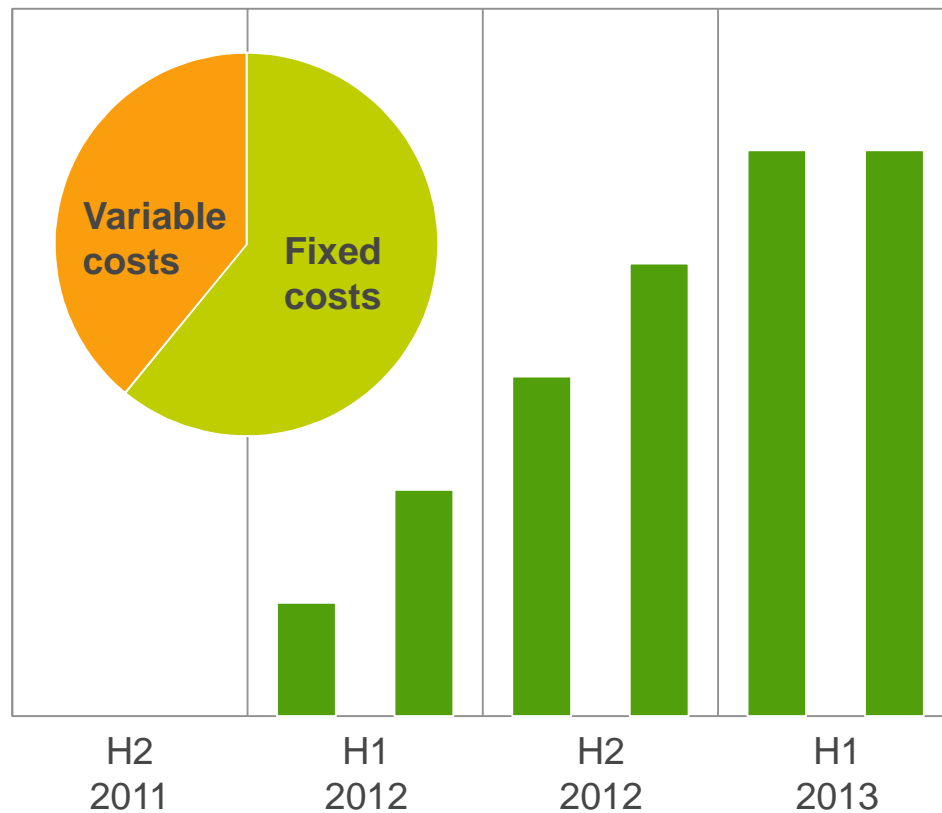
Mylykoski acquisition in 2011

- Enterprise value EUR 835 m
- Publication paper capacity of 2.8 million tonnes
- 0.8% stake in PVO
- UPM has closed down a total of 1 million tonnes of paper capacity
 - Mylykoski mill and Ettringen PM3 in December 2011
 - Albrbruck mill in January 2012, sheeting line transfer to Plattling mill in process
 - Stracel mill sales process continues



Myllykoski acquisition cost synergies on track

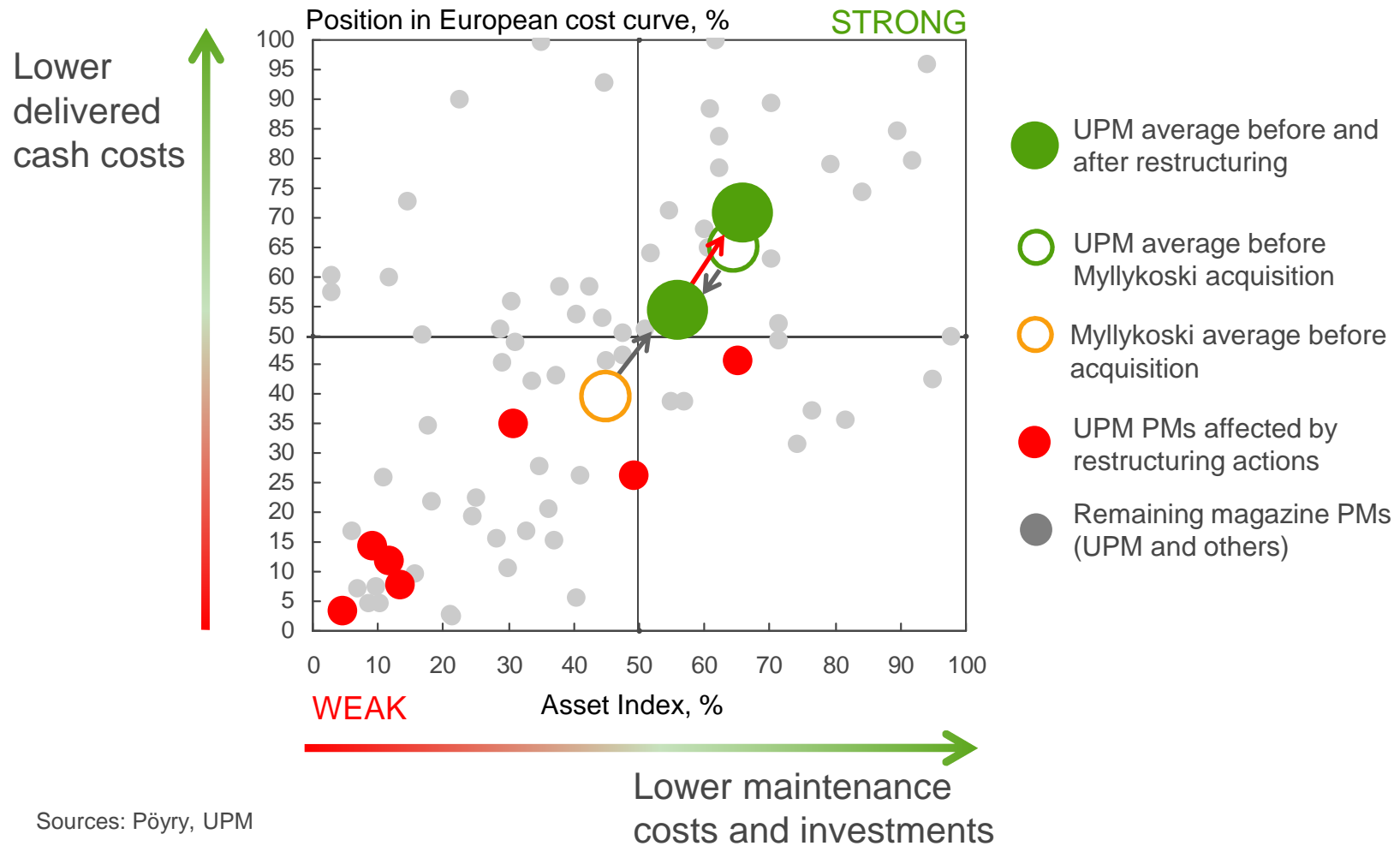
Estimated timing and sources of planned EUR 200m cost synergies



- Actions implemented already for 75% of the total EUR 200m cost synergy
- More than EUR 100m is expected to be visible in 2012
- Full run-rate of EUR 200m expected in 2013

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Improved competitiveness in European magazine paper



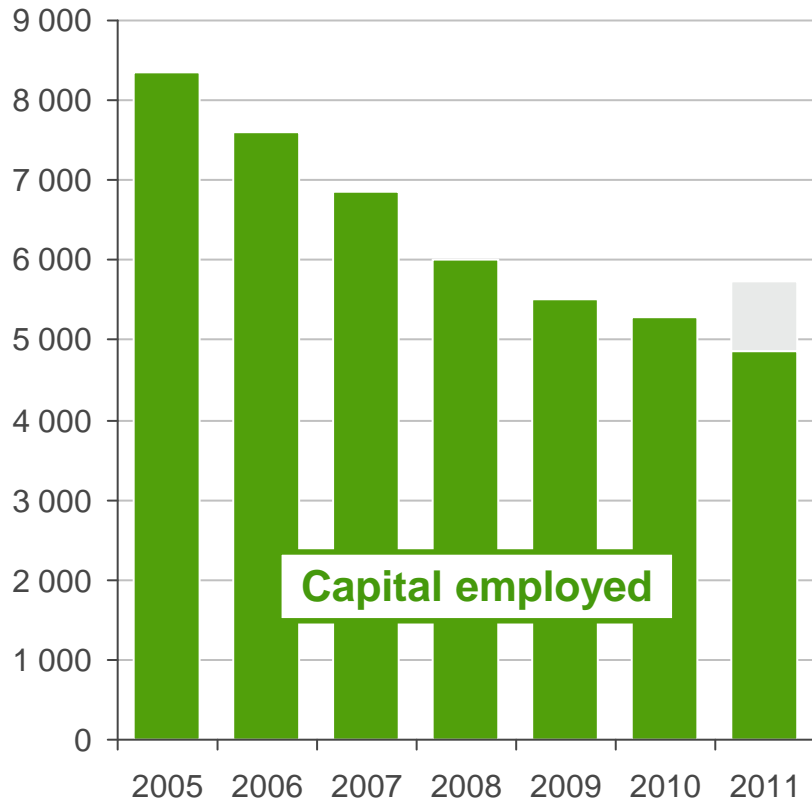
Sources: Pöyry, UPM

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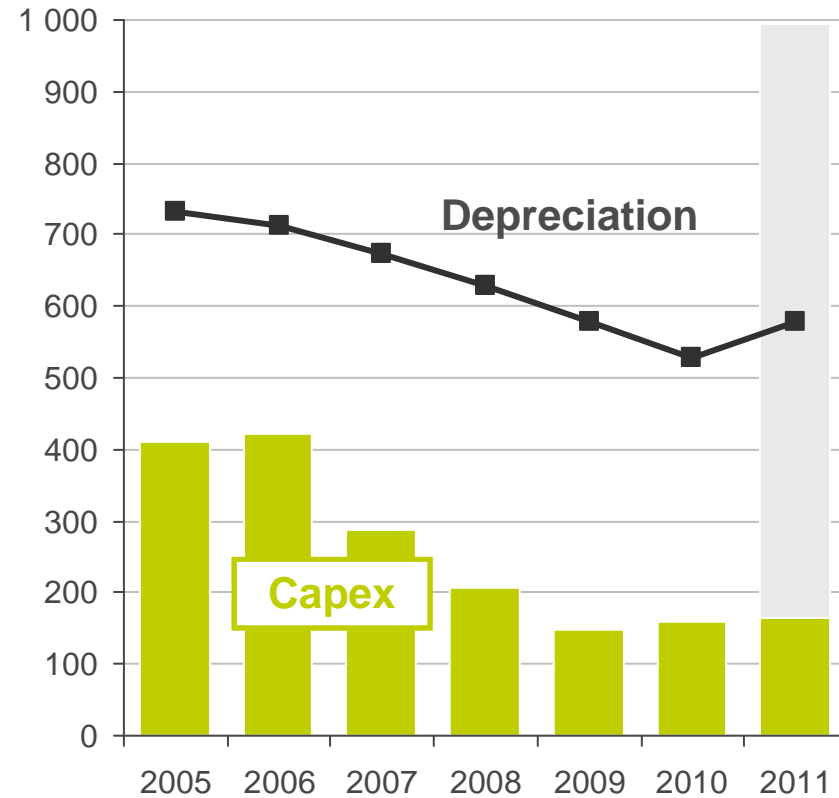
UPM's competitive assets enable low operative investment needs



Capital employed in Paper business area



Capital expenditure and depreciation



Energy investments	~ EUR 600m
PM in China	~ EUR 400m
Myllykoski in 2011	EUR 835m

Renewing asset portfolio through M&A

Myllykoski acquisition in 2011

- EV EUR 835m
- PVO shares EUR 70m
- Plattling PM1, 380,000 tonnes, start-up 2007
- Hürth PM1, 310,000 tonnes, start-up 2002
- Ettringen PM5, 300,000 tonnes, start-up 2000

Haindl acquisition in 2001

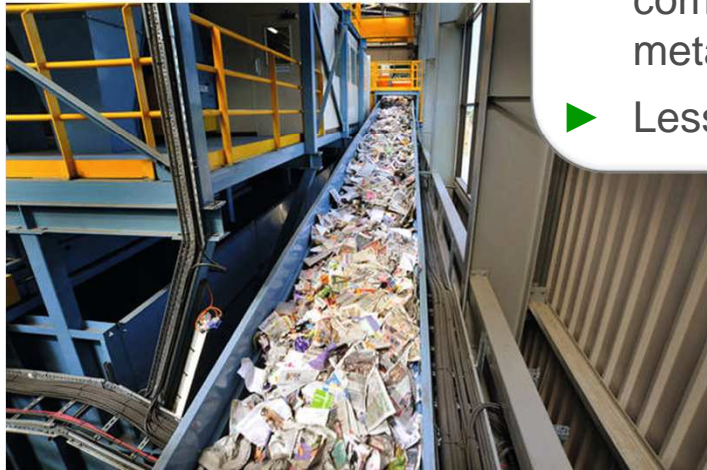
- Augsburg PM3, 400,000 tonnes, start-up 2000
 - Schongau PM9, 260,000 tonnes, start-up 2000
- ▶ Strengthen UPM's cost competitiveness through M&As
- Close high maintenance assets, keep well invested assets

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Shotton MRF – example of fast payback, materials efficiency investment



- ▶ Capex EUR 20m
- ▶ New cost efficient raw material base
- ▶ Capacity to sort 270,000 of comingled material (plastic, metals, paper and glass)
- ▶ Less than 1% to landfills



Focus on continuous cost efficiency improvements

Energy concept

- ▶ New combined heat and power plants (e.g. Caledonian, Schongau) reduce energy costs and secure the energy supply

Energy efficiency

- ▶ improvements in the manufacturing process, up to 30% energy savings in mechanical pulping

Supply chain efficiency

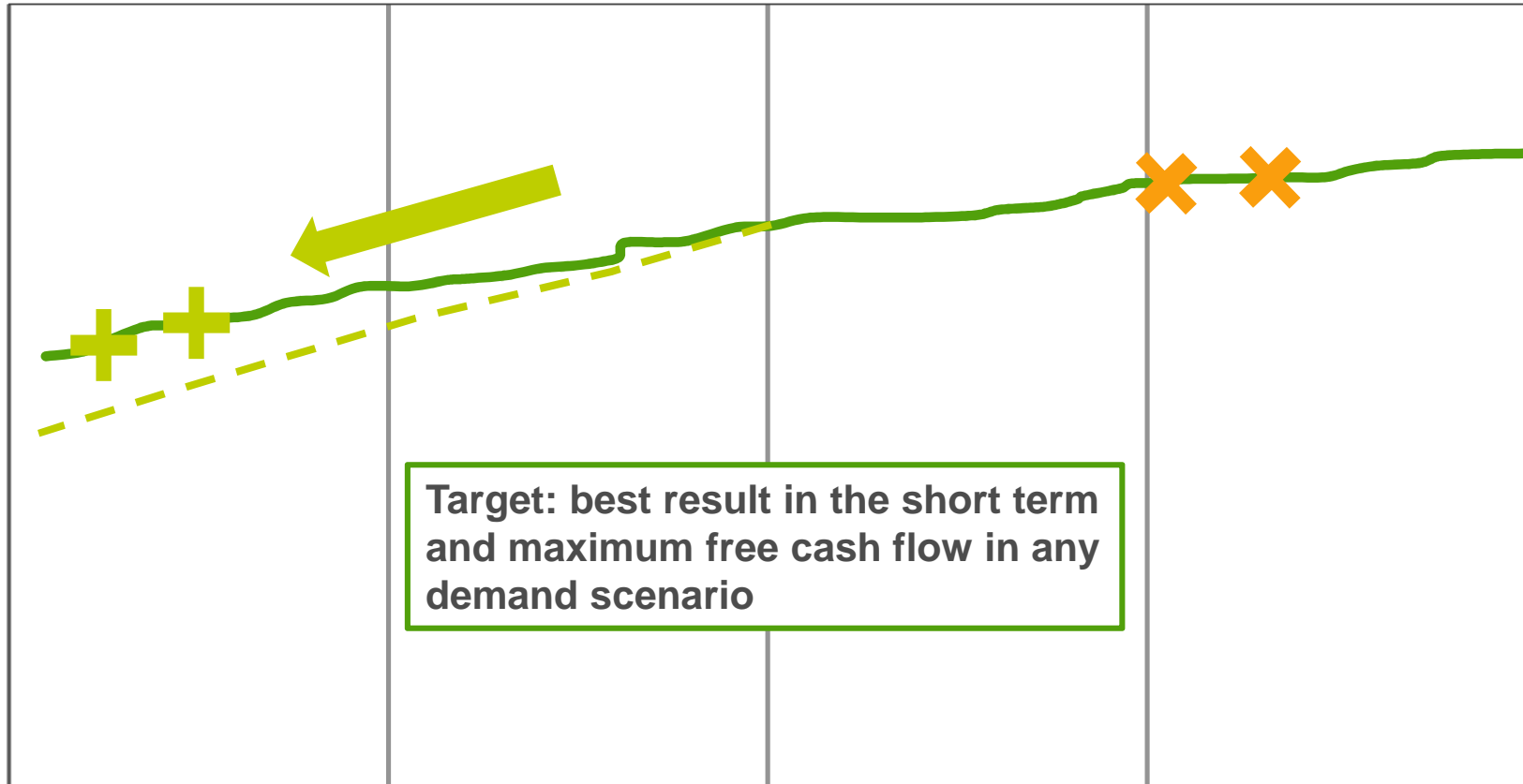
- ▶ working capital turnover improved significantly in 2011

Material efficiency

- ▶ improvements in the fibre optimization, water management and material recycling

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Focusing on margin and increasing competitive advantage



MORE WITH LESS!



The Economist 1992 – 2012
UPM Paper / Environmental footprint

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Makings of UPM's cash generative paper business in Europe



- UPM focuses on improving margins to maximise free cash flow in mature markets
- UPM has a wide range of ways to improve its position on the market cost curve relative to its peers
- Modern asset base enables sustainably low investment needs
- UPM's low cost, low investment position enables healthy free cash flow generation regardless of demand scenario

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UPM's strong position in China provides potential for growth



- Demand in China and other Asia is estimated to grow >6 %/a
- Permits have been granted for the next expansion phase in Changshu
- Growth potential in current and new businesses
- Competitive advantages in fibre, energy efficiency, environmental performance, logistics, sales network and mill site location



Achievements in key targets

1

Low cost, low investment position

- Improved mill portfolio - major restructuring in 2006-09 and 2011-12
- Lower fixed costs per tonne, including lower maintenance cost level
- Supply chain reorganization to improve efficiency and WOC turnover
- Strict investment policy, focus on cost efficiency improvements



2

Cash flow

- Three year average cash flow after investments nearly EUR 500 million, representing cash return of 8% on capital employed
- Major source for UPM's strong cash flow



3

Consolidation in Europe

- Myllykoski acquisition completed and synergies well on track
- Packaging papers divestment completed



4

Grow in developing markets

- UPM has a permit to build a new paper machine in the Changhsu mill





UPM

The Biofore
Company