

SCHWEITZER MAUDUIT INTERNATIONAL INC
Form 10-Q
October 31, 2012
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the transition period from _____ to _____

1-13948

(Commission file number)

SCHWEITZER-MAUDUIT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

62-1612879
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

100 North Point Center East, Suite 600
Alpharetta, Georgia
(Address of principal executive offices)

30022
(Zip code)

1-800-514-0186
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

There were 31,035,306 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share, of the registrant issued and outstanding as of October 26, 2012.

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PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

SCHWEITZER-MAUDUIT INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Net Sales	\$202.0	\$211.2	\$602.9	\$598.1
Cost of products sold	138.2	154.9	412.2	439.5
Gross Profit	63.8	56.3	190.7	158.6
Selling expense	4.3	5.7	16.0	16.3
Research expense	2.4	2.3	7.2	6.7
General expense	12.0	14.6	38.5	42.2
Total nonmanufacturing expenses	18.7	22.6	61.7	65.2
Valuation allowance on business tax credits	0.8	15.9	0.8	15.9
Restructuring and impairment expense	0.6	6.6	24.6	8.3
Operating Profit	43.7	11.2	103.6	69.2
Interest expense	0.9	1.1	2.7	1.8
Other income (expense), net	0.3	(1.1)	0.1	(1.0)
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes and Income from Equity Affiliates	43.1	9.0	101.0	66.4
Provision for income taxes	16.7	0.9	39.9	23.4
Income from equity affiliates	1.3	1.4	2.2	3.4
Income from Continuing Operations	27.7	9.5	63.3	46.4
Loss from Discontinued Operations	—	(0.5)	—	(1.4)
Net Income	\$27.7	\$9.0	\$63.3	\$45.0
Net Income (Loss) per Share - Basic:				
Income per share from continuing operations	\$0.89	\$0.30	\$2.01	\$1.36
Loss per share from discontinued operations	—	(0.01)	—	(0.04)
Net income per share – basic	\$0.89	\$0.29	\$2.01	\$1.32
Net Income (Loss) per Share – Diluted:				
Income per share from continuing operations	\$0.87	\$0.30	\$1.98	\$1.35
Loss per share from discontinued operations	—	(0.01)	—	(0.04)
Net income per share – diluted	\$0.87	\$0.29	\$1.98	\$1.31
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:				
Basic	30,659,900	31,914,200	31,097,400	33,654,400
Diluted	31,052,600	32,191,200	31,460,300	33,903,200

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(dollars in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Net Income	\$27.7	\$9.0	\$63.3	\$45.0
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	12.7	(31.0)	1.7	(8.9)
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments	(0.1)	(8.8)	(0.5)	(1.2)
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains on derivative instruments included in net income	—	(1.4)	(1.6)	(4.6)
Net gain from postretirement benefit plans	2.3	2.3	6.2	6.7
Less: Amortization of postretirement benefit plans' costs included in net periodic benefit cost	(1.5)	(1.4)	(4.6)	(4.0)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	13.4	(40.3)	1.2	(12.0)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$41.1	\$(31.3)	\$64.5	\$33.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 117.8	\$ 76.5
Accounts receivable, net	106.2	112.3
Inventories	119.1	113.8
Income taxes receivable	—	2.9
Current deferred income tax benefits	15.7	18.2
Other current assets	3.8	3.3
Total Current Assets	362.6	327.0
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	402.7	428.8
Deferred Income Tax Benefits	13.6	11.8
Investment in Equity Affiliates	58.9	38.7
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	6.2	7.1
Other Assets	28.4	31.8
Total Assets	\$ 872.4	\$ 845.2
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Current debt	\$ 7.4	\$ 5.0
Accounts payable	48.2	53.7
Accrued expenses	75.4	82.1
Total Current Liabilities	131.0	140.8
Long-Term Debt	159.0	141.0
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits	41.2	42.3
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	29.0	19.8
Other Liabilities	26.5	25.4
Total Liabilities	386.7	369.3
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.10 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 31,043,612 and 37,587,298 shares issued at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively; 31,034,852 and 32,366,884 shares outstanding at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	3.1	3.8
Additional paid-in-capital	34.6	211.7
Common stock in treasury, at cost, 8,760 and 5,220,414 shares at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	(0.3	) (132.1
Retained earnings	471.6	417.0
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(23.3) (24.5

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Total Stockholders' Equity	485.7	475.9
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$872.4	\$845.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SCHWEITZER-MAUDUIT INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
 (dollars in millions, except per share amounts)
 (Unaudited)

	Common Stock Issued		Treasury Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Total
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Shares		Amount		
Balance, December 31, 2010 (as adjusted for stock split)	37,442,948	\$ 3.8	\$ 208.8	1,387,142	\$(24.4)	\$ 334.5	\$ 1.5	\$ 524.2
Net income						45.0		45.0
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax							(12.0)	(12.0)
Dividends declared (\$0.23 per share)						(7.7)		(7.7)
Restricted stock issuances, net			(13.2)	(637,120)	13.2			—
Stock-based employee compensation expense			3.0					3.0
Excess tax benefits of stock-based employee compensation			9.1					9.1
Stock issued to directors as compensation	952		—					—
Issuance of shares for options exercised	20,126		0.3	(3,298)				0.3
Purchases of treasury stock				4,473,690	(120.9)			(120.9)
Balance, September 30, 2011	37,464,026	\$ 3.8	\$ 208.0	5,220,414	\$(132.1)	\$ 371.8	\$ (10.5)	\$ 441.0
Balance, December 31, 2011 (as adjusted for stock split)	37,587,298	\$ 3.8	\$ 211.7	5,220,414	\$(132.1)	\$ 417.0	\$ (24.5)	\$ 475.9
Net income						63.3		63.3
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							1.2	1.2
Dividends declared (\$0.30 per share)						(9.4)		(9.4)
Restricted stock issuances, net			(3.4)	(137,026)	3.4			—
Stock-based employee compensation expense			4.5					4.5
Excess tax benefits of stock-based employee compensation			0.1					0.1
Stock issued to directors as compensation	1,324		—					—
	11,100		0.1					0.1

Issuance of shares for options
exercised

Share reissuance and

cancellation to fulfill stock (6,556,110) (0.7) (178.4) (6,556,110) 178.4 0.7 —
split

Purchases of treasury stock 1,481,482 (50.0) (50.0)

Balance, September 30, 2012 31,043,612 \$3.1 \$ 34.6 8,760 \$(0.3) \$471.6 \$ (23.3) \$485.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

(dollars in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Operations		
Net income	\$63.3	\$45.0
Less: Loss from discontinued operations	—	(1.4)
Income from continuing operations	63.3	46.4
Non-cash items included in net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	29.8	33.0
Impairment	22.2	3.4
Valuation allowance on business tax credits	0.8	15.9
Amortization of deferred revenue	—	(6.0)
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	10.8	(6.3)
Pension and other postretirement benefits	1.6	(2.4)
Stock-based compensation	4.5	3.0
Income from equity affiliates	(2.2)	(3.4)
Excess tax benefits of stock-based awards	(0.1)	(9.1)
Other items	(1.1)	(3.1)
Changes in operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	5.3	(28.6)
Inventories	(6.0)	(0.7)
Prepaid expenses	(0.5)	—
Accounts payable	(4.3)	(3.2)
Accrued expenses	(4.1)	5.3
Accrued incomes taxes	2.4	(2.0)
Net changes in operating working capital	(7.2)	(29.2)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities of:		
- Continuing operations	122.4	42.2
- Discontinued operations	—	(4.3)
Cash Provided by Operations	122.4	37.9
Investing		
Capital spending	(20.4)	(51.9)
Capitalized software costs	(0.5)	(1.2)
Investment in equity affiliates, net	(18.0)	(5.3)
Other investing	(4.1)	2.7
Cash Used for Investing	(43.0)	(55.7)
Financing		
Cash dividends paid to SWM stockholders	(9.4)	(7.7)
Changes in short-term debt	1.3	(2.9)
Proceeds from issuances of long-term debt	39.8	218.7
Payments on long-term debt	(20.3)	(103.3)
Purchases of treasury stock	(50.0)	(120.9)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	0.1	0.3
Excess tax benefits of stock-based awards	0.1	9.1
Cash Used in Financing	(38.4)	(6.7)

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Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.3	(1.5)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	41.3	(26.0)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of period	76.5	87.3	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of period	\$117.8	\$61.3	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Note 1. General

Nature of Business

Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc., or SWM or the Company, is a multinational diversified producer of premium specialty papers headquartered in the United States of America. The Company manufactures and sells paper and reconstituted tobacco products to the tobacco industry as well as specialized paper products for use in other applications. The Company's tobacco-related products include cigarette, plug wrap and base tipping papers, or Cigarette Papers, used to wrap various parts of a cigarette, reconstituted tobacco leaf, or RTL, which is used as a blend with virgin tobacco in cigarettes and reconstituted tobacco wrappers and binders for machine-made cigars. These products are sold directly to the major tobacco companies or their designated converters in the Americas, Europe, Asia and elsewhere. Non-tobacco industry products are a diverse mix of products, certain of which represent commodity paper grades produced to maximize machine operations.

The Company is a manufacturer of high porosity papers, which are used in manufacturing ventilated cigarettes, banded and print banded papers for the production of lower ignition propensity, or LIP, cigarettes and the leading independent producer of RTL used in producing blended cigarettes. The Company conducts business in over 90 countries and currently operates 11 production locations worldwide, with mills in the United States, France, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brazil and Poland. The Company also has a 50% equity interest in two joint ventures in China.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and do not include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP. However, such information reflects all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods including the results of a business reclassified as a discontinued operation which is more fully described in Note 3. Discontinued Operations.

The results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The unaudited consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, as filed with the SEC on February 24, 2012.

Two-for-one Stock Split

On August 1, 2012, the Company announced a two-for-one stock split of its common stock effected as a stock dividend. The stock dividend was paid on August 21, 2012 to shareholders of record on August 13, 2012. Treasury shares participated in the split. To fulfill the 18,799,861 shares needed for the stock dividend, 6,556,110 shares resulting from the split of treasury shares were reissued and distributed. To facilitate the split, the Company also issued 12,243,751 shares, net of the treasury share reissuance. The par value of common stock remains unchanged at \$0.10 per share; accordingly, \$1.2 million was transferred from retained earnings to common stock for the newly issued shares. All shares, per share amounts and related equity balances in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been adjusted for all periods presented for the stock split.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and wholly-owned, majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. The Company's share of the net income of its 50% owned joint ventures in China are included in the consolidated statements of income as income from equity affiliates. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

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Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, inventory valuation, useful lives, fair values, sales returns, receivables valuation, pension, postretirement and other benefits, restructuring and impairment, taxes and contingencies. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-04 which updates disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The ASU amends and clarifies definitions and requirements to determine fair value and certain disclosure requirements. The adoption of this guidance as of January 1, 2012 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income includes net income, as well as items charged and credited directly to stockholders' equity, which are excluded from net income. The Company has presented comprehensive income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows (\$ in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011		
	Pre-tax	Tax	Net of Tax	Pre-tax	Tax	Net of Tax
Pension and OPEB liability adjustments	\$1.5	\$(0.7)	\$0.8	\$1.5	\$(0.6)	\$0.9
Unrealized (loss) gain on derivative instruments	(0.2)	0.1	(0.1)	(15.4)	5.2	(10.2)
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	12.7	—	12.7	(31.0)	—	(31.0)
Total	\$14.0	\$(0.6)	\$13.4	\$(44.9)	\$4.6	\$(40.3)
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011		
	Pre-tax	Tax	Net of Tax	Pre-tax	Tax	Net of Tax
Pension and OPEB liability adjustments	\$2.6	\$(1.0)	\$1.6	\$4.3	\$(1.6)	\$2.7
Unrealized (loss) gain on derivative instruments	(3.2)	1.1	(2.1)	(8.8)	3.0	(5.8)
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	1.7	—	1.7	(8.9)	—	(8.9)
Total	\$1.1	\$0.1	\$1.2	\$(13.4)	\$1.4	\$(12.0)

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Note 3. Discontinued Operations

The Company's closed finished tipping mill in Malaucène, France has been reported as discontinued operations. Results of the Malaucène mill have been removed from each individual line within the statements of income and the operating activities section of the statements of cash flow. In each case a separate line has been added for the net results of the discontinued operation, including previously reported restructuring and impairment amounts.

The Malaucène mill filed for liquidation under applicable French law during the fourth quarter of 2011. As part of the liquidation process, a trustee was appointed to administer claims of the mill from the remaining assets of the entity. This appointment resulted in the Company's loss of control of the ability to direct the activities of Malaucène; therefore, the accounts of Malaucène have been removed from the consolidated results of the Company as of the liquidation date. The Company no longer has continuing involvement or an ongoing interest in Malaucène.

Restructuring expense incurred during 2011 primarily related to additional severances, claims from employees for additional severances and environmental remediation costs.

The Company had no activity related to discontinued operations during 2012. Summary financial results of discontinued operations during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 were as follows (\$ in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
Net sales	\$—	\$—	
Restructuring and impairment expense	0.5	1.5	
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(0.6	) (2.1)
Income tax benefit	0.1	0.7	
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.5	) (1.4)

Changes in the restructuring liabilities for discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2011 are summarized as follows (\$ in millions):

	2011	
Balance at beginning of year	\$9.2	
Accruals for announced programs	1.2	
Cash payments	(2.5)
Exchange rate impacts	—	
Gain on deconsolidation	(7.9)
Balance at end of period	\$—	

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Note 4. Net Income Per Share

The Company uses the two-class method to calculate earnings per share. The Company has granted restricted stock that contains nonforfeitable rights to dividends on unvested shares. Since these unvested shares are considered participating securities under the two-class method, the Company allocates earnings per share to common stock and participating securities according to dividends declared and participation rights in undistributed earnings.

Diluted net income per common share is computed based on net income divided by the weighted average number of common and potential common shares outstanding. Potential common shares during the respective periods are those related to dilutive stock-based compensation, including long-term share-based incentive compensation, stock options outstanding, and directors' accumulated deferred stock compensation which may be received by the directors in the form of stock or cash. A reconciliation of the average number of common and potential common shares outstanding used in the calculations of basic and diluted net income per share follows (\$ in millions, shares in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Numerator (basic and diluted):				
Net income	\$27.7	\$9.0	\$63.3	\$45.0
Less: Dividends paid to participating securities	—	—	(0.1	) (0.1
Less: Undistributed earnings available to participating securities	(0.3	) —	(0.7	) (0.5
Undistributed and distributed earnings available to common shareholders	\$27.4	\$9.0	\$62.5	\$44.4
Denominator:				
Average number of common shares outstanding	30,659.9	31,914.2	31,097.4	33,654.4
Effect of dilutive stock-based compensation	392.7	277.0	362.9	248.8
Average number of common and potential common shares outstanding	31,052.6	32,191.2	31,460.3	33,903.2

There were no anti-dilutive stock options during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011. All weighted average shares outstanding in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the August 21, 2012 stock split.

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Note 5. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost using the First-In, First-Out, or FIFO, and weighted average methods, or market. The Company's inventorable costs primarily include pulp, chemicals, direct labor, utilities, maintenance, depreciation, finishing supplies and an allocation of mill overhead costs. Machine start-up costs or abnormal machine shut downs are expensed in the period incurred and are not inventoried. The definition of market value, with respect to all inventories, is replacement cost or net realizable value. The Company reviews inventories at least quarterly to determine the necessity of write-offs for excess, obsolete or unsalable inventory. The Company estimates reserves for inventory obsolescence and shrinkage based on its judgment of future realization. These reviews require the Company to assess customer and market demand. The following schedule details inventories by major class (\$ in millions):

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Raw materials	\$27.7	\$27.7
Work in process	26.8	29.4
Finished goods	45.0	36.0
Supplies and other	19.6	20.7
Total	\$119.1	\$113.8

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Note 6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for each segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 were as follows (\$ in millions):

	Reconstituted Tobacco	Paper	Total
Goodwill as of December 31, 2011, gross	\$5.6	\$2.7	\$8.3
Accumulated impairment losses	—	(2.7)	(2.7)
Goodwill as of December 31, 2011, net	5.6	—	5.6
Foreign Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—
Goodwill as of September 30, 2012, gross	5.6	2.7	8.3
Accumulated impairment losses	—	(2.7)	(2.7)
Goodwill as of September 30, 2012, net	\$5.6	\$—	\$5.6

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization for amortizable intangible assets consisted of the following (\$ in millions):

	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization*	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization*	Net Carrying Amount
Customer-related intangibles (Reconstituted Tobacco Segment)	\$10.0	\$9.4	\$0.6	\$10.0	\$8.5	\$1.5

* Accumulated amortization also includes adjustments for foreign currency translation.

Amortization expense of intangible assets was \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$1.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company's customer-related intangibles are amortized to expense using the 150% declining balance method over a 6-year life. Estimated amortization expense is expected to be \$1.2 million and \$0.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

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Note 7. Restructuring Activities and Business Tax Valuation Allowance

The Company incurred restructuring and impairment expenses of \$0.6 million and \$6.6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$24.6 million and \$8.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Paper segment restructuring and impairment expenses were \$0.6 million and \$3.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Paper segment restructuring expenses during the third quarter were \$2.6 million due to the shutdown of a paper machine at the Company's Philippine mill prompted by declining demand of which \$2.1 million was related to non-cash accelerated depreciation and impairment charges. Fair value in the impairment analysis was determined by using independent appraisals of certain assets, a significant unobservable input, or Level 3 input.

Partially offsetting these expenses was a \$2.2 million reversal of previously recorded special termination charges as a result of a change to French retirement laws allowing earlier retirements for qualified workers, which became effective during the third quarter 2012. The change to the retirement law allows qualified workers to receive their government benefits earlier; therefore, the workers will be paid less from the Company's early retirement plan.

The Paper segment restructuring and impairment expenses were \$20.6 million and \$3.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and were related to terminating a third-party printing agreement in the U.S. and prior restructuring plans' severances that were recorded over the remaining service periods of the affected employees. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company amended a supply agreement with Philip Morris-USA, a subsidiary of Altria Group Inc. The amended agreement eliminated the Company's contractual commitment to stand ready to produce commercial quantities of banded cigarette paper even in the absence of firm orders. The Company considered these new terms to be a triggering event requiring evaluation of the recoverability of our Spotswood mill's banded cigarette paper production assets. Based on this analysis, which reflected management's assessment of the most likely future utilization of the mill, the Company recorded a \$16.9 million impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of these assets to their fair value.

Fair value was determined by using management's estimates of market participants' discounted future cash flows and independent appraisals of certain assets, both which are considered significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3 inputs. Management used significant judgment to develop assumptions, including forecasted sales volumes, allocation of corporate overhead attributable to the Spotswood mill and weighted average cost of capital, based on historical and projected operational performance.

The Reconstituted Tobacco segment restructuring expenses were \$0.1 million and \$3.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$4.0 million and \$4.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, which were primarily expenses incurred in connection with suspending construction of the RTL facility in the Philippines and related mothballing activities. In the nine months ended September 30, 2012, and 2011, \$3.1 million and \$3.4 million in expense, respectively, was due to a non-cash impairment charge for certain equipment at the RTL Philippines site.

Restructuring liabilities were classified within accrued expenses in each of the consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Changes in the restructuring liabilities, substantially all of which are employee-related, during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 are summarized as follows (\$ in millions):

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
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Balance at beginning of year	\$7.3	\$10.0	
Accruals for announced programs	2.4	7.1	
Cash payments	(3.9) (9.5)
Exchange rate impacts	(0.2) (0.3)
Balance at end of period	\$5.6	\$7.3	

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Business Tax Valuation Allowance

In the Paper segment, our operations in the Philippines and Brazil are generating more value-added tax credits than we utilize. During the three months ended September 30, 2012, the Company recorded valuation allowances of \$0.8 million against certain Philippine value-added tax credits that do not expire but may not be fully recovered due to the Company's expected mix of products sold. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, the Company recorded a \$15.9 million valuation allowance against the entire carrying value of its Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, or ICMS, business tax credits in Brazil.

Note 8. Debt

Total debt is summarized in the following table (\$ in millions):

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Revolving Credit Agreement	\$ 146.4	\$ 129.4
French Employee Profit Sharing	14.5	12.2
Bank Overdrafts	5.2	3.9
Other	0.3	0.5
Total Debt	166.4	146.0
Less: Current debt	(7.4	) (5.0
Long-Term Debt	\$ 159.0	\$ 141.0

Credit Agreement

In May 2011, the Company entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility, or Credit Agreement. The five-year revolving Credit Agreement provides for borrowing capacity of approximately \$225 million with an option to increase borrowing capacity by \$100 million and includes a \$100 million equivalent sub-limit available in euro, of which €25 million was drawn at September 30, 2012, and a \$25 million equivalent sub-limit available in Philippine pesos. The Credit Agreement contains representations and warranties which are customary for facilities of this type and covenants and provisions that, among other things, require the Company to maintain (a) a Maximum Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio of 3.00 and (b) Minimum Interest Coverage of 3.50. The Company was in compliance with its financial covenants at September 30, 2012.

Under the Credit Agreement, interest rates are based on the London Interbank Offered Rate plus an applicable margin that varies from 1.25% to 2.00% depending on the Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement. The Company will incur commitment fees at an annual rate of 0.20% to 0.30% of the applicable margin on the committed amounts not drawn, depending on the Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio. As of September 30, 2012, the applicable interest rate on Credit Agreement borrowings was 1.50% on US Dollar borrowings and 1.37% on euro borrowings.

Interest Rate Swap Agreement

The Company maintained an interest rate swap agreement on a portion of its long-term debt as of December 31, 2011 that fixed the LIBOR rate on \$16.0 million of the Company's variable-rate long-term debt at 2.1% through the end of March 2012. As of September 30, 2012, there were no outstanding interest rate swap agreements on the Company's debt. The impact of the swap agreement on the consolidated financial statements was not material for the three or nine

months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. See Note 9. Derivatives for more information.

Fair Value of Debt

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the estimated fair values of the Company's current and long-term debt approximated the respective carrying amounts since the interest rates were variable and based on current market indices.

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Note 9. Derivatives

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk on its variable-rate debt. To manage these risks, the Company utilizes a variety of practices including, where considered appropriate, derivative instruments. The Company has no derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes nor any derivatives with credit risk-related contingent features. All derivative instruments used by the Company are either exchange traded or are entered into with major financial institutions in order to reduce credit risk and risk of nonperformance by third parties. The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments are determined using observable inputs and are considered Level 2 assets or liabilities.

The Company utilizes currency forward, swap and, to a lesser extent, option contracts to selectively hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk when it is practical and economical to do so. The use of these contracts minimizes transactional exposure to exchange rate changes. We designate certain of our foreign currency hedges as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into earnings when the forecasted transaction affects earnings. For foreign exchange contracts not designated as cash flow hedges, changes in the contracts' fair value are recorded to net income each period.

The Company selectively hedges its exposure to interest rate increases on variable-rate, long-term debt when it is practical and economical to do so. The Company utilizes various forms of interest rate hedge agreements, including interest rate swap agreements, typically with contractual terms no longer than 24 months. Changes in the fair value of our interest rate swaps are recorded to net income each period. There were no interest rate hedge agreements as of September 30, 2012.

The following table presents the fair value of asset and liability derivatives and the respective balance sheet locations at September 30, 2012 (\$ in millions):

	Asset Derivatives	Fair	Liability Derivatives	Fair
	Balance Sheet	Value	Balance Sheet	Value
	Location		Location	
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Foreign exchange contracts	Accounts Receivable	\$0.1	Accounts Payable	\$0.2
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Assets	0.1	Other Liabilities	3.9
Total derivatives designated as hedges		\$0.2		\$4.1

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The following table presents the fair value of asset and liability derivatives and the respective balance sheet locations at December 31, 2011 (\$ in millions):

	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Foreign exchange contracts	Accounts Receivable	\$ 1.6	Accounts Payable	\$—
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Assets	1.0	Other Liabilities	3.2
Total derivatives designated as hedges		2.6		3.2
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Interest rate contracts	Other Assets	—	Other Liabilities	0.1
Foreign exchange contracts	Accounts Receivable	0.1	Accounts Payable	—
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		0.1		0.1
Total derivatives		\$2.7		\$3.3

The following table provides the effect derivative instruments in cash flow hedging relationships had on accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), or AOCI, and results of operations (\$ in millions):

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Gain Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives, Net of Tax		Location of Gain Reclassified from AOCI into Income	Gain Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives, Net of Tax		Location of Gain Reclassified from AOCI into Income	Gain Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives, Net of Tax	
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ (0.1)	\$ (10.2)	Net Sales	\$—	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.6	\$ 4.6	

The Company's designated derivative instruments are perfectly effective. As such, there were no gains or losses, related to the hedge ineffectiveness or amounts excluded from hedge effectiveness testing, recognized immediately in income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

The following table provides the effect derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments had on net income (\$ in millions):

Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain / (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain / (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011
Interest rate contracts	Other Income / Expense	\$—	\$0.1
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Income / Expense	0.3	3.5
Total		\$0.3	\$3.6

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Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, or ICMS, a form of value-added tax in Brazil, was assessed to our Brazilian subsidiary, SWM-B, in December of 2000. SWM-B received two assessments from the tax authorities of the State of Rio de Janeiro for unpaid ICMS taxes from January 1995 through November 2000, collectively the Assessment.

The Assessment concerned the accrual and use by SWM-B of ICMS tax credits generated from the production and sale of certain non-tobacco related grades of paper sold domestically that are immune from the tax to offset ICMS taxes otherwise owed on the sale of products that are not immune. One of the two assessments related in part to tax periods that predated our acquisition of Pirahy and is covered in part by an indemnification from the sellers of Pirahy, or Assessment 1 (case number 2001.001.115144-5). The second assessment pertains exclusively to periods that SWM-B owned the Pirahy mill, or Assessment 2 (case number 2001.001.064544-6). While SWM-B is primarily responsible for the full payment of the Assessment in the event of an ultimate unfavorable outcome, SWM-B is not aware of any difficulties that would be encountered in obtaining reimbursement of that portion of any payment resulting from Assessment 1 from the previous owner under the indemnification.

SWM-B has contested the Assessment based on Article 150, VI of the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988, which grants immunity from ICMS taxes to papers used in the production of books, newspapers and periodicals, or immune papers, and the raw material inputs used to produce immune papers.

Both assessments are presently on appeal in separate chambers of the Federal Supreme Court. Assessment 1 is before the court on a procedural question which, if decided favorably, would invalidate Assessment 1. If decided against SWM-B, Assessment 1 would then be sent back to the lower court for a decision on the merits. Assessment 2 is before the Federal Supreme Court on the merits and will be finally decided by the action of the chamber of the court hearing the matter, unless there is a prior decision by a chamber of the Federal Supreme Court on Assessment 1 that is in contradiction, in which case the conflict between the rulings of the different chambers will be decided by the Federal Supreme Court sitting as a whole. No docket entry has been made yet regarding argument on either assessment. SWM-B continues to vigorously contest the Assessment and believes that the Assessment will ultimately be resolved in its favor. Based on the foreign currency exchange rate at September 30, 2012, the Assessment totaled approximately \$40 million, of which approximately \$18 million is covered by the above-discussed indemnification. No liability has been recorded in our consolidated financial statements for the Assessment based on our evaluation of the Assessment under the facts and law as presently understood.

Environmental Matters

The Company's operations are subject to federal, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances relating to various environmental matters. The nature of the Company's operations exposes it to the risk of claims with respect to environmental matters, and there can be no assurance that material costs or liabilities will not be incurred in connection with such claims. While the Company has incurred in the past several years, and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures in order to comply with environmental laws and regulations, it believes that its future cost of compliance with environmental laws, regulations and ordinances, and its exposure to liability for environmental claims and its obligation to participate in the remediation and monitoring of certain hazardous waste disposal sites, will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations. However, future events, such as changes in existing laws and regulations, or unknown contamination of sites owned, operated or used for waste disposal by the Company (including contamination caused by prior owners and operators of such sites or other waste generators) may give rise to additional costs which could have a material adverse effect on its financial

condition or results of operations.

General Matters

The Company is involved in certain other legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes that such litigation and claims will be resolved without a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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Note 11. Postretirement and Other Benefits

The Company sponsors pension benefits in the United States, France, the Philippines and Canada and postretirement healthcare and life insurance, or OPEB, benefits in the United States and Canada. The Company's Canadian and Philippines pension and OPEB benefits are not material and therefore are not included in the following disclosures.

Pension and OPEB Benefits

The components of net pension and OPEB benefit costs for U.S. employees and net pension benefit costs for French employees during the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows (\$ in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	U.S. Pension Benefits		French Pension Benefits		U.S. OPEB Benefits	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Service cost	\$—	\$—	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	—	—
Expected return on plan assets	(1.9	) (2.0	) (0.1	) (0.1) —	—
Amortizations and other	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$0.9	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$—	\$—

	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	U.S. Pension Benefits		French Pension Benefits		U.S. OPEB Benefits	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Service cost	\$—	\$—	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.1	\$0.1
Interest cost	4.2	4.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.4
Expected return on plan assets	(5.7	) (5.8	) (0.4	) (0.4) —	—
Amortizations and other	4.4	3.3	0.2	0.7	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$2.9	\$2.1	\$1.3	\$2.1	\$0.4	\$0.5

During the year ending December 31, 2012, the Company expects to recognize approximately \$5.8 million for amortization of accumulated other comprehensive loss related to its U.S. pension and OPEB plans and approximately \$0.3 million credit for its French pension plans. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Company contributed \$2.0 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, to its U.S. pension plan.

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Note 12. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes computed at the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the provision for income taxes is as follows (\$ in millions):

	Three Months Ended			September 30,			Nine Months Ended			September 30,		
	September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011			September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011		
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent	
Tax provision at U.S. statutory rate	\$15.1	35.0	%	\$3.2	35.0	%	\$35.4	35.0	%	\$23.2	35.0	%
Tax benefits of foreign legal structure	(0.3)	)	(0.7)	)	(0.1)	)	(1.1)	)	(1.0)	)	(1.0))
Foreign tax incentives	—	—		(2.0)	)	(22.2)	)	—	—	(2.0)	)	(3.0)
Adjustments to valuation allowances	1.7	4.0		—	—		4.5	4.5		—	—	
French business tax reclassified as income tax	0.5	1.1		0.5	5.6		1.8	1.8		1.8	2.7	
Change in enacted foreign tax rate	0.3	0.7		—	—		0.9	0.9		—	—	
Foreign income tax rate differential	(1.5)	)	(3.5)	)	(0.8)	)	(8.8)	)	(3.7)	)	(3.7))
Other foreign taxes, net	1.6	3.7		0.3	3.4		2.5	2.5		1.4	2.1	
Other, net	(0.7)	)	(1.6)	)	(0.2)	)	(1.9)	)	(0.5)	)	(0.5))
Provision for income taxes	\$16.7	38.7	%	\$0.9	10.0	%	\$39.9	39.5	%	\$23.4	35.2	%

* Certain prior-period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

The Company's deferred tax asset valuation allowances are primarily the result of uncertainties regarding future realization of recorded tax benefits on tax loss carryforwards for certain entities. The Company's assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the valuation allowance of these net deferred tax assets take into account available positive and negative evidence of realizability, including recent financial performance, the ability to realize benefits of restructuring and other recent actions, projections of the amount and category of future taxable income and tax planning strategies. The Company recorded a valuation allowance during 2012 to fully reserve its deferred tax assets primarily related to net operating loss carryforwards in the Philippines.

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had no material unrecognized tax benefits related to income taxes. The Company's policy with respect to penalties and interest in connection with income tax assessments or related to unrecognized tax benefits is to classify penalties as provision for income taxes and interest as interest expense in its consolidated income statement. There were no material income tax penalties or interest accrued during either of the three months or nine months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. Federal and several state jurisdictions as well as in many foreign jurisdictions. With certain exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal, state and local, or foreign income tax examinations for years before 2008.

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Note 13. Segment Information

The Company's two operating product line segments are also the Company's reportable segments: Paper and Reconstituted Tobacco. The Paper segment primarily produces Cigarette Papers such as cigarette papers, including LIP papers, plug wrap papers and base tipping papers used to wrap various parts of a cigarette for sale to cigarette manufacturers. The Paper segment also includes commercial and industrial products such as lightweight printing and writing papers, battery separator paper, drinking straw wrap, filter paper and other specialized papers. These non-tobacco industry products are generally sold directly to converters and other end-users or brokers. The Reconstituted Tobacco segment produces reconstituted tobacco leaf, or RTL, and wrapper and binder products for sale to cigarette and cigar manufacturers.

Information about Net Sales and Operating Profit

The accounting policies of these segments are the same as those described in Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. The Company primarily evaluates segment performance and allocates resources based on operating profit. Expense amounts not associated with segments are referred to as unallocated expenses.

(\$ in millions)	Net Sales											
	Three Months Ended						Nine Months Ended					
	September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011			September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011		
Paper	\$146.2	72.4	%	\$157.1	74.4	%	\$430.3	71.4	%	\$425.4	71.1	%
Reconstituted Tobacco	55.8	27.6		54.1	25.6		172.6	28.6		172.7	28.9	
Total Consolidated	\$202.0	100.0	%	\$211.2	100.0	%	\$602.9	100.0	%	\$598.1	100.0	%

(\$ in millions)	Operating Profit											
	Three Months Ended						Nine Months Ended					
	September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011			September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011		
Paper	\$25.6	58.6	%	\$0.5	4.5	%	\$50.7	48.9	%	\$21.3	30.8	%
Reconstituted Tobacco	21.8	49.9		15.2	135.7		66.6	64.3		61.5	88.9	
Unallocated	(3.7) (8.5)	(4.5) (40.2)	(13.7) (13.2)	(13.6) (19.7)
Total Consolidated	\$43.7	100.0	%	\$11.2	100.0	%	\$103.6	100.0	%	\$69.2	100.0	%

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of our results of operations and financial condition. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and the selected financial data included in Item 6 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. The discussion of our results of operations and financial condition includes various forward-looking statements about our markets, the demand for our products and our future prospects. These statements are based on certain assumptions that we consider reasonable. For information about risks and exposures relating to us and our business, you should read the section entitled "Factors That May Affect Future Results," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. Unless the context indicates otherwise, references to "SWM", "we", "us", "our", or similar terms include Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc. and our consolidated subsidiaries.

Summary

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended				
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011		September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011			
Net sales	\$202.0	100.0 %	\$211.2	100.0 %	\$602.9	100.0 %	\$598.1	100.0 %
Gross profit	63.8	31.6	56.3	26.7	190.7	31.6	158.6	26.5
Valuation allowance on business tax credits	0.8	0.4	15.9	7.5	0.8	0.1	15.9	2.7
Restructuring & impairment expense	0.6	0.3	6.6	3.1	24.6	4.1	8.3	1.4
Operating profit	43.7	21.6	11.2	5.3	103.6	17.2	69.2	11.6
Interest expense	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.7	0.4	1.8	0.3
Income from continuing operations	27.7	13.7	9.5	4.5	63.3	10.5	46.4	7.8
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.5)	(0.2)	—	—	(1.4)	(0.2)
Net income	27.7	13.7 %	9.0	4.3 %	63.3	10.5 %	45.0	7.5 %
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$0.87		\$0.30		\$1.98		\$1.35	
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.87		\$0.29		\$1.98		\$1.31	
Cash provided by operations	\$50.1		\$25.7		\$122.4		\$37.9	
Capital spending	\$6.4		\$9.8		\$20.4		\$51.9	

Third Quarter Highlights

Net sales were \$202.0 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012, a \$9.2 million decrease from \$211.2 million in the prior-year quarter. The decrease was primarily due to an unfavorable \$22.7 million currency impact of a declining euro compared to the U.S. dollar which was mostly offset by favorable impact of higher sales volumes.

Gross profit was \$63.8 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012, a \$7.5 million increase from \$56.3 million in the prior-year quarter. In the third quarter 2012, gross margin improved to 31.6% from 26.7% in the prior-year quarter. The higher gross profit was primarily due to higher sales volumes. During the third quarter 2012, SWM incurred \$0.6 million in restructuring and impairment expenses and \$0.8 million of valuation allowances on business tax credits compared to \$15.9 million of valuation allowances in the prior-year quarter. Other factors impacting the increase in operating profit were higher sales volumes and improved manufacturing costs.

Cash provided by operations was \$50.1 million in the third quarter 2012, compared to a \$25.7 million in the prior-year quarter. The higher cash generation during 2012 was largely due to higher net income excluding non-cash impairment charges driven by sales of higher-value products and improved manufacturing efficiencies.

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Year-to-Date Highlights

Compared to the prior year-to-date period, net sales increased \$4.8 million due to favorable impacts of higher sales volumes, an improved mix of products sold and increased royalties. Gross profit was \$190.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012, an increase of \$32.1 million from the prior-year period. The gross profit margin of 31.6% increased from 26.5% in the prior-year period. The higher gross profit was primarily due to increased sales of LIP products and an increase of \$8.4 million in royalty revenue in 2012. Restructuring and impairment expenses were \$24.6 million and \$8.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Operating profit was \$103.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 versus \$69.2 million in the prior-year period. The improved operating profit was primarily due to higher sales volumes, improved manufacturing costs and lower valuation allowances on business tax credits.

Recent Developments

In the Paper segment, restructuring expenses included \$2.6 million to shutdown a paper machine at the Company's Philippine mill of which \$2.1 million was related to non-cash accelerated depreciation and impairment charges. Shut down of one of the the two Philippine machines will allow more efficient operation of the remaining machine.

Administrative and Court Proceedings Relating to Papers for Lower Ignition Propensity Cigarettes

In December 2009, Miquel y Costas S.A., delfortgroup AG, and Societe Papeterie Leman SAS filed Notices of Opposition to the European Patent Office's, or EPO, grant of European Patent EP 1482815. The oppositions filed by Societe Papeterie Leman and delfortgroup contend that the claim language regarding the film-forming material to have a certain viscosity was not sufficiently described, that the claims were not patentable due to a prior art reference, a reference that was disclosed by SWM to the examiner and cited by him in granting the patent, and lack of inventive step. Societe Papeterie Leman further alleged that claim 1 is not sufficiently definite and is therefore invalid. Miquel y Costas claims that the patent lacks novelty as to the film-former gum Arabic, that claim 1 of the patent lacks sufficient disclosure and that claim 1 also lacks novelty. The Company will continue to defend the grant of this patent by taking necessary actions including responding to further submissions by the opponents. Once the EPO considers that all positions have been fully briefed, it may hold a hearing to assist it in reaching a final conclusion on the oppositions. There is no mandated timetable by which the EPO must reach a decision. The outcome of this dispute would not prevent the Company from practicing its Alginex® LIP solution. The patent remains in effect and fully enforceable while the opposition proceedings are pending. As a result of the world-wide LIP license agreement with SWM, delfortgroup has withdrawn from this proceeding. The action remains open with the other parties.

On November 12, 2010, the EPO issued a Notice of Decision to Grant SWM European Patent No. 1333729. On December 8, 2010, Julius Glatz GmbH filed a Notice of Opposition to the grant of this patent. In September 2011, Societe Papeterie Leman, Miquel y Costas and delfortgroup each filed opposition papers and Glatz supplemented its previous filing. The EPO opened an an opposition proceeding and the Company's response to the Notices of Opposition was timely filed. The Company believes that the EPO properly granted the patent and it intends to vigorously defend the patent. As a result of the world-wide LIP license agreement with SWM, delfortgroup has withdrawn from this proceeding. The action remains open with the other parties.

The infringement action filed on February 8, 2010 in the United States District Court for South Carolina, Charleston Division, against multiple defendants alleging infringement of the Company's United States Patent No. 6,725,867 and United States Patent No. 5,878,753 was dismissed without prejudice as to the remaining defendants on August 31,

2012.

On June 27, 2012, the European Patent Office granted the Company's applications for two LIP related patents, EP 2127545 and EP 2127544, that are divisional applications related to European Patent No. 1333729. Julius Glatz GmbH filed Notices of Opposition to the grants of these patents on June 28 and June 29, 2012. We do not expect the EPO to proceed with these oppositions prior to the end of the opposition term on March 27, 2013.

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Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 Compared with the Three Months Ended September 30, 2011

Net Sales

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Consolidated Sales Volume Change	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011				
Paper	\$146.2	\$157.1	\$(10.9)	(6.9)%	2	%
Reconstituted Tobacco	55.8	54.1	1.7	3.1	19	
Total	\$202.0	\$211.2	\$(9.2)	(4.4)%	8	%

Net sales were \$202.0 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$211.2 million in the comparable prior-year period. The decrease in net sales consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

	Amount	Percent	
Changes in currency exchange rates	\$(22.7)	(10.7)%)%
Changes in product mix and selling prices	(3.1)	(1.5))
Changes due to royalty income	1.3	0.6	
Changes due to sales volume	15.3	7.2	
Total	\$(9.2)	(4.4)%)%

Changes in currency exchange rates decreased net sales by \$22.7 million, or 10.7%, in the three months ended September 30, 2012, and primarily reflected the impact of changes in the value of the euro compared with the U.S. dollar in 2012 versus the prior-year quarter.

Unfavorable changes in average selling prices and mix of products sold decreased net sales by \$3.1 million.

Unit sales volumes increased by 8% in the three months ended September 30, 2012 versus the prior-year period.

Sales volumes for the Paper segment increased by 2%

Sales volumes in the Reconstituted Tobacco segment increased by 19% primarily due to timing of orders.

Paper segment net sales during the three months ended September 30, 2012 of \$146.2 million decreased by \$10.9 million, or 6.9%, versus \$157.1 million in the prior-year quarter. The decrease in net sales was primarily the result of \$15.4 million in unfavorable foreign exchange impacts mostly due to changes in the value of the euro compared to the U.S. dollar and \$4.9 million impact from lower average selling prices and an unfavorable mix of products sold. These negative impacts were partially offset by a \$6.4 million favorable impact of higher sales volumes, \$1.8 million tax credit gain recognized upon successful legal resolution of a business tax case in Brazil and \$1.3 million in higher royalty income.

Reconstituted Tobacco segment net sales during the three months ended September 30, 2012 of \$55.8 million increased by \$1.7 million, or 3.1%, compared with \$54.1 million in the prior-year quarter. The increase in net sales of the Reconstituted Tobacco segment resulted from the \$8.9 million impact of higher sales volumes which was partially offset by a \$7.3 million unfavorable foreign exchange impacts mostly due to changes in the value of the euro compared to the U.S. dollar.

Table of ContentsOperating Expenses
(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Percent of Net Sales			
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011			2012	2011		
Net Sales	\$202.0	\$211.2	\$(9.2)	(4.4)%	100.0	%	100.0	%
Cost of products sold	138.2	154.9	(16.7)	(10.8)	68.4		73.3	
Gross Profit	\$63.8	\$56.3	\$7.5	13.3 %	31.6	%	26.7	%

The increase in gross profit for the three months ended September 30, 2012 versus the prior-year quarter was primarily due to \$9.9 million favorable impact of higher sales volumes of certain higher-value products. LIP regulations in the EU, which became effective during the fourth quarter of 2011, drove higher demand for LIP cigarette papers. Gross profit was also favorably impacted by \$10.5 million in improved manufacturing costs and \$1.3 million of royalty income from third-party license agreements. Pulp list prices were lower during the third quarter of 2012 at \$850 per metric ton of northern bleached softwood kraft compared to \$995 per metric ton during the prior-year quarter. However, changes in other inflationary costs, including other materials prices, energy and labor, contributed to an unfavorable impact of \$3.6 million on third quarter 2012 results compared to the prior-year quarter. Other negative factors included \$3.4 million in unfavorable currency impacts primarily from the weaker euro compared to the US dollar and \$3.0 million from unfavorable average selling prices and mix of products sold.

Nonmanufacturing Expenses
(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Percent of Net Sales			
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011			2012	2011		
Selling expense	\$4.3	\$5.7	\$(1.4)	(24.6)%	2.1	%	2.7	%
Research expense	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.3	1.2		1.1	
General expense	12.0	14.6	(2.6)	(17.8)	5.9		6.9	
Nonmanufacturing expenses	\$18.7	\$22.6	\$(3.9)	(17.3)%	9.2	%	10.7	%

Nonmanufacturing expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2012 decreased by \$3.9 million to \$18.7 million from \$22.6 million in the prior-year quarter primarily due to lower legal expenses to defend the Company's LIP patents.

Valuation Allowance on Business Tax Credits

During the three months ended September 30, 2012, the Company recorded valuation allowances of \$0.8 million against certain Philippine value-added tax credits that do not expire but may not be fully recovered due to the Company's expected mix of products sold. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, the Company recorded a \$15.9 million valuation allowance against the entire carrying value of its Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, or ICMS, business tax credits in Brazil.

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Restructuring and Impairment Expense

The Company incurred total restructuring and impairment expense of \$0.6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012. Restructuring expenses during the third quarter were due to \$2.6 million as a result of a restructuring action to shutdown a paper machine at the Company's Philippine mill of which \$2.1 million was related to non-cash accelerated depreciation and impairment charges. Partially offsetting these expenses was a \$2.2 million reversal of previously recorded special termination charges as a result of a change to French retirement laws allowing earlier retirements for qualified workers, which became effective during the third quarter 2012. The change to the retirement law allows qualified workers to receive their government benefits earlier; therefore, the workers will be paid less from the Company's early retirement plan.

In the prior-year period, the Company's restructuring and impairment expense was \$6.6 million related to costs to suspend the construction of the RTL Philippines facility and employee severance expenses in France.

Operating Profit

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended			Percent Change	Return on Net Sales		
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	Change		2012	2011	
Paper	\$25.6	\$0.5	\$25.1	N.M.	17.5	% 0.3	%
Reconstituted Tobacco	21.8	15.2	6.6	43.4	39.1	28.1	
Unallocated expenses	(3.7	) (4.5	) 0.8				
Total	\$43.7	\$11.2	\$32.5	N.M.	21.6	% 5.3	%
N.M. - Not meaningful							

Operating profit was \$43.7 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$11.2 million during the prior-year quarter.

The Paper segment's third quarter 2012 operating profit was \$25.6 million, an increase of \$25.1 million from the prior-year period. The increase was primarily due to the following factors:

\$15.1 million in lower valuation allowances on business tax credits

•\$7.3 million in improved manufacturing costs

\$5.7 million in favorable impacts from higher sales volumes of certain higher-value products

\$2.6 million in lower restructuring and impairment expenses

\$1.8 million tax credit gain recognized upon successful legal resolution of a Brazil business tax case

\$1.3 million in increased royalty income

These positive factors were partially offset by \$5.2 million impact from lower average selling prices and an unfavorable mix of products sold and \$2.5 million in increased inflationary costs

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The Reconstituted Tobacco segment's third quarter 2012 operating profit was \$21.8 million, a \$6.6 million increase from \$15.2 million in the prior-year period. The increase was primarily due to the following:

\$4.2 million in higher sales volume impacts

\$3.3 million of lower restructuring and impairment expenses

\$3.0 million in improved manufacturing impacts

These positives were partially offset by \$2.7 million in unfavorable currency impacts and \$1.1 million in higher inflationary costs

Non-Operating Expenses

Interest expense was \$0.9 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012, a decrease from \$1.1 million in the comparable 2011 period. The decrease in interest expense is due to lower average outstanding debt balances due to higher cash generated from operations. The Company capitalized \$0.5 million of interest expense in the third quarter of 2011 related to the construction of the RTL facility in the Philippines and the EU LIP facility in Poland. The weighted average effective interest rates on our debt facilities were approximately 1.6% and 2.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Other income, net was \$0.3 million during the three months ended September 30, 2012 due to foreign currency transaction gains and interest income. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, other expense was \$1.1 million primarily due to foreign exchange losses.

Income Taxes

A \$16.7 million provision for income taxes in the three months ended September 30, 2012 resulted in an effective tax rate of 38.7% compared with 10.0% in the prior-year quarter. The third quarter 2012 effective tax rate was higher than the 35% statutory rate due primarily to the absence of income tax benefits for losses incurred by the RTL Philippines facility, including restructuring expenses. During the third quarter of 2011, the effective tax rate reflected start-up expenses at the Polish operation and restructuring expenses of RTL Philippines for which no income tax benefits were recorded.

Income from Equity Affiliates

Income from equity affiliates was \$1.3 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$1.4 million during the prior-year quarter. These results reflected the operations of the joint venture in China to produce cigarette papers, CTM, and the start-up costs of the Chinese reconstituted tobacco joint venture, CTS.

Discontinued Operations

Operations at our Malaucène mill were reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Consequently, results of the Malaucène mill have been removed from each line of the statements of income and the operating activities section of the statements of cash flow. In each case, a separate line has been added for the net results of the discontinued operation, including previously reported restructuring and impairment amounts. During the fourth quarter of 2011, a Malaucène liquidation petition resulted in a loss of control. Consequently, consolidated results for 2012 do not include that entity's results.

Net Income and Income per Share

Net income in the three months ended September 30, 2012 was \$27.7 million, or \$0.87 per diluted share, compared with \$9.0 million, or \$0.29 per diluted share, during the prior-year period. The increase in net income was primarily due to the benefits of increased sales of LIP cigarette paper volumes in Europe and lower valuation allowances on business tax credits.

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 Compared with the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011

Net Sales

(dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Consolidated Sales Volume Change	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011				
Paper	\$430.3	\$425.4	\$4.9	1.2	%	(4)
Reconstituted Tobacco	172.6	172.7	(0.1)	(0.1)	)	9
Total	\$602.9	\$598.1	\$4.8	0.8	%	1

Net sales were \$602.9 million in nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$598.1 million in the comparable prior-year period. The increase in net sales consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

	Amount	Percent	
Changes due to sales volume	\$34.6	5.8	%
Changes in product mix and selling prices	12.7	2.1	
Changes due to royalty income	8.4	1.4	
Changes in currency exchange rates	(50.9)	(8.5))
Total	\$4.8	0.8	%

Unit sales volumes increased by 1% in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 versus the prior-year period. Sales volumes for the Paper segment decreased by 4%. Sales volume for traditional tobacco-related paper products declined in certain markets and were partially offset by a 16% increase in LIP paper sales volume. The dollar impact of increased LIP volumes more than offset the dollar impact of the decline in traditional paper volume. Sales volumes in the Reconstituted Tobacco segment increased by 9% primarily due to higher demand of certain reconstituted tobacco leaf products.

Favorable changes in average selling prices due to improved sales mix positively impacted net sales by \$12.7 million. Changes in currency exchange rates decreased net sales by \$50.9 million, or 8.5%, in the nine months ended September 30, 2012, and primarily reflected the impact of changes in the value of the euro compared with the U.S. dollar in 2012 versus the prior year.

Paper segment net sales during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 of \$430.3 million increased by \$4.9 million, or 1.2%, versus \$425.4 million in the prior-year period. The increase in net sales was primarily the result of \$20.8 million impact of increased volumes of high-value products, \$10.6 million favorable impact of an improved mix of products sold, \$8.4 million of increased royalty income and a \$1.8 million tax credit gain recognized upon successful legal resolution. These positives were partially offset by \$36.6 million in unfavorable foreign exchange impacts mostly due to changes in the value of the euro compared to the U.S. dollar.

Reconstituted Tobacco segment net sales during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 of \$172.6 million decreased by \$0.1 million, or 0.1%, compared with \$172.7 million in the prior-year period. The decrease in net sales of the Reconstituted Tobacco segment resulted from \$14.3 million in unfavorable foreign exchange impacts mostly due to changes in the value of the euro compared to the U.S. dollar and was mostly offset by \$13.8 million favorable impact of higher sales volumes.

Table of ContentsOperating Expenses
(dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Percent of Net Sales		
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011			2012	2011	
Net Sales	\$602.9	\$598.1	\$4.8	0.8	% 100.0	% 100.0	%
Cost of products sold	412.2	439.5	(27.3)	(6.2)	68.4	73.5	
Gross Profit	\$190.7	\$158.6	\$32.1	20.2	% 31.6	% 26.5	%

The increase in gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 versus the prior-year period was primarily due to \$34.9 million favorable impact of higher sales volumes. LIP regulations in the EU, which became effective during the fourth quarter of 2011, drove higher demand for LIP cigarette papers. Gross profit was also favorably impacted by \$21.0 million in improved manufacturing costs and \$8.4 million of royalty income from third-party license agreements. Inflationary increases negatively impacted gross profit by \$10.0 million, currency changes had a \$7.2 million unfavorable effect and changes in mix of products sold had a \$9.6 million unfavorable effect. Pulp list prices were lower during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 at \$860 per metric ton of northern bleached softwood kraft compared to \$996 per metric ton during the prior-year period. However, changes in pulp grade usage and increases in other inflationary costs, including other materials prices, energy and labor, drove the unfavorable inflationary cost impact on year-to-date 2012 results compared to the prior-year period.

Nonmanufacturing Expenses
(dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Percent of Net Sales		
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011			2012	2011	
Selling expense	\$16.0	\$16.3	\$(0.3)	(1.8)%	2.7	% 2.7	%
Research expense	7.2	6.7	0.5	7.5	1.2	1.1	
General expense	38.5	42.2	(3.7)	(8.8)	6.4	7.1	
Nonmanufacturing expenses	\$61.7	\$65.2	\$(3.5)	(5.4)%	10.3	% 10.9	%

Nonmanufacturing expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 decreased by \$3.5 million to \$61.7 million from \$65.2 million in the prior-year period primarily due to lower legal expenses to defend the Company's LIP patents.

Valuation Allowance on Business Tax Credits

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Company recorded valuation allowances of \$0.8 million against certain Philippine value-added tax credits that do not expire but may not be fully recovered due to the Company's expected mix of products sold. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company recorded a \$15.9 million valuation allowance against the entire carrying value of its Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, or ICMS, business tax credits in Brazil.

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Restructuring and Impairment Expense

The Company incurred total restructuring and impairment expense of \$24.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to \$8.3 million in the prior-year period.

During the first quarter 2012, the Company amended a supply agreement with Philip Morris-USA, a subsidiary of Altria Group Inc. The amended agreement eliminated a contractual commitment to stand ready to produce commercial quantities of banded cigarette paper. The Company considered these new terms to be a triggering event requiring evaluation of the recoverability of our Spotswood mill's banded cigarette paper production assets. Based on this analysis, which reflected management's assessment of the most likely future utilization of the mill, the Company recorded a \$16.9 million impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of these assets to their fair value. In the Paper segment, restructuring expenses also included \$2.6 million to shutdown a paper machine at the Company's Philippine mill of which \$2.1 million was related to non-cash accelerated depreciation and impairment charges. Partially offsetting these expenses was a \$2.2 million reversal of previously recorded special termination charges as a result of a change to French retirement laws allowing earlier retirements for qualified workers, which became effective during the third quarter 2012. The change to the retirement law allows qualified workers to receive their government benefits earlier; therefore, the workers will be paid less from the Company's early retirement plan.

Other Paper segment restructuring and impairment expenses were related to terminating a third-party printing agreement in the U.S. and prior restructuring plans' severances that were recorded over the remaining service periods of the affected employees.

In the Reconstituted Tobacco segment, the Company incurred \$4.0 million of restructuring and impairment expense primarily due to an additional non-cash impairment charge for certain equipment at the RTL Philippines site which is being held in a mothball state while management decides whether to restart the facility.

In the prior-year period, the Company's restructuring and impairment expense was \$8.3 million related to costs to suspend the construction of the RTL Philippines facility and employee severance expenses in France.

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Operating Profit

(dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Return on Net Sales		
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011			2012	2011	
Paper	\$50.7	\$21.3	\$29.4	138.0	% 11.8	% 5.0	%
Reconstituted Tobacco	66.6	61.5	5.1	8.3	38.6	35.6	
Unallocated expenses	(13.7	) (13.6	) (0.1)			
Total	\$103.6	\$69.2	\$34.4	49.7	% 17.2	% 11.6	%

Operating profit was \$103.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$69.2 million during the prior-year period.

The Paper segment's operating profit during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was \$50.7 million, an increase of \$29.4 million from the prior-year period. The increase was primarily due to the following factors:

\$27.9 million of favorable impacts from higher LIP sales volumes

\$15.1 million in lower valuation allowances on business tax credits

\$14.9 million in improved manufacturing costs resulting from cost savings and operational excellence programs

\$8.4 million in increased royalty income

\$1.8 million tax credit gain recognized upon successful legal resolution of a Brazilian business tax case

These positive factors were partially offset by \$16.9 million in higher restructuring and impairment expenses, \$8.2 million in increased inflationary costs, primarily other materials and labor, \$11.3 million in unfavorable mix and lower selling prices and \$1.5 million of unfavorable currency impacts.

The Reconstituted Tobacco segment's operating profit during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was \$66.6 million, a \$5.1 million increase from \$61.5 million in the prior-year period. The increase was primarily due to a favorable \$7.0 million from higher sales volumes and \$5.5 million in improved manufacturing costs. These positives were partially offset by \$5.7 million in unfavorable currency impacts and \$1.8 million in higher inflationary costs.

Non-Operating Expenses

Interest expense was \$2.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012, an increase from \$1.8 million in the comparable 2011 period. The increase in interest expense is due to higher average outstanding debt balances and lack of interest capitalization on construction projects in 2012. The Company capitalized \$0.9 million of interest expense in the first half of 2011 related to the construction of the RTL facility in the Philippines and the EU LIP facility in Poland. The weighted average effective interest rates on our debt facilities were approximately 1.7% and 2.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Other income, net was \$0.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 primarily due to foreign currency transaction gains. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, other expense was \$1.0 million primarily due to foreign currency transaction impacts net of interest income.

Income Taxes

A \$39.9 million provision for income taxes in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 resulted in an effective tax rate of 39.5% compared with 35.2% in the prior-year period. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was higher than the 35% statutory rate primarily due to a \$2.0 million valuation allowance recorded to fully reserve net deferred tax assets related to net operating loss carryforwards in the Philippines' paper manufacturing operations. Also, no income tax benefits have been recorded for losses incurred by the RTL Philippines facility, including restructuring expenses. During the 2011 period, the effective tax rate reflected start-up expenses at the Polish operation and restructuring expenses of RTL Philippines for which no income tax benefits were recorded.

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Income from Equity Affiliates

Income from equity affiliates was \$2.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$3.4 million during the prior-year period. These results reflected the operations of the joint venture in China to produce cigarette papers, CTM, and the start-up costs of the Chinese reconstituted tobacco joint venture, CTS.

Discontinued Operations

Operations at our Malaucène mill were reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Consequently, results of the Malaucène mill have been removed from each line of the statements of income and the operating activities section of the statements of cash flow. In each case, a separate line has been added for the net results of the discontinued operation, including previously reported restructuring and impairment amounts. During the fourth quarter of 2011, a Malaucène liquidation petition resulted in a loss of control. Consequently, consolidated results for 2012 do not include that entity's results.

Net Income and Income per Share

Net income in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was \$63.3 million, or \$1.98 per diluted share, compared with \$45.0 million, or \$1.31 per diluted share, during the prior-year period. The increase in net income was primarily due to the benefits of increased sales of LIP cigarette paper volumes in Europe and higher reconstituted tobacco volumes which were partially offset by higher restructuring and impairment expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

A major factor in our liquidity and capital resource planning is our generation of cash flow from operations, which is sensitive to changes in the sales mix, volume and pricing of our products, as well as changes in our production volumes, costs and working capital. Our liquidity is supplemented by funds available under our revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks that is used as either operating conditions or strategic opportunities warrant. As of September 30, 2012, \$117.1 million of the Company's \$117.8 million of cash and cash equivalents was held by foreign subsidiaries. Movement of cash balances may have significant tax consequences. The Company considers the undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested and currently plans to repatriate such earnings only when tax effective to do so. We believe that we are able to maintain a sufficient level of liquidity for our domestic operations and commitments without repatriation of the cash held by these foreign subsidiaries.

Capital spending for full year 2012 is currently projected to be approximately \$25 million to \$30 million. The Company repurchased \$50 million of its common shares during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Other cash needs for full year 2012 are currently projected to range between \$40 million and \$45 million, including our equity investment in the RTL joint venture in China and shareholder dividends. We plan to fund our capital projects using cash on-hand, cash generated from operations and our existing credit facilities.

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Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2012, we had net operating working capital of \$105.5 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$117.8 million, compared with net operating working capital of \$98.8 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$76.5 million as of December 31, 2011. Changes in these amounts include the impacts of changes in currency exchange rates and excess tax benefits of stock-based awards which are not included in the changes in operating working capital presented on the consolidated statements of cash flow.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities (\$ in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Net Income	\$63.3	\$45.0
Less: Loss from discontinued operations	—	(1.4)
Income from continuing operations	63.3	46.4
Non-cash items included in net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	29.8	33.0
Impairment	22.2	3.4
Valuation allowance on business tax credits	0.8	15.9
Amortization of deferred revenue	—	(6.0)
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	10.8	(6.3)
Pension and other postretirement benefits	1.6	(2.4)
Stock-based compensation	4.5	3.0
Income from equity affiliates	(2.2)	(3.4)
Excess tax benefits of stock-based awards	(0.1)	(9.1)
Other items	(1.1)	(3.1)
Net changes in operating working capital	(7.2)	(29.2)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities of:		
Continuing operations	122.4	42.2
Discontinued operations	—	(4.3)
Cash Provided by Operations	\$122.4	\$37.9

Net cash provided by operations was \$122.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$37.9 million in the prior-year period. Our net cash provided by operations changed favorably by \$84.5 million in 2012 compared to the prior-year period primarily due to higher profitability excluding non-cash adjustments such as asset impairment charges and less use of working capital.

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Operating Working Capital (\$ in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Changes in operating working capital		
Accounts receivable	\$5.3	\$(28.6)
Inventories	(6.0)	(0.7)
Prepaid expenses	(0.5)	—)
Accounts payable	(4.3)	(3.2)
Accrued expenses	(4.1)	5.3)
Accrued income taxes	2.4	(2.0)
Net changes in operating working capital	\$(7.2)	\$(29.2)

In the nine months ended September 30, 2012, net changes in operating working capital contributed unfavorably to cash flow by \$7.2 million. The 2012 increase in working capital was primarily driven by higher inventory to meet expected demand, improved receivable collection and timing of payments.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2011, net changes in operating working capital were unfavorable to cash flow by \$29.2 million, primarily driven by increased accounts receivable due to increased sales, including a significant increase in European LIP sales.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities (\$ in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Capital spending	\$(20.4)	\$(51.9)
Capitalized software costs	(0.5)	(1.2)
Investment in equity affiliates, net	(18.0)	(5.3)
Other	(4.1)	2.7)
Cash Used for Investing	\$(43.0)	\$(55.7)

Cash used for investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was \$43.0 million and was primarily capital spending and \$18.0 million of net investment in equity affiliates, which consisted of \$21.1 million of equity infusions into its CTS joint venture and a \$3.1 million dividend from its CTM joint venture. During the prior-year period, capital spending was primarily attributable to construction of the RTL facility in the Philippines and the EU LIP facility in Poland.

We incur spending necessary to meet legal requirements and otherwise relating to the protection of the environment at our facilities in the United States, France, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brazil, Canada and Poland. For these purposes, we currently expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately \$1 million in 2012 and less than \$1 million in 2013, of which no material amount is the result of environmental fines or settlements. The foregoing capital expenditures are not expected to reduce our ability to invest in other appropriate and necessary capital projects and are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

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Cash Flows from Financing Activities (\$ in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Cash dividends paid to SWM stockholders	\$ (9.4	) \$ (7.7
Net proceeds from borrowings	20.8	112.5
Purchases of treasury stock	(50.0	) (120.9
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	0.1	0.3
Excess tax benefits of stock-based awards	0.1	9.1
Cash Used in Financing	\$ (38.4	) \$ (6.7

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, financing activities included \$50.0 million of share repurchases, net proceeds from borrowings of \$20.8 million and cash dividends of \$9.4 million paid to SWM stockholders.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, financing activities included \$120.9 million of share repurchases, net proceeds from borrowings of \$112.5 million, excess tax benefits of \$9.1 million as a result of stock-based awards having vested and cash dividends of \$7.7 million paid to SWM stockholders.

Dividend Payments

We have declared and paid cash dividends of \$0.15 per share of our Common Stock every fiscal quarter since the second quarter of 1996, including after the two-for-one stock split effected in August 2012. We currently expect to continue this level of quarterly dividend. Our Credit Agreement covenants require us to maintain certain financial ratios, as disclosed in Note 8, Debt, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, none of which under normal business conditions materially limit our ability to pay such dividends.

On October 31, 2012, we announced that the Board of Directors had declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share of Common Stock. The dividend will be payable on December 28, 2012 to stockholders of record on November 28, 2012.

Share Repurchases

We repurchased 1,481,482 shares of our common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 at a cost of \$50.0 million. See Part II, Item 2, Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we repurchased 4,473,690 shares of our common stock at a cost of \$120.9 million, including \$105.0 million in open market purchases and \$15.9 million for the value of employees' stock-based compensation share awards surrendered to satisfy their personal statutory income tax withholding obligations.

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Debt Instruments and Related Covenants

Debt Instruments and Related Covenants (\$ in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Changes in short-term debt	\$1.3	\$(2.9)
Proceeds from issuances of long-term debt	39.8	218.7
Payments on long-term debt	(20.3)	(103.3)
Net proceeds from borrowings	\$20.8	\$112.5

Net proceeds from borrowings were \$41.1 million and net payments on long-term debt were \$20.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. With the current level of borrowing and forecasted results, we expect to remain in compliance with our Credit Agreement financial covenants.

The Company's five-year revolving credit facility, or Credit Agreement, provides for borrowing capacity of approximately \$225 million and includes a \$100 million equivalent sub-limit available in euro, as well as a \$25 million equivalent sub-limit available in Philippine pesos. Availability under the Credit Agreement was \$78.6 million as of September 30, 2012. We also had availability under our bank overdraft facilities and lines of credit of \$39.9 million as of September 30, 2012.

The Credit Agreement contains representations and warranties which are customary for facilities of this type and covenants and provisions that, among other things, require the Company to maintain (a) a Maximum Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio of 3.00 and (b) Minimum Interest Coverage of 3.50. The Company was in compliance with its financial covenants at September 30, 2012.

Our total debt to capital ratios at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were 25.5% and 23.5%, respectively.

Other Factors Affecting Liquidity and Capital Resources

Postretirement Benefits. Our pension obligations are funded by our separate pension trusts, which held \$124.1 million in assets at December 31, 2011. The combined projected benefit obligation, or PBO, of our U.S. and French pension plans was underfunded by \$30.8 million as of December 31, 2011. We make contributions to our pension trusts based on many factors including regulatory guidelines, investment returns of the trusts and availability of cash for pension contributions versus other priorities. We were not required to make contributions to our U.S. and French pension plans during 2012; however we have voluntarily contributed \$2.3 million to the U.S. pension plans during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

The Paper segment has minimum purchase agreements for wood pulp and other fibers during 2012 of approximately \$21 million and \$9 million, respectively. The Reconstituted Tobacco segment has minimum purchase agreements for wood pulp of approximately \$10 million and for tobacco stems of \$2 million in 2012. The Paper segment's PdM mill has a minimum annual commitment for calcium carbonate purchases, a raw material used in the manufacturing of some paper products, which totals approximately \$2 million per year through 2014; PdM's future purchases at this mill are expected to be at levels that exceed such minimum levels under the contract.

The Company has agreements with an energy cogeneration supplier in France whereby the supplier constructed and operates a cogeneration facility at certain mills and supplies steam that is used in the operation of these mills. The Company is committed to purchasing minimum annual amounts of steam generated by these facilities under the agreements through 2021. These minimum annual commitments total approximately \$4 million. The Company's current and expected requirements for steam at these facilities are at levels that exceed the minimum levels under the contracts.

The Paper segment's Brazilian mill, SWM-B, has an agreement for the transmission and distribution of energy that covers 100% of the mill's consumption of electrical energy valued at approximately \$5 million annually through 2015. The French mills have contracts for natural gas to be distributed to and consumed at PdM, LTRI and St. Girons. The value of the natural gas and distribution to be provided under these contracts is estimated at approximately \$33.0 million in 2012.

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Outlook

SWM has built a solid foundation and has great opportunities ahead to provide engineered solutions to its customers. As additional countries adopt LIP legislation, SWM is poised to leverage its strong market position in this premium application and continue to improve the margin profile of its paper business.

The Company is also set to further capitalize on growth opportunities and regulatory trends requiring more sophisticated cigarettes in design and performance. As tar delivery limits are implemented in China, SWM expects increased demand for reconstituted tobacco leaf, which we are strategically positioned to satisfy.

Challenges for the Company include continued global economic uncertainty, foreign exchange volatility and the continued decline of cigarette consumption in western markets. Actions to address on-going imbalances of demand and supply remain under consideration. SWM expects to continue driving cost reductions through our operational excellence and lean manufacturing efforts. These cost reductions are expected to deliver value to our customers and mitigate anticipated inflationary impacts.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that are subject to the safe harbor created by that Act. These statements include those in the “Outlook” section and our expectations elsewhere in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation, and in “Risk Factors” in Item 1A. They also include statements containing “expect,” “anticipate,” “project,” “appears,” “should,” “could,” “may,” “typically” and similar words. Actual results may differ materially from the results suggested by these statements for a number of reasons, including the following:

SWM has manufacturing facilities in 7 countries, two joint ventures in China, and sells products in over 90 countries. As a result, it is subject to a variety of import and export tax, foreign currency, labor and other regulations within these countries. Changes in these regulations, adverse interpretations or applications, as well as changes in currency exchange rates, could adversely impact the Company's business in a variety of ways, including increasing expenses, decreasing sales, limiting its ability to repatriate funds and generally limiting its ability to conduct business.

The Company's sales are concentrated to a limited number of customers. In 2011, 54% of its sales were to its four largest customers. The loss of one or more of these customers, or a significant reduction in one or more of these customers' purchases, particularly those that impact our higher value LIP papers or reconstituted tobacco, could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations.

The Company's financial performance is materially impacted by sales of both reconstituted tobacco products and cigarette paper for lower ignition propensity cigarettes. A significant change in sales or production volumes, pricing or manufacturing costs of these products could have a material impact on future financial results.

As a result of excess capacity in the tobacco-related papers industry and increased operating costs, competitive levels of selling prices for certain of the Company's products are not sufficient to cover those costs with a margin that the Company considers reasonable. Such competitive pressures have resulted in downtime of certain paper machines and, in some cases, accelerated depreciation or impairment charges for certain equipment as well as employee severance expenses associated with downsizing activities. The Company will continue to disclose any such actions as they are announced to affected employees or otherwise become certain and will continue to provide updates to any previously disclosed expectations of expenses associated with such actions.

The Company suspended construction of its Philippine RTL manufacturing site during 2011. The carrying value of the partially constructed assets is evaluated for impairment at each reporting period by assessing the recoverability of the costs based on the undiscounted cash flows of the operation, likelihood of its reactivation and alternative uses for the equipment. This evaluation could result in a decision to record an impairment of some or a substantial portion of the net book value of the RTL Philippines property, plant and equipment, which was \$73.1 million as of September 30, 2012.

The demand for our reconstituted tobacco leaf product is subject to change depending on the rate at which this product is included in the blend that forms the column of tobacco in various cigarette brands as well as the supply and cost of natural tobacco leaf, which serves to an extent as a substitute for reconstituted tobacco. A change in the inclusion rate or the dynamics of the natural leaf tobacco market can have a material effect on the volume of reconstituted tobacco sales, the price for reconstituted tobacco or both, either of which can have a material effect on our earnings from that product line. In past years, the Company has experienced the adverse effects for one or more years related to changes in the demand and supply relationship for natural leaf.

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In recent years, governmental entities around the world, particularly in the United States, western Europe, and Brazil, have taken or have proposed actions that may have the effect of reducing consumption of tobacco products which can, in turn, reduce demand for our products. Reports with respect to the possible harmful physical effects of cigarette smoking and use of tobacco products have been publicized for many years and, together with actions to restrict or prohibit advertising and promotion of cigarettes or other tobacco products, to limit smoking in public places, to control or restrict the additives that may be used in tobacco products and to increase taxes on such products, are intended to discourage the consumption of cigarettes and other such products. Also in recent years, certain governmental entities, particularly in North America, have enacted, considered or proposed actions that would require cigarettes to meet specifications aimed at reducing their likelihood of igniting fires when the cigarettes are not actively being smoked. Furthermore, it is not possible to predict what additional legislation or regulations relating to tobacco products will be enacted, the extent that such regulations may have a direct or indirect impact on the design of our customers' products or to what extent, if any, such legislation or regulations might affect our business directly or indirectly through their impact on our customers' businesses and products.

Our portfolio of granted patents varies by country, which could have an impact on any competitive advantage provided by patents in individual markets. We rely on patent, trademark, and other intellectual property laws of the United States and other countries to protect our intellectual property rights. In order to maintain the benefits of our patents, we may be required to enforce certain of our patents against infringement through court actions. However, we may be unable to prevent third parties from using our intellectual property or infringing on our patents without our authorization, which may reduce any competitive advantage we have developed. If we have to litigate to protect these rights, any proceedings could be costly, time consuming, could divert management resources, and we may not prevail. We cannot guarantee that any United States or foreign patents, issued or pending, will continue to provide us with any competitive advantage or will not be successfully challenged by third parties. We do not believe that any of our products infringe the valid intellectual property rights of third parties. However, we may be unaware of intellectual property rights of others that may cover some of our products or services. In that event, we may be subject to significant claims for damages. Effectively policing our intellectual property and patents is time consuming and costly, and the steps taken by us may not prevent infringement of our intellectual property, patents or other proprietary rights in our products, technology and trademarks, particularly in foreign countries where in many instances the local laws or legal systems do not offer the same level of protection as in the United States.

- Recent uncertainty in the EU financial markets has increased the possibility of significant changes in foreign exchange rates as governments take counter measures. As a large portion of our commercial business is euro denominated, any material change in the euro to U.S. dollar exchange rate could impact our results on a consolidated basis.

For additional factors and further discussion of these factors, please see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our market risk exposure at September 30, 2012 is consistent with, and not materially different than, the types of market risk and amount of exposures presented under the caption “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” in Part II, Item 7A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 filed with the SEC.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We currently have in place systems relating to disclosure controls and procedures with respect to the accurate and timely recording, processing, summarizing and reporting of information required to be disclosed in our periodic Exchange Act reports. We periodically review and evaluate these disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions about required disclosure. In completing our review and evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2012, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2012. No changes in our internal control over financial reporting were identified as having occurred in the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II.

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

General

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings and disputes (see Note 16, Commitments and Contingencies, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011). There have been no material developments to these matters during 2012.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There were no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table, adjusted for the August 2012 stock split, indicates the number of shares and amount of our Common Stock repurchased during 2012 and the remaining number of shares and amount of share repurchases currently authorized by our Board of Directors as of September 30, 2012:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Repurchased As Part of Publicly Announced Programs		Maximum Amount Of Shares that May Yet be Repurchased Under the Program (\$ in millions)
			(# shares)	(\$ in millions)	
First Quarter 2012	627,120	\$34.44	625,652	\$21.5	
Second Quarter 2012	719,802	33.48	719,802	24.1	
July 2012	8,200	32.99	8,200	0.3	
August 2012	126,360	32.39	126,360	4.1	
September 2012	—	—	—	—	
Total Year-to-Date 2012	1,481,482	\$33.73	1,480,014	\$50.0	\$—

In December 2011, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of SWM Common Stock during the period December 2, 2011 to December 31, 2012 in an amount not to exceed \$50.0 million.

The Company sometimes uses corporate 10b5-1 plans so that share repurchases can be made at predetermined stock price levels, without restricting such repurchases to specific windows of time. Future Common Stock repurchases will be dependent upon various factors, including the stock price, strategic opportunities and cash availability.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ‡
101	The following materials from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. (Furnished herewith.)

‡ These Section 906 certifications are not being incorporated by reference into the Form 10-Q filing or otherwise deemed to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ JEFFREY A. COOK
Jeffrey A. Cook
Executive Vice President, Chief
Financial Officer and Treasurer
(duly authorized officer and
principal financial officer)

October 31, 2012

By: /s/ MARK A. SPEARS
Mark A. Spears
Corporate Controller
(principal accounting officer)

October 31, 2012

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following are definitions of certain terms used in this Form 10-Q filing:

- “Banded cigarette paper” is a type of paper, used to produce lower ignition propensity cigarettes, by applying bands to the paper during the papermaking process.
- “Binder” is used to hold the tobacco leaves in a cylindrical shape during the production process of cigars.
- “Cigarette paper” wraps the column of tobacco within a cigarette and has varying properties such as basis weight, porosity, opacity, tensile strength, texture and burn rate.
- “Commercial and industrial products” include lightweight printing and writing papers, coated papers for packaging and labeling applications, business forms, battery separator paper, drinking straw wrap and other specialized papers.
- “Flax” is a cellulose fiber from a flax plant used as a raw material in the production of certain cigarette papers.
- “Lower ignition propensity cigarette paper” includes banded and print banded cigarette paper, both of which contain bands, which increase the likelihood that an unattended cigarette will self-extinguish.
- “Net debt to EBITDA ratio” is a financial measurement used in bank covenants where “Net Debt” is defined as consolidated total debt minus unrestricted cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$15 million, and “EBITDA” is defined as net income plus the sum of interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization, non-cash restructuring and impairment charges, earnings attributable to the minority interest to the extent such earnings are received by the Company and all other non-cash charges minus amortization of deferred revenue and minority interest in the earnings of subsidiaries to the extent such earnings are distributed to holders other than the Company.
- “Net debt to capital ratio” is total debt less cash and cash equivalents, divided by the sum of total debt, noncontrolling interest and total stockholders’ equity.
- “Net debt to equity ratio” is total debt less cash and cash equivalents, divided by the sum of noncontrolling interest and total stockholders’ equity.
- “Net operating working capital” is accounts receivable, inventory, income taxes receivable and prepaid expense, less accounts payable, accrued expenses and income taxes payable.
- “Opacity” is a measure of the extent to which light is allowed to pass through a given material.
- “Operating profit return on assets” is operating profit divided by average total assets.
- “Plug wrap paper” wraps the outer layer of a cigarette filter and is used to hold the filter materials in a cylindrical form.
- “Print banded cigarette paper” is a type of paper, used to produce lower ignition propensity cigarettes, with bands added to the paper during a printing process, subsequent to the papermaking process.
- “Reconstituted tobacco” is produced in two forms: leaf, or reconstituted tobacco leaf, and wrapper and binder products. Reconstituted tobacco leaf is blended with virgin tobacco as a design aid to achieve certain attributes of finished cigarettes. Wrapper and binder are reconstituted tobacco products used by manufacturers of cigars.
- “Restructuring expense” represents expenses incurred in connection with activities intended to significantly change the size or nature of the business operations, including significantly reduced utilization of operating equipment, exit of a product or market or a significant workforce reduction and charges to reduce property, plant and equipment to its fair value.
- “Start-up costs” are costs incurred prior to generation of income producing activities in the case of a new plant, or costs incurred in excess of expected ongoing normal costs in the case of a new or rebuilt machine. Start-up costs can include excess variable costs such as raw materials, utilities and labor and unabsorbed fixed costs.
- “Tipping paper” joins the filter element to the tobacco-filled column of the cigarette and is both printable and glueable at high speeds.
- “Wrapper” covers the outside of cigars providing a uniform, finished appearance.