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- Certain figures in this presentation have been rounded in accordance with commercial principles and practice. Such figures that have been rounded in various tables may not necessarily add up to the exact total given in the respective table.

- Definition and further details on the calculation of financial key indicators can be derived from the Management Report, the “Notes on financial performance indicators”, the consolidated financial statements and the glossary in the Annual Financial Report. This report is also available online on the website of the Lenzing Group www.lenzing.com in the section “Investors”.

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Highlights 2017

- Lenzing with best financial year in history
  - Group revenue up 5.9% to EUR 2.26 bn
  - Record earnings
    - EBITDA up 17.3% to EUR 502 mn
    - Net profit up 23.0% to EUR 282 mn (translates into EPS of EUR 10.47)
  - ROCE at 18.6%
  - Strong balance sheet
  - Retail bond redeemed (EUR 120 mn) on September 27, 2017

- Proposal to keep dividend at EUR 3.00 per share and to increase special dividend to EUR 2.00 per share¹

- Heiko Arnold appointed as new CTO in May

- Stefan Doboczky reappointed as CEO in December until end of 2022

1) Proposal to the Annual General Meeting on April 12, 2018
Execution of sCore TEN strategy in full swing

- Pulp and lyocell expansions progress well
- Excellent innovation progress with high profile launches
  - EUR 55.4 mn R&D\(^1\) investment in 2017 fuel sustainability driven innovation power
  - 36 new patent filings in 2017
  - High profile brand launches with TENCEL™ Luxe and Lenzing™ ECOVERO™
- Opening of a new application and innovation center in Hong Kong
- Customer intimacy strengthened
  - Opening of sales office in Turkey

\(^1\) Pursuant Frascati
## Target achievement ahead of plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA growth</td>
<td>21%¹</td>
<td>34%¹</td>
<td>28%¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROCE</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net financial debt/EBITDA</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2020 Targets
- 10% p.a. (vs 2014 baseline)
- ≥10%
- <2.5

Overachievement thanks to disciplined strategy implementation helped by positive market environment

1) CAGR; baseline 2014
2017

Fiber Market
Fiber market 2017

- World fiber production 2017e up 5.0% to 105 mn tons
  - For the first time since two years slightly higher than consumption (2017e: 104.8 mn tons; +3.2%)

- Cotton production growth as driver for the fiber market

- Strong demand for wood-based cellulose fibers but supply affected by shut-downs and delays of capacity additions following environmental inspections in China

Fiber production in mn tons

Sources: CCFG, CIRFS, Cotton Outlook, Fiber Economics Bureau, ICAC, National Statistics, The Fiber Year, Lenzing estimates. Percentage increases based on exact figures
Interfiber price development

Staple fiber prices - Development in China

USD/kg (incl. VAT)

Sources: China Cotton Association, China Chemical & Fiber Economic Information Network, China Chemical Fiber Group

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Innovative by nature
In 2017 the average Cotlook A-Index was at USD 83.5 cents/lbs which was 12.4% higher y-o-y

Outlook current season 2017/2018p
- Cotlook A-Index with 78 cents/lbs better than estimated
  - Chinese cotton prices still higher than world price levels fostering cotton price level
- Production higher than consumption due to increased acreage
- Overall stocks to be stable
  - Decrease of 13.1% in China, strong increase in the USA with +123%

Positive outlook for season 2018/19p
- Decrease in production and stocks
- Ongoing increase in demand based on accelerated consumer demand on textiles

Sources: Cotton Outlook, ICAC March 1, 2018, percentage changes based on exact figures
Strong prices from Q1 to Q3 due to general strong demand and tight supply due to increasing pressure from environmental inspections in China

Q4 prices dropped to RMB 14,380 mainly due to seasonal effects

Surging input costs (e.g. caustic soda) put high cost players at end-of-year prices in cash losing position

Operating rates fluctuated between 94% (April) and 75% (December) due to environmental inspections and announced capacity additions

Dissolving wood pulp price started and ended the year with 918 USD/MT

1) Viscose staple fibers, price development until March 2, 2018; Source: CCF Group
2) Current production/capacity
2017
Financial information
Financials 2017 – Revenue

![Graph showing group revenue for Q4/2016 to Q4/2017] (EUR mn)

- Q4/2016: 555.7
- Q1/2017: 586.2
- Q2/2017: 562.9
- Q3/2017: 577.5
- Q4/2017: 532.8

**Share of specialty fibers**

In 2017 (Share of specialty fibers):

- 41.9%
- 44.5%
- 13.6%

**Group revenue**

- Q4/2016: 1,908.9
- Q1/2017: 1,864.2
- Q2/2017: 1,976.8
- Q3/2017: 2,134.1
- Q4/2017: 2,259.4

*1) Lenzing™ Lyocell, Lenzing™ Modal, Lenzing™ Specialty Viscose*
Financials 2017 – Earnings

EBITDA margin
- 11.8%
- 12.9%
- 14.7%
- 20.1%
- 22.2%

EBIT margin
- 4.5%
- 1.2%
- 7.6%
- 13.9%
- 16.4%

EPS\(^1,2\) (EUR)
- 1.89
- (0.92)
- 4.78
- 8.48
- 10.47

1) Error correction in accordance with IAS 8 (see Consolidated Financial Statements 2016 of the Lenzing Group)
2) Attributable to Lenzing AG shareholders

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14.03.2018 - 13
Financials 2017 – Key figures (1/2)

1) Error correction in accordance with IAS 8 (see Consolidated Financial Statements 2016 of the Lenzing Group)
Financials 2017 – Key figures (2/2)

1) Proposal to AGM on April 12, 2018
2) Dividend yield based on last share price of the year
3) Error correction in accordance with IAS 8 (see Consolidated Financial Statements 2016 of the Lenzing Group)
Cash flow development and trading working capital

Gross cash flow: +8.5% (Gross CF)
Operating cash flow: (42.7)% (Operating CF)
Free cash flow adj.: (91.1)% (Free CF adj.)

Trading working capital in % of annualized Group revenue (adj. for factoring):

- 2013: 21.3%
- 2014: 19.5%
- 2015: 21.6%
- 2016: 17.1%
- 2017: 19.4%

Factoring:
- 2013: EUR 95 mn
- 2014: EUR 231 mn
- 2015: EUR 284 mn
- 2016: EUR 366 mn
- 2017: EUR 271 mn

Trading working capital:
- 2013: EUR 0 mn
- 2014: EUR 78 mn
- 2015: EUR 82 mn
- 2016: EUR 83 mn
- 2017: EUR 414 mn
2018
Outlook
Market environment more challenging

2018e: 600 – 900 kt viscose net capacity additions expected to come on stream

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1) Source: Official data from various sources and Lenzing estimates

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Harriman index increased over the last two quarters (Caustic soda, IHS Europe low, EUR/t)

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Euro strengthened substantially against USD and other currencies

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Lenzing stays the course
Outlook 2018: Execution priorities

● Strengthen the core
  ● Continue debottlenecking of 35 kt pulp until 2019
  ● Finalize decision on backward integration

● Specialization
  ● Start-up with 25 kt lyocell from debottlenecking in Heiligenkreuz, Austria, in Q2/2018
  ● Finalize 90 kt lyocell brownfield project in the USA in 2019
  ● Finalize preparation of lyocell project in Thailand

● Customer intimacy
  ● Implement new brand architecture
  ● Strengthen direct sales/marketing channels to (end-) customers and brands
  ● Decide on TENCEL™ Luxe commercial production

● Corporate culture
  ● Focus on continuous improvement, efficiency, quality and safety
  ● Efficient cost management to partly compensate external headwinds
Outlook 2018 – Fiber market and Lenzing Group

The International Monetary Fund expects a further acceleration in global economic growth to 3.7 percent in 2018. However, growing protectionist tendencies in the political arena represent a source of uncertainty. Export-oriented companies in the Eurozone will also be faced with an additional challenge from the currency environment.

Developments on the fiber markets should also be positive in 2018, but with continuing volatility. Cotton prices are expected to remain at the current level and inventory levels should be constant despite the increase in production. Polyester fiber prices increased in recent quarters following years of historic lows.

The wood-based cellulose fiber segment, which is relevant for Lenzing, should see further strong demand. After years of moderate capacity expansion in the viscose sector, significant additional volumes can be expected to enter the market in 2018. The Lenzing Group is very well positioned in this market environment with its sCore TEN corporate strategy and will continue the consistent focus on growth with specialty fibers.

The Lenzing Group sees a number of, in part contradictory, factors which limit the visibility over fiber prices in 2018. The prices for several key raw materials, e.g. caustic soda, remain at a very high level and their further development is difficult to estimate. These general conditions are expected to form the basis for a challenging market environment in the standard viscose fiber business during the coming quarters; coupled with exchange rate fluctuations, the Lenzing Group expects its results for 2018 to be lower than the outstanding last two years.
FY 2017
Financial information
## FY 2017: Consolidated Group P&L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(EUR mn)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Change y-o-y (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>2,259.4</td>
<td>2,134.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>160.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own work capitalized</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>111.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of material and purchased services</td>
<td>(1,258.0)</td>
<td>(1,223.8)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenses</td>
<td>(349.4)</td>
<td>(319.2)</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>(262.4)</td>
<td>(236.6)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA/Margin</td>
<td>502.5/22.2%</td>
<td>428.3/20.1%</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation &amp; amortization</td>
<td>(134.6)</td>
<td>(135.1)</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from the release of investment grants</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>(1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIT/Margin</td>
<td>371.0/16.4%</td>
<td>296.3/13.9%</td>
<td>25.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial result</td>
<td>(7.3)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of profit or loss to puttable non-controlling interests</td>
<td>(6.3)</td>
<td>(4.8)</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBT/Margin</td>
<td>357.4/15.8%</td>
<td>294.6/13.8%</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expense</td>
<td>(75.7)</td>
<td>(65.5)</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax rate (%)</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/Net profit attributable to shareholders of Lenzing AG/Margin</td>
<td>281.7/12.5%</td>
<td>229.1/10.7%</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/Margin</td>
<td>278.0/12.3%</td>
<td>225.0/10.5%</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPS (in EUR)</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>23.5</td>
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</table>
## FY 2017: Consolidated Group P&L - Quarters

### (EUR mn)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q1/2017</th>
<th>Q2/2017</th>
<th>Q3/2017</th>
<th>Q4/2017</th>
<th>Change Q4/Q3 (%)</th>
<th>Change Q4/Q4 (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>586.2</td>
<td>562.9</td>
<td>577.5</td>
<td>532.8</td>
<td>(7.8)</td>
<td>(4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress</td>
<td>(21.4)</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own work capitalized</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>(4.2)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of material and purchased services</td>
<td>(299.2)</td>
<td>(319.2)</td>
<td>(318.2)</td>
<td>(321.3)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>(338.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenses</td>
<td>(85.5)</td>
<td>(88.3)</td>
<td>(89.3)</td>
<td>(86.3)</td>
<td>(3.3)</td>
<td>(80.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>(66.9)</td>
<td>(64.8)</td>
<td>(65.6)</td>
<td>(65.1)</td>
<td>(0.7)</td>
<td>(62.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA/Margin</td>
<td>135.1/23.0%</td>
<td>135.6/24.1%</td>
<td>126.4/21.9%</td>
<td>105.3/19.8%</td>
<td>(16.7)</td>
<td>107.7/19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation &amp; Amortization</td>
<td>(33.4)</td>
<td>(34.5)</td>
<td>(32.8)</td>
<td>(33.8)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>(34.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from the release of investment grants</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIT/Margin</td>
<td>102.3/17.5%</td>
<td>101.8/18.1%</td>
<td>94.2/16.3%</td>
<td>72.6/13.6%</td>
<td>(23.0)</td>
<td>74.6/13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial result</td>
<td>(3.4)</td>
<td>(2.7)</td>
<td>(3.2)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>(86.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of profit or loss to puttable non-controlling interests</td>
<td>(1.6)</td>
<td>(1.7)</td>
<td>(2.4)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(77.9)</td>
<td>(1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIT/Margin</td>
<td>97.3/16.6%</td>
<td>97.3/17.3%</td>
<td>88.7/15.4%</td>
<td>74.1/13.9%</td>
<td>(16.5)</td>
<td>87.5/15.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income tax expense</td>
<td>(22.3)</td>
<td>(22.0)</td>
<td>(19.7)</td>
<td>(11.7)</td>
<td>(40.5)</td>
<td>(20.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax rate (%)</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/Margin</td>
<td>75.0/12.8%</td>
<td>75.3/13.4%</td>
<td>69.0/11.9%</td>
<td>62.4/11.7%</td>
<td>(9.6)</td>
<td>67.0/12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit attributable to shareholders of Lenzing AG/Margin</td>
<td>73.0/12.4%</td>
<td>74.4/13.2%</td>
<td>68.4/11.8%</td>
<td>62.3/11.7%</td>
<td>(8.9)</td>
<td>66.4/11.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPS (in EUR)</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>(8.9)</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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### FY 2017: Topline breakdown

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breakdown of Fibers segment revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile fibers (%)</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>(1.6)</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>(2.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonwoven fibers (%)</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fibers only</strong></td>
<td>508.5</td>
<td>488.4</td>
<td>493.2</td>
<td>468.6</td>
<td>(5.0)</td>
<td>489.0</td>
<td>(4.2)</td>
<td>1,958.7</td>
<td>1,897.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other¹</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>(25.6)</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>(3.3)</td>
<td>292.5</td>
<td>228.0</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total segment Fibers</strong></td>
<td>584.0</td>
<td>560.1</td>
<td>576.4</td>
<td>530.6</td>
<td>(8.0)</td>
<td>553.0</td>
<td>(4.1)</td>
<td>2,251.2</td>
<td>2,125.2</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total segment Lenzing Technik</strong></td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and consolidation</td>
<td>(7.8)</td>
<td>(8.6)</td>
<td>(9.0)</td>
<td>(8.7)</td>
<td>(2.9)</td>
<td>(8.1)</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>(34.1)</td>
<td>(27.0)</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Group revenue</strong></td>
<td>586.2</td>
<td>562.9</td>
<td>577.5</td>
<td>532.8</td>
<td>(7.8)</td>
<td>555.7</td>
<td>(4.1)</td>
<td>2,259.4</td>
<td>2,134.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financials 2017 – Earnings per quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EUR mn</th>
<th>EBITDA margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4/2016</td>
<td>107.7</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1/2017</td>
<td>135.1</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2/2017</td>
<td>135.6</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3/2017</td>
<td>126.4</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4/2017</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EUR mn</th>
<th>EBIT margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4/2016</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1/2017</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2/2017</td>
<td>101.8</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3/2017</td>
<td>94.2</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4/2017</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EUR mn</th>
<th>EPS¹ (EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4/2016</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1/2017</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2/2017</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3/2017</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4/2017</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Attributable to Lenzing AG shareholders

www.lenzing.com
## FY 2017: OPEX as of total sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sales</strong></td>
<td>586.2</td>
<td>562.9</td>
<td>577.5</td>
<td>532.8</td>
<td>(7.8)</td>
<td>555.7</td>
<td>(4.1)</td>
<td>2,259.4</td>
<td>2,134.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total OPEX</strong>¹</td>
<td>(451.7)</td>
<td>(472.2)</td>
<td>(473.1)</td>
<td>(472.7)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>(481.6)</td>
<td>(1.9)</td>
<td>(1,869.7)</td>
<td>(1,779.6)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost of material and purchased services</strong> as % of total sales</td>
<td>(299.2)</td>
<td>(319.2)</td>
<td>(318.2)</td>
<td>(321.3)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>(338.9)</td>
<td>(5.2)</td>
<td>(1,258.0)</td>
<td>(1,223.8)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total personnel expenses</strong></td>
<td>(85.5)</td>
<td>(88.3)</td>
<td>(89.3)</td>
<td>(86.3)</td>
<td>(3.3)</td>
<td>(80.1)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>(349.4)</td>
<td>(319.2)</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as % of total sales</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>(66.9)</td>
<td>(64.8)</td>
<td>(65.6)</td>
<td>(65.1)</td>
<td>(0.7)</td>
<td>(62.6)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>(262.4)</td>
<td>(236.6)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as % of total sales</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sales</strong></td>
<td>586.2</td>
<td>562.9</td>
<td>577.5</td>
<td>532.8</td>
<td>(7.8)</td>
<td>555.7</td>
<td>(4.1)</td>
<td>2,259.4</td>
<td>2,134.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total OPEX</strong>¹</td>
<td>(451.7)</td>
<td>(472.2)</td>
<td>(473.1)</td>
<td>(472.7)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>(481.6)</td>
<td>(1.9)</td>
<td>(1,869.7)</td>
<td>(1,779.6)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Includes cost of material and purchased services, personnel expenses and other operating expenses
FY 2017: Solid balance sheet, strong ROCE as at Dec. 31, 2017

According to IFRS (EUR mn) 31 Dec. 2017 31 Dec. 2016 Change in %

| Total assets | 2,497.3 | 2,625.3 | (4.9) |
| Liquid assets | 315.8 | 570.4 | (44.6) |
| thereof liquid funds | 306.5 | 559.6 | (45.2) |
| Total liabilities | 989.4 | 1,256.8 | (21.3) |
| thereof financial liabilities | 382.6 | 577.5 | (33.8) |
| Adjusted equity | 1,527.7 | 1,390.5 | 9.9 |
| Adjusted equity ratio (%) | 61.2 | 53.0 | - |
| Net gearing (%) | 4.4 | 0.5 | - |
| Net financial debt | 66.8 | 7.2 | - |
| Net financial debt/EBITDA | 0.1 | 0.0 | - |
| ROCE | 18.6% | 15.1% | - |

According to IFRS (EUR mn) 31 Dec. 2017 31 Dec. 2016 Change in %

| Total liquidity cushion | 529.6 | 788.0 | (32.8) |
| thereof liquid assets | 315.8 | 570.4 | (44.6) |
| thereof unused credit facilities | 213.8 | 217.7 | (1.8) |

### Notes:

1) Including cash and cash equivalents, liquid securities and liquid bills of exchange

2) Including government grants less proportional share of deferred taxes on government grants
**FY 2017 Total opex structure**

2016 (Total Opex EUR 1,779.6 mn)
- Cost of material and purchased services: 319.2 (17.9%)
- Personnel expenses: 236.6 (13.3%)
- Other operating expenses: 1,223.8 (68.8%)

2017 (Total Opex EUR 1,869.7 mn)
- Cost of material and purchased services: 349.4 (18.7%)
- Personnel expenses: 262.4 (14.0%)
- Other operating expenses: 1,256.0 (67.3%)
FY 2017: Net debt bridge

1) Gross cash flow before taxes and interest
2) Including CAPEX of EUR (238.8) mn and financial assets of EUR (6.5) mn
3) Change in total working capital

Adjustment change in liquid bills of exchange EUR (147.6) mn (according to cash flow statement)
Change in total working capital adj. EUR (148.5) mn (according to net debt)
### 10-12/2017: Net debt bridge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EUR mn</th>
<th>Net liquidity Q3/2017</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Net interest</th>
<th>Gross CF</th>
<th>Cash capex (incl. fin. ass.)</th>
<th>Change in trading WC</th>
<th>Change in other WC</th>
<th>Dividend</th>
<th>Transaction from the sale of subsidiaries</th>
<th>Currency translation</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Net financial debt Q4/2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>115.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Gross cash flow before taxes and interest
2) Including CAPEX of EUR (110.2) mn and financial assets of EUR (5.5) mn
3) Change in total working capital
   Adjustment change in liquid bills of exchange EUR (85.0) mn (according to cash flow statement)
   Change in total working capital adj. EUR (84.4) mn (according to net debt)
## FY 2017: Cash flow by quarters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross cash flow (before taxes and interest)</strong></td>
<td>132.5</td>
<td>134.1</td>
<td>130.4</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>(12.1)</td>
<td>124.8</td>
<td>(8.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes and interest</td>
<td>(10.7)</td>
<td>(28.9)</td>
<td>(32.1)</td>
<td>(21.4)</td>
<td>(33.7)</td>
<td>(21.7)</td>
<td>(1.3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross cash flow (after taxes and interest)</strong></td>
<td>121.8</td>
<td>105.2</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>(5.0)</td>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>(9.5)</td>
<td>418.7</td>
<td>385.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in total working capital¹</td>
<td>(15.7)</td>
<td>(10.1)</td>
<td>(36.8)</td>
<td>(85.0)</td>
<td>130.8</td>
<td>(4.7)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(147.6)</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>(268.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating cash flow</strong></td>
<td>106.1</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>(86.3)</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>(91.5)</td>
<td>271.1</td>
<td>473.4</td>
<td>(42.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment cash flow²</td>
<td>(25.9)</td>
<td>(43.7)</td>
<td>(55.4)</td>
<td>(93.6)</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>(43.1)</td>
<td>116.9</td>
<td>(218.6)</td>
<td>(103.6)</td>
<td>111.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free cash flow unadj.</strong></td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>(85.2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>369.8</td>
<td>(85.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net inflow from sale of subsidiary</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3.1)</td>
<td>(1.4)</td>
<td>112.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of other financial assets</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>105.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds/repayments of other financial assets</td>
<td>(0.7)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>(22.2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(23.4)</td>
<td>(5.6)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free cash flow adj.</strong></td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>(101.8)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>366.3</td>
<td>(91.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Including trade and other working capital
2) Including investment in and proceeds from disposal of financial assets
Cash flow development and trading working capital

Gross cash flow
Operating cash flow
Free cash flow adj.

EUR mn

---|---|---|---|---
103.1 | 121.8 | 105.2 | 98.2 | 93.4
55.5 | 79.3 | 49.2 | 61.4 | 5.8
8.4

(9.5)% (Gross CF)
(91.5)% (Operating CF)
↓↓↓↓ (Free CF adj.)

EUR mn

---|---|---|---|---
83 | 50 | 46 | 18 | 0
380 | 384 | 353 | 384 | 414
20.8% | 18.5% | 17.7% | 17.4% | 18.4%
17.1% | 16.4% | 16.7% | 16.6% | 16.6%

+9.2% (Trading Working Capital)

Factoring
Trading working capital
Trading working capital in % of annualized Group revenue (adj. for factoring)
Trading working capital in % of annualized Group revenue

Gross cash flow development and trading working capital
Appendix
Equity story
“Lenzing is a performance materials company that turns CO$_2$ and sunlight into highly functional, emotional and aesthetic products across the globe”
Global fiber market at a glance
2017e consumption numbers

1) Incl. bast, flax, hemp, jute, silk and allied fibers
2) Wood-based and cotton linter-based cellulose fibers, previously named man-made cellulosics

Source: CIRFS, The Fiber Year, The Fiber Organon, Lenzing estimates

- Wool: 1.1%
- Cotton: 24.1%
- Other natural fibers: 4.4%
- Synthetic fibers: 64.2%
- Wood-based fibers: 6.2%
  - Lyocell
  - Modal
  - Viscose

105 mn tons
## Lenzing - Market leader in all three fiber generations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber Types</th>
<th>Market Position</th>
<th>Competitive Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyocell</td>
<td># 1</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal</td>
<td># 1</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscose</td>
<td># 2</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Lenzing data 2017, CCFG, CCFEI
Lenzing is the only player with European roots in the viscose staple fibers market\(^1\) (2017e) …

### Lenzing with 17% share of production

- **5.3 mn tons**
  - Lenzing: 17%
  - Birla: 17%
  - Zhongtai\(^2\): 11%
  - Sateri: 9%
  - Tangshan: 8%
  - Yamei: 5%
  - Grace: 5%
  - Aoyang: 5%
  - Xiangsheng: 5%
  - Others: 17%

### Lenzing with 16% share of capacities\(^2\)

- **6.2 mn tons**
  - Lenzing: 16%
  - Birla: 16%
  - Zhongtai\(^3\): 11%
  - Sateri: 9%
  - Tangshan: 8%
  - Yamei: 5%
  - Grace: 5%
  - Aoyang: 5%
  - Xiangsheng: 5%
  - Others: 20%

Source: CiRFS, FEB, Trade statistics, Company estimates

1) Viscose staple fibers (including Modal and TENCEL\(^\circledR\) fibers), excluding viscose filaments, acetate tow, cigarette filters

2) Based on latest available company information from company websites and annual/interim reports

3) Fulida Kuerle, Tiantai Xinjiang, Fulida Alaer, Shunguan Manasi
... and is a global leader in wood-based cellulose fibers

Balanced exposure to matured and emerging markets
Fiber revenue by region

- North Asia: 37%
- AMEA (Asia, Middle East and Africa): 36%
- Europe & Americas: 27%

Global network of production sites and sales offices
2017 footprint

Source: Lenzing data as at December 31, 2017
Capacity 2018: A global footprint

**Europe**
- 2017: 457, 2018e: 493
- 2017: 111, 2018e: 119
- 2017: 165, 2018e: 165

**USA**
- 2017: 51, 2018e: 54

**China**

**Indonesia**
- 2017: 323, 2018e: 323

**Total Pulp Capacity**
- 2017: Lenzing (A), dissolving pulp capacity: 270, Paskov (CZ), dissolving pulp capacity: 300
- 2018e: Lenzing (A), dissolving pulp capacity: 275, Paskov (CZ), dissolving pulp capacity: 300

1) Figures are shown in k metric tons, year-end name plate capacity
2) Includes Lenzing (A), Heiligenkreuz (A) and Grimsby (UK)
3) Lenzing fiber types

www.lenzing.com

14.03.2018 - 40
Textile and Nonwovens are the two main applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Textile</th>
<th>Nonwovens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>~90 mt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional focus</strong></td>
<td>Over 90% of spinning and fabric making located in China, India and Asia-Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragmentation</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decision making</strong></td>
<td>Brands/retailers with some influence of fabric makers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Key drivers** | - Ongoing trend towards lower cost fashion  
- Trends towards sustainability, convenience and functionality  
- Volatile demand due to fast fashion and changing trends | - Due to disposability of products high focus on cost  
- Flushability and bio-degradable is an emerging differentiator  
- Wood-based fibers adding performance to products |
| **End users** | Markets strongly driven by end-consumers | Strong focus on application of product |

1) Wood-based and cotton linter-based cellulose fibers  
Source: ICAC 2017, Smithers Apex 2015, Fiber Year 2017

www.lenzing.com
Long-term interfiber price development

Staple fiber prices - Development in China

USD/kg (incl. VAT)

Viscose  
Cotton  
Polyester

Sources: China Cotton Association, China Chemical & Fiber Economic Information Network, China Chemical Fiber Group

1) Until March 6, 2018
Sales and marketing - Customer concentration

Textiles – Percent of sales by customers (2017¹)

- Top 5: 21%
- Top 10: 30%
- Top 20: 44.5%

Nonwovens – Percent of sales by customers (2017¹)

- Top 5: 35%
- Top 10: 47.5%
- Top 20: 61.2%

Source: Lenzing data 2017
Lenzing underpins its innovation leadership
Industry leading R&D spend (EUR 55.4\textsuperscript{1} mn in 2017)

- R&D is an essential part of the sCoreTEN strategy and contributes to all five fields

- Substantial progress with respect to strategic innovations and thus looking at a healthy R&D pipeline affecting focus areas
  - Fiber process innovation (e.g. for new plants in Mobile and Prachinburi), pulp integration, biorefinery concept
  - Fibers fulfilling highest environmental demands: REFIBRA\textsuperscript{TM} recycling technology and LENZING\textsuperscript{TM} ECOVERO\textsuperscript{TM} fibers
  - TENCEL\textsuperscript{TM} Luxe – a novel Lyocell filament for luxury fashion
  - New Application and Innovation Center in Hong Kong in addition to the facilities existing in Lenzing

- Strong investment in R&D infrastructure in 2016/17 – increasing running costs over the last five years

- As of December 2017, Lenzing owned 1,274 patent applications and patents in 49 countries belonging to 215 patent families as well as 2,487 trademark applications and trademarks in 118 countries belonging to 115 trademark families

R&D expenses (2014-2017)\textsuperscript{1}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>R&amp;D expenses (EUR mn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Lenzing
1) Pursuant Frascati
sCore TEN investment program

- Debottlenecking of pulp and specialty fibers
  - Around EUR 100 mn in pulp (in 2019)
  - Around EUR 100 mn in specialty fibers (in 2018)

- Lyocell brownfield project of 90 kt in Mobile/USA (in 2019)
  - Investment of USD 293 mn at existing site in Mobile/USA
  - Construction started in H1/2017

- Lyocell greenfield expansion in Asia (est. in 2021)
  - Prachinburi (Thailand) selected for new large scale lyocell fiber expansion
  - Subsidiary (office in Bangkok), recruiting (already started), land reservation finalizing of approvals and technical planning
# Looking forward: Megatrends support fiber demand growth

Population growth and higher purchasing power in the emerging markets drive overall fiber growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (bn)</th>
<th>GDP per capita (current prices) (ths. USD/capita)</th>
<th>Fiber consumption (kg/capita)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAGR 2010-2020**
- Population growth: +1.1%
- GDP per capita: +2.4%
- Fiber consumption: +2.2%

*Source: IMF 2017, World Bank, The Fiber Year 2017, Lenzing estimates*
Wood-based fibers\(^1\) outgrow market

Expected growth of global fiber demand until 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Synthetic</th>
<th>Wood-based fibers</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAGR (2015e – 2020p\(^2\))

- Wood-based fibers\(^1\) 5-6% p.a.
- Synthetic fibers 4-5% p.a.
- Cotton 0-1% p.a.
- Total fiber market 3-4% p.a.

1) Wood-based and cotton linter-based cellulose fibers (Viscose, Modal, Lyocell and other (acetate, cupro) both staple fiber and filament)
2) Projected
Source: ICAC 2017, The Fiber Year 2017, Lenzing data
Asia Pacific remains the growth engine in global textiles

Global apparel demand by value¹ (2005-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>USD bn</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Based on current prices and historic year-on-year exchange rates

Source: Euromonitor 2018, Lenzing

www.lenzing.com
Sustainability is gaining importance

Less than 1% of global water resources is available as fresh water for people
- But water consumption is rising due to population growth and changing consumption habits

Arable land is decreasing due to erosion and urbanization
- With a growing global population, this intensifies the competition for farm land

Oil is a finite resource causing negative externalities
- Sooner or later “peak oil” will be reached
- New sources can only be tapped by taking high ecological risks
“Lenzing balances the needs of society, the environment and shareholders and is a sustainability leader in its industry. Creating substantially more positive impacts or benefits is the guiding torch for our innovation and business practices.”

- Four focus areas
  - Wood security
  - Water stewardship
  - De-carbonization
  - Sustainable innovations

- Reinforce the spheres of influence
  - Partnering for systemic change
  - Empowering people
  - Enhancing community well-being
Certificates and recognitions

- VÖNIX (Austrian Sustainability Index)
- The European Eco-Label (European Flower)
- Responsible Care®
- OEKO-TEX® Standard 100
- European Award for the Environment (TENCEL™ fibers)
- PEFC™ (Chain of Custody)
- FSC® (Chain of Custody)
- 100% USDA Biobased certification for all Lenzing fibers (LENZING™ FR at 99%)
- OK compost HOME (TÜV AUSTRIA BELGIUM)
- OK biodegradable SOIL (TÜV AUSTRIA BELGIUM)
- OK biodegradable MARINE (TÜV AUSTRIA BELGIUM)
- Food contact compliance (mainly based on European legislation / certain standard fibers)
- MEDICALLY TESTED – TESTED FOR TOXINS
- FAIRTRADE INTERNATIONAL Textile Standard Responsible Fibres
LENZING™ ECOVERO™ - The new standard in eco-responsible viscose!

- LENZING™ ECOVERO™ fibers are the innovative and unique answer to the increasing demand for sustainable products along the textile value chain.

- Worldwide highest environmental standards in the viscose production relying on three major pillars:
  - Use of certified and controlled wood (FSC®, PEFC™)
  - Sustainable production process proven by third parties (Higg index, EU Eco label)
  - Innovative identification system allows everyone in the supply chain transparency in all processing steps (yarn, fabric, ready made garment)

- LENZING™ ECOVERO™ fibers are positioned as specialty fibers in the viscose segment.

Note: “These Results were calculated using the Higg Material Sustainability Index (Higg MSI) tools provided by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition. The Higg MSI tools assess impacts of materials from cradle-to-gate for a finished material (e.g. to the point at which the materials are ready to be assembled into a product). However, this figure only shows impacts from cradle to fiber production gate. Lenzing™ ECOVERO™ branded viscose fibers’ Higg MSI score was calculated based on Lenzing fibers which are already in the Higg MSI.”

![Comparison of environmental impacts of TENCEL™ Lyocell fibers vs. generic viscose and conventional cotton cultivation, world average](chart.png)

- Fossil resource depletion
- Water scarcity
- Eutrophication
- Global warming
REFIBRA™: The game changing recycling technology

- REFIBRA™ recycling technology for the circular economy (Closed loop system)
  - Combination of lyocell technology with pioneering use of recycled cotton off-cuts
  - Upscaling of cotton and significant reduction of cotton scraps in the garment production
  - New system to identify the fiber in finished garment

- Directly commercialized at retailers
  - Key innovation for world leading retailer Inditex
    - Since spring 2017 REFIBRA™ recycling technology are part of the “Join life” collection \(^1\)
    - Huge interest of other brands, retailers and NGOs
    - 25 leading and influencing brands are developing collections for 2018 ff.
    - Around 30 other brands are evaluating the use of REFIBRA™ recycling technology

1) The collection is built on: a) Care for water, b) Care for climate, c) Care for fiber (Best material: organic cotton, recycled polyester, TENCEL® branded lyocell fibers and REFIBRA™ recycling technology)
Dissolving wood pulp is the basis for our sustainable products

Our business is part of a natural closed cycle

We only use wood from sustainable forestry

Certification status of total wood and pulp used by Lenzing production sites, own and purchased pulp 2017
Basis: Pulp used by Lenzing for fiber production
Non-certified pulp was used for R&D purposes.

1) Controlled = Internally audited according to the standards of the wood certifiers and externally verified
Highly efficient use of the raw materials

The Lenzing site is fully integrated. Dissolving wood pulp production at the Lenzing and Paskov sites achieve a wood utilization rate of about 100% (incl. energy use).

Highly efficient use of the raw material wood at the Lenzing Group’s biorefineries

Wood → Biorefinery
- ~40% Pulp
- ~10% Biobased chemicals: acetic acid, furfural, xylose, soda
- ~50% Bioenergy
Fiber production fully secured by a robust pulp supply

Level of backward integration: Own pulp supply in percentage of annual fiber capacity

- >50% secured by own pulp production
- Remaining pulp is secured through long-term contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total annual fiber capacity (100%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>56%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The strategy – driving value growth
Strengthen the Core

- Further strengthen pulp position via backward integration and/or strategic co-operations
- Maintain quality leadership
- Deliver EUR 50 mn EBITDA by 2017 with commercial and operational excellence program
- Strengthen our co-products business
- Grow viscose position via strategic partnerships
- Finalize restructuring technical units
Customer Intimacy, Specialization, Forward Solutions and New Business Areas

1. Select and establish new emerging business areas
2. Increase management presence and decision power in the regions
3. Establish two additional regional application and customer innovation centers
4. Move selectively forward in the value chain via new game-changing technologies
5. Secure #1 lyocell and modal leadership position via capacity expansion program

- Focus on high-value eco-friendly specialty fibers
- Target 50% of revenue from specialty fibers by 2020
Backup
Where you can find our fibers
Apparel/Home & Interiors - close to skin
Where you can find our fibers
Nonwovens

- Facial masks
- Wipes
- Hygiene articles
Where you can find our fibers
New Business Development & Technical textiles

- In automotive (car seats, tires, injection molding, …)
- Packing solutions with Lenzing Modal® COLOR fiber (vegetable and fruit nets – eg. at REWE Austria and ALDI Austria – Hofer)
- Botanic Shoe with TENCEL® fiber TENCEL® fiber shoe complete (shoe soles, lining, upper fabric and shoe laces)
Overview of B & C Privatstiftung (B & C Private Foundation)

- B & C holds a little more than 50.00%.
- Its purpose is the promotion of Austrian entrepreneurship.
- B & C Holding Österreich GmbH is the management holding of B & C Foundation with three representatives on Lenzing’s Supervisory Board.
- As the core shareholder, B & C takes a long-term view and supports the strategy of Lenzing Group.

Contacts and financial calendar

Investor Relations contact

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- Fax: +43 7672 918 4032
- E-Mail: s.kniep@lenzing.com

- Visit our IR website
- Visit our SRI sites – Sustainability report published on 14 March 2018

Financial calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full year results 2017</td>
<td>March 14, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74th Annual General Meeting</td>
<td>April 12, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results 01-03/2018</td>
<td>May 8, 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Half-year results 2018</td>
<td>August 8, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results 01-09/2018</td>
<td>November 7, 2018</td>
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