

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO /NEW/
Form 10-K
February 27, 2012
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 1-3157

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

13-0872805
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6400 Poplar Avenue

Memphis, Tennessee

(Address of principal executive offices)

38197

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (901) 419-7000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$1 per share par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (section 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (section 229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 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
(Do not check if a smaller reporting
company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the Company's outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2011) was approximately \$12,935,454,966.

The number of shares outstanding of the Company's common stock, as of February 17, 2012 was 437,085,299.

Documents incorporated by reference:

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement filed within 120 days of the close of the registrant's fiscal year in connection with registrant's 2012 annual meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

INDEX TO ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

<u>PART I.</u>		1
ITEM 1.	<u>BUSINESS.</u>	1
	<u>General</u>	1
	<u>Financial Information Concerning Industry Segments</u>	1
	<u>Financial Information About International and U.S. Operations</u>	1
	<u>Competition and Costs</u>	2
	<u>Marketing and Distribution</u>	2
	<u>Description of Principal Products</u>	2
	<u>Sales Volumes by Product</u>	3
	<u>Research and Development</u>	4
	<u>Environmental Protection</u>	4
	<u>Climate Change</u>	5
	<u>Employees</u>	6
	<u>Executive Officers of the Registrant</u>	6
	<u>Raw Materials</u>	7
	<u>Forward-looking Statements</u>	7
ITEM 1A.	<u>RISK FACTORS.</u>	8
ITEM 1B.	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.</u>	12
ITEM 2.	<u>PROPERTIES.</u>	12
	<u>Forestlands</u>	12
	<u>Mills and Plants</u>	12
	<u>Capital Investments and Dispositions</u>	12
ITEM 3.	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.</u>	13
ITEM 4.	<u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.</u>	13
<u>PART II.</u>		14
ITEM 5.	<u>MARKET FOR REGISTRANT S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.</u>	14
ITEM 6.	<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.</u>	16
ITEM 7.	<u>MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.</u>	20
	<u>Executive Summary</u>	20
	<u>Corporate Overview</u>	24
	<u>Results of Operations</u>	24
	<u>Description of Industry Segments</u>	28
	<u>Industry Segment Results</u>	29
	<u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u>	35
	<u>Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Accounting Estimates</u>	45
	<u>Recent Accounting Developments</u>	48
	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	48
	<u>Effect of Inflation</u>	50
	<u>Foreign Currency Effects</u>	50
	<u>Market Risk</u>	50

Table of Contents

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

INDEX TO ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

ITEM 7A.	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.</u>	51
ITEM 8.	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.</u>	52
	<u>Report of Management on Financial Statements, Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Internal Control Environment and Board of Directors Oversight</u>	52
	<u>Reports of Deloitte & Touche LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	54
	<u>Consolidated Statement of Operations</u>	56
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet</u>	57
	<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows</u>	58
	<u>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	59
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	61
	<u>Interim Financial Results (Unaudited)</u>	96
ITEM 9.	<u>CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.</u>	99
ITEM 9A.	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.</u>	99
ITEM 9B.	<u>OTHER INFORMATION.</u>	100
<u>PART III.</u>		100
ITEM 10.	<u>DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.</u>	100
ITEM 11.	<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.</u>	101
ITEM 12.	<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.</u>	101
ITEM 13.	<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.</u>	101
ITEM 14.	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.</u>	101
<u>PART IV.</u>		101
ITEM 15.	<u>EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.</u>	101
	<u>Additional Financial Data</u>	101
	<u>Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	107
	<u>SIGNATURES</u>	108
APPENDIX I	<u>2011 LISTING OF FACILITIES</u>	A-1
APPENDIX II	<u>2011 CAPACITY INFORMATION</u>	A-3

Table of Contents

PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

International Paper Company (the Company or International Paper, which may also be referred to as we or us) is a global paper and packaging company that is complemented by an extensive North American merchant distribution system, with primary markets and manufacturing operations in North America, Europe, Latin America, Russia, Asia and North Africa. We are a New York corporation, incorporated in 1941 as the successor to the New York corporation of the same name organized in 1898. Our home page on the Internet is www.internationalpaper.com. You can learn more about us by visiting that site.

In the United States at December 31, 2011, the Company operated 20 pulp, paper and packaging mills, 142 converting and packaging plants, 18 recycling plants and three bag facilities. Production facilities at December 31, 2011 in Europe, Asia, Latin America and South America included 11 pulp, paper and packaging mills, 64 converting and packaging plants, and two recycling plants. We distribute printing, packaging, graphic arts, maintenance and industrial products principally through over 153 distribution branches in the United States and 36 distribution branches located in Canada, Mexico and Asia. At December 31, 2011, we owned or managed approximately 325,000 acres of forestland in Brazil and had, through licenses and forest management agreements, harvesting rights on government-owned forestlands in Russia. Substantially all of our businesses have experienced, and are likely to continue to experience, cycles relating to industry capacity and general economic conditions.

For management and financial reporting purposes, our businesses are separated into four segments: Industrial Packaging; Printing Papers; Consumer Packaging; and Distribution. Beginning January 1, 2011, the Forest Products business is no longer reported by the Company as a separate industry segment due to the immateriality of the results of the remaining business on the Company's consolidated financial statements. A description of these business segments can be found on pages 28 and 29 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The Company's 50% equity interest in Ilim Holding S.A. is also a separate reportable industry segment.

From 2007 through 2011, International Paper's capital expenditures approximated \$4.8 billion, excluding

mergers and acquisitions. These expenditures reflect our continuing efforts to improve product quality and environmental performance, as well as lower costs, maintain reliability of operations and improve forestlands. Capital spending for continuing operations in 2011 was approximately \$1.2 billion and is expected to be approximately \$1.5 billion, including spending at the legacy Temple-Inland, Inc. (Temple-Inland) facilities, in 2012. You can find more information about capital expenditures on page 37 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Discussions of acquisitions can be found on pages 37 and 38 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

You can find discussions of restructuring charges and other special items on pages 25 through 27 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we incorporate by reference certain information in parts of other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC permits us to disclose important information by referring to it in that manner. Please refer to such information. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, along with all other reports and any amendments thereto filed with or furnished to the SEC, are publicly available free of charge on the Investor Relations section of our Internet Web site at www.internationalpaper.com as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. The information contained on or connected to our Web site is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this or any other report that we filed with or furnished to the SEC.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

The financial information concerning segments is set forth in Note 18 Financial Information by Industry Segment and Geographic Area on pages 94 and 95 of Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT INTERNATIONAL AND U.S. OPERATIONS

The financial information concerning international and U.S. operations and export sales is set forth in

Table of Contents

Note 18 Financial Information by Industry Segment and Geographic Area on page 95 of Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

COMPETITION AND COSTS

Despite the size of the Company's manufacturing capacity for paper, packaging and pulp products, the markets in all of the cited product lines are large and fragmented. The major markets, both U.S. and non-U.S., in which the Company sells its principal products are very competitive. Our products compete with similar products produced by other forest products companies. We also compete, in some instances, with companies in other industries and against substitutes for wood and wood-fiber products.

Many factors influence the Company's competitive position, including price, cost, product quality and services. You can find more information about the impact of price and cost on operating profits on pages 20 through 35 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and

Results of Operations. You can find information about the Company's manufacturing capacities on page A-3 of Appendix II.

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

The Company sells paper, packaging products and other products directly to end users and converters, as well as through agents, resellers and paper distributors. We own a large merchant distribution business that sells products made both by International Paper and by other companies making paper, paperboard, packaging, graphic arts supplies and maintenance and industrial products. Sales offices are located throughout the United States as well as internationally.

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

The Company's principal products are described on pages 28 and 29 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Table of Contents**SALES VOLUMES BY PRODUCT**

Sales volumes of major products for 2011, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

Sales Volumes by Product (1)

<i>In thousands of short tons</i>	2011	2010	2009
Industrial Packaging			
Corrugated Packaging	7,424	7,525	7,313
Containerboard	2,371	2,458	2,258
Recycling	2,435	2,486	2,280
Saturated Kraft	161	176	126
Bleached Kraft	95	85	72
European Industrial Packaging	1,047	1,040	1,046
Asian Box (2)	444	307	149
Industrial Packaging	13,977	14,077	13,244
Printing Papers			
U.S. Uncoated Papers	2,616	2,695	2,882
European and Russian Uncoated Papers	1,218	1,235	1,336
Brazilian Uncoated Papers	1,141	1,081	1,007
Indian Uncoated Papers (3)	49	0	0
Uncoated Papers	5,024	5,011	5,225
Market Pulp (4)	1,410	1,422	1,524
Consumer Packaging			
U.S. Coated Paperboard	1,375	1,398	1,242
European Coated Paperboard	332	351	354
Asian Coated Paperboard	998	870	859
Other Consumer Packaging	185	174	169
Consumer Packaging	2,890	2,793	2,624

(1) Includes third-party and inter-segment sales and excludes sales of equity investees.

(2) Includes SCA Packaging volumes from date of acquisition in June 2010.

(3) Includes APPM volumes from date of acquisition in October 2011.

(4) Includes internal sales to mills.

Table of Contents

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company operates its primary research and development center in Loveland, Ohio, as well as several product laboratories. Additionally, the Company has an interest in ArborGen, Inc., a joint venture with certain other forest products companies.

We direct research and development activities to short-term, long-term and technical assistance needs of customers and operating divisions, and to process, equipment and product innovations. Activities include product development within the operating divisions; studies on innovation and improvement of pulping, bleaching, chemical recovery, papermaking, converting and coating processes; packaging design and materials development; mechanical packaging systems, environmentally sensitive printing inks and reduction of environmental discharges; re-use of raw materials in manufacturing processes; recycling of consumer and packaging paper products; energy conservation; applications of computer controls to manufacturing operations; innovations and improvement of products; and development of various new products. Our development efforts specifically address product safety as well as the minimization of solid waste. The cost to the Company of its research and development operations was \$13 million in 2011, \$12 million in 2010 and \$13 million in 2009.

We own numerous patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights relating to our products and to the processes for their production. We also license intellectual property rights to and from others where necessary. Many of the manufacturing processes are among our trade secrets. Some of our products are covered by U.S. and non-U.S. patents and are sold under well known trademarks. We derive a competitive advantage by protecting our trade secrets, patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights, and by using them as required to support our businesses.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

International Paper is subject to extensive federal and state environmental regulation as well as similar regulations internationally. Our continuing objectives include: (1) controlling emissions and discharges from our facilities into the air, water and groundwater to avoid adverse impacts on the environment, and (2) maintaining compliance with applicable laws and regulations. A total of \$60 million was spent in 2011 for capital projects to control environmental

releases into the air and water, and to assure environmentally sound management and disposal of waste. We expect to spend approximately \$90 million in 2012 for similar capital projects.

In the U.S., the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed or finalized a number of new rules, including Greenhouse Gas Mandatory Reporting (see Climate Change section), Boiler MACT (see below), and more restrictive National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs). During 2010, new NAAQSs were promulgated for nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and we anticipate that additional NAAQSs will also be promulgated. Once implemented these rules could require significant investments of capital and/or operational changes that could potentially have a material impact on International Paper.

In March 2011, the EPA published four inter-related final rules commonly and collectively referred to as Boiler MACT. As finalized, these rules required owners of specified boilers to meet very strict air emissions standards for certain substances. The rule was immediately subject to administrative reconsideration by the EPA. In addition to putting certain portions of the rules into the administrative reconsideration process, the EPA also issued an administrative stay of the rules pending the outcome of the reconsideration process. On December 23, 2011, the EPA published new proposed rules that have a 60-day comment period that ended February 21, 2012. The EPA indicated their intent is to finalize these latest proposals by spring 2012. These proposals, if finalized, would change many aspects of the March 2011 rules including, but not limited to, emission limits and control equipment technology needed to meet such limits. On January 9, 2012, in *Sierra Club v. Lisa P. Jackson*, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, (Civil Action No. 11-1278), the Court found the administrative stay issued by the EPA to be unlawful and vacated the stay. As a result, the final rules published in March 2011 are in effect despite the fact that the EPA is in the process of reconsidering these rules. Vacating the stay, as well as the reconsideration process and the numerous lawsuits filed on these rules, has created significant legal uncertainties. Because of these significant uncertainties, it is difficult to accurately and comprehensively estimate at this time what our costs will be to comply with the rules.

In addition to Boiler MACT, on December 27, 2011, the EPA also issued a proposed rule to amend national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for the pulp and paper industry. The

Table of Contents

comment period for this proposed rule closes February 27, 2012, unless it is extended. We are currently reviewing the rule and determining what impacts it could have on our operations. While we do not have firm cost estimates at this time, and recognizing the proposed rule is likely to change, the rule could have a significant adverse impact on the pulp and paper industry, including International Paper.

Recognizing these many significant uncertainties, our forecasts include an estimate of future expenditures that may be required for Boiler MACT and other regulatory initiatives. These amounts represent our current best estimate of future expenditures, which we believe are likely to change once the regulatory landscape becomes clearer. Our preliminary estimate for environmental control expenditures is approximately \$105 million for 2013 and approximately \$260 million for 2014. When regulatory requirements regarding Boiler MACT and the Pulp and Paper NESHAP become final, including likely subsequent legal challenges, the Company's environmental, manufacturing and legal professionals will assess fully the potential impacts on our Company to determine a more precise estimate of future environmental control expenditures.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Since 1997, when an international conference on global warming concluded with an agreement known as the Kyoto Protocol, which called for reductions of certain emissions that may contribute to increases in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, there have been a range of international, national and sub-national regulations proposed or implemented focusing on greenhouse gas reduction. These actual or proposed regulations apply currently or will apply in countries where we currently have, or may in the future have, manufacturing facilities or investments.

While the European Union (EU) has ratified the Kyoto Protocol, the framework of the Kyoto Protocol does not apply to underdeveloped nations. Four countries where we have paper-making operations, India, Brazil, Morocco, and China, are considered underdeveloped nations by the Kyoto Protocol. Although not subject to the Kyoto Protocol, Brazil and China may adopt greenhouse gas regulations in the future that may have a material effect on our operations in these countries. Unless extended, the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012. A successor to the Kyoto Protocol is under negotiation at the international level. Due to the lack of clarity around the post-2012 climate control regime, it is not possible at this

time to estimate with any certainty the potential impacts of future international agreements on International Paper's operations.

Under the European Union Emissions Trading System (EUETS), the EU has committed to greenhouse gas reductions. International Paper has two sites covered by the EUETS. These measures did not have an adverse effect on our European operations in 2011, nor are they expected to have such an impact in 2012.

The U.S. has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol nor have efforts in the U.S. Congress to legislate the control of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions been successful. To date, the activity in the U.S. has been spearheaded by the U.S. EPA and, to some extent, by the states. Pursuant to its GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule promulgated in 2009, the EPA began a process to collect data on emitters of greater than 25,000 tons of greenhouse gas per year. Twenty of our U.S. facilities are covered by and submitted reports as required under this rule. We do not believe that the reporting rule will have a material impact on our operations. Additionally, the EPA has indicated that it will propose New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for various industry sectors which will limit GHG emissions from certain sources. Currently, the EPA has not identified the pulp and paper industry in the first phase of sectors to be covered by the new standards. However, we anticipate that, at some future time, pulp and paper sources will be subject to new NSPS rules. It is uncertain what impacts, if any, future NSPS will have on International Paper's operations. The EPA has convened a Science Advisory Board (SAB) to assess the neutrality of biomass when combusted in new sources. The SAB began deliberations in 2011, but has not made any recommendations. Because the use of biomass is prevalent in the pulp and paper production process, the findings of the SAB and how they are incorporated into climate policy and subsequent regulations could be material to the industry and the Company.

Some U.S. states have considered legal measures to require the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases by companies and public utilities, primarily through the planned development of greenhouse gas emission inventories or regional greenhouse gas cap-and-trade programs. One such state is California where International Paper has one site subject to California's GHG regulatory plan. The final California rules are still being developed and do not take full effect until 2013. Until the rules are finalized and implemented, it is unknown whether there will be any significant impact on our California facility.

Table of Contents

It is difficult to predict whether passage of climate control legislation or other regulatory initiatives by Congress or various U.S. states, or the adoption of regulations by the EPA or analogous state agencies that restrict emissions of greenhouse gases in areas in which we conduct business, may have a material effect on our operations in the U.S. In addition to possible direct impacts, future legislation and regulation could have indirect impacts on International Paper, such as higher prices for transportation, energy and other inputs, as well as more protracted air permitting processes, causing delays and higher costs to implement capital projects.

International Paper has controls and procedures in place to stay adequately informed about developments concerning possible climate change legislation and regulation in the U.S. and in other countries where we operate to ensure we continue to assess whether such legislation or regulation may have a material effect on the Company, its operations or financial condition, and whether we have any related disclosure obligations.

In summary, regulation of greenhouse gases continues to evolve in various countries in which we do business. While it is likely that there will be increased regulation relating to greenhouse gases and climate change, at this time it is not reasonably possible to estimate either a timetable for the implementation of any new regulations or our costs of compliance.

Additional information regarding climate change and International Paper, including our carbon footprint, is available at <http://internationalpaper.com/US/EN/Company/Sustainability/Climate.html>.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately 61,500 employees, 34,400 of whom were located in the United States. Of the U.S. employees, approximately 22,400 are hourly, with unions representing approximately 13,500 employees. Approximately 9,900 of the union employees are represented by the United Steel Workers (USW).

In late March 2011, International Paper negotiated the 2011 Mill Master Agreement including 15 of our U.S. pulp, paper and packaging mills. In November 2011, we completed negotiations on the 2012 Converting Master Agreement including 43 of our converting facilities.

These two agreements, the Mill and Converting Master Agreements, cover several specific items,

including but not limited to wages, select benefit programs, successorship, employment security and health and safety. Individual facilities continue to have local agreements for other items not covered by these agreements. If local facility agreements are not successfully negotiated at the time of expiration, then, under the Master Agreements, the local facility agreements will automatically renew with the same terms in effect at the time of expiration.

During 2011, 26 local labor agreements were negotiated at three mills, 15 converting facilities and eight distribution facilities. Twelve of the agreements were automatically renewed under the terms of the Master Agreements.

During 2012, 31 labor agreements are scheduled to be negotiated: five mills, 15 converting and 11 distribution facilities. Fourteen of these agreements will automatically renew under the terms of the Master Agreements if new agreements are not reached.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

John V. Faraci, 62, chairman and chief executive officer since 2003. Mr. Faraci joined International Paper in 1974.

John N. Balboni, 63, senior vice president and chief information officer since 2005. Mr. Balboni joined International Paper in 1978.

C. Cato Ealy, 55, senior vice president corporate development since 2003. Mr. Ealy is a director of Ilim Holding S.A., a Swiss holding company in which International Paper holds a 50% interest, and of its subsidiary, Ilim Group. Mr. Ealy joined International Paper in 1992.

Tommy S. Joseph, 52, senior vice president manufacturing, technology, EHS&S and global sourcing since January 2010. Mr. Joseph previously served as senior vice president manufacturing, technology, EHS&S from February to December 2009, and vice president technology from 2005 to February 2009. Mr. Joseph is a director of Ilim Holding S.A., a Swiss Holding Company in which International Paper holds a 50% interest, and of its subsidiary, Ilim Group. Mr. Joseph joined International Paper in 1983.

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Thomas G. Kadien, 55, senior vice president – consumer packaging and IP Asia since January 2010. Mr. Kadien previously served as senior vice president and president – *xpedx* from 2005 to 2009. Mr. Kadien joined International Paper in 1978.

Paul J. Karre, 59, senior vice president – human resources and communications since May 2009.

Table of Contents

Mr. Karre previously served as vice president human resources from 2000 to 2009. Mr. Karre joined International Paper in 1974.

Mary A. Laschinger, 51, senior vice president since 2007 and president *xpedx* since January 2010. Ms. Laschinger previously served as president IP Europe, Middle East, Africa and Russia from 2005 to 2009. Ms. Laschinger joined International Paper in 1992.

Tim S. Nicholls, 50, senior vice president printing and communications papers of the Americas since November 2011. Mr. Nicholls previously served as senior vice president and chief financial officer from 2007 to 2011 and vice president and executive project leader of IP Europe during 2007. Mr. Nicholls served as vice president and chief financial officer IP Europe from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Nicholls joined International Paper in 1991.

Maximo Pacheco, 59, senior vice president since 2005 and president IP Europe, Middle East, Africa and Russia since January 2010. Mr. Pacheco previously served as president IP do Brasil from 2004 to 2009. Mr. Pacheco is a director of Ilim Holding S.A., a Swiss holding company in which International Paper holds a 50% interest, and of its subsidiary, Ilim Group. Mr. Pacheco joined International Paper in 1994.

Carol L. Roberts, 52, senior vice president and chief financial officer since November 2011. Ms. Roberts previously served as senior vice president industrial packaging from 2008 to 2011 and senior vice president IP packaging solutions from 2005 to 2008. Ms. Roberts joined International Paper in 1981.

Sharon R. Ryan, 52, senior vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary since November 2011. Ms. Ryan previously served as senior vice president, acting general counsel and corporate secretary from May 2011 until November 2011, and as vice president from March 2011 until May 2011. Ms. Ryan served as associate general counsel, chief ethics and compliance officer from 2009 until 2011, and as associate general counsel from 2006 until 2011. Ms. Ryan joined International Paper in 1988.

Mark S. Sutton, 50, senior vice president industrial packaging since November 2011. Mr. Sutton previously served as senior vice president printing and communications papers of the Americas from 2010 until 2011, senior vice president supply chain from 2008 to 2009, and vice president supply chain from 2007 until 2008. Mr. Sutton served as vice president

strategic planning from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Sutton joined International Paper in 1984.

Terri L. Herrington, 56, vice president finance and controller since February 2011. Ms. Herrington previously served as vice president, finance consumer packaging from 2009 to 2011 and vice president internal audit from 2007 to 2009. Ms. Herrington previously served as director of audit for finance and financial control for BP p.l.c. from 2003 to 2007. Ms. Herrington joined International Paper in 2007.

RAW MATERIALS

Raw materials essential to our businesses include wood fiber, purchased in the form of pulpwood, wood chips and old corrugated containers (OCC), and certain chemicals, including caustic soda and starch. Information concerning fiber supply purchase agreements that were entered into in connection with the Company's 2006 Transformation Plan and the CBPR acquisition in 2008 is presented in Note 10 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities on page 74 of Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not historical in nature may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are often identified by the words, will, may, should, continue, anticipate, believe, expect, plan, appear, project, estimate, intend, and words of a similar nature. These statements are not guaranteed performance and reflect management's current views with respect to future events, which are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements. Factors which could cause actual results to differ include but are not limited to: (i) the level of our indebtedness and increases in interest rates; (ii) industry conditions, including but not limited to changes in the cost or availability of raw materials, energy and transportation costs, competition we face, cyclicality and changes in consumer preferences, demand and pricing for our products; (iii) global economic conditions and political changes, including but not limited to the impairment of financial institutions, changes in currency exchange rates, credit ratings issued by recognized credit rating organizations, the amount of our future pension funding obligation, changes in tax laws and pension and health care

Table of Contents

costs; (iv) unanticipated expenditures related to the cost of compliance with existing and new environmental and other governmental regulations and to actual or potential litigation; (v) whether we experience a material disruption at one of our manufacturing facilities and risks inherent in conducting business through a joint venture; (vi) risk and uncertainties associated with the divestitures required by the U.S. Department of Justice consent decree that allows the Temple-Inland transaction to proceed; (vii) the failure to realize synergies and cost savings from the Temple-Inland transaction or delay in realization thereof; and (viii) our ability to achieve the benefits we expect from all other strategic acquisitions, divestitures and restructurings. These and other factors that could cause or contribute to actual results differing materially from such forward looking statements are discussed in greater detail below in Item 1A. Risk Factors. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risks and uncertainties discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (particularly in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations), or in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the following are some important factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statement.

RISKS RELATING TO INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN THE COST OR AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION COULD AFFECT OUR PROFITABILITY. We rely heavily on the use of certain raw materials (principally virgin wood fiber, recycled fiber, caustic soda and starch), energy sources (principally natural gas, coal and fuel oil) and third-party companies that transport our goods. The market price of virgin wood fiber varies based upon availability and source. In addition, the increase in demand of products manufactured, in whole or in part, from recycled fiber, on a global basis, may cause an occasional tightening in the supply of recycled fiber. Energy prices, in particular prices for oil and natural gas, have fluctuated dramatically in the past and may continue to fluctuate in the future.

Our profitability has been, and will continue to be, affected by changes in the costs and availability of such raw materials, energy sources and transportation sources.

THE INDUSTRIES IN WHICH WE OPERATE EXPERIENCE BOTH ECONOMIC CYCLICALITY AND CHANGES IN CONSUMER PREFERENCES. FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICES OF, AND THE DEMAND FOR, OUR PRODUCTS COULD MATERIALLY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND CASH FLOWS. Substantially all of our businesses have experienced, and are likely to continue to experience, cycles relating to industry capacity and general economic conditions. The length and magnitude of these cycles have varied over time and by product. In addition, changes in consumer preferences may increase or decrease the demand for our fiber-based products and non-fiber substitutes. These consumer preferences affect the prices of our products. Consequently, our operating cash flow is sensitive to changes in the pricing and demand for our products.

COMPETITION IN THE UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONALLY COULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS. We operate in a competitive environment, both in the United States and internationally, in all of our operating segments. Product or pricing strategies pursued by competitors could negatively impact our financial results.

RISKS RELATING TO MARKET AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTS IN GENERAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. General economic conditions may adversely affect industrial non-durable goods production, consumer spending, commercial printing and advertising activity, white-collar employment levels and consumer confidence, all of which impact demand for our products. In addition, a return to volatility in the capital and credit markets, which impacts interest rates, currency exchange rates and the availability of credit, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and our results of operations.

THE LEVEL OF OUR INDEBTEDNESS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL CON-

Table of Contents

DITION AND IMPAIR OUR ABILITY TO OPERATE OUR BUSINESS. As of December 31, 2011, International Paper had approximately \$9.9 billion of outstanding indebtedness, including \$0 of indebtedness outstanding under our credit facilities and \$9.5 billion of indebtedness outstanding under our floating and fixed rate notes. The level of our indebtedness could have important consequences to our financial condition, operating results and business, including the following:

it may limit our ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing for working capital, capital expenditures, product development, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes;

a portion of our cash flows from operations will be dedicated to payments on indebtedness and will not be available for other purposes, including operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities;

the debt service requirements of our indebtedness could make it more difficult for us to satisfy other obligations;

our indebtedness that is subject to variable rates of interest exposes us to increased debt service obligations in the event of increased interest rates;

it may limit our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and

it may increase our vulnerability to a downturn in general economic conditions or in our business, and may make us unable to carry out capital spending that is important to our growth.

In addition, we are subject to agreements that require meeting and maintaining certain financial ratios and covenants. A significant or prolonged downturn in general business and economic conditions may affect our ability to comply with these covenants or meet those financial ratios and tests and could require us to take action to reduce our debt or to act in a manner contrary to our current business objectives.

CHANGES IN CREDIT RATINGS ISSUED BY NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATIONS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR COST OF FINANCING AND HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE

MARKET PRICE OF OUR SECURITIES, INCLUDING THE NOTES. Maintaining an investment-grade credit rating is an important element of our financial strategy, and a downgrade of our Company's ratings below investment grade may limit our access to the capital markets, have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities, increase our cost of borrowing and require us to post collateral for derivatives in a net liability position. The Company's desire to maintain its investment grade rating may cause the Company to take certain actions designed to improve its cash flow, including sale of assets, suspension or further reduction of our dividend and reductions in capital expenditures and working capital.

Under the terms of the agreements governing approximately \$4.7 billion of our debt as of December 31, 2011, the applicable interest rate on such debt may increase upon each downgrade in our credit rating. As a result, a downgrade in our credit rating may lead to an increase in our interest expense. There can be no assurance that such credit ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, if, in each rating agency's judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such downgrade of our credit ratings could adversely affect our cost of borrowing, limit our access to the capital markets or result in more restrictive covenants in agreements governing the terms of any future indebtedness that we may incur.

DOWNGRADES IN THE CREDIT RATINGS OF BANKS SUPPORTING CERTAIN LETTERS OF CREDIT WILL INCREASE OUR COST OF MAINTAINING SUCH INDEBTEDNESS AND MAY RESULT IN THE ACCELERATION OF DEFERRED TAXES.

We are subject to the risk that a bank that issued irrevocable letters of credit supporting the installment notes issued in connection with our 2006 sale of forestlands may be downgraded below a required rating. Since 2006, certain banks have fallen below the required ratings threshold and were successfully replaced, or waivers were obtained regarding their replacement. As a result of the ongoing uncertainty in the banking environment, including the euro-zone sovereign debt crisis and the rating agencies' reassessment of bank ratings, a number of the letter-of-credit

banks currently in place are subject to an increased risk of downgrade and the number of qualified replacement banks has decreased. The downgrade of one or more of these banks may subject the Company to additional costs of securing a replacement letter-of-credit bank or

Table of Contents

could result in an acceleration of deferred taxes if a replacement bank cannot be obtained. See Note 11 of Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further information.

OUR PENSION AND HEALTH CARE COSTS ARE SUBJECT TO NUMEROUS FACTORS WHICH COULD CAUSE THESE COSTS TO CHANGE. We have defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all U.S. salaried employees hired prior to July 1, 2004 and substantially all hourly and union employees regardless of hire date. We provide retiree health care benefits to certain of our U.S. salaried and certain hourly employees. Our pension costs are dependent upon numerous factors resulting from actual plan experience and assumptions of future experience. Pension plan assets are primarily made up of equity and fixed income investments. Fluctuations in actual equity market returns, changes in general interest rates and changes in the number of retirees may result in increased pension costs in future periods. Likewise, changes in assumptions regarding current discount rates and expected rates of return on plan assets could also increase pension and health care costs. Significant changes in any of these factors may adversely impact our cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

OUR PENSION PLANS ARE CURRENTLY UNDERFUNDED, AND OVER TIME WE MAY BE REQUIRED TO MAKE CASH PAYMENTS TO THE PLANS, REDUCING THE CASH AVAILABLE FOR OUR BUSINESS. We record a liability associated with our pension plans equal to the excess of the benefit obligation over the fair value of plan assets. The benefit liability recorded under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 715, Compensation Retirement Benefits, at December 31, 2011 was \$2.4 billion. The amount and timing of future contributions will depend upon a number of factors, principally the actual earnings and changes in values of plan assets and changes in interest rates.

CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. Our operating results and business prospects could be substantially affected by risks related to the countries outside the United States in which we have manufacturing facilities or sell our products. Specifically, Brazil, Russia, Poland, China, and India where we have substantial manufacturing facilities, are countries that are exposed to economic and political instability in their respective regions of the world. Downturns in economic activity, adverse tax consequences, fluctua-

tions in the value of local currency versus the U.S. dollar, nationalization or any change in social, political or labor conditions in any of these countries or regions could negatively affect our financial results. Trade protection measures in favor of local producers of competing products, including governmental subsidies, tax benefits and other measures giving local producers a competitive advantage over International Paper, may also adversely impact our operating results and business prospects in these countries. In addition, our international operations are subject to regulation under U.S. law and other laws related to operations in foreign jurisdictions. For example, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits U.S. companies and their representatives from offering, promising, authorizing or making payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business abroad. Failure to comply with domestic or foreign laws could result in various adverse consequences, including the imposition of civil or criminal sanctions and the prosecution of executives overseeing our international operations.

RISKS RELATING TO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND COMPLIANCE COSTS

EXPENDITURES RELATED TO THE COST OF COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS AND REQUIREMENTS COULD IMPACT OUR BUSINESS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. Our operations are subject to U.S. and non-U.S. laws and regulations relating to the environment, health and safety. We have incurred, and expect that we will continue to incur, significant capital, operating and other expenditures complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. There can be no assurance that future remediation requirements and compliance with existing and new laws and requirements, including with global climate change laws and regulations, Boiler MACT and National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs), will not require significant expenditures, or that existing reserves for specific matters will be adequate to cover future costs. We could also incur substantial fines or sanctions, enforcement actions (including orders limiting our operations or requiring corrective measures), cleanup and closure costs, and third-party claims for property damage and personal injury as a result of violations of, or liabilities under, environmental laws and regulations. The amount and timing of environmental expenditures is difficult to predict, and, in some cases, liability may be imposed without regard to contribution or to whether we knew of, or caused, the release of hazardous substances.

Table of Contents

RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COULD HAVE A MATERIAL EFFECT ON OUR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. The costs and other effects of pending litigation against us cannot be determined with certainty. Although we believe that the outcome of any pending or threatened lawsuits or claims, or all of them combined, will not have a material effect on our business or consolidated financial statements, there can be no assurance that the outcome of any lawsuit or claim will be as expected.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR OPERATIONS

MATERIAL DISRUPTIONS AT ONE OF OUR MANUFACTURING FACILITIES COULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS. We operate our facilities in compliance with applicable rules and regulations and take measures to minimize the risks of disruption at our facilities. A material disruption at our corporate headquarters or one of our manufacturing facilities could prevent us from meeting customer demand, reduce our sales and/or negatively impact our financial condition. Any of our manufacturing facilities, or any of our machines within an otherwise operational facility, could cease operations unexpectedly due to a number of events, including:

fires, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes or other catastrophes;

the effect of a drought or reduced rainfall on its water supply;

terrorism or threats of terrorism;

domestic and international laws and regulations applicable to our Company and our business partners, including joint venture partners, around the world;

unscheduled maintenance outages;

prolonged power failures;

an equipment failure;

a chemical spill or release;

explosion of a boiler;

disruptions in the transportation infrastructure, including roads, bridges, railroad tracks and tunnels;

labor difficulties; and

other operational problems.

Any such downtime or facility damage could prevent us from meeting customer demand for our products and/or require us to make unplanned expenditures. If one of these machines or facilities were to incur significant downtime, our ability to meet our production targets and satisfy

customer requirements could be impaired, resulting in lower sales and having a negative effect on our business and financial results.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO CYBER-SECURITY RISKS RELATED TO BREACHES OF SECURITY PERTAINING TO SENSITIVE COMPANY, CUSTOMER, EMPLOYEE AND VENDOR INFORMATION AS WELL AS BREACHES IN THE TECHNOLOGY THAT MANAGES OPERATIONS AND OTHER BUSINESS PROCESSES. International Paper business operations rely upon secure information technology systems for data capture, processing, storage and reporting. Despite careful security and controls design, implementation, updating and independent third party verification, our information technology systems, and those of our third party providers, could become subject to cyber attacks. Network, system, application and data breaches could result in operational disruptions or information misappropriation including, but not limited to interruption to systems availability, denial of access to and misuse of applications required by our customers to conduct business with International Paper. Access to internal applications required to plan our operations, source materials, manufacture and ship finished goods and account for orders could be denied or misused. Theft of intellectual property or trade secrets, and inappropriate disclosure of confidential information, could stem from such incidents. Any of these operational disruptions and/or misappropriation of information could result in lost sales, business delays, negative publicity and could have a material effect on our business.

SEVERAL OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED BY JOINT VENTURES THAT WE CANNOT OPERATE SOLELY FOR OUR BENEFIT. Several operations, particularly in emerging markets, are carried on by joint ventures such as the Ilim joint venture in Russia. In joint ventures we share ownership and management of a company with one or more parties who may or may not have the same goals, strategies, priorities or resources as we do. In general, joint ventures are intended to be operated for the benefit of all co-owners, rather than for our exclusive benefit. Operating a business as a joint venture often requires additional organizational formalities as well as time-consuming procedures for sharing information and making decisions. In joint ventures, we are required to pay more attention to our

Table of Contents

relationship with our co-owners as well as with the joint venture, and if a co-owner changes, our relationship may be adversely affected. In addition, the benefits from a successful joint venture are shared among the co-owners, so that we do not receive all the benefits from our successful joint ventures. For additional information with respect to our Ilim joint venture, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Ilim Holding S.A. Shareholder's Agreement on page 44.

WE MAY NOT ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED BENEFITS FROM OUR RECENT ACQUISITION OF TEMPLE-INLAND OR FROM OTHER STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES. On February 13, 2012, we completed our acquisition of Temple-Inland in a transaction valued at approximately \$4.5 billion. As a condition to allowing the transaction to proceed, the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice entered into an agreement with the Company that requires us to divest three containerboard mills, with approximately 970,000 tons of aggregate containerboard capacity, within four months of closing (with the possibility of two 30-day extensions).

The success of the Temple-Inland acquisition will depend, in part, on our ability to divest these mills successfully and to realize the anticipated synergies, cost savings and growth opportunities from integrating Temple-Inland with our existing businesses. The integration process may be complex, costly and time-consuming, and we may not accomplish the integration of Temple-Inland smoothly, successfully or within the anticipated costs or timeframe. Potential integration risks include, among other things, our ability to successfully implement our business plan for the combined business, retain key customers, suppliers and employees, and retain and obtain required regulatory approvals, licenses and permits. In addition, Temple-Inland's obligations and liabilities, some of which may not have not been disclosed to us or may not be reflected or reserved for in Temple-Inland's financial statements, may be greater than we have anticipated, and we do not have the benefit of any indemnification in the merger agreement with respect to obligations or liabilities of Temple-Inland, whether known or unknown. Potential liabilities of Temple-Inland include, but are not limited to:

pending and potential civil proceedings and criminal investigations related to an August 2011 upset condition in an evaporator at Temple-Inland's Bogalusa, Louisiana paper mill that caused the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) limits for permitted discharge from the wastewater treatment pond into the Pearl River to be exceeded, resulting in a fish kill; and

a pending lawsuit filed by the liquidating trustee for Guaranty Bank, a former subsidiary of Temple-Inland's financial services business that was spun off by Temple-Inland in 2007, asserting various claims relating to the failure of Guaranty Bank and its parent Guaranty Financial Group.

More broadly, our strategy for long-term growth, productivity and profitability depends, in part, on our ability to make prudent strategic acquisitions and divestitures and to realize the benefits we expect from them, and are subject to the risk that we may not achieve the expected benefits.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

FORESTLANDS

As of December 31, 2011, the Company owned or managed approximately 325,000 acres of forestlands in Brazil, and had, through licenses and forest management agreements, harvesting rights on government-owned forestlands in Russia. All owned lands in Brazil are independently third-party certified for sustainable forestry under CERFLOR.

MILLS AND PLANTS

A listing of our production facilities by segment, the vast majority of which we own, can be found in Appendix I hereto, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company's facilities are in good operating condition and are suited for the purposes for which they are presently being used. We continue to study the economics of modernization or adopting other alternatives for higher cost facilities.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND DISPOSITIONS

Given the size, scope and complexity of our business interests, we continually examine and evaluate a wide variety of business opportunities and planning

Table of Contents

alternatives, including possible acquisitions and sales or other dispositions of properties. You can find a discussion about the level of planned capital investments for 2012 on page 37, and dispositions and restructuring activities as of December 31, 2011, on pages 24 through 27 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and on pages 65 and 66 and 69 and 70 of Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information concerning the Company's legal proceedings is set forth on pages 48 through 50 of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and on pages 74 through 76 of Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II.****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Dividend per share data on the Company's common stock and the high and low sales prices for the Company's common stock for each of the four quarters in 2011 and 2010 are set forth on page 96 of Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary

Data. As of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company's common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. International Paper options are traded on the Chicago Board of Options Exchange. As of February 17, 2012, there were approximately 16,038 record holders of common stock of the Company.

The table below presents information regarding the Company's purchase of its equity securities for the time periods presented.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (a)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2011 - October 31, 2011	364	\$ 28.81	N/A	N/A
December 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011	2,976	29.60	N/A	N/A
Total	3,340			

(a) Shares acquired from employees from share withholdings to pay income taxes under the Company's restricted stock programs. No activity occurred in November.

Table of Contents

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The performance graph shall not be deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed with the Commission or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

The following graph compares a \$100 investment in Company stock on December 30, 2006 with a \$100 investment in each of our ROI Peer Group and the S&P 500 also made at market close on December 30, 2006. The graph portrays total return, 2006–2011, assuming reinvestment of dividends.

(1) The companies included in the ROI Peer Group are Domtar Inc., MeadWestvaco Corp., M-Real Corp., Mondi Group, Packaging Corporation of America, Smurfit Kappa Group, Stora Enso Group, Temple-Inland Inc., and UPM-Kymmene Corp. As a result of Smurfit Stone being acquired in early 2011 the company ceased to exist and was eliminated from the peer group.

(2) Mondi Group and Smurfit Kappa Group became publicly traded companies on June 2007 and March 2007, respectively. Their results are included in the ROI peer group from these dates forward.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA****FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY (a)**

Dollar amounts in millions, except per share amounts and stock prices

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS					
Net sales	\$ 26,034	\$ 25,179	\$ 23,366	\$ 24,829	\$ 21,890
Costs and expenses, excluding interest	24,035	23,749	21,498	25,490	19,939
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings	1,458 ^(b)	822 ^(e)	1,199 ^(g)	(1,153) ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,654 ^(l)
Equity earnings (losses), net of taxes	159	64	(49)	49	0
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	49 ^(c)	0	0	(13) ^(j)	(47) ^(m)
Net earnings (loss)	1,355 ^(b-d)	665 ^(e-f)	681 ^(g-h)	(1,279) ^(i-k)	1,192 ^(l-n)
Noncontrolling interests, net of taxes	14	21	18	3	24
Net earnings (loss) attributable to International Paper Company	1,341 ^(b-d)	644 ^(e-f)	663 ^(g-h)	(1,282) ^(i-k)	1,168 ^(l-n)
FINANCIAL POSITION					
Working capital	\$ 5,718	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,539	\$ 2,605	\$ 2,893
Plants, properties and equipment, net	11,817	12,002	12,688	14,202	10,141
Forestlands	660	747	757	594	770
Total assets	26,993	25,368	25,548	26,913	24,159
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	719	313	304	828	267
Long-term debt	9,189	8,358	8,729	11,246	6,353
Total shareholders' equity	6,620	6,834	6,023	4,169	8,672
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY COMMON SHAREHOLDERS					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.99	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.56	\$ (3.02)	\$ 2.83
Discontinued operations	0.11	0	0	(0.03)	(0.11)
Net earnings (loss)	3.10	1.50	1.56	(3.05)	2.72
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY COMMON SHAREHOLDERS					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.96	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.55	\$ (3.02)	\$ 2.81
Discontinued operations	0.11	0	0	(0.03)	(0.11)
Net earnings (loss)	3.07	1.48	1.55	(3.05)	2.70
Cash dividends	0.9750	0.400	0.325	1.00	1.00
Total shareholders' equity	15.15	15.62	13.91	9.75	20.40
COMMON STOCK PRICES					
High	\$ 33.01	\$ 29.25	\$ 27.79	\$ 33.77	\$ 41.57
Low	21.55	19.33	3.93	10.20	31.05
Year-end	29.60	27.24	26.78	11.80	32.38
FINANCIAL RATIOS					
Current ratio	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7
Total debt to capital ratio	0.60	0.56	0.59	0.73	0.43
Return on shareholders' equity	18.2% ^(b-d)	10.6% ^(e-f)	13.6% ^(g-h)	(14.9)% ^(i-k)	14.8% ^(l-n)

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Return on investment from continuing operations attributable to International Paper Company

	7.6% ^(b-d)	5.0% ^(e-f)	5.0% ^(g-h)	(4.0)% ^(i-k)	7.2% ^(l-n)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,159	\$ 775	\$ 534	\$ 1,002	\$ 1,292
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	61,500	59,500	56,100	61,700	51,500

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL GLOSSARY

Current ratio

current assets divided by current liabilities.

Total debt to capital ratio

long-term debt plus notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt divided by long-term debt, notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt and total shareholders' equity.

Return on shareholders' equity

net earnings attributable to International Paper Company divided by average shareholders' equity (computed monthly).

Return on investment

the after-tax amount of earnings from continuing operations before interest divided by the average of total assets minus accounts payable and accrued liabilities (computed monthly).

FOOTNOTES TO FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) All periods presented have been restated to reflect the Weldwood of Canada Limited, Kraft Papers, Brazilian Coated Papers, Beverage Packaging, and Wood Products businesses as discontinued operations, if applicable.

2011:

(b) Includes restructuring and other charges of \$102 million before taxes (\$90 million after taxes) including pre-tax charges of \$49 million (\$34 million after taxes) for costs associated with the restructuring of the Company's xpedx operations, pre-tax charges of \$32 million (\$19 million after taxes) for early debt extinguishment costs, pre-tax charges of \$18 million (\$12 million after taxes) for costs associated with the acquisition of a majority share of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited in India, pre-tax charges of \$20 million (\$12 million after taxes) for costs associated with signing an agreement to acquire Temple-Inland, and a pre-tax gain of \$24 million (\$15 million after taxes) related to the reversal of environmental and other reserves due to the announced repurposing of a portion of the Franklin mill. Also included are a pre-tax charge of \$27 million (\$17 million after taxes) for an environmental reserve related to the Company's property in Cass Lake, Minnesota, a pre-tax charge of \$129 million (\$104 million after taxes) for a fixed-asset impairment of the North American Shorewood business, pre-tax charges of \$78 million (a gain of \$143 million after taxes) to reduce the carrying value of the Shorewood business based on the terms of the definitive agreement to sell this business, and a charge of \$11 million (before and after taxes) for asset impairment costs associated with the Inverurie, Scotland mill which was closed in 2009.

(c) Includes a pre-tax gain of \$50 million (\$30 million after taxes) for an earnout provision related to the sale of the Company's Kraft Papers business completed in January 2007. Also, the Company sold its Brazilian Coated Paper business in the third quarter 2006. Local country tax contingency reserves were included in the business' operating results in 2005 and 2006 for which the related statute of limitations has expired. The reserves were reversed and a tax benefit of \$15 million plus associated interest income of \$6 million (\$4 million after taxes) was recorded.

(d) Includes a tax benefit of \$222 million related to the reduction of the carrying value of the Shorewood business and the write-off of a deferred tax liability associated with Shorewood, a \$24 million tax expense related to internal restructurings, a \$9 million tax expense for costs associated with our acquisition of a majority share of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited in India, a \$13 million tax benefit related to the release of a deferred tax asset valuation allowance, and a \$2 million tax expense for other items.

2010:

- (e) Includes restructuring and other charges of \$394 million before taxes (\$242 million after taxes) including pre-tax charges of \$315 million (\$192 million after taxes) for shutdown costs related to the Franklin, Virginia mill, a pre-tax charge of \$35 million (\$21 million after taxes) for early debt extinguishment costs, pre-tax charges of \$7 million (\$4 million after taxes) for closure costs related to the Bellevue, Washington container plant, a pre-tax charge of \$11 million (\$7 million after taxes) for an Ohio Commercial Activity tax adjustment, a pre-tax charge of \$6 million (\$4 million after taxes) for severance and benefit costs associated with the Company's S&A reduction initiative, and a pre-tax charge of \$8 million (\$5 million after taxes) for costs associated with the reorganization of the Company's Shorewood operations. Also included are a pre-tax

Table of Contents

charge of \$18 million (\$11 million after taxes) for an environmental reserve related to the Company's property in Cass Lake, Minnesota, and a pre-tax gain of \$25 million (\$15 million after taxes) related to the partial redemption of the Company's interests in Arizona Chemical.

- (f) Includes tax expense of \$14 million and \$32 million for tax adjustments related to incentive compensation and Medicare Part D deferred tax write-offs, respectively, and a \$40 million tax benefit related to cellulosic bio-fuel tax credits.

2009:

- (g) Includes restructuring and other charges of \$1.4 billion before taxes (\$853 million after taxes), including pre-tax charges of \$469 million (\$286 million after taxes), \$290 million (\$177 million after taxes), and \$102 million (\$62 million after taxes) for shutdown costs for the Albany, Oregon, Franklin, Virginia and Pineville, Louisiana mills, respectively, a pre-tax charge of \$82 million (\$50 million after taxes) for costs related to the shutdown of a paper machine at the Valliant, Oklahoma mill, a pre-tax charge of \$148 million (\$92 million after taxes) for severance and benefit costs associated with the Company's 2008 overhead cost reduction initiative, a pre-tax charge of \$185 million (\$113 million after taxes) for early debt extinguishment costs, a pre-tax charge of \$23 million (\$28 million after taxes) for closure costs associated with the Inverurie, Scotland mill, and a charge of \$31 million, before and after taxes, for severance and other costs associated with the planned closure of the Etienne mill in France, and a pre-tax charge of \$23 million (\$14 million after taxes) for other items. Also included are a pre-tax gain of \$2.1 billion (\$1.4 billion after taxes) related to alternative fuel mixture credits, a pre-tax charge of \$87 million (\$54 million after taxes) for integration costs associated with the CBPR acquisition, a charge of \$56 million to write down the assets at the Etienne mill in France to estimated fair value.

- (h) Includes a \$156 million tax expense for the write-off of deferred tax assets in France, a \$15 million tax expense for the write-off of a deferred tax asset for a recycling credit in the state of Louisiana and a \$26 million tax benefit related to the settlement of the 2004 and 2005 U.S. federal income tax audit and related state income tax effects.

2008:

- (i) Includes restructuring and other charges of \$370 million before taxes (\$227 million after taxes), including a pre-tax charge of \$123 million (\$75 million after taxes) for shutdown costs for the Bastrop, Louisiana mill, a pre-tax charge of \$30 million (\$18 million after taxes) for the shutdown of a paper machine at the Franklin, Virginia mill, a charge of \$53 million before taxes (\$32 million after taxes) for severance and related costs associated with the Company's 2008 overhead cost reduction initiative, a charge of \$75 million before taxes (\$47 million after taxes) for adjustments to legal reserves, a pre-tax charge of \$30 million (\$19 million after taxes) for costs associated with the reorganization of the Company's Shorewood operations, a pre-tax charge of \$53 million (\$33 million after taxes) to write off deferred supply chain initiative development costs for U.S. container operations that were not be implemented due to the CBPR acquisition, a charge of \$8 million before taxes (\$5 million after taxes) for closure costs associated with the Ace Packaging business, and a gain of \$2 million, before and after taxes, for adjustments to previously recorded reserves and other charges associated with the Company's 2006 Transformation Plan. Also included are a charge of \$1.8 billion, before and after taxes, for the impairment of goodwill in the Company's U.S. Printing Papers and U.S. and European Coated Paperboard businesses, a pre-tax charge of \$107 million (\$84 million after taxes) to write down the assets of the Inverurie, Scotland mill to estimated fair value, a pre-tax gain of \$6 million (\$4 million after taxes) for adjustments to estimated transaction costs accrued in connection with the 2006 Transformation Plan forestland sales, a \$39 million charge before taxes (\$24 million after taxes) relating to the write-up of inventory to fair value in connection with the CBPR acquisition, and a \$45 million charge before taxes (\$28 million after taxes) for integration costs associated with the CBPR acquisition.

- (j) Includes a pre-tax charge of \$25 million (\$16 million after taxes) for the settlement of a post-closing adjustment on the sale of the Beverage Packaging business, pre-tax gains of \$9 million (\$5 million after taxes) for adjustments to reserves associated with the sale of discontinued businesses, and the operating results of certain wood products facilities.

Table of Contents

(k) Includes a \$40 million tax benefit related to the restructuring of the Company's international operations.

2007:

(l) Includes restructuring and other charges of \$95 million before taxes (\$59 million after taxes), including a \$30 million charge before taxes (\$19 million after taxes) for organizational restructuring and other charges principally associated with the Company's 2006 Transformation Plan, a charge of \$60 million before taxes (\$38 million after taxes) of accelerated depreciation charges, a \$10 million charge before taxes (\$6 million after taxes) for environmental costs associated with a mill closure, and a pre-tax gain of \$5 million (\$4 million after taxes) for other items. Also included are a \$9 million pre-tax gain (\$5 million after taxes) to reduce estimated transaction costs accrued in connection with the 2006 sale of U.S. forestlands included in the Company's 2006 Transformation Plan; and a \$327 million gain before taxes (\$267 million after taxes) for net gains on sales and impairments of businesses including a pre-tax gain of \$113 million (\$102 million after taxes) on the sale of the Arizona Chemical business, and a gain of \$205 million before taxes (\$159 million after taxes) related to the asset exchange for the Luiz Antonio mill in Brazil.

(m) Includes a pre-tax gain of \$20 million (\$8 million after taxes) relating to the sale of the Wood Products business, a pre-tax loss of \$30 million (\$48 million after taxes) for adjustments to the loss on the sale of the Beverage Packaging business, a pre-tax gain of \$6 million (\$4 million after taxes) for adjustments to the loss on the sale of the Kraft Papers business, and a net \$6 million pre-tax credit (\$4 million after taxes) for payments received relating to the Company's Weldwood of Canada Limited business, and the year-to-date operating results of the Beverage Packaging and Wood Products businesses.

(n) Includes a \$41 million tax benefit relating to the effective settlement of certain income tax audit issues.

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

International Paper generated diluted earnings per share attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations and before special items of \$3.10 during 2011, compared with \$2.05 in 2010, and \$0.88 in 2009. Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders were \$3.07 for 2011, compared with \$1.48 for 2010 and \$1.55 for 2009.

Our 2011 full-year results from continuing operations and before special charges represented our best financial results in almost two decades. 2011 benefited from margin expansion, due to increased price realizations that stayed with us throughout the year and improved mix, and excellent operations and cost management, which combined to more than offset higher input costs of \$0.61 per share. We also benefited from a \$0.21 increase in earnings from our Ilim joint venture in Russia, which experienced year-over-year revenue growth of 26%.

In North America, sales volumes were down slightly, but sales revenue was up moderately reflecting increased price flow through and strong margin expansion of 200 basis points. Outside the U.S., we increased earnings, but in different ways. Margins were stable, but we also saw a 6% increase in sales volumes, contributing to a 17% increase in sales revenue.

Free cash flow for 2011 was stable with 2010 at approximately \$1.7 billion (see reconciliation on page 35), even though 2011 included an increase of approximately \$380 million in capital expenditures. This strong free cash flow resulted in a \$400 million increase in our year-end cash balance over 2010, after deducting \$1.5 billion borrowed in anticipation of the acquisition of Temple-Inland, which closed on February 13, 2012. We also made a \$300 million voluntary contribution to strengthen the health of our pension plan in 2011.

Diluted earnings per share attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations and before special items of \$0.66 in the fourth quarter of 2011 were lower than both the \$0.92 in the 2011 third quarter and the \$0.68 in the 2010 fourth quarter. Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders were \$0.59 in the fourth quar-

ter of 2011, compared with \$1.19 in the third quarter of 2011 and \$0.73 in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Our 2011 fourth quarter results were in line with our original expectation, as we experienced normal seasonal weakness in North America and some related downward pricing pressure, primarily in market pulp, and exports from North America in both paper and packaging. Additionally, a significant negative currency impact at Ilim nearly erased their earnings contribution for the quarter (Ilim is reported on a one-quarter lag basis). These headwinds were somewhat offset by benefits from our global balance, including seasonally stronger demand in paper sales in Brazil, Russia and Europe as well as stronger box volumes and improved margins in EMEA, and some global input cost relief in fiber and energy.

Free cash flow of \$328 million generated in the 2011 fourth quarter was lower than the \$561 million generated in the 2011 third quarter and the \$601 million generated in the 2010 fourth quarter (see reconciliation on page 36). These decreases were partially due to an increase in capital spending of approximately \$120 million over both previous periods. The decrease from the 2011 third quarter was also driven by lower earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), while a decrease in cash inflows related to working capital accounted for the remainder of the decrease versus the 2010 fourth quarter.

As we have said before, we believe we are operating in an economy that is recovering, but not fully recovered. While our first quarter is always a seasonally slow period, we expect modest increases in volume in North America in the 2012 first quarter versus the 2011 fourth quarter, primarily in packaging due to four more box shipping days and increased exports in our papers business. The continued pass through of previously negotiated export price reductions in packaging, paper and pulp will materially impact price realizations in the first quarter. Additionally, in Brazil, seasonally weaker domestic demand will result in a greater percentage of lower-priced paper exports in the quarter which will negatively impact earnings. As to inputs, slightly higher costs in North America, primarily for wood and chemicals, will largely offset the benefit of lower overall mill outages during the quarter. Earnings for xpedx, our distribution business in the U.S., will decrease as the first quarter is a seasonally low shipment period. The contribution from our Ilim joint venture will improve based largely on the absence of the negative currency impact of the 2011 fourth quarter, but run rate earnings (reflecting the one-quarter lag in reporting) will be lower than the

Table of Contents

peak levels reported in the 2011 second quarter as we feel the full impact of pulp price erosion over this period. Finally, manufacturing operations and all other costs associated with the businesses will materially reduce earnings in the quarter versus the fourth quarter of 2011, primarily driven by expected one-time costs associated with the pending start-ups later this year at both our Franklin mill and the Sun joint venture in China, seasonally higher costs related to the consumption of energy and fuels, primarily due to colder weather, the absence of beneficial one-time adjustments in the 2011 fourth quarter related to company-paid benefits, and lastly, the absence of our favorable adjustments related to inventory revaluations experienced in the 2011 fourth quarter.

Earnings per share attributable to International Paper Company common shareholders before special items is a non-GAAP measure. Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to International Paper Company shareholders is the most direct comparable GAAP measure. The Company calculates earnings per share before special items by excluding the after-tax effect of items considered by management to be unusual from the earnings reported under GAAP. Management uses this measure to focus on on-going operations, and believes that it is useful to investors because it enables them to perform meaningful comparisons of past and present operating results. The Company believes that using this information, along with the most direct comparable GAAP measure, provides for a more complete analysis of the results of operations. The following are reconciliations of earnings per share attributable to International Paper Company common shareholders before special items to diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to International Paper Company common shareholders.

	2011	2010	2009
Earnings Per Share Before Special Items	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.05	\$ 0.88
Restructuring and other charges	(0.19)	(0.59)	(2.00)
CBPR business integration costs	0	0	(0.13)
Alternative fuel mixture credits	0	0	3.32
Net gains (losses) on sales and impairments of businesses	0.08	0.03	(0.13)
Interest income	0.01	0	0
Income tax adjustments	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.39)
Bargain purchase price adjustment recorded in equity earnings	0.02	0	0
Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share From Continuing Operations	\$ 2.96	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.55
Discontinued operations	0.11	0	0
Diluted Earnings (Loss) per Common Share	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.55

Three

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2011	Months Ended September 30, 2011	Three Months Ended December 31, 2010
Earnings Per Share Before Special Items	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.68
Restructuring and other charges	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Net gains (losses) on sales and impairments of businesses	0	0.34	0.03
Interest income	0.01	0	0
Income tax adjustments	(0.05)	0	0.09
Diluted Earnings (Loss) per Common Share	\$ 0.59	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.73

Results of Operations

Industry segment operating profits are used by International Paper's management to measure the earnings performance of its businesses. Management believes that this measure allows a better understanding of trends in costs, operating efficiencies, prices and volumes. Industry segment operating profits are defined as earnings before taxes, equity earnings, noncontrolling interests, interest expense, corporate items and corporate special items. Industry segment operating profits are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission as a non-GAAP financial measure, and are not GAAP alternatives to net income or any other operating measure prescribed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

International Paper operates in four segments: Industrial Packaging, Printing Papers, Consumer Packaging and Distribution. Effective January 1, 2011, the Forest Products Business is no longer being reported by the Company as a separate industry segment due to the immateriality of the results of the remaining business on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

The following table presents a reconciliation of net earnings (loss) attributable to International Paper Company to its total industry segment operating profit:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Net Earnings (Loss) Attributable to International Paper Company	\$ 1,341	\$ 644	\$ 663
Deduct Discontinued operations:			
(Gain) loss on sales or impairment	(49)	0	0
Earnings (Loss) From Continuing Operations Attributable to International Paper Company	1,292	644	663
Add back (deduct):			
Income tax provision	311	221	469
Equity (earnings) losses, net of taxes	(159)	(64)	49
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	14	21	18
Earnings (Loss) From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes and Equity Earnings	1,458	822	1,199
Interest expense, net	541	608	669
Noncontrolling interests / equity earnings included in operations	(10)	(15)	(23)
Corporate items	145	226	181
Special items:			
Restructuring and other charges	82	70	333
Net losses (gains) on sales and impairments of businesses	0	(25)	1
	\$ 2,216	\$ 1,686	\$ 2,360
Industry Segment Operating Profit			
Industrial Packaging	\$ 1,147	\$ 826	\$ 761
Printing Papers	872	481	1,091
Consumer Packaging	163	207	433
Distribution	34	78	50
Forest Products	0	94	25
Total Industry Segment Operating Profit	\$ 2,216	\$ 1,686	\$ 2,360

Industry segment operating profits of \$2.2 billion in 2011 included a net loss from special items of \$253 million compared with \$344 million in 2010 and a net gain of \$898 million in 2009 (which included the impact of alternative fuel mixture credits). Operationally, compared with 2010, the impacts of higher sales price realizations (\$611 million) and improved operating performance and a more favorable product mix (\$370 million) were partially offset by lower sales volumes (\$54 million), higher input costs (\$381 million), lower gains from land sales (\$94 million) and other items (\$13 million).

The principal changes in operating profit by segment were as follows:

Industrial Packaging's profits of \$1.1 billion were \$321 million higher as the benefits of higher average sales price realizations and favorable operating costs were partially offset by lower sales volumes and higher market-related downtime and increased distribution and freight costs. In addition, 2011 operating profits included \$20 million of costs associated with the signing of an agreement to purchase Temple-Inland, while 2010 operating profits included \$19 million of plant closure costs.

Printing Papers' profits of \$872 million were \$391 million higher than in 2010. The benefits of higher sales price realizations, lower operating costs and a more favorable product mix were partially offset by higher raw material and freight costs. Operating profits in 2011 included a gain of \$21 million related to the reversal of environmental reserves due to the announced repurposing of the Franklin, Virginia mill and \$11 million of asset impairment costs associated with the Inverurie, Scotland mill which was closed in 2009. Operating profits in 2010 included \$315 million of costs associated with the closure of the Franklin, Virginia mill.

Consumer Packaging's profits of \$163 million, which included costs of \$201 million associated with the fixed asset impairment and sale of the Shorewood business, were \$44 million lower than in 2010. The benefits from higher sales price realizations, lower operating costs and a more favorable mix of products sold were partially offset by higher raw material and freight costs.

Distribution s profits of \$34 million were \$44 million lower than 2010 primarily due to \$52 million of reorganization expenses. Higher sales

Table of Contents

price realizations and lower operating costs were mostly offset by lower sales volumes.

Forest Products had a profit of \$94 million in 2010 reflecting a \$39 million gain on a mineral rights sale and a \$50 million gain on land sales.

Corporate items, net, of \$145 million of expense in 2011 were lower than the \$226 million of expense in 2010 due to lower supply chain initiative expenses and lower pension expense. The increase in 2010 from 2009 primarily reflects higher pension expense.

Corporate special items, including restructuring and other items and net losses on sales and impairments of businesses were a loss of \$76 million in 2011 compared with a loss of \$45 million in 2010 and a loss of \$334 million in 2009.

Interest expense, net, was \$541 million in 2011 compared with \$608 million in 2010 and \$669 million in 2009. The decrease in 2011 reflects lower debt levels throughout much of the year, while the decrease in 2010 reflects the repayment of \$3.1 billion of debt in 2009.

A net income tax provision of \$311 million was recorded for 2011, including a tax benefit of \$222 million related to the reduction of the carrying value of the Shorewood business and the write-off of a deferred tax liability associated with Shorewood, a \$24 million expense related to internal restructurings, a \$9 million expense for costs associated with our acquisition of a majority interest in Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited, a \$13 million benefit related to the release of a deferred tax asset valuation allowance and a \$2 million expense for other items. The 2010 income tax provision of \$221 million includes a \$14 million tax expense for an incentive compensation deferred tax write-off, a \$32 million tax expense for a Medicare Part D deferred tax write-off and a \$40 million net tax benefit related to cellulosic bio-fuel credits. The 2009 income tax provision of \$469 million includes a net \$165 million provision related to 2009 special tax adjustment items. Excluding the tax effect of all special items, taxes as a percent of pre-tax earnings were 32% in 2011 and 30% in both 2010 and 2009. The higher income tax rate in 2011 reflects a higher proportion of earnings in higher tax rate jurisdictions.

Discontinued Operations

In 2011, \$49 million of net income adjustments were recorded relating to prior sales of discontinued businesses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the year ended December 31, 2011, International Paper generated \$2.7 billion of cash flow from continuing operations compared with \$1.6 billion in 2010. Capital spending for 2011 totaled \$1.2 billion, or 87% of depreciation and amortization expense. Cash expenditures for acquisitions totaled \$379 million, while net increases in debt totaled \$1.3 billion, primarily representing debt incurred in anticipation of the Temple-Inland acquisition. Our liquidity position remains strong, supported by approximately \$2.5 billion of committed credit facilities that we believe are adequate to meet future liquidity requirements. Maintaining an investment-grade credit rating for our long-term debt continues to be an important element in our overall financial strategy.

We expect to generate strong free cash flow again in 2012 and will continue our balanced use of cash through investments in capital projects, the reduction of total debt, including the Company's unfunded pension obligation, returning value to shareholders (including the funding of our previously announced dividend increases) and strengthening our businesses through acquisitions, as appropriate.

Capital spending for 2012 is targeted at \$1.5 billion, or about 102% of depreciation and amortization, including spending at the legacy Temple-Inland facilities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting policies that may have a significant effect on our reported results of operations and financial position, and that can require judgments by management in their application, include accounting for contingent liabilities, impairments of long-lived assets and goodwill, pension and postretirement benefit obligations and income taxes. See pages 45 through 48 for a discussion of the Company's critical accounting policies and significant accounting estimates.

Legal

See Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for a discussion of legal matters.

Table of Contents

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

While the operating results for International Paper's various business segments are driven by a number of business-specific factors, changes in International Paper's operating results are closely tied to changes in general economic conditions in North America, Europe, Russia, Latin America, Asia and North Africa. Factors that impact the demand for our products include industrial non-durable goods production, consumer spending, commercial printing and advertising activity, white-collar employment levels, and movements in currency exchange rates.

Product prices are affected by general economic trends, inventory levels, currency movements and worldwide capacity utilization. In addition to these revenue-related factors, net earnings are impacted by various cost drivers, the more significant of which include changes in raw material costs, principally wood, recycled fiber and chemical costs; energy costs; freight costs; salary and benefits costs, including pensions; and manufacturing conversion costs.

The following is a discussion of International Paper's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011, and the major factors affecting these results compared to 2010 and 2009.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2011, International Paper reported net sales of \$26.0 billion, compared with \$25.2 billion in 2010 and \$23.4 billion in 2009. International net sales (including U.S. exports) totaled \$8.7 billion or 33% of total sales in 2011. This compares with international net sales of \$7.5 billion in 2010 and \$6.4 billion in 2009.

Full year 2011 net earnings attributable to International Paper Company totaled \$1.341 billion (\$3.07 per share), compared with net earnings of \$644 million (\$1.48 per share) in 2010 and \$663 million (\$1.55 per share) in 2009. 2011 amounts include the results of discontinued operations.

Earnings from continuing operations attributable to International Paper Company after taxes in 2011 were \$1.292 billion, including \$63 million of net special items charges, compared with income of \$644 million, including \$246 million of net special items charges in 2010, and \$663 million, including \$285 million of special item credits in 2009. Compared with 2010, higher sales price realizations, favorable operating performance and product mix, lower net interest expense, and decreased corporate and other

items expense were partially offset by higher input costs, lower sales volumes, less income from land sales, and higher income tax expense. In addition, 2011 results included higher equity earnings, net of taxes, relating to the Company's investment in Ilim Holdings, SA.

See Industry Segment Results on pages 29 through 35 for a discussion of the impact of these factors by segment.

Discontinued Operations

2011:

In 2011, \$49 million of net income adjustments were recorded relating to prior sales of discontinued businesses, including a \$30 million earnout payment received by the Company in 2011 associated with the sale of the Kraft Papers businesses in 2007 and a \$15 million tax benefit for the reversal of local country tax contingency reserves, for which the related statute of limitations has now expired, plus associated interest income of \$4 million recorded in 2011 related to the 2006 sale of the Brazilian Coated Papers business.

Income Taxes

A net income tax provision of \$311 million was recorded for 2011, including a tax benefit of \$222 million related to the reduction of the carrying value of the Shorewood business and the write-off of a deferred tax liability associated with Shorewood, a \$24 million expense related to internal restructurings, a \$9 million expense for costs associated with our acquisition of a majority share of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited in India, a \$13 million benefit related to the release of a deferred tax asset valuation allowance, and a \$2 million expense for other items. Excluding these items and the tax effect

Table of Contents

of other special items, the tax provision was \$577 million, or 32% of pre-tax earnings before equity earnings.

A net income tax provision of \$221 million was recorded for 2010, including a \$14 million tax expense and a \$32 million tax expense for incentive compensation and Medicare Part D deferred tax write-offs, respectively, and a net \$40 million tax benefit related to cellulosic bio-fuel tax credits. See discussion on page 36. Excluding these items and the tax effect of other special items, the tax provision was \$364 million, or 30% of pre-tax earnings before equity earnings.

A net income tax provision of \$469 million was recorded for 2009, including a \$156 million expense for the write-off of deferred tax assets in France, a \$15 million write-off of a deferred tax asset for a recycling tax credit in the state of Louisiana, and a \$26 million tax benefit related to the settlement of the 2004 and 2005 U.S. federal income tax audits. Excluding these items and the tax effect of other special items, the tax provision was \$190 million, or 30% of pre-tax earnings before equity earnings.

Equity Earnings, Net of Taxes

Equity earnings, net of taxes in 2011, 2010 and 2009 consisted principally of the Company's share of earnings from its 50% investment in Ilim Holding S.A. in Russia (see pages 34 and 35).

Corporate Items and Interest Expense

Corporate items totaled \$145 million of expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared with \$226 million in 2010 and \$181 million in 2009. The decrease in 2011 from 2010 reflects lower supply chain initiative expenses and lower pension expense. The increase in 2010 from 2009 reflects higher supply chain initiative expenses and higher pension expense.

Net interest expense totaled \$541 million in 2011, \$608 million in 2010 and \$669 million in 2009. The decrease in 2011 compared with 2010 reflects lower average debt levels. The decrease from 2010 to 2009 reflects the repayment of \$3.1 billion of debt in 2009.

Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests totaled \$14 million in 2011 compared with \$21 million in 2010 and \$18 million in 2009. The decrease in 2011 reflects lower earnings for Shorewood Mexico due to the impairment of the business' fixed assets. The increase in 2010 reflects higher earnings for the International Paper & Sun Containerboard Co., Ltd. joint ventures.

Special Items

Restructuring and Other Charges

International Paper continually evaluates its operations for improvement opportunities targeted to (a) focus our portfolio on our core businesses, (b) rationalize and realign capacity to operate fewer facilities with the same revenue capability and close high cost facilities, and (c) reduce costs. Annually, strategic operating plans are developed by each of our businesses. If it subsequently becomes apparent that a facility's plan will not be achieved, a decision is then made to (a) invest additional capital to upgrade the facility, (b) shut down the facility and record the corresponding charge, or (c) evaluate the expected recovery of the carrying value of the facility to determine if an impairment of the asset value of the facility has occurred. In recent years, this policy has led to the shutdown of a number of facilities and the recording of significant asset impairment charges and severance costs. It is possible that additional charges and costs will be incurred in future periods in our core businesses should such triggering events occur.

2011: During 2011, corporate restructuring and other charges totaling \$55 million before taxes (\$33 million after taxes) were recorded. These charges included:

a \$32 million charge before taxes (\$19 million after taxes) for costs related to the early extinguishment of debt (see Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data),

an \$18 million charge before taxes (\$12 million after taxes) related to International Paper's acquisition of a majority share of APPM in India, and

a \$5 million charge before taxes (\$2 million after taxes) for other items.
In addition, restructuring and other charges totaling \$47 million before taxes (\$33 million after taxes) were recorded in the Industrial Packaging, Printing Papers, Consumer Packaging and Distribution industry segments including:

a \$20 million charge before taxes (\$12 million after taxes) for costs associated with the signing of an agreement to acquire Temple-Inland,

a \$24 million gain before taxes (\$15 million after taxes) related to a change in the estimate of

Table of Contents

closure costs related to the Franklin, Virginia mill due to the Company's decision to repurpose a portion of the mill to produce fluff pulp,

a \$49 million charge before taxes (\$34 million after taxes) for restructuring costs related to the Company's xpedx business, and

a \$2 million charge before taxes (\$2 million after taxes) for other items.

2010: During 2010, corporate restructuring and other charges totaling \$52 million before taxes (\$32 million after taxes) were recorded. These charges included:

a \$35 million charge before taxes (\$21 million after taxes) for costs related to the early extinguishment of debt (see note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data),

an \$11 million charge before taxes (\$7 million after taxes) related to the write-off of an Ohio commercial activity tax receivable, and

a \$6 million charge before taxes (\$4 million after taxes) for severance and benefit costs associated with the Company's S&A reduction initiative.

In addition, restructuring and other charges totaling \$342 million before taxes (\$210 million after taxes) were recorded in the Industrial Packaging, Printing Papers and Consumer Packaging industry segments including:

a \$315 million charge before taxes (\$192 million after taxes), including \$236 million of noncash accelerated depreciation charges, for closure costs related to the Franklin, Virginia mill,

an \$8 million charge before taxes (\$5 million after taxes) related to the reorganization of the Company's Shorewood Packaging operations,

a \$7 million charge before taxes (\$4 million after taxes) related to the closure of the Bellevue, Washington container facility, and

a \$12 million charge before taxes (\$9 million after taxes) for other items.

2009: During 2009, corporate restructuring and other charges totaling \$333 million before taxes (\$205 million after taxes) were recorded. These charges included:

a \$185 million charge before taxes (\$113 million after taxes) for costs related to the early extinguishment of debt (see Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data), and

a \$148 million charge before taxes (\$92 million after taxes) for severance and benefit costs associated with the Company's 2008 overhead reduction initiative.

In addition, restructuring and other charges totaling \$1.0 billion before taxes (\$648 million after taxes) were recorded in the Industrial Packaging, Printing Papers, Consumer Packaging and Distribution industry segments including:

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a \$469 million charge before taxes (\$286 million after taxes), including \$429 million of noncash accelerated depreciation charges, for closure costs related to the Company's containerboard mill in Albany, Oregon,

a \$290 million charge before taxes (\$177 million after taxes), including \$239 million of noncash accelerated depreciation charges, for closure costs related to the paper mill and associated operations in Franklin, Virginia,

a \$102 million charge before taxes (\$62 million after taxes), including \$75 million of noncash accelerated depreciation charges, for closure costs related to the Company's containerboard mill in Pineville, Louisiana,

an \$82 million charge before taxes (\$50 million after taxes), including \$78 million of noncash accelerated depreciation charges, for costs related to the permanent shut down of a paper machine at the Company's Valliant, Oklahoma containerboard mill,

a \$31 million charge, before and after taxes, for severance and other costs related to the planned closure of the Company's Etienne mill in France,

a \$23 million charge before taxes (\$28 million after taxes) for closure costs related to the Inverurie mill in Scotland, and

Table of Contents

a \$23 million charge before taxes (\$14 million after taxes) for other items.

Impairments of Goodwill

No goodwill impairment charges were recorded in 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Net Losses (Gains) on Sales and Impairments of Businesses

Net losses (gains) on sales and impairments of businesses included in special items totaled a pre-tax loss of \$218 million (a gain of \$36 million after taxes and noncontrolling interests) in 2011, a pre-tax gain of \$23 million (\$13 million after taxes) in 2010 and a pre-tax loss of \$59 million (\$56 million after taxes) in 2009. The principal components of these gains/losses were:

2011: On August 22, 2011, International Paper announced that it had signed an agreement to sell its Shorewood business to Atlas Holdings, pending regulatory approval and other customary closing conditions. As a result, during 2011, net pre-tax charges of \$207 million (after a \$246 million tax benefit and a gain of \$8 million related to a noncontrolling interest, a gain of \$47 million) were recorded in the Consumer Packaging segment to reduce the carrying value of the Shorewood business to fair market value. As part of the transaction, International Paper will retain a minority interest of approximately 40% in the newly combined AGI-Shorewood business outside the U.S. Since the interest retained represents significant continuing involvement in the operations of the business, the operating results of the Shorewood business have been included in continuing operations in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations instead of Discontinued operations. The sale of the U.S. portion of the Shorewood business to Atlas Holdings closed on December 31, 2011. The sale of the remainder of the Shorewood business occurred during January 2012. The assets of the remainder of the Shorewood business, totaling \$196 million at December 31, 2011, are included in Assets of businesses held for sale in current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The liabilities of the remainder of the Shorewood business totaling \$43 million at December 31, 2011 are included in Liabilities of businesses held for sale in current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, approximately \$33 million of currency translation adjustment was reflected in OCI related to the remainder of the Shorewood business at December 31, 2011.

Also during 2011, the Company recorded charges in the Printing Papers segment totaling \$11 million (before and after taxes) to further write down the long-lived assets of its Inverurie, Scotland mill to their estimated fair value.

2010: During 2010, the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of \$25 million (\$15 million after taxes) as a result of the partial redemption of the 10% interest the Company retained in its Arizona Chemical business after the sale of the business in 2006. The Company received \$37 million in cash from the redemption of this interest.

2009: During 2009, based on a strategic plan update of projected future operating results of the Company's Etienne mill in France, a determination was made that the current book value of the mill's long-lived assets exceeded their estimated fair value, calculated using the probability-weighted present value of projected future cash flows. As a result, a \$56 million charge, before and after taxes, was recorded in the Company's Industrial Packaging industry segment to write down the long-lived assets of the mill to their estimated fair value. The Etienne mill was closed at the end of November 2009.

Industry Segment Operating Profits

Industry segment operating profits of \$2.2 billion in 2011 increased from \$1.7 billion in 2010. The benefits of higher average sales price realizations (\$611 million) and improved operating performance and a more favorable product mix (\$370 million) were partially offset by the impacts of lower sales volumes and increased market-related downtime (\$54 million), higher raw material costs (\$381 million), lower earnings from land sales (\$94 million) and other items (\$13 million). Special items were a \$253 million net loss in 2011 compared with a net loss of \$344 million in 2010.

Market-related downtime in 2011 increased to approximately 421,000 tons from approximately 170,000 tons in 2010. In 2010 capacity was reduced by approximately 2.1 million tons associated with the permanent shutdowns of the Albany, Oregon and Pineville, Louisiana mills and the shutdown of a paper machine at our Valliant, Oklahoma mill in December 2009 and the permanent shutdown of our Franklin, Virginia mill in April 2010.

Looking ahead to the first quarter of 2012, demand for North American paper and packaging is expected to be slightly higher, while demand in Europe and Asia will likely be stable and demand for paper in

Table of Contents

Brazil is expected to seasonally decrease. Average sales price realizations in North America are expected to be steady in the domestic paper and packaging markets, but export prices are expected to decrease. Paper prices in Europe are likely to decrease slightly, but prices for packaging should be stable. In Brazil, paper prices are expected to be steady in the domestic market, but lower for sales to export markets. Input costs in North America are expected to increase slightly for wood, energy and chemicals. Planned maintenance downtime costs should decrease in North America and be at about fourth-quarter 2011 levels in our other regions. Earnings from our xpedx distribution business are expected to decrease slightly reflecting seasonally lower sales volumes, partially offset by cost reductions resulting from the business reorganization. Equity earnings from our Ilim joint venture are expected to improve primarily due to a less unfavorable currency impact.

DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

International Paper's industry segments discussed below are consistent with the internal structure used to manage these businesses. All segments are differentiated on a common product, common customer basis consistent with the business segmentation generally used in the Forest Products industry.

Industrial Packaging

International Paper is the largest manufacturer of containerboard in the United States. Our production capacity is about 10 million tons annually. Our products include linerboard, medium, whitetop, recycled linerboard, recycled medium and saturating kraft. About 70% of our production is converted domestically into corrugated boxes and other packaging by our 127 U.S. container plants. Additionally, we recycle approximately one million tons of OCC and mixed and white paper through our 20 recycling plants. In Europe, our operations include one recycled fiber containerboard mill in Morocco and 20 container plants in France, Italy, Spain, and Morocco. In Asia, our operations include 19 container plants in China and additional container plants in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. Our container plants are supported by regional design centers, which offer total packaging solutions and supply chain initiatives.

Printing Papers

International Paper is one of the world's leading producers of printing and writing papers. Products in this segment include uncoated and coated papers, market pulp and uncoated bristols.

Uncoated Papers: This business produces papers for use in copiers, desktop and laser printers and digital imaging. End use applications include advertising and promotional materials such as brochures, pamphlets, greeting cards, books, annual reports and direct mail. Uncoated papers also produces a variety of grades that are converted by our customers into envelopes, tablets, business forms and file folders. Uncoated papers are sold under private label and International Paper brand names that include *Hammermill*, *Springhill*, *Williamsburg*, *Postmark*, *Accent*, *Great White*, *Chamex*, *Ballet*, *Rey*, *Pol*, and *Svetocopy*. The mills producing uncoated papers are located in the United States, France, Poland, Russia, Brazil and India. The mills have uncoated paper production capacity of approximately 5 million tons annually. Brazilian operations function through International Paper do Brasil, Ltda, which owns or manages approximately 325,000 acres of forestlands in Brazil.

Market Pulp: Market pulp is used in the manufacture of printing, writing and specialty papers, towel and tissue products and filtration products. Pulp is also converted into products such as diapers and sanitary napkins. Pulp products include fluff, and southern softwood pulp, as well as southern and birch hardwood paper pulps. These products are produced in the United States, France, Poland, Russia, and Brazil and are sold around the world. International Paper facilities have annual dried pulp capacity of about 1.5 million tons.

Consumer Packaging

International Paper is the world's largest producer of solid bleached sulfate board with annual U.S. production capacity of about 1.7 million tons. Our coated paperboard business produces high quality coated paperboard for a variety of packaging and commercial printing end uses. Our *Everest*®, *Fortress*®, and *Starcote*® brands are used in packaging applications for everyday products such as food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, computer software and tobacco products. Our *Carolina*® brand is used in commercial printing end uses such as greeting cards, paperback book covers, lottery tickets, direct mail and point-of-purchase advertising. Our U.S. capacity is supplemented by about 350,000 tons of

Table of Contents

capacity at our mills producing coated board in Poland and Russia and by our International Paper & Sun Cartonboard Co., Ltd. joint venture in China which has annual capacity of 930,000 tons.

Shorewood Packaging Corporation produces premium packaging with high-impact graphics for a variety of markets, including home entertainment, tobacco, cosmetics, general consumer and pharmaceuticals, in 14 facilities worldwide. The sale of the U.S. portion of the Shorewood business closed on December 31, 2011. The sale of the remainder of the Shorewood business occurred during January 2012.

Our Foodservice business produces cups, lids, food containers and plates through three domestic plants and three international facilities.

Distribution

xpedx, our North American merchant distribution business, distributes products and services to a number of customer markets including: commercial printers with printing papers and graphic pre-press, printing presses and post-press equipment; building services and away-from-home markets with facility supplies; manufacturers with packaging supplies and equipment; and to a growing number of customers, we exclusively provide distribution capabilities including warehousing and delivery services. *xpedx* is the leading wholesale distribution marketer in these customer and product segments in North America, operating 101 warehouse locations and 76 retail stores in the U.S., Mexico and Canada.

Forest Products

International Paper sold our remaining land portfolio in 2010 and beginning in 2011 is no longer reporting Forest Products as a separate industry segment.

Ilim Holding S.A.

In October 2007, International Paper and Ilim Holding S.A. (Ilim) completed a 50:50 joint venture to operate a pulp and paper business located in Russia. Ilim's facilities include three paper mills located in Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk, and Koryazhma, Russia, with combined total pulp and paper capacity of over 2.6 million tons. Ilim has exclusive harvesting rights on timberland and forest areas exceeding 13 million acres (5.3 million hectares).

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INDUSTRY SEGMENT RESULTS***Industrial Packaging***

Demand for Industrial Packaging products is closely correlated with non-durable industrial goods production, as well as with demand for processed foods, poultry, meat and agricultural products. In addition to prices and volumes, major factors affecting the profitability of Industrial Packaging are raw material and energy costs, freight costs, manufacturing efficiency and product mix.

Industrial Packaging net sales for 2011 increased 6% to \$10.4 billion compared with \$9.8 billion in 2010, and 17% compared with \$8.9 billion in 2009. Operating profits were 39% higher in 2011 than in 2010 and 51% higher than in 2009. Excluding costs associated with the signing of an agreement to acquire Temple-Inland, facility closure costs and other special items, operating earnings in 2011 were 37% higher than in 2010 and 57% higher than in 2009. Benefits from higher sales price realizations (\$305 million), lower operating costs (\$186 million), and slightly lower planned maintenance downtime costs (\$3 million) were partially offset by lower sales volumes and higher market-related downtime (\$39 million), a less favorable mix (\$22 million), higher raw material and freight costs (\$101 million), and other items (\$10 million). Additionally, operating profits in 2011 included costs associated with signing an agreement to acquire Temple-Inland of \$20 million while operating profits in 2010 included plant closure costs of \$19 million.

Industrial Packaging

In millions

	2011	2010	2009
Sales	\$ 10,430	\$ 9,840	\$ 8,890
Operating Profit	1,147	826	761

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North American Industrial Packaging net sales were \$8.6 billion in 2011 compared with \$8.4 billion in 2010 and \$7.6 billion in 2009. Operating profits in 2011 were \$1.1 billion (both including and excluding costs associated with signing an agreement to acquire Temple-Inland) compared with \$763 million (\$776 million excluding facility closure costs) in 2010 and \$791 million (\$682 million excluding alternative fuel tax credits, mill closure costs and costs associated with the CBPR integration) in 2009.

Sales volumes decreased in 2011 compared with 2010 reflecting slightly weaker customer demand for boxes and lower trade sales. Average sales price realizations were significantly higher as the first half

Table of Contents

of 2011 benefitted from sales price increases for containerboard and for boxes that were implemented in the second half of 2010. Market pressures began to impact sales price realizations for export containerboard toward the end of 2011. Input costs were higher, primarily for recycled fiber, but also for chemicals, while wood and energy costs were lower. Freight costs also increased. Planned maintenance downtime costs were about the same as in 2010. Manufacturing operations improved and other operating costs were favorable due to routine inventory valuation adjustments and other administrative costs. Market-related downtime in 2011 was about 380,000 tons compared with about 130,000 tons in 2010. In 2010 capacity was reduced by about 1.5 million tons associated with the closures of our Albany, Oregon and Pineville, Louisiana mills and the idling of a paper machine at our Valliant, Oklahoma mill in December 2009. Operating earnings in 2011 included charges of \$20 million for costs associated with the signing of an agreement to acquire Temple-Inland and a \$2 million gain for other items while operating earnings in 2010 included \$13 million for facility closure costs.

Looking ahead to 2012, sales volumes in the first quarter are expected to increase from the fourth quarter of 2011 due to a higher number of shipping days for boxes. The shipments per day should be about flat reflecting steady market demand. Average sales price realizations are expected to reflect lower prices for exported containerboard. Input costs for recycled fiber are expected to increase slightly along with higher wood and chemical costs. Planned maintenance downtime costs are expected to be about \$27 million higher with outages scheduled at six mills compared with three mills in the 2011 fourth quarter. Manufacturing operating costs are expected to be about flat.

European Industrial Packaging net sales were \$1.1 billion in 2011 compared with \$990 million in 2010 and \$980 million in 2009. Operating profits in 2011 were \$66 million (\$61 million excluding a gain for a bargain purchase price adjustment on an acquisition by our joint venture in Turkey and costs associated with the closure of our Etienne mill in France in 2009) compared with \$70 million (\$73 million before closure costs for our Etienne mill) in 2010 and a loss of \$30 million (a gain of \$57 million excluding closure costs for our Etienne mill) in 2009.

Sales volumes in 2011 were slightly higher than in 2010 reflecting increased demand for packaging in the agricultural markets due to stronger fruit and vegetable seasons and improved demand for pack-

aging in some industrial markets. Average sales margins decreased as cost increases for kraft and recycled containerboard exceeded box sales price increases. Other input costs were higher, primarily for energy, but operating costs were favorable.

Entering the first quarter of 2012, sales volumes are expected to be stable reflecting increased demand in agricultural markets, while industrial markets are expected to be affected by the general economic environment in Europe. Average sales margins are expected to improve due to lower input costs for containerboard. Other input costs should be about flat. Operating costs are expected to be higher.

Asian Industrial Packaging net sales and operating earnings include the results of SCA Packaging since the acquisition on June 30, 2010, including the impact of incremental integration costs. Net sales for the packaging operations were \$410 million in 2011 compared with \$255 million in 2010 and \$90 million in 2009. Operating earnings for the packaging operations were \$2 million in 2011 compared with a loss of \$7 million (a loss of \$4 million excluding facility closure costs) in 2010 and earnings of \$3 million in 2009. Average sales margins increased in 2011 compared with 2010, and were partially offset by higher raw material costs and operating costs. Looking ahead to the first quarter of 2012, sales volumes and average sales margins are expected to increase.

Net sales for the distribution operations were \$285 million in 2011 compared with \$240 million in 2010 and \$235 million in 2009. Operating earnings were \$3 million in 2011 compared with about breakeven in 2010 and a loss of \$3 million in 2009. In 2009, an expense of \$2 million was taken for the impairment of an investment in a joint venture.

Printing Papers

Demand for Printing Papers products is closely correlated with changes in commercial printing and advertising activity, direct mail volumes and, for uncoated cut-size products, with changes in white-collar employment levels that affect the usage of copy and laser printer paper. Market pulp is further affected by changes in currency rates that can enhance or disadvantage producers in different geographic regions. Principal cost drivers include manufacturing efficiency, raw material and energy costs and freight costs.

Printing Papers net sales for 2011 increased 5% from 2010 and 9% from 2009. Operating profits in

Table of Contents

2011 were 81% higher than in 2010, but 20% lower than in 2009. However, excluding alternative fuel mixture credits, plant closure costs and impairment costs, operating profits in 2011 were 8% higher than in 2010 and 85% higher than in 2009. Benefits from higher average sales price realizations (\$173 million), the net impact of lower sales volumes and lower market-related downtime (\$10 million), lower operating costs (\$77 million), and a more favorable mix (\$8 million) were partially offset by higher raw material and freight costs (\$196 million) and other items (\$9 million). In addition, operating profits in 2011 included a \$24 million gain related to the announced repurposing of our Franklin, Virginia mill to produce fluff pulp and an \$11 million impairment charge related to our Inverurie, Scotland mill that was closed in 2009, while operating earnings in 2010 included \$315 million of costs associated with the shutdown of our Franklin, Virginia mill.

Printing Papers*In millions*

	2011	2010	2009
Sales	\$ 6,215	\$ 5,940	\$ 5,680
Operating Profit	872	481	1,091

North American Printing Papers net sales were \$2.8 billion in 2011, 2010 and 2009. Operating earnings in 2011 were \$423 million (\$399 million excluding a net gain associated with the repurposing of our Franklin, Virginia mill) compared with \$18 million (\$333 million excluding facility closure costs) in 2010 and \$746 million (\$307 million excluding alternative fuel mixture credits and facility closure costs) in 2009.

Sales volumes in 2011 were lower than in 2010, but included a more favorable product mix. Average sales price realizations were significantly higher reflecting the impact of the realization of price increases for domestic uncoated freesheet paper announced in the first half of both 2010 and 2011. Input costs for wood were lower, but were more than offset by higher costs for energy, chemicals and purchased pulp. Freight costs were also higher. Manufacturing operating costs were favorable reflecting strong mill performance and the intra-segment transfer of our Franklin, Virginia mill indirect costs that had previously been recorded in the North American Printing Papers business to the U.S. Market Pulp Business beginning in the third quarter. Planned maintenance downtime costs were slightly lower in 2011. No market-related downtime was taken in 2011 compared with approximately 21,000 tons in 2010. In addition, capacity was reduced by about 450,000 tons in 2010 due to the closure of our Franklin, Virginia mill in April. Operat-

ing earnings in 2011 included a \$24 million gain related to the announced repurposing of our Franklin, Virginia mill to produce fluff pulp, while operating earnings in 2010 included \$315 million of costs associated with the shutdown of our Franklin, Virginia mill.

Entering the first quarter of 2012, sales volumes are expected to increase compared with the fourth quarter of 2011 reflecting seasonally stronger demand. Average sales price realizations are expected to be under pressure in export markets. Input costs should increase for wood, energy and chemicals. Planned maintenance downtime costs are expected to be about \$24 million lower with an outage scheduled for our Georgetown mill versus outages at two mills in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Brazilian Papers net sales for 2011 of \$1.2 billion increased from \$1.1 billion in 2010 and \$960 million in 2009. Operating profits for 2011 were \$169 million compared with \$159 million in 2010 and \$112 million in 2009. Sales volumes in 2011 were higher than in 2010 reflecting the strengthening of the company position in the Latin American uncoated freesheet paper growing market. Average sales price realizations were significantly higher for shipments to export markets, but were lower in the Brazilian domestic market mainly due to currency exchange rates. Margins were favorably affected by an increased proportion of sales to the higher-margin regional market. Raw material costs increased for energy, chemicals, and purchased pulp. Operating costs were flat in 2011, but planned maintenance downtime costs were higher due to the length of the outages.

Looking ahead to 2012, sales volumes in the first quarter are expected to be lower than in the fourth quarter of 2011 due to seasonally weaker customer demand for uncoated freesheet paper. Average sales margins are expected to decrease reflecting a less favorable geographic mix. Average sales price realizations are expected to increase in the Brazilian domestic market, but the benefit should be partially offset by some decrease in export markets. Input costs are expected to be lower for purchased pulp, but higher for chemicals and packaging. Operating costs are expected to be favorable.

European Papers net sales in 2011 were \$1.4 billion compared with \$1.3 billion in both 2010 and 2009. Operating profits in 2011 were \$196 million (\$207 million excluding asset impairment charges related to our Inverurie, Scotland mill which was closed in 2009) compared with \$197 million (\$199

Table of Contents

million excluding an asset impairment charge) in 2010 and \$92 million (\$115 million excluding a charge to reduce the carrying value of the assets at our Inverurie, Scotland mill to their estimated realizable value) in 2009.

Sales volumes for uncoated freesheet paper were lower in both Europe and Russia in 2011 than in 2010, while sales volumes for pulp from Russia were higher. Average sales price realizations for uncoated freesheet paper were significantly higher reflecting the benefit of sales price increases implemented in the second half of 2010 due to strengthened market demand. Average sales price realizations for pulp decreased. Input costs were significantly higher, primarily for wood, energy and chemicals. Planned maintenance downtime costs were lower in Europe resulting from no outage being scheduled at the Saillat mill in France during 2011; however, this benefit was offset by higher outage costs in Poland and Russia. Manufacturing operating costs were favorable.

Entering 2012, sales volumes in the first quarter are expected to be about flat in Europe compared with the fourth quarter of 2011, but be seasonally weaker in Russia. Average sales price realizations for uncoated freesheet paper are expected to decrease in Europe, but increase in Russia. Input costs should be higher in Russia, especially for wood and energy, but be slightly lower in Europe. No maintenance outages are scheduled for the first quarter.

Indian Papers includes the results of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills (APPM) of which a 75% interest was acquired October 14, 2011. Net sales for this period were \$35 million and operating earnings were a loss of \$3 million.

Asian Printing Papers net sales were \$75 million in 2011, \$80 million in 2010 and \$50 million in 2009. Operating earnings were less than \$1 million in all periods.

U.S. Market Pulp net sales were \$725 million in 2011 compared with \$715 million in 2010 and \$575 million in 2009. Operating earnings were \$87 million in 2011 compared with \$107 million in 2010 and \$140 million (a loss of \$71 million excluding alternative fuel mixture credits and facility closure costs) in 2009.

Sales volumes in 2011 were flat with 2010 levels. Average sales price realizations were higher for fluff pulp due to the impact of sales price increases

implemented during 2010. Average sales price realizations for softwood pulp were lower. Input costs for energy and chemicals were higher, but wood costs were lower. Freight costs increased due to higher fuel costs. Mill operating costs were unfavorable partially due to the intra-segment transfer of our Franklin, Virginia mill indirect costs that had previously been recorded in the North American Printing Papers business to the U.S. Market Pulp Business beginning in the third quarter. Also included were costs associated with pre-construction activities for the new fluff pulp project. Planned maintenance downtime costs were about \$8 million higher.

In the first quarter of 2012, sales volumes are expected to be about flat with the fourth quarter of 2011. Average sales price realizations are expected to stabilize during the first quarter, but will be down slightly compared with the fourth quarter of 2011 due to competitive pressure. Input costs should increase for wood and chemicals. Planned maintenance downtime costs should be about \$11 million higher than in the 2011 fourth quarter. Costs related to pre-construction and ramp-up of the new fluff pulp project at the Franklin mill will continue to grow in the first quarter.

Consumer Packaging

Demand and pricing for Consumer Packaging products correlate closely with consumer spending and general economic activity. In addition to prices and volumes, major factors affecting the profitability of Consumer Packaging are raw material and energy costs, freight costs, manufacturing efficiency and product mix.

Consumer Packaging net sales in 2011 increased 9% from 2010 and 21% from 2009. Operating profits decreased 21% from 2010 and 62% from 2009. Excluding asset impairment and other charges associated with the sale of the Shorewood business, alternative fuel mixture credits and facility closure costs, 2011 operating earnings were 69% higher than in 2010 and more than double earnings in 2009.

Benefits from higher sales price realizations (\$133 million), lower operating costs (\$77 million), a more favorable mix (\$19 million) and other items (\$22 million) were partially offset by the net impact of higher sales volumes and increased market-related downtime (\$4 million), higher raw material and freight costs (\$83 million) and higher planned maintenance downtime costs (\$7 million). In addition, operating profits in 2011 included a \$129 million fixed asset impairment charge for the North American Shore-

Table of Contents

wood business and \$72 million for other charges associated with the sale of the Shorewood business.

Consumer Packaging

In millions

	2011	2010	2009
Sales	\$ 3,710	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,060
Operating Profit	163	207	433

North American Consumer Packaging net sales were \$2.5 billion in 2011 compared with \$2.4 billion in 2010 and \$2.2 billion in 2009. Operating earnings in 2011 were \$35 million (\$236 million excluding asset impairment and other charges associated with the sale of the Shorewood business) compared with \$97 million (\$105 million excluding facility closure costs) in 2010 and \$343 million (\$87 million excluding alternative fuel mixture credits and facility closure costs) in 2009.

Coated Paperboard sales volumes in 2011 were flat with 2010 with volumes in the second half of the year lower than in the first half as a result of weaker market demand due to general economic conditions. Average sales price realizations were significantly higher due to price increases across all major product lines that were implemented in late 2010 and continuing during the first half of 2011. Input costs for wood decreased, but were more than offset by increased costs for chemicals and energy. Planned maintenance downtime costs were slightly higher, while manufacturing operating costs were favorable. Market-related downtime was about 38,000 tons in 2011 compared with approximately 17,000 tons in 2010.

Shorewood sales volumes were higher in 2011 than in 2010 primarily due to stronger performance in the Consumer and Tobacco segments in the second half of the year. Average margins were slightly improved reflecting higher input costs more than offset by improved productivity and quality. Operating earnings in 2011 included a \$129 million charge and an \$8 million non-controlling interest gain for an impairment of the fixed assets for the North American Shorewood business and a charge of \$78 million to reduce the carrying value of the business based on the terms of the definitive agreement to sell the business.

Foodservice sales volumes increased in 2011 compared with 2010. Average sales margins were higher reflecting the realization of sales price increases implemented in late 2010 and the first half of 2011 as well as a more favorable product mix. Raw material costs for board and resins were higher. Operating costs were favorable, but were offset by increased distribution costs.

Looking ahead to the first quarter of 2012, Coated Paperboard sales volumes are expected to increase from the fourth quarter of 2011 across all major product lines, reflecting improved, although still weak, demand. Average sales price realizations are expected to be about flat, but margins should benefit from a more favorable product mix. Input costs are expected to be lower for chemicals, but higher for energy and wood. No planned maintenance outages are scheduled in the first quarter. Foodservice sales volumes are expected to be seasonally weaker. Average sales margins are expected to increase due to the realization of sales price increases effective with our January contract openers. Input costs for board and resin are expected to increase, but should be offset by lower operating costs. The U.S. Shorewood business was sold December 31, 2011 and the non-U.S. business was sold in January 2012.

European Consumer Packaging net sales in 2011 were \$375 million compared with \$345 million 2010 and \$315 million in 2009. Operating earnings in 2011 were \$93 million compared with \$76 million in 2010 and \$66 million in 2009. Sales volumes in 2011 decreased from 2010. Average sales price realizations were higher in both European and Russian markets. Input costs increased significantly for wood, energy, and chemicals. Planned maintenance downtime costs were slightly higher in 2011 than in 2010.

Looking forward to the first quarter of 2012, sales volumes are expected to increase in Europe, but be about flat in Russia. Average sales price realizations are expected to be higher in both regions. In Russia, input costs for wood and chemicals should be higher, but in Europe these costs should be lower. No maintenance outages are scheduled for the first quarter.

Asian Consumer Packaging net sales were \$855 million in 2011 compared with \$705 million in 2010 and \$545 million in 2009. Operating earnings in 2011 were \$35 million compared with \$34 million in 2010 and \$24 million in 2009. Sales volumes increased in 2011 compared with 2010. Average sales price realizations were higher reflecting the realization of announced price increases for folding carton board and bristols board which were driven by higher input costs for pulp. Operating costs were favorable.

In the first quarter of 2012, sales volumes are expected to decrease. Average sales price realizations for folding carton board and bristols board are expected to be lower reflecting increased competitive pressures. Input costs should be lower for

Table of Contents

pulp and chemicals, but utility costs should be slightly higher. Costs will also be incurred related to the ramp-up of the new coated paperboard machine.

Distribution

xpedx, our distribution business, is one of North America's leading business-to-business distributors to manufacturers, facility managers and printers, providing customized solutions that improve efficiency, reduce costs and deliver results. Customer demand is generally sensitive to changes in economic conditions and consumer behavior, along with segment specific activity including corporate advertising and promotional spending, government spending and domestic manufacturing activity. Distribution's margins are relatively stable across an economic cycle. Providing customers with the best choice for value in both products and supply chain services is a key competitive factor. Additionally, efficient customer service, cost-effective logistics and focused working capital management are key factors in this segment's profitability.

Distribution

In millions

	2011	2010	2009
Sales	\$ 6,630	\$ 6,735	\$ 6,525
Operating Profit	34	78	50

Distribution's 2011 annual sales decreased 2% from 2010, but increased 2% from 2009. Operating earnings in 2011 were \$34 million (\$86 million excluding reorganization costs) compared with \$78 million in 2010 and \$50 million (\$55 million excluding reorganization costs) in 2009.

Annual sales of printing papers and graphic arts supplies and equipment totaled \$4.0 billion in 2011 compared with \$4.2 billion in 2010 and \$4.1 billion in 2009, reflecting declining demand. Trade margins as a percent of sales for printing papers were relatively even with 2010 and increased from 2009 due to a relatively smaller decline in higher margin warehouse sales. Revenue from packaging products grew to \$1.6 billion in 2011 compared with \$1.5 billion in 2010 and \$1.3 billion in 2009. Packaging margins declined slightly reflecting increasing sales of commodity products. Facility supplies annual revenue was \$1.0 billion in 2011, compared with \$1.0 billion in 2010 and \$1.1 billion in 2009 reflecting a drop in demand among retail customers.

Operating earnings before reorganization costs in 2011 were \$8 million higher than in 2010 and \$31 million higher than 2009. Reorganization initiatives resulted in operating cost reductions which in turn contributed to the higher earnings.

Operating profits in 2011 included \$52 million of reorganization costs for severance, professional services and asset write-downs. Operating profits in 2010 included costs of approximately \$10 million related to exiting certain retail store and printing equipment segments, and for professional fees related to a strategic study of the *xpedx* business as a whole.

Looking ahead to the 2012 first quarter, operating results will be seasonally lower, but will continue to reflect the benefits of the ongoing transformation.

Equity Earnings, Net of Taxes Ilim Holding S.A.

Since October 2007, International Paper and Ilim Holding S.A. (Ilim) have operated a 50:50 joint venture in Russia. Due to the complex organizational structure of Ilim's operations, and the extended time required to prepare consolidated financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, the Company reports its share of Ilim's operating results on a one-quarter lag basis. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 includes the Company's 50% share of Ilim's operating results for the period from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011, together with the results of other small equity investments, under the caption Equity earnings, net of taxes. Ilim is reported as a separate reportable industry segment.

The Company recorded equity earnings, net of taxes, related to Ilim of \$153 million in 2011 compared with \$55 million in 2010 and an equity loss, net of taxes, of \$50 million in 2009. Operating results recorded in 2011 included an after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$14 million on the remeasurement of U.S. dollar-denominated debt. Operating results recorded in 2010 included an after-tax asset impairment charge of \$22 million and an after-tax foreign exchange gain of \$2 million on the remeasurement of U.S. dollar-denominated debt.

Sales volumes for the joint venture increased year-over-year for all major product lines, but primarily for pulp, reflecting strong market demand in export markets, particularly China, in the first half of the year. Average sales price realizations were higher in 2011 for pulp and containerboard in both the Russian domestic market and in export markets, although prices fell sharply in the last quarter due to a weakening of

demand in China. Input costs increased year-over-year, primarily for energy. The

Table of Contents

Company received cash dividends from the joint venture of \$86 million in 2011 and \$33 million in 2010.

For Ilim's fourth quarter, which will be reported in the Company's 2012 first quarter, domestic Russian market demand is expected to remain slow. Average sales price realizations are expected to be lower reflecting the continued erosion of pulp prices and decreasing prices for linerboard. Input costs for wood will be seasonally higher. A maintenance outage will occur at the Koryazhma mill. The foreign exchange impact for the quarter is expected to be unfavorable, but to a lesser extent than in the prior quarter.

The joint venture initiated a long-term investment program in the second quarter of 2010 whereby the joint venture will invest, through cash from operations and additional borrowings by the joint venture, approximately \$1.5 billion in Ilim's three mills over approximately five years. This investment in the Russian pulp and paper industry is being used to upgrade equipment, increase production capacity and allow for new high-value coated and uncoated paper, pulp and corrugated packaging product development. Ilim's major capital investments are in a \$700 million project to build a new pulp line at Ilim's Bratsk mill in Siberia, and in a \$270 million project to construct a coated and uncoated woodfree paper machine at the Koryazhma mill. Construction is expected to be completed in the last half of 2012 for each of these projects, followed by the planned start-up of the new production facilities in the fourth quarter. These projects are being financed through additional borrowings by the joint venture and cash flow from operations.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Overview**

A major factor in International Paper's liquidity and capital resource planning is its generation of operating cash flow, which is highly sensitive to changes in the pricing and demand for our major products. While changes in key cash operating costs, such as energy, raw material and transportation costs, do have an effect on operating cash generation, we believe that our focus on cost controls has improved our cash flow generation over an operating cycle.

As part of our continuing focus on improving our return on investment, we have focused our capital spending on improving our key paper and packaging businesses both globally and in North America.

Cash uses during 2011 were primarily focused on voluntary contributions to the Company's pension plan and higher capital spending as well as the APPM acquisition in India.

Cash Provided by Operations

Cash provided by continuing operations totaled \$2.7 billion in 2011 compared with \$1.6 billion for 2010 and \$4.7 billion for 2009.

The major components of cash provided by continuing operations are earnings from continuing operations adjusted for non-cash income and expense items and changes in working capital. Earnings from continuing operations, adjusted for non-cash income and expense items, increased by \$1.1 billion in 2011 versus 2010 driven mainly by approximately \$900 million less in pension contributions in 2011. Cash used for working capital components, accounts receivable and inventory less accounts payable and accrued liabilities, interest payable and other totaled \$505 million in 2011, \$458 million in 2010, and a source of \$479 million in 2009.

The Company generated free cash flow of approximately \$1.7 billion, \$1.7 billion and \$2.2 billion in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure and the most comparable GAAP measure is cash provided by operations. Management uses free cash flow as a liquidity metric because it measures the amount of cash generated that is available to maintain our assets, make investments or acquisitions, pay dividends and reduce debt. The following are reconciliations of free cash flow to cash provided by operations:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Cash provided by operations	\$ 2,675	\$ 1,631	\$ 4,655
Less/Add:			
Cash invested in capital projects	(1,159)	(775)	(534)
Cash contribution to pension plan, net of tax refunds	300	1,042	0
Cash (received from) used for European accounts receivable securitization program	209	0	(205)
Tax receivable collected related to pension contributions	(123)	0	0
Cash received from unwinding a timber monetization	(175)	0	0

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Cash received from alternative fuel mixture credits	0	(132)	(1,684)
Reduction in cash taxes paid related to cellulosic bio-fuel tax credits	0	(17)	0
Free Cash Flow	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,749	\$ 2,232

Table of Contents

	Three Months Ended December 31, December 31, 2011	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	Three Months Ended December 31, 2010
<i>In millions</i>			
Cash provided by operations	\$ 637	\$ 876	\$ 1,044
Less/Add:			
Cash invested in capital projects	(434)	(315)	(318)
Cash contribution to pension plan, net of tax refunds	300	0	(108)
Cash received from unwinding a timber monetization	(175)	0	0
Reduction in cash taxes paid related to cellulosic bio-fuel tax credits	0	0	(17)
Free Cash Flow	\$ 328	\$ 561	\$ 601

Alternative Fuel Mixture Credits

The U.S. Internal Revenue Code provided a tax credit for companies that use alternative fuel mixtures to produce energy to operate their businesses. The credit, equal to \$0.50 per gallon of alternative fuel contained in the mixture, is refundable to the taxpayer. In January 2009, the Company received notification that its application to be registered as an alternative fuel mixer had been approved. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company filed claims for alternative fuel mixture credits covering eligible periods subsequent to November 2008 through October 25, 2009 totaling approximately \$1.7 billion, all of which had been received in cash at December 31, 2009. Additionally, the Company recorded \$379 million of alternative fuel mixture credits as a reduction of income taxes payable at December 31, 2009. The Company recorded these credits using the accrual method of accounting based on the estimated eligible volumes reflected in its filed claims. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated statement of operations includes credits of approximately \$2.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 in Cost of products sold (\$1.4 billion after taxes), representing eligible alternative fuel mixture credits earned through December 31, 2009, when the credit expired.

Cellulosic Bio-fuel Tax Credit

In a memorandum dated June 28, 2010, the IRS concluded that black liquor would also qualify for the cellulosic bio-fuel tax credit of \$1.01 per gallon produced in 2009. On October 15, 2010, the IRS ruled

that companies may qualify in the same year for both the \$0.50 per gallon alternative fuel mixture credit and the \$1.01 cellulosic bio-fuel tax credit for 2009, but not for the same gallons produced and consumed. To the extent a taxpayer changes its position and elects the \$1.01 credit, it must re-pay the refunds received as alternative fuel mixture credits attributable to the gallons converted to the cellulosic bio-fuel credit. The repayment of this refund must include interest.

One important difference between the two credits is that the \$1.01 credit must be credited against a company's Federal tax liability, and the credit may be carried forward through 2015. In contrast, the \$0.50 credit was refundable in cash. The cellulosic bio-fuel credit is required to be included in Federal taxable income.

The Company filed an application with the IRS on November 18, 2010, to receive the required registration code to become a registered cellulosic bio-fuel producer. The Company received this registration code on February 28, 2011.

The Company has evaluated the optimal use of the two credits with respect to gallons produced in 2009. Considerations include uncertainty around future federal taxable income, the taxability of the alternative fuel mixture credit, future liquidity and uses of cash such as, but not limited to, acquisitions, debt repayments and voluntary pension contributions versus repayment of alternative fuel mixture credits with interest. At the present time, the Company does not intend to convert any gallons under the alternative fuel mixture credit to gallons under the cellulosic bio-fuel credit. On July 19, 2011, the Company filed an amended 2009 tax return claiming alternative fuel mixture tax credits as non-taxable. If that amended position is not upheld, the Company would reevaluate its position with regard to alternative fuel mixture gallons produced in 2009.

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During 2009, the Company produced 64 million gallons of black liquor that were not eligible for the alternative fuel mixture credit. The Company claimed these gallons for the cellulosic bio-fuel credit by amending the Company's 2009 tax return. The impact of this amendment was included in the Company's 2010 Income tax provision (benefit), resulting in a \$40 million net credit to tax expense.

As is the case with other tax credits, taxpayer claims are subject to possible future review by the IRS which has the authority to propose adjustments to the amounts claimed, or credits received.

Table of Contents**Investment Activities**

Investment activities in 2011 were up from 2010 reflecting an increase in capital spending and the acquisition of APPM in India. The Company maintains an average capital spending target of \$1.0 billion per year over the course of an economic cycle. Capital spending for continuing operations was \$1.2 billion in 2011, or 87% of depreciation and amortization, compared with \$775 million in 2010, or 53% of depreciation and amortization, and \$534 million, or 36% of depreciation and amortization in 2009. Across our businesses, capital spending as a percentage of depreciation and amortization ranged from 57% to 144% in 2011.

The following table shows capital spending for continuing operations by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Industrial Packaging	\$ 426	\$ 301	\$ 183
Printing Papers	364	283	218
Consumer Packaging	310	159	126
Distribution	8	5	6
Forest Products	0	3	1
Subtotal	1,108	751	534
Corporate and other	51	24	0
Total from continuing operations	\$ 1,159	\$ 775	\$ 534

Capital expenditures in 2012 are currently expected to be about \$1.5 billion, or 102% of depreciation and amortization, including spending at the legacy Temple-Inland facilities.

Acquisitions

On February 13, 2012, upon regulatory approval, International Paper completed the previously announced acquisition of Temple-Inland. International Paper acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Temple-Inland for \$32.00 per share in cash and assumed approximately \$700 million of Temple-Inland's debt. The total transaction is valued at approximately \$4.5 billion. As a condition to allowing the transaction to proceed, the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice entered into an agreement with the Company that requires us to divest three containerboard mills, with approximately 970,000 tons of aggregate containerboard capacity, within four months of closing (with the possibility of two 30-day extensions).

The combination brings together two strong North American corrugated packaging businesses to create

an even stronger company and is consistent with International Paper's focus on achieving and sustaining cost of capital returns throughout the cycle.

International Paper will account for the acquisition under ASC 805, Business Combinations and Temple-Inland's results of operations will be included in International Paper's consolidated financial statements for periods ending after the date of acquisition. Given the date of the acquisition, the Company has not completed the valuation of assets acquired or liabilities assumed. The Company anticipates providing a preliminary purchase price allocation and a qualitative description of factors that make up goodwill to be recognized in our Form 10-Q to be filed on or before May 10, 2012.

On October 14, 2011, International Paper completed the acquisition of a 75% interest in Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited (APPM). The Company purchased 53.5% of APPM's outstanding shares from the controlling shareholders for approximately \$226 million in cash plus assumed debt from private investors. These sellers have also entered into a covenant not to compete for which they received a cash payment of \$58 million. International Paper also acquired an additional 21.5% of the outstanding shares of APPM in a public tender offer completed on October 8, 2011 for approximately \$105 million in cash. International Paper recognized an unfavorable currency transaction loss of \$9 million due to strengthening of the dollar against the Indian Rupee prior to the closing date, resulting from cash balances deposited in Indian Rupee denominated escrow accounts.

International Paper has appealed a direction from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) that International Paper pay to the tendering shareholders the same non-compete payment that was paid to the previous controlling shareholders. The appeal is still pending, and International Paper has deposited approximately \$25 million into an escrow account to fund the additional non-compete payments in the event SEBI's direction is upheld. The November 2011 appeal disclosed in the third quarter was delayed on several occasions and the hearing on the

appeal has been extended indefinitely pending the appointment of a presiding officer on the Indian Securities Appellate Tribunal. APPM is one of the leading integrated paper manufacturers in India, with two mills that have a combined capacity of about 250,000 tonnes of uncoated freesheet papers annually. This transaction positions International Paper as the first global paper and packaging company with a significant position in India's fast grow-

Table of Contents

ing economy. Both APPM and the India paper and packaging industry are growing at substantial rates, and this acquisition, along with International Paper's global operations and technical expertise, can accelerate that growth and create value for International Paper.

On June 30, 2010, International Paper completed the acquisition of SCA Packaging Asia (SCA) for a preliminary purchase price of \$205 million, including \$171 million in cash plus assumed debt of \$34 million. The SCA packaging business in Asia consists of 13 corrugated box plants and two specialty packaging facilities, which are primarily in China, along with locations in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Joint Ventures

On April 15, 2011, International Paper and Sun Paper Industry Co. Ltd. entered into a Cooperative Joint Venture agreement to establish Shandong IP & Sun Food Packaging Co., Ltd. in China. During December 2011, the business license was obtained and International Paper contributed \$55 million in cash for a 55% interest in the joint venture and Sun Paper Industry Co. Ltd. contributed land-use rights valued at approximately \$33 million, representing a 45% interest. The purpose of the joint venture is to build and operate a new production line to manufacture coated paperboard for food packaging with a designed annual production capacity of 400,000 tons. The financial position and results of operations of this joint venture have been included in International Paper's consolidated financial statements from the date of formation in December 2011.

Additionally, during 2011 the Company recorded a gain of \$7 million (before and after taxes) related to a bargain purchase price adjustment on an acquisition by our joint venture in Turkey. This gain is included in equity earnings (losses), net of taxes in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Financing Activities

2011: Financing activities during 2011 included debt issuances of \$1.8 billion and retirements of \$517 million, for a net increase of \$1.3 billion.

In November 2011, International Paper issued \$900 million of 4.75% senior unsecured notes with a maturity date in February 2022 and \$600 million of 6% senior unsecured notes with a maturity date in November 2041. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, in February 2012, International Paper issued a \$1.2 billion term loan with an interest rate of LIBOR

plus 138 basis points and a \$200 million term loan with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 175 basis points, both with maturity dates in 2017. The proceeds from these borrowings were used, along with available cash, to fund the acquisition of Temple-Inland.

In the third quarter of 2011, approximately \$464 million of fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps were terminated. These terminations were not in connection with early debt retirements. The resulting \$27 million gain was deferred and will be amortized over the life of the associated debt.

During the fourth, third and second quarters of 2011, International Paper had no early debt extinguishment.

During the first quarter of 2011, International Paper repaid approximately \$129 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 6.20% to 9.375% and original maturities from 2018 to 2025. Pre-tax early debt retirement costs of \$32 million related to these debt repayments, net of gains on previous swap terminations, are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

International Paper utilizes interest rate swaps to change the mix of fixed and variable rate debt and manage interest expense. At December 31, 2011, International Paper had interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$150 million and maturities in 2013 (see Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data). During 2011, existing swaps decreased the weighted average cost of debt from 7.1% to an effective rate of 6.9%. The inclusion of the offsetting interest income from short-term investments reduced this effective rate to 6.26%.

Other financing activities during 2011 included the issuance of approximately 0.3 million shares of treasury stock for various incentive plans and the acquisition of 1.0 million shares of treasury stock primarily related to restricted stock tax withholding. Payment of restricted stock withholding taxes totaled \$30 million.

In March 2011, International Paper announced that the quarterly dividend would be increased from \$0.1875 per share to \$0.2625 per share, effective for the 2011 second quarter. In January 2011, International Paper announced that the quarterly dividend would be increased from \$0.125 per share to \$0.1875 per share, effective for the 2011 first quarter.

Table of Contents

2010: Financing activities during 2010 included debt issuances of \$193 million and retirements of \$576 million, for a net reduction of \$383 million.

In November 2010, International Paper repaid approximately \$54 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 7.3% to 9.375% and original maturities from 2018 to 2039. Pre-tax early debt retirement costs of \$13 million related to these debt payments are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

During the third quarter ended September 30, 2010, International Paper repaid approximately \$111 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 5.375% to 6.8% and original maturities from 2016 to 2024.

In May 2010, International Paper repaid approximately \$108 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 5.3% to 9.375% and original maturities from 2015 to 2019. In connection with these early debt extinguishments, interest rate swap hedges with a notional value of \$2 million were undesignated as effective fair value hedges. The resulting gain was immaterial. Pre-tax early debt retirement costs of \$18 million related to these debt repayments, net of gains on swap terminations, are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

In June 2010, interest rate swap agreements issued in the fourth quarter of 2009 and designated as fair value hedges with a notional value of \$100 million were terminated. The termination was not in connection with the early retirement of debt. The resulting gain of \$3 million was deferred and recorded in Long-term debt and will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the life of the underlying debt through 2019.

During the first quarter of 2010, International Paper repaid approximately \$120 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 5.25% to 7.4% and original maturities from 2010 to 2027. In connection with these early debt retirements, previously deferred gains of \$1 million related to earlier swap terminations were recognized in earnings. Pre-tax early debt retirement costs of \$4 million related to these debt repayments, net of gains on swap terminations, are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Also in the first quarter of 2010, approximately \$700 million of fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps, issued

in 2009, were terminated. These terminations were not in connection with early debt retirements. The resulting \$2 million gain was deferred and recorded in Long-term debt and is being amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the life of the underlying debt through April 2015.

At December 31, 2010, International Paper had interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$428 million and maturities ranging from one to six years. During 2010, existing swaps increased the weighted average cost of debt from 7.22% to an effective rate of 7.26%. The inclusion of the offsetting interest income from short-term investments reduced this effective rate to 6.86%.

Other financing activities during 2010 included the issuance of approximately 2.6 million shares of treasury stock, net of restricted stock withholding, and 1.8 million shares of common stock for various plans. Payments of restricted stock withholding taxes totaled \$26 million.

In April 2010, International Paper announced that the quarterly dividend would be increased from \$0.025 per share to \$0.125 per share, effective for the 2010 second quarter.

2009: Financing activities during 2009 included debt issuances of \$3.2 billion and retirements of \$6.3 billion, for a net reduction of \$3.1 billion.

In December 2009, International Paper issued \$750 million of 7.3% senior unsecured notes with a maturity date in November 2039. The proceeds from this borrowing, along with available cash, were used to repay the remaining \$1 billion of the \$2.5 billion long-term debt issued in connection with the CBPR business acquisition. During 2009, additional payments related to this debt totaled approximately \$1.4 billion. Also in connection with the above debt repayment, International Paper undesignated \$1 billion of interest rate swaps entered into in 2008 that qualified as cash flow hedges, resulting in a \$24 million loss. This loss was reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss and included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Also in the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company entered into various fixed-to-floating interest rate swap agreements with a notional amount of approximately \$1 billion to hedge existing debt. These interest rate swaps mature within a range of five to ten years.

Table of Contents

In December 2009, International Paper Investments (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l, a wholly-owned subsidiary of International Paper, repaid \$214 million of notes with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 40 basis points and an original maturity in 2010. Other debt activity in the fourth quarter of 2009 included the repayment of approximately \$235 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 9.375% and original maturities from 2009 to 2038.

Additional pre-tax early debt retirement costs of \$34 million related to fourth-quarter debt repayments and swap activity are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

In August 2009, International Paper issued \$1 billion of 7.5% senior unsecured notes with a maturity date in August 2021. The proceeds from this borrowing were used to repay approximately \$942 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 5.125% to 7.4% and original maturities from 2012 to 2026.

Also during the third quarter in connection with these early debt retirements, interest rate swaps with a notional value of \$520 million, including \$500 million of swaps issued in the second quarter of 2009, were terminated or undesignated as effective fair value hedges, resulting in a gain of approximately \$9 million. In addition, previously deferred net gains of \$7 million related to earlier swap terminations were recognized in earnings. Pre-tax early debt retirement costs of \$102 million related to these debt repayments, net of the gains on swap terminations, are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Also in August 2009, International Paper entered into a fixed-to-floating interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$100 million due in 2015 to manage interest rate exposure.

In May 2009, International Paper issued \$1 billion of 9.375% senior unsecured notes with a maturity date in May 2019. The proceeds from this borrowing were used to repay approximately \$875 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 9.25% and original maturities from 2010 to 2012. Also during the second quarter, International Paper Company Europe Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of International Paper, repaid \$75 million of notes issued in connection with the Ilm Holding S.A. joint venture that matured during the quarter. Pre-tax early debt retirement costs of \$25 million related to second quarter debt repayments and swap activity are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

In March 2009, Luxembourg borrowed \$468 million of long-term debt with an initial interest rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 450 basis points that varied depending upon the credit rating of the Company, and a maturity date in March 2012. International Paper used the \$468 million of proceeds from the loan and cash of approximately \$170 million to repay its 500 million euro-denominated debt (equivalent to \$638 million at date of payment) with an original maturity date in August 2009. As of the end of the third quarter of 2009, the \$468 million loan was repaid. Other debt activities in the first quarter of 2009 included the repayment of approximately \$366 million of notes with interest rates ranging from 4.25% to 5.0% that had matured.

Also in the first quarter of 2009, International Paper terminated an interest rate swap with a notional value of \$100 million designated as a fair value hedge, resulting in a gain of \$11 million that was deferred and recorded in Long-term debt in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. As the swap agreement was terminated early, the resulting gain will be amortized to earnings over the life of the related debt through April 2016.

At December 31, 2009, International Paper had interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$3.2 billion and maturities ranging from one to nine years. During 2009, existing swaps increased the weighted average cost of debt from 6.55% to an effective rate of 6.67%. The inclusion of the offsetting interest income from short-term investments reduced this effective rate to 6.36%.

Other financing activities during 2009 included the issuance of approximately 2.2 million shares of treasury stock, net of restricted stock withholding, and 3.5 million shares of common stock for various plans. Payments of restricted stock withholding taxes totaled \$10 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Variable Interest Entities

In connection with the 2006 sale of approximately 5.6 million acres of forestlands, International Paper received installment notes (the Timber Notes) totaling approximately \$4.8 billion. The Timber Notes, which do not require principal payments prior to their August 2016 maturity, are supported by irrevocable letters of credit obtained by the buyers of the forestlands.

During 2006, International Paper contributed the Timber Notes to newly formed entities (the Borrower Entities) in exchange for Class A and Class B inter-

Table of Contents

ests in these entities. Subsequently, International Paper contributed its \$200 million Class A interests in the Borrower Entities, along with approximately \$400 million of International Paper promissory notes, to other newly formed entities (the Investor Entities, and together with the Borrower Entities, the Entities) in exchange for Class A and Class B interests in these entities, and simultaneously sold its Class A interest in the Investor Entities to a third party investor. As a result, at December 31, 2006, International Paper held Class B interests in the Borrower Entities and Class B interests in the Investor Entities valued at approximately \$5.0 billion. International Paper has no obligation to make any further capital contributions to these Entities and did not provide any financial support that was not previously contractually required for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Following the 2006 sale of forestlands and creation of the Entities discussed above, the Timber Notes were used as collateral for borrowings from a third party lender, which effectively monetized the Timber Notes. Certain provisions of the respective loan agreements require any bank issuing letters of credit supporting the Timber Notes to maintain a credit rating above a specified threshold. In the event the credit rating of a letter of credit bank is downgraded below the specified threshold, the letters of credit must be replaced within 60 days by letters of credit from a qualifying institution. The Company, retained to provide management services for the third-party entities that hold the Timber Notes, has, as required by the loan agreements, successfully replaced banks that fell below the specified threshold.

Also during 2006, the Entities acquired approximately \$4.8 billion of International Paper debt obligations for cash, resulting in a total of approximately \$5.2 billion of International Paper debt obligations held by the Entities at December 31, 2006. The various agreements entered into in connection with these transactions provide that International Paper has, and intends to effect, a legal right to offset its obligation under these debt instruments with its investments in the Entities. Accordingly, for financial reporting purposes, International Paper has offset approximately \$5.2 billion of Class B interests in the Entities against \$5.2 billion of International Paper debt obligations held by these Entities at December 31, 2011 and 2010. Despite the offset treatment, these remain debt obligations of International Paper. Remaining borrowings of \$92 million and \$129 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, are included in floating rate notes due 2011 – 2017 in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12. Additional debt related to the above trans-

action of \$38 million is included in short-term notes in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 for both 2011 and 2010.

On February 5, 2010, Moody's Investor Services reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of the Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (formerly ABN AMRO Bank N.V.), which issued letters of credit that support \$1.4 billion of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. The letters of credit were successfully replaced with letters of credit from another qualifying institution.

On October 7, 2011, Moody's Investor Services reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc, which issued letters of credit that support \$1.6 billion of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. Letters of credit worth \$842 million were successfully replaced with letters of credit from other qualifying institutions. The Company and a third party managing member instituted a replacement waiver for the remaining \$797 million.

On November 29, 2011, Standard & Poors reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of Lloyds TSB Bank Plc, which issues letters of credit that support \$1.2 billion of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. The letters of credit were successfully replaced with letters of credit from another qualifying institution.

On January 23, 2012, Standard & Poors reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of Société Générale SA, which issues letters of credit that support \$666 million of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. The Company expects that the replacement of the letters of credit will be completed within the required 60-day period.

Activity between the Company and the Entities was as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Revenue (loss) (a)	\$ 49	\$ 42	\$ 112
Expense (a)	79	79	150
Cash receipts (b)	28	32	96
Cash payments (c)	79	82	190

(a) The net expense related to the Company's interest in the Entities is included in Interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, as International Paper has and intends to effect its legal right to offset as discussed above.

(b) The cash receipts are equity distributions from the Entities to International Paper.

(c) The semi-annual payments include both interest and principal on the associated debt obligations discussed above.

Based on an analysis of the Entities discussed above under guidance that considers the potential magni-

Table of Contents

tude of the variability in the structures and which party has a controlling financial interest, International Paper determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of the Entities, and therefore, should not consolidate its investments in these entities. It was also determined that the source of variability in the structure is the value of the Timber Notes, the assets most significantly impacting the structure's economic performance. The credit quality of the Timber Notes is supported by irrevocable letters of credit obtained by third party buyers which are 100% cash collateralized. International Paper analyzed which party has control over the economic performance of each entity, and concluded International Paper does not have control over significant decisions surrounding the Timber Notes and letters of credit and therefore is not the primary beneficiary. The Company's maximum exposure to loss equals the value of the Timber Notes; however, an analysis performed by the Company concluded the likelihood of this exposure is remote.

International Paper also held variable interests in two financing entities that were used to monetize long-term notes received from the sale of forestlands in 2001 and 2002. International Paper transferred notes (the Monetized Notes), with an original maturity of 10 years from inception and cash having a value of approximately \$1.0 billion to these entities in exchange for preferred interests, and accounted for the transfers as a sale of the notes with no associated gain or loss. In the same period, the entities acquired approximately \$1.0 billion of International Paper debt obligations for cash. International Paper has no obligation to make any further capital contributions to these entities and did not provide any financial support that was not previously contractually required during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Activity between the Company and the 2001 financing entities was as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Revenue (loss) (a)	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 1
Expense (a)	3	12	13
Cash receipts (b)	0	4	8
Cash payments (c)	3	12	22

(a) The net expense related to the Company's interest in the 2001 financing entities is included in Interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, as International Paper has and intends to effect its legal right to offset as discussed above.

(b) The cash receipts are equity distributions from the 2001 financing entities to International Paper.

(c) The cash payments include both interest and principal on the associated debt obligations.

The 2001 Monetized Notes of \$499 million matured on March 16, 2011. Following their maturity, International Paper purchased the Class A preferred interest in the 2001 financing entities from an external third party for \$21 million. As a result of the purchase, effective March 16, 2011, International Paper owned 100% of the 2001 financing entities. Based on an analysis performed by the Company after the purchase, under guidance that considers the potential magnitude of the variability in the structure and which party has a controlling financial interest, International Paper determined that it was the primary beneficiary of the 2001 financing entities and thus consolidated the entities effective March 16, 2011.

Due to the maturity of the 2001 Monetized Notes and consolidation of the 2001 financing entities, Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt decreased by \$21 million in the first quarter of 2011. Deferred tax liabilities associated with the 2001 forestlands sales decreased by \$164 million. Effective April 30, 2011, International Paper liquidated its interest in the 2001 financing entities.

The Company retained no interest in the 2001 financing entities at December 31, 2011, but retained a preferred interest in the entities of \$542 million at December 31, 2010, which was offset against related debt obligations since International Paper had, and intended to effect, a legal right of offset to net-settle these two amounts. Outstanding debt related to the 2001 financing entities of \$2 million is included in short-term notes, and \$19 million is included in floating rate notes due 2011-2017 in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 for 2010.

Activity between the Company and the 2002 financing entities was as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Revenue (loss) (a)	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 6
Expense (b)	3	8	11
Cash receipts (c)	192	3	4
Cash payments (d)	244	8	9

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- (a) The revenue is included in Equity earnings (losses) in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.*
- (b) The expense is included in Interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.*
- (c) The cash receipts are equity distributions from the 2002 financing entities to International Paper and cash receipts from the maturity of the 2002 Monetized Notes.*
- (d) The payments include both interest and principal on the associated debt obligations.*

Table of Contents

On May 31, 2011, the third-party equity holder of the 2002 financing entities retired its Class A interest in the entities for \$51 million. As a result of the retirement, effective May 31, 2011, International Paper owns 100% of the 2002 financing entities. Based on an analysis performed by the Company after the retirement, under guidance that considers the potential magnitude of the variability in the structure and which party has controlling financial interest, International Paper determined that it is the primary beneficiary of the 2002 financing entities and thus consolidated the entities effective May 31, 2011.

Due to the consolidation of the 2002 financing entities, Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt increased \$165 million and Long-term debt decreased \$211 million. In addition, Investments decreased \$486 million due to the elimination of the Company's variable interest in the 2002 financing entities, while Accounts and notes receivable, net increased \$441 million due to the consolidation of the 2002 Monetized Notes.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, approximately \$191 million of the 2002 Monetized Notes matured. As a result of the maturities, Accounts and notes receivable, net and Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt decreased \$191 million and Deferred tax liabilities associated with the 2002 forestlands sales decreased \$50 million.

Outstanding debt related to the 2002 financing entities of \$2 million is included in short-term notes in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 at December 31, 2010. Additional debt related to these entities of \$158 million and \$445 million is included in floating rate notes due 2011 to 2017 in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company retained no investment interest in the 2002 financing entities at December 31, 2011 but retained an interest of \$486 million at December 31, 2010, which is included in Investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The 2002 Monetized Notes of \$252 million are included in Accounts and notes receivable, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2011.

The use of the above entities facilitated the monetization of the credit enhanced Timber and Monetized Notes in a cost effective manner by increasing the borrowing capacity and lowering the interest rate while continuing to preserve the tax deferral that resulted from the forestlands installment sales and the offset accounting treatment described above.

See Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for a further discussion of these transactions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources Outlook for 2012

Capital Expenditures and Long-Term Debt

International Paper expects to be able to meet projected capital expenditures, service existing debt and meet working capital and dividend requirements during 2012 through current cash balances and cash from operations. Additionally, the Company has existing credit facilities totaling \$2.5 billion.

The Company was in compliance with all its debt covenants at December 31, 2011. The Company's financial covenants require the maintenance of a minimum net worth of \$9 billion and a total debt-to-capital ratio of less than 60%. Net worth is defined as the sum of common stock, paid-in capital and retained earnings, less treasury stock plus any cumulative goodwill impairment charges. The calculation also excludes accumulated other comprehensive income/loss. The total debt-to-capital ratio is defined as total debt divided by the sum of total debt plus net worth. At December 31, 2011, International Paper's net worth was \$13.3 billion, and the total-debt-to-capital ratio was 43%.

The Company will continue to rely upon debt and capital markets for the majority of any necessary long-term funding not provided by operating cash flows. Funding decisions will be guided by our capital structure planning objectives. The primary goals of the Company's capital structure planning are to maximize financial flexibility and preserve liquidity while reducing interest expense. The majority of International Paper's debt is accessed through global public capital markets where we have a wide base of investors.

Maintaining an investment grade credit rating is an important element of International Paper's financing strategy. At December 31, 2011, the Company held long-term credit ratings of BBB (stable outlook) and Baa3 (stable outlook) by S&P and Moody's, respectively.

Table of Contents

Contractual obligations for future payments under existing debt and lease commitments and purchase obligations at December 31, 2011, were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
Maturities of long-term debt (a)	\$ 719	\$ 168	\$ 571	\$ 455	\$ 452	\$ 7,543
Debt obligations with right of offset (b)	0	0	0	0	5,159	0
Lease obligations	160	129	103	86	63	146
Purchase obligations (c)	2,647	637	559	544	530	2,484
Total (d)	\$ 3,526	\$ 934	\$ 1,233	\$ 1,085	\$ 6,204	\$ 10,173

(a) Total debt includes scheduled principal payments only.

(b) Represents debt obligations borrowed from non-consolidated variable interest entities for which International Paper has, and intends to effect, a legal right to offset these obligations with investments held in the entities. Accordingly, in its consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2011, International Paper has offset approximately \$5.2 billion of interests in the entities against this \$5.2 billion of debt obligations held by the entities (see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data).

(c) Includes \$3.8 billion relating to fiber supply agreements entered into at the time of the 2006 Transformation Plan forestland sales and in conjunction with the 2008 acquisition of Weyerhaeuser Company's Containerboard, Packaging and Recycling business.

(d) Not included in the above table due to the uncertainty as to the amount and timing of the payment are unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$271 million. We consider the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011, to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no U.S. income taxes have been provided thereon. As of December 31, 2011, the amount of cash associated with indefinitely reinvested foreign earnings was approximately \$920 million. We do not anticipate the need to repatriate funds to the United States to satisfy domestic liquidity needs arising in the ordinary course of business, including liquidity needs associated with our domestic debt service requirements.

Pension Obligations and Funding

At December 31, 2011, the projected benefit obligation for the Company's U.S. defined benefit plans determined under U.S. GAAP was approximately \$2.4 billion higher than the fair value of plan assets. Approximately \$2.0 billion of this amount relates to plans that are subject to minimum funding requirements. Under current IRS funding rules, the calculation of minimum funding requirements differs from the calculation of the present value of plan benefits

(the projected benefit obligation) for accounting purposes. In December 2008, the Worker, Retiree and Employer Recovery Act of 2008 (WERA) was passed by the U.S. Congress which provided for pension funding relief and technical corrections. Funding contributions depend on the funding method selected by the Company, and the timing of its implementation, as well as on actual demographic data and the targeted funding level. The Company continually reassesses the amount and timing of any discretionary contributions and elected to make voluntary contributions totaling \$300 million and \$1.15 billion for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At this time, we do not expect that the finalization of the funded status as of December 31, 2011 will require the Company to make cash contributions to its plans in 2012, although the Company may elect to make future voluntary contributions. The timing and amount of future contributions, which could be material, will depend on a number of factors, including the actual earnings and changes in values of plan assets and changes in interest rates.

Ilim Holding S.A. Shareholder's Agreement

In October 2007, in connection with the formation of the Ilim Holding S.A. joint venture, International Paper entered into a shareholder's agreement that includes provisions relating to the reconciliation of disputes among the partners. This agreement provides that at any time after the second anniversary of the formation of Ilim, either the Company or its partners may commence procedures specified under the deadlock provisions. Under certain circumstances, the Company would be required to purchase its partners' 50% interest in Ilim. Any such transaction would be subject to review and approval by Russian and other relevant anti-trust authorities. Based on the provisions of the agreement, International Paper estimates that the current purchase price for its partners' 50% interests would be approximately \$1.0 billion to \$1.05 billion, which could be satisfied by payment of cash or International Paper common stock, or some combination of the two, at the Company's option. Any such purchase by International Paper would result in the consolidation of Ilim's financial position and results of operations in all subsequent periods. The parties have informed each other that they have no current intention to commence procedures specified under the deadlock provision of the shareholders' agreement, although they have the right to do so.

Table of Contents

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires International Paper to establish accounting policies and to make estimates that affect both the amounts and timing of the recording of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Some of these estimates require judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Accounting policies whose application may have a significant effect on the reported results of operations and financial position of International Paper, and that can require judgments by management that affect their application, include the accounting for contingencies, impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, goodwill and other intangible assets, pensions, postretirement benefits other than pensions, stock options and income taxes. The Company has discussed the selection of critical accounting policies and the effect of significant estimates with the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

Contingent Liabilities

Accruals for contingent liabilities, including legal and environmental matters, are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred or an asset impaired and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities accrued for legal matters require judgments regarding projected outcomes and range of loss based on historical experience and recommendations of legal counsel. Liabilities for environmental matters require evaluations of relevant environmental regulations and estimates of future remediation alternatives and costs. International Paper determines these estimates after a detailed evaluation of each site.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill

An impairment of a long-lived asset exists when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, and is recorded when the carrying amount is not recoverable through cash flows from future operations. A goodwill impairment exists when the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its fair value. Assessments of possible impairments of long-lived assets and goodwill are made when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable through future operations. Additionally, testing for possible impairment of goodwill and intangible asset balances is required

annually. The amount and timing of any impairment charges based on these assessments require the estimation of future cash flows and the fair market value of the related assets based on management's best estimates of certain key factors, including future selling prices and volumes, operating, raw material, energy and freight costs, and various other projected operating economic factors. As these key factors change in future periods, the Company will update its impairment analyses to reflect its latest estimates and projections.

Under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other, the testing of goodwill for possible impairment is a two-step process. In the first step, the fair value of the Company's reporting units is compared with their carrying value, including goodwill. If fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not considered to be impaired. If the fair value of a reporting unit is below the carrying value, then step two is performed to measure the amount of the goodwill impairment loss for the reporting unit. This analysis requires the determination of the fair value of all of the individual assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any currently unrecognized intangible assets, as if the reporting unit had been purchased on the analysis date. Once these fair values have been determined, the implied fair value of the unit's goodwill is calculated as the excess, if any, of the fair value of the reporting unit determined in step one over the fair value of the net assets determined in step two. The carrying value of goodwill is then reduced to this implied value, or to zero if the fair value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, through a goodwill impairment charge.

The impairment analysis requires a number of judgments by management. In calculating the estimated fair value of its reporting units in step one, the Company uses the projected future cash flows to be generated by each unit over the estimated remaining useful operating lives of the unit's assets, discounted using the estimated cost-of-capital discount rate for each reporting unit. These calculations require many estimates, including discount rates, future growth rates, and cost and pricing trends for each reporting unit. Subsequent changes in economic and operating conditions can affect these assumptions and could result in additional interim testing and goodwill impairment charges in future periods. Upon completion, the resulting estimated fair values are then analyzed for reasonableness by comparing them to earnings multiples for historic industry business transactions, and by comparing the sum of

Table of Contents

the reporting unit fair values and other corporate assets and liabilities divided by diluted common shares outstanding to the Company's market price per share on the analysis date.

No goodwill impairment charges were recorded in 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Obligations

The charges recorded for pension and other postretirement benefit obligations are determined annually in conjunction with International Paper's consulting actuary, and are dependent upon various assumptions including the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, discount rates, projected future compensation increases, health care cost trend rates and mortality rates.

The calculations of pension and postretirement benefit obligations and expenses require decisions about a number of key assumptions that can significantly affect liability and expense amounts, including the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the discount rate used to calculate plan liabilities, the projected rate of future compensation increases and health care cost trend rates.

Benefit obligations and fair values of plan assets as of December 31, 2011, for International Paper's pension and postretirement plans were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	Benefit	Fair Value of
	Obligation	Plan Assets
U.S. qualified pension	\$ 10,197	\$ 8,185
U.S. nonqualified pension	358	0
U.S. postretirement	425	0
Non-U.S. pension	183	155
Non-U.S. postretirement	23	0

The table below shows assumptions used by International Paper to calculate U.S. pension expenses for the years shown:

	2011	2010	2009
Discount rate	5.60%	5.80%	6.00%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
Rate of compensation increase	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%

Additionally, health care cost trend rates used in the calculation of U.S. postretirement obligations for the years shown were:

	2011	2010
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	8.00%	8.50%
Rate that the cost trend rate gradually declines to	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the rate it is assumed to remain	2017	2017

International Paper determines these actuarial assumptions, after consultation with our actuaries, on December 31 of each year to calculate liability information as of that date and pension and postretirement expense for the following year. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on projected rates of return for current and planned asset classes in the plan's investment portfolio. The discount rate assumption was determined based on a hypothetical settlement portfolio selected from a universe of high quality corporate bonds.

Increasing (decreasing) the expected long-term rate of return on U.S. plan assets by an additional 0.25% would decrease (increase) 2012 pension expense by approximately \$21 million, while a (decrease) increase of 0.25% in the discount rate would (increase) decrease pension expense by approximately \$27 million. The effect on net postretirement benefit cost from a 1% increase or decrease in the annual trend rate would be approximately \$1 million.

Actual rates of return earned on U.S. pension plan assets for each of the last 10 years were:

Year	Return	Year	Return
2011	2.5%	2006	14.9%
2010	15.1%	2005	11.7%
2009	23.8%	2004	14.1%
2008	(23.6)%	2003	26.0%
2007	9.6%	2002	(6.7)%

The annualized time-weighted rate of return earned on U.S. pension plan assets was 4.1% and 7.7 for the past five and ten years, respectively. The following graph shows the growth of a \$1,000 investment in International Paper's U.S. Pension Plan Master Trust. The graph portrays the time-weighted rate of return from 2001 to 2011.

ASC 715, Compensation - Retirement Benefits, provides for delayed recognition of actuarial gains and losses, including amounts arising from changes in the estimated projected plan benefit obligation due to changes in the assumed discount rate, differences between the actual and expected return on plan assets, and other assumption changes. These

Table of Contents

net gains and losses are recognized in pension expense prospectively over a period that approximates the average remaining service period of active employees expected to receive benefits under the plans (approximately nine years) to the extent that they are not offset by gains and losses in subsequent years. The estimated net loss and prior service cost that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic pension cost for the U.S. pension plans over the next fiscal year are \$303 million and \$32 million, respectively.

Net periodic pension and postretirement plan expenses, calculated for all of International Paper's plans, were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Pension expense					
U.S. plans (non-cash)	\$ 195	\$ 231	\$ 213	\$ 123	\$ 210
Non-U.S. plans	1	0	3	4	5
Postretirement expense					
U.S. plans	7	6	27	28	15
Non-U.S. plans	2	1	3	3	8
Net expense	\$ 205	\$ 238	\$ 246	\$ 158	\$ 238

The decrease in 2011 U.S. pension expense principally reflects higher than expected asset returns in 2010, partially offset by a decrease in the assumed discount rate to 5.60% in 2011 from 5.80% in 2010.

Assuming that discount rates, expected long-term returns on plan assets and rates of future compensation increases remain the same as in 2011, projected future net periodic pension and postretirement plan expenses would be as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2013 (1)	2012 (1)
Pension expense		
U.S. plans (non-cash)	\$ 402	\$ 315
Non-U.S. plans	2	2
Postretirement expense		
U.S. plans	2	(2)
Non-U.S. plans	1	1
Net expense	\$ 407	\$ 316

(1) Based on assumptions at December 31, 2011.

The Company estimates that it will record net pension expense of approximately \$315 million for its U.S. defined benefit plans in 2012, with the increase from expense of \$195 million in 2011 reflecting decreased plan assets in 2012 as a result of lower than expected asset returns in 2011, benefit payments offset by a \$300 million voluntary contribution

in 2011, and a decrease in the assumed discount rate to 5.10% in 2012 from 5.60% in 2011. The post retirement plan was remeasured on January 31, 2012 due to a negative plan amendment which reduced our obligation by \$43 million in the first quarter of 2012 and reduced the 2012 expected benefit cost by \$11 million.

The market value of plan assets for International Paper's U.S. qualified pension plan at December 31, 2011 totaled approximately \$8.2 billion, consisting of approximately 43% equity securities, 34% debt securities, and 23% real estate and other assets. Plan assets include an immaterial amount of International Paper common stock.

The Company's funding policy for its qualified pension plans is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet legal funding requirements, plus any additional amounts that the Company may determine to be appropriate considering the funded status of the plan, tax deductibility, the cash flows generated by the Company, and other factors. The Company continually reassesses the amount and timing of any discretionary contributions and could elect to make voluntary contributions in the future. The nonqualified defined benefit plans are funded to the extent of benefit payments, which totaled \$19 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Accounting for Stock Options

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International Paper follows ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation, in accounting for stock options. Under this guidance, expense for stock options is recorded over the related service period based on the grant-date fair market value.

During each reporting period, diluted earnings per share is calculated by assuming that in-the-money options are exercised and the exercise proceeds are used to repurchase shares in the marketplace. When options are actually exercised, option proceeds are credited to equity and issued shares are included in the computation of earnings per common share, with no effect on reported earnings. Equity is also increased by the tax benefit that International Paper will receive in its tax return for income reported by the optionees in their individual tax returns.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, 15.6 million options and 18.2 million options, respectively, were outstanding with exercise prices ranging from \$32.54 to \$43.12 per share for both 2011 and 2010.

Income Taxes

International Paper records its global tax provision based on the respective tax rules and regulations for

Table of Contents

the jurisdictions in which it operates. Where the Company believes that a tax position is supportable for income tax purposes, the item is included in its income tax returns. Where treatment of a position is uncertain, liabilities are recorded based upon the Company's evaluation of the more likely than not outcome considering technical merits of the position based on specific tax regulations and facts of each matter. Changes to recorded liabilities are only made when an identifiable event occurs that changes the likely outcome, such as settlement with the relevant tax authority, the expiration of statutes of limitation for the subject tax year, change in tax laws, or a recent court case that addresses the matter.

Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. Significant judgment is required in evaluating the need for and magnitude of appropriate valuation allowances against deferred tax assets. The realization of these assets is dependent on generating future taxable income, as well as successful implementation of various tax planning strategies.

While International Paper believes that these judgments and estimates are appropriate and reasonable under the circumstances, actual resolution of these matters may differ from recorded estimated amounts.

The Company's effective income tax rates, before equity earnings and discontinued operations, were 21%, 27% and 39% for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These effective tax rates include the tax effects of certain special items that can significantly affect the effective income tax rate in a given year, but may not recur in subsequent years. Management believes that the effective tax rate computed after excluding these special items may provide a better estimate of the rate that might be expected in future years if no additional special items were to occur in those years. Excluding these special items, the effective income tax rate for 2011 was 32% of pre-tax earnings compared with 30% in 2010 and 30% in 2009. We estimate that the 2012 effective income tax rate will be approximately 33-35% based on expected earnings and business conditions.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

There were no new accounting pronouncements issued or effective during the fiscal year which have had or are expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial

Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for a discussion of new accounting pronouncements.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

International Paper has been named as a potentially responsible party in environmental remediation actions under various federal and state laws, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Most of these proceedings involve the cleanup of hazardous substances at large commercial landfills that received waste from many different sources. While joint and several liability is authorized under CERCLA and equivalent state laws, as a practical matter, liability for CERCLA cleanups is typically allocated among the many potential responsible parties. Based upon previous experience with respect to the cleanup of hazardous substances using presently available information, International Paper believes that its liability is not likely to be significant at 47 such sites, and that its liability at each of the 44 other sites is likely to be significant but not material to International Paper's consolidated financial statements. Remedial costs are recorded in the financial statements when they become probable and reasonably estimable. International Paper believes that the probable liability associated with these 91 matters is approximately \$98 million in the aggregate.

One of the 91 matters described above includes a closed wood treating facility located in Cass Lake, Minnesota. During 2009, in connection with an environmental site remediation action under CERCLA, International Paper submitted to the EPA a site remediation feasibility study. In June 2011, the EPA selected and published a proposed soil remedy at the site with an estimated cost of \$46 million. As a result, the Company has adjusted the overall remediation reserve for the site to \$51 million to address this recent selection of an alternative for the soil remediation component of the overall site remedy. In October 2011, the EPA released a public statement indicating that the final soil remedy decision would be delayed. In the unlikely event that the EPA changes its proposed soil remedy and approves instead a more expensive clean-up alternative, the remediation costs could be material, and significantly higher than amounts currently recorded.

In addition to the above 91 matters, other remediation costs, typically associated with the cleanup of hazardous substances at the Company's current, closed or formerly-owned facilities, and recorded as liabilities in the balance sheet, totaled

Table of Contents

approximately \$47 million. Other than as described below, completion of required remedial actions is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

The Company is a potentially responsible party with respect to the Allied Paper, Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site (Kalamazoo River Superfund Site) in Michigan. The EPA asserts that the site is contaminated primarily by PCBs as a result of discharges from various paper mills located along the river, including a paper mill formerly owned by St. Regis. The Company is a successor in interest to St. Regis. International Paper has not received any orders from the EPA with respect to the site and is in the process of collecting information from the EPA and other parties relative to the Kalamazoo River Superfund Site to evaluate the extent of its liability, if any, with respect to the site. Accordingly, it is premature to estimate a loss or range of loss with respect to this site.

Also in connection with the Kalamazoo River Superfund Site, the Company was named as a defendant by Georgia Pacific Consumers Products LP, Fort James Corporation and Georgia Pacific LLC in a contribution and cost recovery action for alleged pollution at the Kalamazoo River Superfund Site. The suit seeks contribution under CERCLA for \$79 million in costs purportedly expended to date by plaintiffs, and for future remediation costs. The suit alleges that a mill, during the time it was allegedly owned and operated by St. Regis, discharged PCB contaminated solids and paper residuals resulting from paper de-inking and recycling. Also named as defendants in the suit are NCR Corporation and Weyerhaeuser Company. In mid-2011, the suit was transferred from the District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin to the District Court for the Western District of Michigan. The Company is involved in the early phases of discovery and believes it is premature to predict the outcome or to estimate the amount or range of loss, if any, which may be incurred.

International Paper and McGinnis Industrial Maintenance Corporation, a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc., are potentially responsible parties at the San Jacinto River Superfund Site in Harris County, Texas, and have been actively participating in investigation and remediation activities at this Superfund Site.

In December, 2011, Harris County, Texas filed a suit against the Company in Harris County District Court seeking civil penalties with regard to the alleged

discharge of dioxin into the San Jacinto River since 1965 from the San Jacinto River Superfund Site. Also named as defendants in this action are McGinnis Industrial Maintenance Corporation, Waste Management, Inc. and Waste Management of Texas, Inc. Harris County is seeking civil penalties pursuant to the Texas Water Code, which provides for the imposition of civil penalties between \$50 and \$25,000 per day.

On April 8, 2011, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois denied motions by the Company and eight other U.S. and Canadian containerboard producers to dismiss a lawsuit alleging that these producers violated the Sherman Act by conspiring to limit the supply and fix the prices of containerboard from mid-2005 to the present. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit seek certification of a nationwide class of direct purchasers of containerboard products, treble damages, and costs, including attorneys' fees. In January 2011, the Company was named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in state court in Cocke County, Tennessee alleging that the Company and other containerboard producers violated Tennessee law by conspiring to limit the supply and fix the prices of containerboard from mid-2005 to the present. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit seek certification of a class of Tennessee indirect purchasers of containerboard products, damages, and costs, including attorneys' fees. The Company believes the allegations in both lawsuits are without merit, but both lawsuits are in preliminary stages and the costs and other effects of pending litigation cannot be reasonably estimated. Although we believe the outcome of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on our business or consolidated financial statements, there can be no assurance that the outcome of any lawsuit or claim will be as expected.

The Company is currently the beneficiary of a Value Added Tax (VAT) incentive issued by the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso do Sul. On August 8, 2011, the Brazilian Supreme Court officially issued a decision judging unconstitutional several VAT incentive programs that were enacted without the approval of the Confederation of State VAT Authorities. At this time, it does not appear that the Company's incentive is affected by the decision. The cumulative benefit recorded by the Company through December 31, 2011 was \$45 million.

Other Legal Matters

The Company is involved in various other inquiries, administrative proceedings and litigation relating to environmental and safety matters, contracts, sales of

Table of Contents

property, intellectual property, personal injury, labor and employment and other matters, some of which allege substantial monetary damages. While any proceeding or litigation has the element of uncertainty, the Company believes that the outcome of any of the lawsuits or claims that are pending or threatened or all of them combined (other than those that cannot be assessed due to their preliminary nature) will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial statements.

EFFECT OF INFLATION

While inflationary increases in certain input costs, such as energy, wood fiber and chemical costs, have an impact on the Company's operating results, changes in general inflation have had minimal impact on our operating results in each of the last three years. Sales prices and volumes are more strongly influenced by economic supply and demand factors in specific markets and by exchange rate fluctuations than by inflationary factors.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EFFECTS

International Paper has operations in a number of countries. Its operations in those countries also export to, and compete with, imports from other regions. As such, currency movements can have a number of direct and indirect impacts on the Company's financial statements. Direct impacts include the translation of international operations' local currency financial statements into U.S. dollars. Indirect impacts include the change in competitiveness of imports into, and exports out of, the United States (and the impact on local currency pricing of products that are traded internationally). In general, a lower U.S. dollar and stronger local currency is beneficial to International Paper. The currencies that have the most impact are the Euro, the Brazilian real, the Polish zloty and the Russian ruble.

MARKET RISK

We use financial instruments, including fixed and variable rate debt, to finance operations, for capital spending programs and for general corporate purposes. Additionally, financial instruments, including various derivative contracts, are used to hedge exposures to interest rate, commodity and foreign currency risks. We do not use financial instruments for trading purposes. Information related to International Paper's debt obligations is included in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. A discussion of derivatives and hedging activ-

ities is included in Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The fair value of our debt and financial instruments varies due to changes in market interest and foreign currency rates and commodity prices since the inception of the related instruments. We assess this market risk utilizing a sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis measures the potential loss in earnings, fair values and cash flows based on a hypothetical 10% change (increase and decrease) in interest and currency rates and commodity prices.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to short- and long-term debt obligations and investments in marketable securities. We invest in investment-grade securities of financial institutions and money market mutual funds with a minimum rating of AAA and limit exposure to any one issuer or fund. Our investments in marketable securities at December 31, 2011 and 2010 are stated at cost, which approximates market due to their short-term nature. Our interest rate risk exposure related to these investments was not material.

We issue fixed and floating rate debt in a proportion consistent with International Paper's targeted capital structure, while at the same time taking advantage of market opportunities to reduce interest expense as appropriate. Derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps, may be used to implement this capital structure. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the net fair value liability of financial instruments with exposure to interest rate risk was approximately \$10.5 billion and \$8.5 billion, respectively. The potential loss in fair value resulting from a 10% adverse shift in quoted interest rates would have been approximately \$505 million and \$373 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Commodity Price Risk

The objective of our commodity exposure management is to minimize volatility in earnings due to large fluctuations in the price of commodities. Commodity swap and option contracts have been used to manage risks associated with market fluctuations in energy prices. The net fair value liability of such outstanding energy hedge contracts at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was approximately \$10 million and \$29 million, respectively. The potential loss in fair value resulting from a 10% adverse change in the underlying commodity prices would have been approximately \$2 million and \$7 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents

Foreign Currency Risk

International Paper transacts business in many currencies and is also subject to currency exchange rate risk through investments and businesses owned and operated in foreign countries. Our objective in managing the associated foreign currency risks is to minimize the effect of adverse exchange rate fluctuations on our after-tax cash flows. We address these risks on a limited basis by financing a portion of our investments in overseas operations with borrowings denominated in the same currency as the operation's functional currency, or by entering into cross-currency and interest rate swaps, or foreign exchange contracts. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the net fair value of financial instruments with exposure to foreign currency risk was approximately

a \$52 million liability and a \$13 million asset, respectively. The potential loss in fair value for such financial instruments from a 10% adverse change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates would have been approximately \$59 million and \$37 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See the preceding discussion and Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON:

Financial Statements

The management of International Paper Company is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in this annual report and for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America considered appropriate in the circumstances to present fairly the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows on a consistent basis. Management has also prepared the other information in this annual report and is responsible for its accuracy and consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

As can be expected in a complex and dynamic business environment, some financial statement amounts are based on estimates and judgments. Even though estimates and judgments are used, measures have been taken to provide reasonable assurance of the integrity and reliability of the financial information contained in this annual report. We have formed a Disclosure Committee to oversee this process.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been audited by the independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP. During its audits, Deloitte & Touche LLP was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of stockholders and the board of directors and all committees of the board. Management believes that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audits were valid and appropriate.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of International Paper Company is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is the process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

statements for external purposes. All internal control systems have inherent limitations, including the possibility of circumvention and overriding of controls, and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the designed control objectives. The Company's internal control system is supported by written policies and procedures, contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and is audited by the internal audit function. Appropriate actions are taken by management to correct deficiencies as they are identified.

The Company has assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. In making this assessment, it used the criteria described in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2011, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Company completed the acquisition of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited (APPM) in October 2011. Due to the timing of the acquisition we have excluded APPM from our evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. For the period ended December 31, 2011, APPM net sales and assets represented approximately 0.13% of net sales and 2% of total assets.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has issued its report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The report appears on page 55.

Internal Control Environment And Board Of Directors Oversight

Our internal control environment includes an enterprise-wide attitude of integrity and control consciousness that establishes a positive tone at the top. This is exemplified by our ethics program that includes long-standing principles and policies on ethical business conduct that require employees to maintain the highest ethical and legal standards in the conduct of International Paper business, which have been distributed to all employees; a toll-free telephone helpline whereby any employee may anonymously report suspected violations of law or International Paper's policy; and an office of ethics and business practice. The internal control system further includes careful selection and training of supervisory and management personnel, appro-

Table of Contents

priate delegation of authority and division of responsibility, dissemination of accounting and business policies throughout International Paper, and an extensive program of internal audits with management follow-up.

The Board of Directors, assisted by the Audit and Finance Committee (Committee), monitors the integrity of the Company's financial statements and financial reporting procedures, the performance of the Company's internal audit function and independent auditors, and other matters set forth in its charter. The Committee, which currently consists of five independent directors, meets regularly with representatives of management, and with the independent auditors and the Internal Auditor, with and without management representatives in attendance, to review their activities. The Committee's Charter takes into account the New York Stock Exchange rules relating to Audit Committees and the SEC rules and regulations promulgated as a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Committee has reviewed and discussed the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, including critical accounting policies and significant management judgments, with management and the independent auditors. The Committee's report recommending the inclusion of such financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K will be set forth in our Proxy Statement.

JOHN V. FARACI

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CAROL L. ROBERTS

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP, INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM, ON
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of International Paper Company:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of International Paper Company and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and the financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and the financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of International Paper Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 27, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Memphis, Tennessee

February 27, 2012

Table of Contents

REPORT OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP, INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM, ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of International Paper Company:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of International Paper Company and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As described in the Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at The Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited (APPM) which was acquired on October 14, 2011. APPM constitutes .13% of total net sales and 2% of total assets of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011. Accordingly our audit did not include internal control over financial reporting at APPM. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of

financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes

those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 of the Company and our report dated February 27, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

Memphis, Tennessee

February 27, 2012

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

<i>In millions, except per share amounts, for the years ended December 31</i>	2011	2010	2009
NET SALES	\$ 26,034	\$ 25,179	\$ 23,366
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Cost of products sold (Notes 1 and 4)	18,960	18,482	15,220
Selling and administrative expenses	1,887	1,930	2,031
Depreciation, amortization and cost of timber harvested	1,332	1,456	1,472
Distribution expenses	1,390	1,318	1,175
Taxes other than payroll and income taxes	146	192	188
Restructuring and other charges	102	394	1,353
Net (gains) losses on sales and impairments of businesses	218	(23)	59
Interest expense, net	541	608	669
EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY EARNINGS	1,458	822	1,199
Income tax provision (benefit)	311	221	469
Equity earnings (losses), net of taxes	159	64	(49)
EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	1,306	665	681
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	49	0	0
NET EARNINGS (LOSS)	1,355	665	681
Less: Net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	14	21	18
NET EARNINGS (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY	\$ 1,341	\$ 644	\$ 663
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY COMMON SHAREHOLDERS			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.99	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.56
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.11	0	0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 3.10	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.56
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY COMMON SHAREHOLDERS			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.96	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.55
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.11	0	0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.55
AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY COMMON SHAREHOLDERS			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1,292	\$ 644	\$ 663
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	49	0	0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 1,341	\$ 644	\$ 663

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

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

<i>In millions, except per share amounts, at December 31</i>	2011	2010
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and temporary investments	\$ 3,994	\$ 2,073
Accounts and notes receivable, less allowances of \$126 in 2011 and \$129 in 2010	3,486	3,039
Inventories	2,320	2,347
Deferred income tax assets	296	339
Assets of businesses held for sale	196	0
Other current assets	164	230
Total Current Assets	10,456	8,028
Plants, Properties and Equipment, net	11,817	12,002
Forestlands	660	747
Investments	632	1,092
Goodwill	2,346	2,308
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	1,082	1,191
Total Assets	\$ 26,993	\$ 25,368
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 719	\$ 313
Accounts payable	2,500	2,556
Accrued payroll and benefits	467	471
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	43	0
Other accrued liabilities	1,009	1,163
Total Current Liabilities	4,738	4,503
Long-Term Debt	9,189	8,358
Deferred Income Taxes	2,497	2,793
Pension Benefit Obligation	2,375	1,482
Postretirement and Postemployment Benefit Obligation	476	499
Other Liabilities	758	649
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Note 10)		
Equity		
Common stock \$1 par value, 2011 438.9 shares and 2010 438.9 shares	439	439
Paid-in capital	5,908	5,829
Retained earnings	3,330	2,416
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,005)	(1,822)
	6,672	6,862
Less: Common stock held in treasury, at cost, 2011 1.9 shares and 2010 1.2 shares	52	28
Total Shareholders' Equity	6,620	6,834
Noncontrolling interests	340	250
Total Equity	6,960	7,084
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 26,993	\$ 25,368

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

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

<i>In millions for the years ended December 31</i>	2011	2010	2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net earnings attributable to International Paper Company	\$ 1,341	\$ 644	\$ 663
Noncontrolling interests	14	21	18
Discontinued operations, net of taxes and noncontrolling interests	(49)	0	0
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	1,306	665	681
Depreciation, amortization, and cost of timber harvested	1,332	1,456	1,472
Deferred income tax provision (benefit), net	317	422	160
Restructuring and other charges	102	394	1,353
Pension plan contribution	(300)	(1,150)	0
Cost of forestlands sold	0	143	0
Periodic pension expense, net	195	231	213
Net (gains) losses on sales and impairments of businesses	218	(23)	59
Equity (earnings) losses, net	(159)	(64)	49
Other, net	169	15	189
Changes in current assets and liabilities			
Accounts and notes receivable	(128)	(327)	604
Inventories	(56)	(186)	316
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(389)	(52)	(321)
Interest payable	6	3	(8)
Other	62	104	(112)
Cash Provided by (Used for) Operations	2,675	1,631	4,655
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Invested in capital projects	(1,159)	(775)	(534)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(379)	(152)	(17)
Proceeds from divestitures	50	0	0
Escrow arrangement	(25)	0	0
Other	26	93	(42)
Cash Provided by (Used for) Investment Activities	(1,487)	(834)	(593)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repurchase of common stock and payments of restricted stock tax withholding	(30)	(26)	(10)
Issuance of debt	1,766	193	3,229
Reduction of debt	(517)	(576)	(6,318)
Change in book overdrafts	(29)	38	20
Dividends paid	(427)	(175)	(140)
Other	(21)	(42)	(157)
Cash Provided by (Used for) Financing Activities	742	(588)	(3,376)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(9)	(28)	62
Change in Cash and Temporary Investments	1,921	181	748
Cash and Temporary Investments			
Beginning of the period	2,073	1,892	1,144
End of the period	\$ 3,994	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,892

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

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Common		Accumulated		Total		International		Total
	Stock	Paid-in	Retained	Other	Treasury	Shareholders	Noncontrolling	Paper	
<i>In millions</i>	Issued	Capital	Earnings	Comprehensive	Stock	Equity	Interests	Equity	
				Income					
				(Loss)					
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2009	\$ 434	\$ 5,845	\$ 1,430	\$ (3,322)	\$ 218	\$ 4,169	\$ 232	\$ 4,401	
Issuance of stock for various plans, net	3	(42)	0	0	(139)	100	0	100	
Repurchase of stock	0	0	0	0	10	(10)	0	(10)	
Cash dividends - Common Stock	0	0	(144)	0	0	(144)	0	(144)	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests by subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	(17)	(17)	
Noncontrolling interests of acquired entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net earnings (loss)	0	0	663	0	0	663	18	681	
Amortization of pension and postretirement prior service costs and net loss:									
U.S. plans (less tax of \$75)	0	0	0	109	0	109	0	109	
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments:									
U.S. plans (less tax of \$259)	0	0	0	351	0	351	0	351	
Non-U.S. plans (less tax of \$3)	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	19	
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	0	0	0	672	0	672	0	672	
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Net gains (losses) arising during the period (less tax of \$17)	0	0	0	40	0	40	0	40	
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net earnings (less tax of \$41)	0	0	0	54	0	54	0	54	
Total comprehensive income (loss)									1,926
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2009	437	5,803	1,949	(2,077)	89	6,023	232	6,255	
Issuance of stock for various plans, net	2	38	0	0	(87)	127	0	127	
Repurchase of stock	0	0	0	0	26	(26)	0	(26)	
Cash dividends - Common Stock	0	0	(177)	0	0	(177)	0	(177)	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests by subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6)	(6)	
Noncontrolling interests of acquired entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	0	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	(8)	(20)	
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net earnings (loss)	0	0	644	0	0	644	21	665	
Amortization of pension and postretirement prior service costs and net loss:									
U.S. plans (less tax of \$73)	0	0	0	114	0	114	0	114	
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments:									
U.S. plans (less tax of \$54)	0	0	0	85	0	85	0	85	
Non-U.S. plans (less tax of \$3)	0	0	0	(4)	0	(4)	0	(4)	
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	0	0	0	68	0	68	2	70	
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives:									

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Net gains (losses) arising during the period (less tax of \$9)	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	23
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net earnings (less tax of \$4)	0	0	0	(31)	0	(31)	0	(31)
Total comprehensive income (loss)								922

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

Table of Contents

	Common		Accumulated			Total			Total
	Stock	Paid-in	Retained	Other		International			
				Comprehensive		Treasury	Shareholders	Noncontrolling	
				Income	(Loss)				
<i>In millions</i>	Issued	Capital	Earnings	(Loss)	Stock	Equity	Interests	Equity	
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2010	439	5,829	2,416	(1,822)	28	6,834	250	7,084	
Issuance of stock for various plans, net	0	79	0	0	(6)	85	0	85	
Repurchase of stock	0	0	0	0	30	(30)	0	(30)	
Cash dividends Common Stock	0	0	(427)	0	0	(427)	0	(427)	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests by subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	
Noncontrolling interests of acquired entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net earnings (loss)	0	0	1,341	0	0	1,341	14	1,355	
Amortization of pension and postretirement prior service costs and net loss:									
U.S. plans (less tax of \$88)	0	0	0	139	0	139	0	139	
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments:									
U.S. plans (less tax of \$498)	0	0	0	(783)	0	(783)	0	(783)	
Non-U.S. plans (less tax of \$3)	0	0	0	(5)	0	(5)	0	(5)	
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	0	0	0	(499)	0	(499)	4	(495)	
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Net gains (losses) arising during the period (less tax of \$17)	0	0	0	(43)	0	(43)	0	(43)	
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net earnings (less tax of \$8)	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	
Total comprehensive income (loss)								176	
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2011	\$ 439	\$ 5,908	\$ 3,330	\$ (3,005)	\$ 52	\$ 6,620	\$ 340	\$ 6,960	

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

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NATURE OF BUSINESS

International Paper (the Company) is a global paper and packaging company that is complemented by an extensive North American merchant distribution system, with primary markets and manufacturing operations in North America, Europe, Latin America, Russia, Asia and North Africa. Substantially all of our businesses have experienced, and are likely to continue to experience, cycles relating to available industry capacity and general economic conditions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States that require the use of management's estimates. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of International Paper and its wholly-owned, controlled majority-owned and financially controlled subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated.

International Paper accounts for its investment in Ilim Holding S.A. (Ilim), a separate reportable industry segment, using the equity method of accounting. Due to the complex organizational structure of Ilim's operations, and the extended time required to prepare consolidated financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, the Company reports its share of Ilim's operating results on a one-quarter lag basis.

Investments in affiliated companies where the Company has significant influence over their operations are accounted for by the equity method. International Paper's share of affiliates' results of operations totaled earnings of \$159 million, earnings of \$64 million and a loss of \$49 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized when the customer takes title and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership. Revenue is recorded at the time of shipment for terms designated f.o.b. (free on board) shipping point. For sales transactions designated f.o.b. destination, revenue is recorded when the product is delivered to the customer's delivery site, when title and risk of loss are transferred. Timber and forestland sales revenue is generally recognized when title and risk of loss pass to the buyer.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL MIXTURE CREDITS COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD

The U.S. Internal Revenue Code provided a tax credit for companies that use alternative fuel mixtures to produce energy to operate their businesses. As these credits represent a reduction of energy costs at the Company's U.S. manufacturing facilities, the credits are included as a reduction of Cost of products sold in 2009 in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. See the Alternative Fuel Mixture Credits discussion in Note 4 for a further discussion of these credits.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING COSTS

Shipping and handling costs, such as freight to our customers' destinations, are included in distribution expenses in the consolidated statement of operations. When shipping and handling costs are included in the sales price charged for our products, they are recognized in net sales.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS

Costs for repair and maintenance activities are expensed in the month that the related activity is performed under the direct expense method of accounting.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

Temporary investments with an original maturity of three months or less are treated as cash equivalents and are stated at cost, which approximates market.

Table of Contents

INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market and include all costs directly associated with manufacturing products: materials, labor and manufacturing overhead. In the United States, costs of raw materials and finished pulp and paper products are generally determined using the last-in, first-out method. Other inventories are valued using the first-in, first-out or average cost methods.

PLANTS, PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT

Plants, properties and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for betterments are capitalized, whereas normal repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The units-of-production method of depreciation is used for major pulp and paper mills, and the straight-line method is used for other plants and equipment. Annual straight-line depreciation rates are, for buildings 2 1/2% to 8 1/2%, and for machinery and equipment 5% to 33%.

FORESTLANDS

At December 31, 2011, International Paper and its subsidiaries owned or managed approximately 325,000 acres of forestlands in Brazil, and through licenses and forest management agreements, had harvesting rights on government-owned forestlands in Russia. Costs attributable to timber are charged against income as trees are cut. The rate charged is determined annually based on the relationship of incurred costs to estimated current merchantable volume.

GOODWILL

Goodwill relating to a single business reporting unit is included as an asset of the applicable segment, while goodwill arising from major acquisitions that involve multiple business segments is classified as a corporate asset for segment reporting purposes. For goodwill impairment testing, this goodwill is allocated to reporting units. Annual testing for possible goodwill impairment is performed as of the beginning of the fourth quarter of each year, with additional interim testing performed when management believes that it is more likely than not events or circumstances have occurred that would result in the impairment of a reporting unit's goodwill.

In performing this testing, the Company estimates the fair value of its reporting units using the projected future cash flows to be generated by each unit

over the estimated remaining useful operating lives of the unit's assets, discounted using the estimated cost of capital for each reporting unit. These estimated fair values are then analyzed for reasonableness by comparing them to historic market transactions for businesses in the industry, and by comparing the sum of the reporting unit fair values and other corporate assets and liabilities divided by diluted common shares outstanding to the Company's traded stock price on the testing date. For reporting units whose recorded value of net assets plus goodwill is in excess of their estimated fair values, the fair values of the individual assets and liabilities of the respective reporting units are then determined to calculate the amount of any goodwill impairment charge required. See Note 8 for further discussion.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment upon the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable, measured by comparing their net book value to the undiscounted projected future cash flows generated by their use. Impaired assets are recorded at their estimated fair value. See Note 6 for further discussion.

INCOME TAXES

International Paper uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes whereby deferred income taxes are recorded for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are remeasured to reflect new tax rates in the periods rate changes are enacted.

International Paper records its worldwide tax provision based on the respective tax rules and regulations for the jurisdictions in which it operates. Where the Company believes that a tax position is supportable for income tax purposes, the item is included in its income tax returns. Where treatment of a position is uncertain, liabilities are recorded based upon the Company's evaluation of the more likely than not outcome considering the technical merits of the position based on specific tax regulations and the facts of each matter. Changes to recorded liabilities are made only

when an identifi-

Table of Contents

able event occurs that changes the likely outcome, such as settlement with the relevant tax authority, the expiration of statutes of limitation for the subject tax year, a change in tax laws, or a recent court case that addresses the matter.

While the judgments and estimates made by the Company are based on management's evaluation of the technical merits of a matter, assisted as necessary by consultation with outside consultants, historical experience and other assumptions that management believes are appropriate and reasonable under current circumstances, actual resolution of these matters may differ from recorded estimated amounts, resulting in charges or credits that could materially affect future financial statements.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Compensation costs resulting from all stock-based compensation transactions are measured and recorded in the consolidated financial statements based on the grant-date fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. In addition, liability awards are remeasured each reporting period. Compensation cost is recognized over the period that an employee provides service in exchange for the award.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION COSTS

Costs associated with environmental remediation obligations are accrued when such costs are probable and reasonably estimable. Such accruals are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations are discounted to their present value when the amount and timing of expected cash payments are reliably determinable.

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

A liability and an asset are recorded equal to the present value of the estimated costs associated with the retirement of long-lived assets where a legal or contractual obligation exists and the liability can be reasonably estimated. The liability is accreted over time and the asset is depreciated over the life of the related equipment or facility. International Paper's asset retirement obligations principally relate to closure costs for landfills. Revisions to the liability could occur due to changes in the estimated costs or timing of closures, or possible new federal or state regulations affecting these closures.

In connection with potential future closures or redesigns of certain production facilities, it is possible that the Company may be required to take steps to remove certain materials from these facilities. Applicable regulations and standards provide that the removal of certain materials would only be required if the facility were to be demolished or underwent major renovations. At this time, any such obligations have an indeterminate settlement date, and the Company believes that adequate information does not exist to apply an expected-present-value technique to estimate any such potential obligations. Accordingly, the Company does not record a liability for such remediation until a decision is made that allows reasonable estimation of the timing of such remediation.

TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance sheets of international operations are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates, while statements of operations are translated at average rates. Adjustments resulting from financial statement translations are included as cumulative translation adjustments in Accumulated other comprehensive loss.

NOTE 2 RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

Other than as described below, no new accounting pronouncement issued or effective during the fiscal year has had or is expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

INTANGIBLES GOODWILL AND OTHER

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-08, Intangibles Goodwill and Other. This guidance provides an entity the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of

events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of

the reporting unit. This guidance is effective for annual and interim

Table of Contents

goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted the provisions of this guidance in January 2012.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which revises the manner in which entities should present comprehensive income in their financial statements. The new guidance requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either (1) a continuous statement of comprehensive income or (2) two separate but consecutive statements. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted the provisions of this guidance in January 2012.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which defers certain provisions of ASU 2011-05 that require entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement in which net income is presented and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented (for both interim and annual financial statements). This requirement is indefinitely deferred by ASU 2011-12 and will be further deliberated by the FASB at a future date. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of the remaining requirements of this guidance will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements, which further amends ASC 820 to add new disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. This new guidance also clarifies the level of disaggregation, inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value and amends guidance under ASC 715 related to employers' dis-

closures about postretirement benefit plan assets to require that disclosures be provided by classes of assets instead of by major categories of assets. This guidance was effective for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the requirement to provide the separate disclosure about Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis, which was effective for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2010. The application of the requirements of this guidance did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. This ASU is the result of joint efforts by the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop converged guidance on how to measure fair value and what disclosures to provide about fair value measurements. The ASU is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in U.S. GAAP; however, it expands existing disclosure requirements for fair value measurements and makes other amendments, many of which eliminate unnecessary wording differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the effects that this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY COMMON SHAREHOLDERS

Basic earnings per common share from continuing operations is computed by dividing earnings from continuing operations by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations is computed assuming that all potentially dilutive securities, including in-the-money stock options, were converted into common shares at the beginning of each year. In addition, the computation of diluted earnings per share reflects the inclusion of contingently convertible securities in periods when dilutive.

Table of Contents

A reconciliation of the amounts included in the computation of basic earnings per common share from continuing operations, and diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations is as follows:

<i>In millions, except per share amounts</i>	2011	2010	2009
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1,292	\$ 644	\$ 663
Effect of dilutive securities (a)	0	0	0
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations assuming dilution	\$ 1,292	\$ 644	\$ 663
Average common shares outstanding	432.2	429.8	425.3
Effect of dilutive securities (a):			
Restricted performance share plan	4.8	4.4	2.7
Stock options (b)	0	0	0
Average common shares outstanding assuming dilution	437.0	434.2	428.0
Basic earnings (loss) per common share from continuing operations	\$ 2.99	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.56
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share from continuing operations	\$ 2.96	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.55

(a) Securities are not included in the table in periods when antidilutive.

(b) Options to purchase 15.6 million, 18.2 million and 22.2 million shares for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted common shares outstanding because their exercise price exceeded the average market price of the Company's common stock for each respective reporting date.

NOTE 4 RESTRUCTURING CHARGES AND OTHER ITEMS**RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES**

2011: During 2011, total restructuring and other charges of \$102 million before taxes (\$66 million after taxes) were recorded. These charges included:

<i>In millions</i>	Before-Tax	After-Tax
	Charges	Charges
xpedx restructuring (a)	\$ 49	\$ 34
Early debt extinguishment costs (see Notes 12 and 13)	32	19
Temple-Inland merger agreement	20	12
APPM acquisition	18	12
Franklin, Virginia mill closure costs (b)	(24)	(15)
Other	7	4
Total	\$ 102	\$ 66

(a) Includes pre-tax charges of \$19 million for severance.

(b) Includes a pre-tax credit of \$21 million related to the reversal of an environmental reserve.

Included in the \$102 million of organizational restructuring and other charges is \$25 million of severance charges.

The following table presents a rollforward of the severance and other costs for approximately 629 employees included in the 2011 restructuring charges:

<i>In millions</i>	Severance and Other
Opening balance (recorded first quarter 2011)	\$ 7
Additions and adjustments	18
Cash charges in 2011	(16)

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Balance, December 31, 2011

\$ 9

As of December 31, 2011, 454 employees had left the Company under these programs.

2010: During 2010, total restructuring and other charges of \$394 million before taxes (\$242 million after taxes) were recorded. These charges included:

	Before-Tax	After-Tax
<i>In millions</i>	Charges	Charges
Franklin, Virginia mill closure costs (a)	\$ 315	\$ 192
Early debt extinguishment costs (see Notes 12 and 13)	35	21
Write-off of Ohio Commercial Activity tax receivable	11	7
Shorewood Packaging reorganization	8	5
Bellevue, Washington container facility closure costs	7	4
S&A reduction initiative	6	4
Other	12	9
Total	\$ 394	\$ 242

(a) Includes pre-tax charges of \$236 million for accelerated depreciation, \$36 million for environmental closure costs and \$30 million for severance.

Included in the \$394 million of organizational restructuring and other charges is \$46 million of severance charges.

The following table presents a rollforward of the severance and other costs for approximately 1,650 employees included in the 2010 restructuring charges:

	Severance
<i>In millions</i>	and Other
Opening balance (recorded first quarter 2010)	\$ 20
Additions and adjustments	26
Cash charges in 2010	(32)
Cash charges in 2011	(8)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 6

As of December 31, 2011, 1,618 employees had left the Company under these programs.

Table of Contents

2009: During 2009, total restructuring and other charges of \$1.4 billion before taxes (\$853 million after taxes) were recorded. These charges included:

	Before-Tax	After-Tax
<i>In millions</i>	Charges	Charges
Albany, Oregon containerboard mill closure costs (a)	\$ 469	\$ 286
Franklin, Virginia paper mill and associated operations closure costs (b)	290	177
Early debt extinguishment costs (see Notes 12 and 13)	185	113
2008 overhead reduction program severance and benefits	148	92
Pineville, Louisiana containerboard mill closure costs (c)	102	62
Valliant, Oklahoma containerboard mill paper machine shutdown costs (d)	82	50
Etienne mill severance and other costs (e)	31	31
Inverurie mill closure costs (f)	23	28
Other	23	14
Total	\$ 1,353	\$ 853

(a) Includes pre-tax charges of \$438 million for accelerated depreciation and other non cash charges, \$21 million for severance and benefit costs and \$9 million for environmental reserves.

(b) Includes pre-tax charges of \$258 million for accelerated depreciation and other noncash charges and \$30 million for severance.

(c) Includes pre-tax charges of \$82 million for accelerated depreciation and other noncash charges, \$9 million for severance and \$10 million for environmental reserves.

(d) Includes pre-tax charges of \$81 million for accelerated depreciation and other noncash charges.

(e) Includes pre-tax charges of \$19 million for severance.

(f) Includes pre-tax charges of \$17 million for severance.

Included in the \$1.4 billion of organizational restructuring and other charges is \$166 million of severance charges and \$85 million of related benefits for approximately 3,175 employees. As of December 31, 2010, all of these employees had been terminated.

The following table presents a rollforward of the severance and other costs included in the 2009 restructuring charges:

	Severance and Other
<i>In millions</i>	
Opening balance (recorded first quarter 2009)	\$ 74
Additions and adjustments	177
Cash charges in 2009	(82)
Pension and postretirement termination benefits	(85)
Cash charges in 2010	(84)
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 0
ALTERNATIVE FUEL MIXTURE CREDITS	

The U.S. Internal Revenue Code provided a tax credit for companies that use alternative fuel mixtures to produce energy to operate their businesses. The credit, equal to \$0.50 per gallon of alternative fuel contained in the mixture, is refundable to the taxpayer. In January 2009, the Company received notification that its application to be registered as an alternative fuel mixer had been approved. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company filed claims for alternative fuel mixture credits covering eligible periods subsequent to November 2008 through October 25, 2009 totaling approximately \$1.7 billion, all of which had been received in cash at December 31, 2009. Additionally, the Company had recorded \$379 million of alternative fuel mixture credits as a reduction of income taxes payable at December 31, 2009. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated statement of operations includes credits of approximately \$2.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 in Cost of products sold (\$1.4 billion after taxes), representing eligible alternative fuel mixture credits earned through December 31, 2009, when the credit expired.

CELLULOSIC BIO-FUEL TAX CREDIT

In a memorandum dated June 28, 2010, the IRS concluded that black liquor would qualify for the cellulosic bio-fuel tax credit of \$1.01 per gallon produced in 2009. On October 15, 2010, the IRS ruled that companies may qualify in the same year for the \$0.50 per gallon alternative fuel mixture credit and the \$1.01 cellulosic bio-fuel tax credit for 2009, but not for the same gallons of fuel produced and consumed. To the extent a taxpayer changes its position and uses the \$1.01 credit, it must re-pay the refunds they received as alternative fuel mixture credits attributable to the gallons converted to the cellulosic bio-fuel credit. The repayment of this refund must include interest.

One important difference between the two credits is that the \$1.01 credit must be credited against a company's Federal taxable liability, and the credit may be carried forward through 2015. In contrast, the \$0.50 credit is refundable in cash. Also, the cellulosic bio-fuel credit is required to be included in Federal taxable income.

The Company filed an application with the IRS on November 18, 2010, to receive the required registration code to become a registered cellulosic bio-fuel producer. The Company received its registration code on February 28, 2011.

Table of Contents

The Company has evaluated the optimal use of the two credits with respect to gallons produced in 2009. Considerations include uncertainty around future Federal taxable income, the taxability of the alternative fuel mixture credit, future liquidity and uses of cash such as, but not limited to, acquisitions, debt repayments and voluntary pension contributions versus repayment of alternative fuel mixture credits with interest. At the present time, the Company does not intend to convert any gallons under the alternative fuel mixture credit to gallons under the cellulosic bio-fuel credit. On July 19, 2011 the Company filed an amended 2009 tax return claiming alternative fuel mixture tax credits as non-taxable income. If that amended position is not upheld, the Company will re-evaluate its position with regard to alternative fuel mixture gallons produced in 2009.

During 2009, the Company produced 64 million gallons of black liquor that were not eligible for the alternative fuel mixture credit. The Company claimed these gallons for the cellulosic bio-fuel credit by amending the Company's 2009 tax return. The impact of this amendment was included in the Company's 2010 fourth quarter Income tax provision (benefit), resulting in a \$40 million net credit to tax expense.

As is the case with other tax credits, taxpayer claims are subject to possible future review by the IRS which has the authority to propose adjustments to the amounts claimed, or credits received.

NOTE 5 ACQUISITIONS AND JOINT VENTURES**ACQUISITIONS**

2011: On February 13, 2012, upon regulatory approval, International Paper completed the previously announced acquisition of Temple-Inland. International Paper acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Temple-Inland for \$32.00 per share in cash and assumed approximately \$700 million of Temple-Inland's debt. The total transaction is valued at approximately \$4.5 billion. As a condition to allowing the transaction to proceed, the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice entered into an agreement with the Company that requires us to divest three containerboard mills, with approximately 970,000 tons of aggregate containerboard capacity, within four months of closing (with the possibility of two 30-day extensions).

International Paper will account for the acquisition under ASC 805, Business Combinations and Temple-Inland's results of operations will be included in International Paper's consolidated financial statements beginning with the date of acquisition. Given the date of the acquisition, the Company has not completed the valuation of assets acquired or liabilities assumed. The Company anticipates providing a preliminary purchase price allocation and a qualitative description of factors that make up goodwill to be recognized in our Form 10-Q to be filed on or before May 10, 2012.

The following unaudited pro forma information for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 represents the results of operations of International Paper as if the Temple-Inland acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2009. This information is based on historical results of operations, adjusted for certain estimated acquisition accounting adjustments and does not purport to represent International Paper's actual results of operations as if the transaction described above would have occurred on January 1, 2009, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results.

<i>In millions at December 31</i>	2011	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 29,946	\$ 28,921	\$ 26,891
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations (1)	1,177	649	661
Net earnings (loss) (1)	1,226	649	661
Diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common share (1)	2.69	1.49	1.54
Diluted net earnings (loss) per common share (1)	2.81	1.49	1.54

(1) *Attributable to International Paper Company common shareholders.*

On October 14, 2011, International Paper completed the acquisition of a 75% stake in Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited (APPM). The Company purchased 53.5% of APPM for a purchase price of \$226 million in cash plus assumed debt from private investors. These sellers also entered into a covenant not to compete for which they received a cash payment of \$58 million. The Company also purchased a 21.5% stake of APPM in a public tender offer completed on October 8, 2011 for \$105 million in cash. International Paper recognized an unfavorable currency transaction loss of \$9 million due to strengthening of the dollar against the Indian Rupee prior to the closing date, resulting from cash balances deposited in Indian Rupee denominated escrow accounts.

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International Paper has appealed a direction from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) that International Paper pay to the tendering shareholders the same non-compete payment that was paid to the previous controlling shareholders. The appeal is still pending, and International Paper has

Table of Contents

deposited approximately \$25 million into an escrow account to fund the additional non-compete payments in the event SEBI's direction is upheld. The November 2011 appeal disclosed in the third quarter was delayed on several occasions and the hearing on the appeal has been extended indefinitely pending the appointment of a presiding officer on the Indian Securities Appellate Tribunal.

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired as of October 14, 2011.

In millions

Cash and temporary investments	\$ 3
Accounts and notes receivable, net	7
Inventory	43
Other current assets	13
Plants, properties and equipment, net	352
Goodwill	117
Deferred tax asset	4
Other intangible assets	91
Other long-term assets	1
Total assets acquired	631
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	67
Long-term debt	47
Other liabilities	11
Deferred tax liability	90
Total liabilities assumed	215
Noncontrolling interest	37
Net assets acquired	\$ 379

The purchase price allocation is expected to be finalized once the matter regarding the pending shareholder non-compete appeal is resolved.

The identifiable intangible assets acquired in connection with the APPM acquisition included the following:

<i>In millions</i>	Estimated	Average
	Fair Value	Remaining
Asset Class:		Useful Life
		(at acquisition date)
Non-compete agreement	\$ 58	6 years
Tradename	20	Indefinite
Fuel supply agreements	5	2 years
Power purchase arrangements	5	5 years
Wholesale distribution network	3	18 years
Total	\$ 91	

Pro forma information related to the acquisition of APPM has not been included as it does not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations.

2010: On June 30, 2010, International Paper completed the acquisition of SCA Packaging Asia (SCA) for a preliminary purchase price of \$202 million, including \$168 million in cash plus assumed debt of \$34 million. The SCA packaging business in Asia consists of 13 corrugated box plants and two specialty packaging facilities, which are primarily in China, along with locations in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. SCA's results of operations are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition on June 30, 2010.

The following table summarizes the final allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired as of June 30, 2010.

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In millions

Cash and temporary investments	\$ 19
Accounts and notes receivable, net	70
Inventory	24
Other current assets	2
Plants, properties and equipment, net	103
Goodwill	30
Other intangible assets	38
Total assets acquired	286
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	66
Deferred tax liability	7
Other liabilities	3
Total liabilities assumed	76
Noncontrolling interest	8
Net assets acquired	\$ 202

The identifiable intangible assets acquired in connection with the SCA acquisition included the following:

<i>In millions</i>	Estimated	Average
	Fair	Remaining
	Value	Useful Life
Asset Class:		(at acquisition date)
Land-use rights	\$ 29	39 years
Customer relationships	9	16 years
Total	\$ 38	

Pro forma information related to the acquisition of SCA Packaging Asia has not been included as it does not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations.

JOINT VENTURES

On April 15, 2011, International Paper and Sun Paper Industry Co. Ltd. entered into a Cooperative Joint Venture agreement to establish Shandong IP &

Table of Contents

Sun Food Packaging Co., Ltd. in China. During December 2011, the business license was obtained and International Paper contributed \$55 million in cash for a 55% interest in the joint venture and Sun Paper Industry Co. Ltd. contributed land-use rights valued at approximately \$33 million, representing a 45% interest. The purpose of the joint venture is to build and operate a new production line to manufacture coated paperboard for food packaging with a designed annual production capacity of 400,000 tons. The financial position and results of operations of this joint venture have been included in International Paper's consolidated financial statements from the date of formation in December 2011.

Additionally, during 2011 the Company recorded a gain of \$7 million (before and after taxes) related to a bargain purchase price adjustment on an acquisition by our joint venture in Turkey. This gain is included in equity earnings (losses), net of taxes in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

NOTE 6 BUSINESSES HELD FOR SALE, DIVESTITURES AND IMPAIRMENTS

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

2011: The sale of the Company's Kraft Papers business that closed in January 2007 contained an earnout provision that could have required KapStone to make an additional payment to International Paper in 2012. Based on the results through the first four years of the earnout period, KapStone concluded that the threshold would be attained and the full earnout payment would be due to International Paper in 2012. On January 3, 2011, International Paper signed an agreement with KapStone to allow KapStone to pay the Company on January 4, 2011, the discounted amount of \$50 million before taxes (\$30 million after taxes) that otherwise would have been owed in full under the agreement in 2012. This amount has been included in Discontinued operations, net of taxes in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company completed the sale of its Brazilian Coated Papers business and restated its financial statements to reflect this business as a discontinued operation. Included in the results for this business in 2005 and 2006 were local country tax contingency reserves for which the related statute of limitations has now expired. A \$15 million tax benefit for the reversal of these reserves plus associated interest income of \$6 million (\$4 million after taxes) was recorded in March 2011, and is included in Discontinued operations, net of taxes in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

OTHER DIVESTITURES AND IMPAIRMENTS

2011: On August 22, 2011, International Paper announced that it had signed an agreement to sell its Shorewood business to Atlas Holdings, pending regulatory approval and other customary closing conditions. As a result, during 2011, net pre-tax charges of \$207 million (after a \$246 million tax benefit and a gain of \$8 million related to a noncontrolling interest, a net gain of \$47 million) were recorded to reduce the carrying value of the Shorewood business to fair market value. As part of the transaction, International Paper will retain a minority interest of approximately 40% in the newly combined AGI-Shorewood business outside the U.S. Since the interest retained represents significant continuing involvement in the operations of the business, the operating results of the Shorewood business have been included in continuing operations in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations instead of Discontinued operations. The sale of the U.S. portion of the Shorewood business to Atlas Holdings closed on December 31, 2011. The sale of the remainder of the Shorewood business occurred during January 2012. The assets of the remainder of the Shorewood business, totaling \$196 million at December 31, 2011, are included in Assets of businesses held for sale in current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The liabilities of the remainder of the Shorewood business totaling \$43 million at December 31, 2011 are included in Liabilities of businesses held for sale in current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, approximately \$33 million of currency translation adjustment was reflected in OCI related to the remainder of the Shorewood business at December 31, 2011.

Also during 2011, the Company recorded charges totaling \$11 million (before and after taxes) to further write down the long-lived assets of its Inverurie, Scotland mill to their estimated fair value.

The net 2011 loss totaling \$218 million related to other divestitures and impairments is included in Net (gains) losses on sales and impairments of businesses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

2010: During 2010, the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of \$25 million (\$15 million after taxes) as a result of the partial redemption of the 10% interest the Company retained in its Arizona Chemical business after the sale of the business in 2006. The Company received \$37 million in cash from the redemption of this interest.

Table of Contents

The net 2010 gain totaling \$23 million related to other divestitures and impairments is included in Net (gains) losses on sales and impairments of businesses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

2009: During 2009, based on a strategic plan update of projected future operating results of the Company's Etienne mill in France, a determination was made that the current book value of the mill's long-lived assets exceeded their estimated fair value, calculated using the probability-weighted present value of projected future cash flows. As a result, a \$56 million charge, before and after taxes, was recorded in the Company's Industrial Packaging industry segment to write down the long-lived assets of the mill to their estimated fair value. The Etienne mill was closed at the end of November 2009.

The net 2009 loss totaling \$59 million related to other divestitures and impairments is included in Net (gains) losses on sales and impairments of businesses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

NOTE 7 SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION**TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS**

<i>In millions at December 31</i>	2011	2010
Temporary Investments	\$ 2,904	\$ 1,752

ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

Accounts and notes receivable, net of allowances, by classification were:

<i>In millions at December 31</i>	2011	2010
Accounts and notes receivable:		
Trade	\$ 3,039	\$ 2,854
Other	447	185
Total	\$ 3,486	\$ 3,039

INVENTORIES

<i>In millions at December 31</i>	2011	2010
Raw materials	\$ 368	\$ 419
Finished pulp, paper and packaging		
products	1,503	1,505
Operating supplies	390	364
Other	59	59
Inventories	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,347

The last-in, first-out inventory method is used to value most of International Paper's U.S. inventories.

Approximately 70% of total raw materials and finished products inventories were valued using this method. If the first-in, first-out method had been used, it would have increased total inventory balances by approximately \$350 million and \$334 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

PLANTS, PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT

<i>In millions at December 31</i>	2011	2010
Pulp, paper and packaging facilities		
Mills	\$ 22,494	\$ 22,935

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Packaging plants	6,358	6,534
Other plants, properties and equipment	1,556	1,524
Gross cost	30,408	30,993
Less: Accumulated depreciation	18,591	18,991
Plants, properties and equipment, net	\$ 11,817	\$ 12,002

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Depreciation expense	\$ 1,263	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,416
INTEREST			

Cash payments related to interest were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Interest payments	\$ 629	\$ 657	\$ 656

Amounts related to interest were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Interest expense (a)	\$ 596	\$ 643	\$ 702
Interest income (a)	55	35	33
Capitalized interest costs	22	14	12

(a) Interest expense and interest income exclude approximately \$49 million, \$44 million and \$117 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to investments in and borrowings from variable interest entities for which the Company has a legal right of offset (see Note 11).

SALE OF FORESTLANDS

On September 23, 2010, the Company finalized the sale of 163,000 acres of properties located in the southeastern United States to an affiliate of Rock Creek Capital (the Partnership) for \$199 million, resulting in a \$50 million pre-tax gain (\$31 million after taxes), after expenses. Cash of \$160 million was received at closing, with the balance of \$39 million, plus interest, to be received no later than three years from closing. In addition, the Company has retained a 20% profit interest in the Partnership. The gain on this sale is included in Cost of products sold in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Table of Contents**NOTE 8 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES****GOODWILL**

The following tables present changes in the goodwill balances as allocated to each business segment for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

<i>In millions</i>	Industrial				Total
	Packaging	Printing Papers	Consumer Packaging	Distribution	
Balance as of January 1, 2011					
Goodwill	\$ 1,151	\$ 2,418	\$ 1,768	\$ 400	\$ 5,737
Accumulated impairment losses (a)	0	(1,765)	(1,664)	0	(3,429)
	\$ 1,151	\$ 653	\$ 104	\$ 400	\$ 2,308
Reclassifications and other (b)	(1)	(67)	5	0	(63)
Additions/reductions	7(c)	88(d)	6(e)	0	101
Balance as of December 31, 2011					
Goodwill	1,157	2,439	1,779	400	5,775
Accumulated impairment losses (a)	0	(1,765)	(1,664)	0	(3,429)
Total	\$ 1,157	\$ 674	\$ 115	\$ 400	\$ 2,346

(a) Represents accumulated goodwill impairment charges since the adoption of ASC 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* in 2002.

(b) Represents the effects of foreign currency translations and reclassifications.

(c) Represents purchase price adjustments related to the finalization of the SCA Packaging Asia acquisition.

(d) Reflects an increase related to the acquisition of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills in India partially offset by a reduction from tax benefits generated by the deduction of goodwill amortization for tax purposes in Brazil.

(e) Represents the joint venture between IP Asia and Sun Paper Industry Co, Ltd.

<i>In millions</i>	Industrial				Total
	Packaging	Printing Papers	Consumer Packaging	Distribution	
Balance as of January 1, 2010					
Goodwill	\$ 1,131	\$ 2,423	\$ 1,765	\$ 400	\$ 5,719
Accumulated impairment losses (a)	0	(1,765)	(1,664)	0	(3,429)
	\$ 1,131	\$ 658	\$ 101	\$ 400	\$ 2,290
Reclassifications and other (b)	(3)	22	3	0	22
Additions/reductions	23(c)	(27)(d)	0	0	(4)
Balance as of December 31, 2010					
Goodwill	1,151	2,418	1,768	400	5,737
Accumulated impairment losses (a)	0	(1,765)	(1,664)	0	(3,429)
Total	\$ 1,151	\$ 653	\$ 104	\$ 400	\$ 2,308

(a) Represents accumulated goodwill impairment charges since the adoption of ASC 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* in 2002.

(b) Represents the effects of foreign currency translations and reclassifications.

(c) Represents purchase price adjustments related to the SCA Packaging Asia acquisition.

(d) Reflects a reduction from tax benefits generated by the deduction of goodwill amortization for tax purposes in Brazil.

No goodwill impairment charges were recorded in 2011, 2010 or 2009.

OTHER INTANGIBLES

Identifiable intangible assets were comprised of the following:

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<i>In millions at</i>	2011		2010	
	Gross		Gross	
	Carrying	Accumulated	Carrying	Accumulated
<i>December 31</i>	Amount	Amortization	Amount	Amortization
Customer relationships and lists	\$ 227	\$ 82	\$ 245	\$ 74
Non-compete agreements	72	19	20	18
Tradenames, patents and trademarks	51	21	33	10
Land and water rights	60	3	24	3
Fuel and power agreements	30	16	21	12
Software	37	29	38	25
Other	27	13	40	18
Total (a)	\$ 504	\$ 183	\$ 421	\$ 160

(a) The increase in 2011 is primarily due to the acquisition of APPM and the establishment of the Shandong IP & Sun Food Packaging Co., Ltd. joint venture in China.

Table of Contents

The Company recognized the following amounts as amortization expense related to intangible assets:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Amortization expense related to intangible assets	\$ 32	\$ 31	\$ 34

Based on current intangibles subject to amortization, estimated amortization expense for each of the succeeding years is as follows: 2012 \$39 million, 2013 \$36 million, 2014 \$33 million, 2015 \$27 million, 2016 \$26 million, and cumulatively thereafter \$160 million.

NOTE 9 INCOME TAXES

The components of International Paper's earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings by taxing jurisdiction were:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Earnings (loss)			
U.S.	\$ 874	\$ 198	\$ 905
Non-U.S.	584	624	294
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings	\$ 1,458	\$ 822	\$ 1,199

The provision (benefit) for income taxes by taxing jurisdiction was:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Current tax provision (benefit)			
U.S. federal	\$ (78)	\$ (249)	\$ 228
U.S. state and local	(19)	(19)	7
Non-U.S.	91	67	74
	\$ (6)	\$ (201)	\$ 309
Deferred tax provision (benefit)			
U.S. federal	\$ 207	\$ 301	\$ (63)
U.S. state and local	46	45	41
Non-U.S.	64	76	182
	\$ 317	\$ 422	\$ 160
Income tax provision	\$ 311	\$ 221	\$ 469

The Company's deferred income tax provision (benefit) includes an \$8 million benefit, a \$0 million provision and a \$1 million provision for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for the effect of changes in non-U.S. and U.S. state tax rates.

International Paper made income tax payments, net of refunds, of \$44 million, \$(135) million and \$97 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

A reconciliation of income tax expense using the statutory U.S. income tax rate compared with the actual income tax provision follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings	\$ 1,458	\$ 822	\$ 1,199
Statutory U.S. income tax rate	35%	35%	35%
Tax expense (benefit) using statutory U.S. income tax rate	510	288	420
State and local income taxes	16	15	32
Tax rate and permanent differences on non-U.S. earnings	(34)	(69)	162
Net U.S. tax on non-U.S. dividends	23	16	11
Tax benefit on manufacturing activities	(8)	3	(2)
Non-deductible business expenses	6	8	7

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Sales of non-strategic businesses	(195)	0	0
Retirement plan dividends	(5)	(2)	(2)
Alternative fuel mixture credits	0	0	(133)
Cellulosic bio-fuel credits	0	(40)	0
Tax credits	(7)	(25)	(11)
Medicare subsidy	0	29	(7)
Tax audits	0	0	(16)
Other, net	5	(2)	8
Income tax provision	\$ 311	\$ 221	\$ 469
Effective income tax rate	21%	27%	39%

The tax effects of significant temporary differences, representing deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2011 and 2010, were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Postretirement benefit accruals	\$ 242	\$ 256
Pension obligations	954	616
Alternative minimum and other tax credits	478	416
Net operating loss carryforwards	536	541
Compensation reserves	189	185
Other	173	268
Gross deferred tax assets	2,572	2,282
Less: valuation allowance	(424)	(366)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 2,148	\$ 1,916
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Plants, properties and equipment	\$ (2,383)	\$ (2,174)
Forestlands and related installment sales	(1,833)	(2,061)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	\$ (4,216)	\$ (4,235)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (2,068)	\$ (2,319)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet under the captions Deferred income tax assets, Deferred charges and other assets, Other accrued liabilities, Deferred income taxes, Assets of businesses held for

Table of Contents

sale and Liabilities of businesses held for sale. The increase in 2011 in deferred tax assets principally relates to the tax impact of changes in recorded qualified pension liabilities. The decrease in deferred income tax liabilities principally relates to timberlands installment sale gain recognition offset by more tax depreciation taken on the Company's assets placed in service in 2011. Certain tax attributes reflected on our tax returns as filed, differ significantly from those reflected in the deferred tax accounts due to uncertain tax benefits.

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2011 was \$424 million. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the year ended December 31, 2011, was an increase of \$58 million. The increase consists primarily of an allowance applied to state tax capital losses generated in the current year and non-U.S. deferred tax assets.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Balance at January 1	\$ (199)	\$ (308)	\$ (435)
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	(2)	(12)	(28)
Additions for tax positions of prior years	(719)	(50)	(82)
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	29	97	72
Settlements	2	0	174
Expiration of statutes of limitations	25	70	2
Currency translation adjustment	7	4	(11)
Balance at December 31	\$ (857)	\$ (199)	\$ (308)

Included in the balance at December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are \$9 million, \$13 million and \$56 million, respectively, for tax positions for which the ultimate benefits are highly certain, but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of such benefits. However, except for the possible effect of any penalties, any disallowance that would change the timing of these benefits would not affect the annual effective tax rate, but would accelerate the payment of cash to the taxing authority to an earlier period.

The Company accrues interest on unrecognized tax benefits as a component of interest expense. Penalties, if incurred, are recognized as a component of income tax expense. The Company had approximately \$88 million and \$100 million accrued for the payment of estimated interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The major jurisdictions where the Company files income tax returns are the United States, Brazil, France, Poland and Russia. Generally, tax years 2002 through 2010 remain open and subject to examination by the relevant tax authorities. The Company is typically engaged in various tax examinations at any given time, both in the United States and overseas. Currently, the Company is engaged in discussions with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service regarding the examination of tax years 2006 through 2009. As a result of these discussions, other pending tax audit settlements, and the expiration of statutes of limitation, the Company currently estimates that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits could be reduced by up to \$45 million during the next twelve months. During 2011, unrecognized tax benefits increased by \$658 million. While the Company believes that it is adequately accrued for possible audit adjustments, the final resolution of these examinations cannot be determined at this time and could result in final settlements that differ from current estimates.

Included in the Company's 2011, 2010 and 2009 income tax provision (benefit) are \$(266) million, \$(143) million and \$279 million, respectively, related to special items. The components of the net provisions related to special items were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Special items and other charges:			
Restructuring and other charges	\$ (293)	\$ (149)	\$ (534)
Alternative fuel mixture credit	0	0	650
Tax-related adjustments:			
Internal restructurings	24	0	0
India deal costs	9	0	0
IP UK valuation allowance release	(13)	0	0

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Settlement of tax audits and legislative changes	5	0	(26)
Incentive plan deferred tax write-off	0	14	0
Medicare D deferred tax write-off	0	32	0
Cellulosic bio-fuel credits	0	(40)	0
Valuation allowance for Louisiana recycle credits	0	0	15
Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets in France	0	0	156
Other tax adjustments	2	0	18
Income tax provision (benefit) related to special items	\$ (266)	\$ (143)	\$ 279

Excluding the impact of special items, the 2011, 2010 and 2009 tax provisions were \$577 million, \$364 million and \$190 million, respectively, or 32%, 30% and 30%, respectively, of pre-tax earnings before equity earnings.

Table of Contents

The following details the scheduled expiration dates of the Company's net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards:

	2012	2022		
	Through	Through		
<i>In millions</i>	2021	2031	Indefinite	Total
U.S. federal and non-U.S. NOLs	\$ 15	\$ 414	\$ 344	\$ 773
State taxing jurisdiction NOLs	152	159	0	311
U.S. federal, non-				
U.S. and state tax credit carryforwards	166	81	371	618
State capital loss carryforwards	25	0	0	25
Total	\$ 358	\$ 654	\$ 715	\$ 1,727

Deferred income taxes are not provided for temporary differences of approximately \$4.5 billion, \$4.3 billion and \$3.5 billion as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, representing earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries intended to be permanently reinvested. Computation of the potential deferred tax liability associated with these undistributed earnings and other basis differences is not practicable.

NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**PURCHASE COMMITMENTS AND OPERATING LEASES**

Certain property, machinery and equipment are leased under cancelable and non-cancelable agreements.

Unconditional purchase obligations have been entered into in the ordinary course of business, principally for capital projects and the purchase of certain pulpwood, logs, wood chips, raw materials, energy and services, including fiber supply agreements to purchase pulpwood that were entered into concurrently with the Company's 2006 Transformation Plan forestland sales and in conjunction with the 2008 acquisition of Weyerhaeuser Company's Containerboard, Packaging and Recycling business.

At December 31, 2011, total future minimum commitments under existing non-cancelable operating leases and purchase obligations were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
Lease obligations	\$ 160	\$ 129	\$ 103	\$ 86	\$ 63	\$ 146
Purchase obligations (a)	2,647	637	559	544	530	2,484
Total	\$ 2,807	\$ 766	\$ 662	\$ 630	\$ 593	\$ 2,630

(a) Includes \$3.8 billion relating to fiber supply agreements entered into at the time of the Company's 2006 Transformation Plan forestland sales and in conjunction with the 2008 acquisition of Weyerhaeuser Company's Containerboard, Packaging and Recycling business.

Rent expense was \$205 million, \$210 million and \$216 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

GUARANTEES

In connection with sales of businesses, property, equipment, forestlands and other assets, International Paper commonly makes representations and warranties relating to such businesses or assets, and may agree to indemnify buyers with respect to tax and environmental liabilities, breaches of representations and warranties, and other matters. Where liabilities for such matters are determined to be probable and subject to reasonable estimation, accrued liabilities are recorded at the time of sale as a cost of the transaction.

LITIGATION

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International Paper has been named as a potentially responsible party in environmental remediation actions under various federal and state laws, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Most of these proceedings involve the cleanup of hazardous substances at large commercial landfills that received waste from many different sources. While joint and several liability is authorized under CERCLA and equivalent state laws, as a practical matter, liability for CERCLA cleanups is typically allocated among the many potentially responsible parties. Remedial costs are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when they become probable and reasonably estimable. International Paper has estimated the probable liability associated with these matters to be approximately \$98 million in the aggregate.

One of the matters referenced above is a closed wood treating facility located in Cass Lake, Minnesota. During 2009, in connection with an environmental

Table of Contents

site remediation action under CERCLA, International Paper submitted to the EPA a feasibility study. In June 2011, the EPA selected and published a proposed soil remedy at the site with an estimated cost of \$46 million. As a result, the Company has adjusted the overall remediation reserve for the site to \$51 million to address this recent selection of an alternative for the soil remediation component of the overall site remedy. In October 2011, the EPA released a public statement indicating that the final soil remedy decision would be delayed. In the unlikely event that the EPA changes its proposed soil remedy and approves instead a more expensive clean-up alternative, the remediation costs could be material, and significantly higher than amounts currently recorded.

In addition to the above matters, other remediation costs typically associated with the cleanup of hazardous substances at the Company's current, closed or formerly-owned facilities, and recorded as liabilities in the balance sheet, totaled approximately \$47 million. Other than as described above, completion of required remedial actions is not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

The Company is a potentially responsible party with respect to the Allied Paper, Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site (Kalamazoo River Superfund Site) in Michigan. The EPA asserts that the site is contaminated primarily by PCBs as a result of discharges from various paper mills located along the river, including a paper mill formerly owned by St. Regis. The Company is a successor in interest to St. Regis. International Paper has not received any orders from the EPA with respect to the site and is in the process of collecting information from the EPA and other parties relative to the Kalamazoo River Superfund Site to evaluate the extent of its liability, if any, with respect to the site. Accordingly, it is premature to estimate a loss or range of loss with respect to this site.

Also in connection with the Kalamazoo River Superfund Site, the Company was named as a defendant by Georgia Pacific Consumers Products LP, Fort James Corporation and Georgia Pacific LLC in a contribution and cost recovery action for alleged pollution at the Kalamazoo River Superfund Site. The suit seeks contribution under CERCLA for \$79 million in costs purportedly expended to date by plaintiffs, and for future remediation costs. The suit alleges that a mill, during the time it was allegedly owned and operated by St. Regis, discharged PCB contaminated solids and paper residuals resulting from

paper de-inking and recycling. Also named as defendants in the suit are NCR Corporation and Weyerhaeuser Company. In mid-2011, the suit was transferred from District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin to the District Court for the Western District of Michigan. The Company is involved in the early phases of discovery and believes it is premature to predict the outcome or to estimate the amount or range of loss, if any, which may be incurred.

International Paper and McGinnis Industrial Maintenance Corporation, a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc., are potentially responsible parties at the San Jacinto River Superfund Site in Harris County, Texas, and have been actively participating in investigation and remediation activities at this Superfund Site.

In December, 2011, Harris County, Texas filed a suit against the Company in Harris County District Court seeking civil penalties with regard to the alleged discharge of dioxin into the San Jacinto River since 1965 from the San Jacinto River Superfund Site. Also named as defendants in this action are McGinnis Industrial Maintenance Corporation, Waste Management, Inc. and Waste Management of Texas, Inc. Harris County is seeking civil penalties pursuant to the Texas Water Code, which provides for the imposition of civil penalties between \$50 and \$25,000 per day.

On April 8, 2011, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois denied motions by the Company and eight other U.S. and Canadian containerboard producers to dismiss a lawsuit alleging that these producers violated the Sherman Act by conspiring to limit the supply and fix the prices of containerboard from mid-2005 to the present. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit seek certification of a nationwide class of direct purchasers of containerboard products, treble damages, and costs, including attorneys' fees. In January 2011, the Company was named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in state court in Cocke County, Tennessee alleging that the Company and other containerboard producers violated Tennessee law by conspiring to limit the supply and fix the prices of containerboard from mid-2005 to the present. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit seek certification of a class of Tennessee indirect purchasers of containerboard products, damages, and costs, including attorneys' fees. The Company believes the allegations in both lawsuits are without merit, but both lawsuits are in preliminary stages and the costs and

Table of Contents

other effects of pending litigation cannot be reasonably estimated. Although we believe the outcome of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on our business or consolidated financial statements, there can be no assurance that the outcome of any lawsuit or claim will be as expected.

The Company is currently the beneficiary of a Value Added Tax (VAT) incentive issued by the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso do Sul. On August 8, 2011, the Brazilian Supreme Court officially issued a decision judging unconstitutional several VAT incentive programs that were enacted without the approval of the Confederation of State VAT Authorities. At this time, it does not appear that the Company's incentive is affected by the decision. The cumulative benefit recorded by the Company through December 31, 2011 was \$45 million.

OTHER

The Company is involved in various other inquiries, administrative proceedings and litigation relating to environmental and safety matters, contracts, sales of property, intellectual property, personal injury, labor and employment and other matters, some of which allege substantial monetary damages. While any proceeding or litigation has the element of uncertainty, the Company believes that the outcome of any of the lawsuits or claims that are pending or threatened or all of them combined (other than those that cannot be assessed due to their preliminary nature) will not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 11 VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES AND PREFERRED SECURITIES OF SUBSIDIARIES

VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

In connection with the 2006 sale of approximately 5.6 million acres of forestlands, International Paper received installment notes (the Timber Notes) totaling approximately \$4.8 billion. The Timber Notes, which do not require principal payments prior to their August 2016 maturity, are supported by irrevocable letters of credit obtained by the buyers of the forestlands.

During 2006, International Paper contributed the Timber Notes to newly formed entities (the Borrower Entities) in exchange for Class A and Class B interests in these entities. Subsequently, International Paper contributed its \$200 million Class A interests in the Borrower Entities, along with approximately \$400 million of International Paper promissory notes, to other newly formed entities (the Investor Entities,

and together with the Borrower Entities, the Entities) in exchange for Class A and Class B interests in these entities, and simultaneously sold its Class A interest in the Investor Entities to a third party investor. As a result, at December 31, 2006, International Paper held Class B interests in the Borrower Entities and Class B interests in the Investor Entities valued at approximately \$5.0 billion. International Paper has no obligation to make any further capital contributions to these Entities and did not provide any financial support that was not previously contractually required for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Following the 2006 sale of forestlands and creation of the Entities discussed above, the Timber Notes were used as collateral for borrowings from a third party lender, which effectively monetized the Timber Notes. Certain provisions of the respective loan agreements required any bank issuing letters of credit supporting the Timber Notes to maintain a credit rating above a specified threshold. In the event the credit rating of a letter of credit bank is downgraded below the specified threshold, the letters of credit must be replaced within 60 days by letters of credit from a qualifying institution. The Company, retained to provide management services for the third-party entities that hold the Timber Notes, has, as required by the loan agreements, successfully replaced banks that fell below the specified threshold.

Also during 2006, the Entities acquired approximately \$4.8 billion of International Paper debt obligations for cash, resulting in a total of approximately \$5.2 billion of International Paper debt obligations held by the Entities at December 31, 2006. The various agreements entered into in connection with these transactions provide that International Paper has, and intends to effect, a legal right to offset its obligation under these debt instruments with its investments in the Entities. Accordingly, for financial reporting purposes, International Paper has offset approximately \$5.2 billion of Class B interests in the Entities against \$5.2 billion of International Paper debt obligations held by these Entities at December 31, 2011 and 2010. Despite the offset treatment, these remain debt obligations of International Paper. Remaining borrowings of \$92 million and \$129 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, are included in floating rate notes due 2011–2017 in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12. Additional debt related to the above transaction of \$38 million is included in short-term notes in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 for both 2011 and 2010.

Table of Contents

On February 5, 2010, Moody's Investor Services reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of the Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (formerly ABN AMRO Bank N.V.), which issued letters of credit that support \$1.4 billion of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. The letters of credit were successfully replaced with letters of credit from another qualifying institution.

On October 7, 2011, Moody's Investor Services reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc, which issued letters of credit that support \$1.6 billion of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. Letters of credit worth \$842 million were successfully replaced with letters of credit from other qualifying institutions. The Company and third party managing member instituted a replacement waiver for the remaining \$797 million.

On November 29, 2011, Standard and Poors reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of Lloyds TSB Bank Plc, which issues letters of credit that support \$1.2 billion of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. The letters of credit were successfully replaced with letters of credit from another qualifying institution.

On January 23, 2012, Standard and Poors reduced its credit rating of senior unsecured long-term debt of Société Générale SA, which issues letters of credit that support \$666 million of the Timber Notes, below the specified threshold. The Company expects that the replacement of the letters of credit will be completed within the required 60-day period.

Activity between the Company and the Entities was as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Revenue (loss) (a)	\$ 49	\$ 42	\$ 112
Expense (a)	79	79	150
Cash receipts (b)	28	32	96
Cash payments (c)	79	82	190

(a) The net expense related to the Company's interest in the Entities is included in Interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, as International Paper has and intends to effect its legal right to offset as discussed above.

(b) The cash receipts are equity distributions from the Entities to International Paper.

(c) The semi-annual payments include both interest and principal on the associated debt obligations discussed above.

Based on an analysis of the Entities discussed above under guidance that considers the potential magnitude of the variability in the structures and which party has a controlling financial interest, International Paper determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of the Entities, and therefore, should not consolidate its investments in these entities. It was also determined that the source of variability in the structure is the value of the Timber Notes, the assets most significantly impacting the structure's economic performance. The credit quality of the Timber Notes is supported by irrevocable letters of credit obtained by third party buyers which are 100% cash collateralized. International Paper analyzed which party has control over the economic performance of each entity, and concluded International Paper does not have control over significant decisions surrounding the Timber Notes and letters of credit and therefore is not the primary beneficiary. The Company's maximum exposure to loss equals the value of the Timber Notes; however, an analysis performed by the Company concluded the likelihood of this exposure is remote.

International Paper also held variable interests in two financing entities that were used to monetize long-term notes received from the sale of forestlands in 2001 and 2002. International Paper transferred notes (the Monetized Notes, with an original maturity of 10 years from inception) and cash having a value of approximately \$1.0 billion to these entities in exchange for preferred interests, and accounted for the transfers as a sale of the notes with no associated gain or loss. In the same period, the entities acquired approximately \$1.0 billion of International Paper debt obligations for cash. International Paper has no obligation to make any further capital contributions to these entities and did not provide any financial support that was not previously contractually required during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Activity between the Company and the 2001 financing entities was as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Revenue (loss) (a)	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 1
Expense (a)	3	12	13
Cash receipts (b)	0	4	8
Cash payments (c)	3	12	22

(a) The net expense related to the Company's interest in the 2001 financing entities is included in Interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, as International Paper has and intends to effect its legal right to offset as discussed above.

Table of Contents

(b) The cash receipts are equity distributions from the 2001 financing entities to International Paper.

(c) The cash payments include both interest and principal on the associated debt obligations.

The 2001 Monetized Notes of \$499 million matured on March 16, 2011. Following their maturity, International Paper purchased the Class A preferred interest in the 2001 financing entities from an external third party for \$21 million. As a result of the purchase, effective March 16, 2011, International Paper owned 100% of the 2001 financing entities. Based on an analysis performed by the Company after the purchase, under guidance that considers the potential magnitude of the variability in the structure and which party has a controlling financial interest, International Paper determined that it was the primary beneficiary of the 2001 financing entities and thus consolidated the entities effective March 16, 2011.

Due to the maturity of the 2001 Monetized Notes and consolidation of the 2001 financing entities, Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt decreased by \$21 million in the first quarter of 2011. Deferred tax liabilities associated with the 2001 forestlands sales decreased by \$164 million. Effective April 30, 2011, International Paper liquidated its interest in the 2001 financing entities.

The Company retained no interest in the 2001 financing entities at December 31, 2011, but retained a preferred interest in the entities of \$542 million at December 31, 2010, which was offset against related debt obligations since International Paper had, and intended to effect, a legal right of offset to net-settle these two amounts. Outstanding debt related to the 2001 financing entities of \$2 million is included in short-term notes, and \$19 million is included in floating rate notes due 2011 - 2017 in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 for 2010.

Activity between the Company and the 2002 financing entities was as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Revenue (loss) (a)	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 6
Expense (b)	3	8	11
Cash receipts (c)	192	3	4
Cash payments (d)	244	8	9

(a) The revenue is included in Equity earnings (losses) in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(b) The expense is included in Interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(c) The cash receipts are equity distributions from the 2002 financing entities to International Paper and cash receipts from the maturity of the 2002 Monetized Notes.

(d) The payments include both interest and principal on the associated debt obligations.

On May 31, 2011, the third-party equity holder of the 2002 financing entities retired its Class A interest in the entities for \$51 million. As a result of the retirement, effective May 31, 2011, International Paper owns 100% of the 2002 financing entities. Based on an analysis performed by the Company after the retirement, under guidance that considers the potential magnitude of the variability in the structure and which party has controlling financial interest, International Paper determined that it is the primary beneficiary of the 2002 financing entities and thus consolidated the entities effective May 31, 2011.

Due to the consolidation of the 2002 financing entities, Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt increased \$165 million and Long-term debt decreased \$211 million. In addition, Investments decreased \$486 million due to the elimination of the Company's variable interest in the 2002 financing entities, while Accounts and notes receivable, net increased \$441 million due to the consolidation of the 2002 Monetized Notes.

During the year ended December 31, 2011 approximately \$191 million of the 2002 Monetized Notes matured. As a result of the maturities, Accounts and notes receivable, net and Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt decreased \$191 million and Deferred tax liabilities associated with the 2002 forestlands sales decreased \$50 million.

Outstanding debt related to the 2002 financing entities of \$2 million is included in short-term notes in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 at December 31, 2010. Additional debt related to these entities of \$158 million and \$445 million is included in floating rate notes due 2011 - 2017 in the summary of long-term debt in Note 12 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company retained no investment interest in the 2002 financing entities at December 31, 2011 but retained an interest of \$486 million at December 31, 2010, which is included in Investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The 2002 Monetized Notes of \$252 million are included in Accounts and notes receivable, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2011.

The use of the above entities facilitated the monetization of the credit enhanced Timber and Monetized Notes in a cost effective manner by increasing

Table of Contents

the borrowing capacity and lowering the interest rate while continuing to preserve the tax deferral that resulted from the forestlands installment sales and the offset accounting treatment described above.

PREFERRED SECURITIES OF SUBSIDIARIES

In March 2003, Southeast Timber, Inc. (Southeast Timber), a consolidated subsidiary of International Paper, issued \$150 million of preferred securities to a private investor with future dividend payments based on LIBOR. Southeast Timber, which through a subsidiary initially held approximately 1.5 million acres of forestlands in the southern United States, was International Paper's primary vehicle for sales of southern forestlands. As of December 31, 2011, substantially all of these forestlands have been sold. These preferred securities may be put back to International Paper by the private investor upon the occurrence of certain events, and have a liquidation preference that approximates their face amount. The \$150 million preferred third-party interest is included in Noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. Distributions paid to the third-party investor were \$5 million, \$5 million and \$6 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The expense related to these preferred securities is shown in Net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

NOTE 12 DEBT AND LINES OF CREDIT

In November 2011, International Paper issued \$900 million of 4.75% senior unsecured notes with a maturity date in February 2022 and \$600 million of 6% senior unsecured notes with a maturity date in November 2041. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, in February 2012, International Paper issued a \$1.2 billion term loan with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 138 basis points and a \$200 million term loan with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 175 basis points, both with maturity dates in 2017. The proceeds from these borrowings were used, along with available cash, to fund the acquisition of Temple-Inland.

Amounts related to early debt extinguishment during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	2011	2010	2009
Debt reductions (a)	\$ 129	\$ 393	\$ 5,089
Pre-tax early debt extinguishment costs (b)	32	39	185

(a) Reductions related to notes with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 9.375% with original maturities from 2010 to 2039 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

(b) Amounts are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

A summary of long-term debt follows:

<i>In millions at December 31</i>	2011	2010
8.7% to 10% notes due 2038	\$ 273	\$ 274
9 3/8% note due 2019	844	907
9.25% debentures due 2011	0	9
7.95% debentures due 2018	1,505	1,561
7.5% notes due 2021	999	999
7.4% debentures due 2014	303	303
7.3% notes due 2039	725	725
6 7/8% notes due 2023 2029	130	130
6.65% to 6.75% notes due 2011 & 2037	4	36
6.4% to 7.75% debentures due 2025 2027	141	141
6.0% notes due 2041	600	0
5.85% notes due 2012	38	38
5.25% to 5.5% notes due 2014 2016	701	701
4.75% notes due 2022	900	0
Floating rate notes due 2011 2017 (a)	356	593
Environmental and industrial development bonds due 2011 2035 (b)	1,958	1,892
Short-term notes (c)	279	210

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Other (d)	152	152
Total (e)	9,908	8,671
Less: current maturities	719	313
Long-term debt	\$ 9,189	\$ 8,358

(a) The weighted average interest rate on these notes was 1.9% in 2011 and 1.5% in 2010.

(b) The weighted average interest rate on these bonds was 5.5% in 2011 and 5.6% in 2010.

(c) The weighted average interest rate was 5.0% in 2011 and 3.2% in 2010. Includes \$173 million at December 31, 2011 and \$146 million at December 31, 2010 related to non-U.S. denominated borrowings with a weighted average interest rate of 5.9% in 2011 and 4.3% in 2010.

(d) Includes no unamortized gain or loss at December 31, 2011 and an \$8 million gain at December 31, 2010, related to interest rate swaps treated as fair value hedges. Also includes \$79 million at December 31, 2011 and \$70 million at December 31, 2010, related to the unamortized gain on interest rate swap unwinds (see Note 13).

(e) The fair market value was approximately \$11.2 billion at December 31, 2011 and \$9.7 billion at December 31, 2010.

In addition to the long-term debt obligations shown above, International Paper has \$5.2 billion of debt obligations payable to non-consolidated variable interest entities having principal payments of \$5.2 billion due in 2016, for which International Paper has, and intends to effect, a legal right to offset these obligations with Class B interests held in the entities. Accordingly, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, International Paper has offset the \$5.2 billion of debt obligations with \$5.2 billion of Class B interests in these entities as of December 31, 2011 (see Note 11).

Table of Contents

Total maturities of long-term debt over the next five years are 2012 \$719 million; 2013 \$168 million; 2014 \$571 million; 2015 \$455 million; and 2016 \$452 million. At December 31, 2010, International Paper classified \$100 million of current maturities of long-term debt as Long-term debt. International Paper has the intent and ability to renew or convert these obligations, as evidenced by the available bank credit agreements described below.

At December 31, 2011, International Paper's contractually committed credit facilities (the Agreements) totaled \$2.5 billion. The Agreements generally provide for interest rates at a floating rate index plus a pre-determined margin dependent upon International Paper's credit rating. The Agreements include a \$1.5 billion contractually committed bank facility that expires in August 2016 and has a facility fee of 0.175% payable quarterly. The Agreements also include up to \$1.0 billion of commercial paper-based financings based on eligible receivables balances (\$919 million available as of December 31, 2011) under a receivables securitization program. On January 11, 2012, the Company amended the receivables securitization program to extend the maturity date from January 2012 to January 2013. The amended agreement has a facility fee of 0.35% payable monthly. At December 31, 2011, there were no borrowings under either the bank facility or receivables securitization program.

Maintaining an investment grade credit rating is an important element of International Paper's financing strategy. At December 31, 2011, the Company held long-term credit ratings of BBB (stable outlook) and Baa3 (stable outlook) by S&P and Moody's, respectively.

NOTE 13 DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

International Paper periodically uses derivatives and other financial instruments to hedge exposures to interest rate, commodity and currency risks. International Paper does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. For hedges that meet the hedge accounting criteria, International Paper, at inception, formally designates and documents the instrument as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge or a net investment hedge of a specific underlying exposure.

INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Our policy is to manage interest cost using a mixture of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. To manage this risk in a cost-efficient manner, we enter into interest rate swaps whereby we agree to exchange with the counterparty, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable interest amounts calculated by reference to a notional amount.

Interest rate swaps that meet specific accounting criteria are accounted for as fair value or cash flow hedges. For fair value hedges, the changes in the fair value of both the hedging instruments and the underlying debt obligations are immediately recognized in interest expense. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is reported in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) and reclassified into interest expense over the life of the underlying debt. The ineffective portion for both cash flow and fair value hedges, which is not material for any year presented, is immediately recognized in earnings.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK MANAGEMENT

We manufacture and sell our products and finance operations in a number of countries throughout the world and, as a result, are exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The purpose of our foreign currency hedging program is to manage the volatility associated with the changes in exchange rates.

To manage this exchange rate risk, we have historically utilized a combination of forward contracts, options and currency swaps. Contracts that qualify are designated as cash flow hedges of certain forecasted transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The effective portion of the changes in fair value of these instruments is reported in AOCI and reclassified into earnings in the same financial statement line item and in the same period or periods during which the related hedged transactions affect earnings. The ineffective portion, which is not material for any year presented, is immediately recognized in earnings.

The change in value of certain non-qualifying instruments used to manage foreign exchange exposure of intercompany financing transactions and certain balance sheet items subject to revaluation is immediately recognized in earnings, substantially offsetting the foreign currency mark-to-market impact of the related exposure.

Table of Contents**COMMODITY RISK MANAGEMENT**

Certain raw materials used in our production processes are subject to price volatility caused by weather, supply conditions, political and economic variables and other unpredictable factors. To manage the volatility in earnings due to price fluctuations, we may utilize swap contracts. These contracts are designated as cash flow hedges of forecasted commodity purchases. The effective portion of the changes in fair value for these instruments is reported in AOCI and reclassified into earnings in the same financial statement line item and in the same period or periods during which the hedged transactions affect earnings. The ineffective and non-qualifying portions, which are not material for any year presented, are immediately recognized in earnings.

The notional amounts of qualifying and non-qualifying instruments used in hedging transactions were as follows:

<i>In millions, except for fuel oil contracts notional</i>	December 31,	December 31,
	2011	2010
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships:		
Foreign exchange contracts (Sell / Buy; denominated in sell notional): (a)		
British pounds / Brazilian real	26	8
European euro / Brazilian real	16	4
European euro / Polish zloty	233	223
U.S. dollar / Brazilian real	344	74
U.S. dollar / European euro	13	0
Fuel oil contracts (in barrels)	0	200,000
Natural gas contracts (in MMBTUs)	3(b)	12
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships:		
Interest rate contracts (in USD)	0	274
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:		
Embedded derivative (in USD)		
	150	150
Foreign exchange contracts (Sell / Buy; denominated in sell notional):		
European euro / U.S. dollar	0	85
Indian rupee / U.S. dollar	904	0
South Korean won / U.S. dollar	0	8,076
U.S. dollar / European euro	0	109
Interest rate contracts (in USD)	150(c)	154(c)

(a) These contracts had maturities of three years or less as of December 31, 2011.

(b) These contracts had maturities of one year or less as of December 31, 2011.

(c) Includes \$150 million floating-to-fixed interest rate swap notional to offset the embedded derivative.

The following table shows gains or losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), net of tax, related to derivative instruments:

<i>In millions</i>	Gain (Loss)		
	Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives		
	(Effective Portion)		
	2011	2010	2009
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ (39)	\$ 37	\$ 51
Fuel oil contracts	2	(1)	23
Interest rate contracts	0	0	(8)
Natural gas contracts	(6)	(13)	(26)
Total	\$ (43)	\$ 23	\$ 40

During the next 12 months, the amount of the December 31, 2011 AOCI balance, after tax, that is expected to be reclassified to earnings is a loss of \$26 million.

Table of Contents

The amounts of gains and losses recognized in the consolidated statement of operations on qualifying and non-qualifying financial instruments used in hedging transactions were as follows:

In millions	2011	2010	2009	Location of Gain
				(Loss)
				Reclassified
				from AOCI
				into Income
				(Effective Portion)
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships:				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 8	\$ 42	\$ 19	Cost of products sold
Fuel oil contracts	4	4	(5)	Cost of products sold
Interest rate contracts	0	0	(40)(a)	Interest expense, net
Natural gas contracts	(20)	(15)	(28)	Cost of products sold
Total	\$ (8)	\$ 31	\$ (54)	

In millions	2011	2010	2009	Location of Gain (Loss)
				in Consolidated Statement of
				Operations
				Recognized
				in Income
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships:				
Interest rate contracts	\$ (10)	\$ 25	\$ (39)	Interest expense, net
Debt	10	(25)	39	Interest expense, net
Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:				
Embedded derivatives	\$ (3)	\$ 3	\$ (3)	Interest expense, net
Foreign exchange contracts	(14)(b)	33	(50)	Cost of products sold
Interest rate contracts	3	20(c)	52(d)	Interest expense, net
Total	\$ (14)	\$ 56	\$ (1)	

(a) In September 2009, the Company undesignated \$1 billion of interest rate swaps that qualified as cash flow hedges and entered into an offsetting \$1 billion fixed-to-floating interest rate swap with a maturity date in September 2010 to minimize the earnings exposure for the undesignated swaps. Subsequently in December 2009, in connection with early debt retirements, a \$24 million loss related to the fair value of these swaps was reclassified from AOCI and included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Also in 2009, in connection with various early debt retirements, unamortized deferred losses of approximately \$10 million related to earlier swap terminations were reclassified from AOCI and included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(b) Premium costs of \$5 million in connection with the acquisition of APPM are included in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(c) Includes a gain of \$22 million due to changes in the fair value of interest rate swap agreements of \$1 billion floating-to-fixed notional and an offsetting \$1 billion fixed-to-floating notional that did not qualify as hedges under the accounting guidance and matured in September 2010.

(d) Previously deferred gains of \$40 million related to earlier swap terminations and a \$9 million gain resulting from 2009 terminations or undesignated effective fair value hedges are recorded in Restructuring and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The following activity is related to fully effective interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges:

In millions	2011			2010		
	Issued	Terminated	Undesignated	Issued	Terminated	Undesignated

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Fourth Quarter	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Third Quarter	0	464(b)	0	0	0	0
Second Quarter	100(a)	0	0	0	100(c)	2(d)
First Quarter	100(a)	0	0	0	700(c)	0
Total	\$ 200	\$ 464	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 800	\$ 2

(a) Fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps were effective when issued and were terminated in the third quarter of 2011.

(b) Terminations of fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps were not in connection with early debt retirements. The resulting \$27 million gain was deferred and recorded in Long-term debt and is being amortized as an adjustment of Interest expense over the life of the respective underlying debt through June 2014, March 2015 or March 2016.

(c) Terminations were not in connection with early debt retirements. The resulting gains were immaterial.

(d) Undesignated in connection with early debt retirements. The resulting gain was immaterial.

Table of Contents

Fair Value Measurements

International Paper's financial assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value consist of derivative contracts, including interest rate swaps, foreign currency forward contracts, and other financial instruments that are used to hedge exposures to interest rate, commodity and currency risks. In addition, a consolidated subsidiary of International Paper has an embedded derivative. For these financial instruments and the embedded derivative, fair value is determined at each balance sheet date using an income approach. Below is a description of the valuation calculation and the inputs used for each class of contract:

Interest Rate Contracts

Interest rate contracts are valued using swap curves obtained from an independent market data provider. The market value of each contract is the sum of the fair value of all future interest payments between the contract counterparties, discounted to present value. The fair value of the future interest payments is determined by comparing the contract rate to the derived forward interest rate and present valued using the appropriate derived interest rate curve.

Fuel Oil Contracts

Fuel oil contracts are valued using the average of two forward fuel oil curves as quoted by third parties. The fair value of each contract is determined by comparing the strike price to the forward price of the corresponding fuel oil contract and present valued using the appropriate interest rate curve.

Natural Gas Contracts

Natural gas contracts are traded over-the-counter and settled using the NYMEX last day settle price; therefore, forward contracts are valued using the closing prices of the NYMEX natural gas future contracts. The fair value of each contract is determined by comparing the strike price to the closing price of the corresponding natural gas future contract and present valued using the appropriate interest rate curve.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Foreign currency forward contracts are valued using foreign currency forward and interest rate curves obtained from an independent market data provider. The fair value of each contract is determined by comparing the contract rate to the forward rate. The fair value is present valued using the applicable interest rate from an independent market data provider.

Embedded Derivative

Embedded derivatives are valued using a hypothetical interest rate derivative with identical terms. The hypothetical interest rate derivative contracts are fair valued as described above under Interest Rate Contracts.

Since the volume and level of activity of the markets that each of the above contracts are traded in has been normal, the fair value calculations have not been adjusted for inactive markets or disorderly transactions.

The guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures sets out a fair value hierarchy that groups fair value measurement inputs into the following three classifications:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting the reporting entity's own assumptions or external inputs from inactive markets.

Transfers between levels are recognized at the end of the reporting period. All of International Paper's derivative fair value measurements use Level 2 inputs.

Table of Contents

The following table provides a summary of the impact of our derivative instruments in the consolidated balance sheet:

Fair Value Measurements**Level 2 Significant Other Observable Inputs**

<i>In millions</i>	Assets		Liabilities	
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate contracts fair value	\$ 0	\$ 10(c)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Foreign exchange contracts cash flow	0	18(d)	53(e)	1(g)
Fuel oil contracts cash flow	0	3(b)	0	0
Natural gas contracts cash flow	0	0	10(f)	32(h)
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	\$ 0	\$ 31	\$ 63	\$ 33
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Embedded derivatives	\$ 5(a)	\$ 8(a)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Foreign exchange contracts	1(b)	1(b)	0	5(f)
Interest rate contracts	0	0	5(g)	8(g)
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	\$ 6	\$ 9	\$ 5	\$ 13
Total derivatives	\$ 6	\$ 40	\$ 68	\$ 46

(a) Included in Deferred charges and other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(b) Included in Other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(c) Includes \$3 million recorded in Accounts and notes receivable, net, and \$7 million recorded in Deferred charges and other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(d) Includes \$13 million recorded in Other current assets and \$5 million recorded in Deferred charges and other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(e) Includes \$32 million recorded in Other accrued liabilities and \$21 million recorded in Other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(f) Included in Other accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(g) Included in Other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(h) Includes \$27 million recorded in Other accrued liabilities and \$5 million recorded in Other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Credit-Risk-Related Contingent Features

International Paper evaluates credit risk by monitoring its exposure with each counterparty to ensure that exposure stays within acceptable policy limits. Credit risk is also mitigated by contractual provisions with the majority of our banks. Most of the contracts include a credit support annex that requires the posting of collateral by the counterparty or International Paper based on each party's rating and level of exposure. Based on the Company's current credit rating, the collateral threshold is generally \$10 million.

If the lower of the Company's credit rating by Moody's or S&P were to drop below investment grade, the Company would be required to post collateral for all of its derivatives in a net liability position, although no derivatives would terminate. The fair values of derivative instruments containing credit-risk-related contingent features in a net liability position were \$67 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$32 million as of December 31, 2010. The Company was not required to post any collateral as of December 31, 2011 or 2010. In addition, existing derivative contracts (except foreign exchange contracts) provide for netting across most derivative positions in the event a counterparty defaults on a payment obligation. International Paper currently does not expect any of the counterparties to default on their obligations.

NOTE 14 CAPITAL STOCK

The authorized capital stock at both December 31, 2011 and 2010, consisted of 990,850,000 shares of common stock, \$1 par value; 400,000 shares of cumulative \$4 preferred stock, without par value (stated value \$100 per share); and 8,750,000 shares of serial preferred stock, \$1 par value. The serial preferred stock is issuable in one or more series by the Board of Directors without further shareholder action.

Table of Contents

The following is a rollforward of shares of common stock for the three years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

<i>In thousands</i>	Common Stock	
	Issued	Treasury
Balance at January 1, 2009	433,556	6,058
Issuance of stock for various plans, net	3,466	(3,484)
Repurchase of stock	0	1,288
Balance at December 31, 2009	437,022	3,862
Issuance of stock for various plans, net	1,849	(3,796)
Repurchase of stock	0	1,168
Balance at December 31, 2010	438,871	1,234
Issuance of stock for various plans, net	1	(326)
Repurchase of stock	0	1,013
Balance at December 31, 2011	438,872	1,921

NOTE 15 RETIREMENT PLANS

International Paper sponsors and maintains the Retirement Plan of International Paper Company (the Pension Plan), a tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement benefits to substantially all U.S. salaried employees and hourly employees (receiving salaried benefits) hired prior to July 1, 2004, and substantially all other U.S. hourly and union employees who work at a participating business unit regardless of hire date. These employees generally are eligible to participate in the Pension Plan upon attaining 21 years of age and completing one year of eligibility service. U.S. salaried employees and hourly employees (receiving salaried benefits) hired after June 30, 2004 are not eligible to participate in the Pension Plan, but receive a company contribution to their individual savings plan accounts (see Other U.S. Plans on page 90). The Pension Plan provides defined pension benefits based on years of credited service and either final average earnings (salaried employees and hourly employees receiving salaried benefits), hourly job rates or specified benefit rates (hourly and union employees).

The Company also has two unfunded nonqualified defined benefit pension plans: a Pension Restoration Plan available to employees hired prior to July 1, 2004 that provides retirement benefits based on eligible compensation in excess of limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, and a supplemental retirement plan for senior managers (SERP), which is an alternative retirement plan for salaried employees who are senior vice presidents and above or who are designated by the chief executive officer as participants. These nonqualified plans are only funded to the extent of benefits paid, which totaled \$19 million, \$37 million and \$35 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and which are expected to be \$33 million in 2012.

Many non-U.S. employees are covered by various retirement benefit arrangements, some of which are considered to be defined benefit pension plans for accounting purposes.

OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDED STATUS

The following table shows the changes in the benefit obligation and plan assets for 2011 and 2010, and the plans funded status. The U.S. combined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2011 increased by \$731 million, principally as a result of a decrease in the discount rate assumption used in computing the estimated benefit obligation. U.S. plan assets decreased by \$159 million, reflecting unfavorable investment results and benefit payments offset by a \$300 million voluntary contribution in 2011.

<i>In millions</i>	2011		2010	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans
Change in projected benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation, January 1	\$ 9,824	\$ 183	\$ 9,544	\$ 186
Service cost	121	2	116	3
Interest cost	544	12	541	12
Curtailements	0	0	0	(3)

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Settlements	0	(2)	0	(14)
Actuarial loss	692	0	264	11
Acquisitions	0	4	0	0
Plan merger	5	0	0	0
Benefits paid	(631)	(9)	(646)	(7)
Restructuring	0	0	(2)	0
Plan amendments	0	0	7	0
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate movements	0	(7)	0	(5)
Benefit obligation, December 31	\$ 10,555	\$ 183	\$ 9,824	\$ 183
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 8,344	\$ 156	\$ 6,784	\$ 150
Actual return on plan assets	152	4	1,019	21
Company contributions	319	12	1,187	8
Benefits paid	(631)	(9)	(646)	(7)
Settlements	0	(2)	0	