

WAUSAU PAPER CORP.
Form 11-K/A
June 28, 2012

FORM 11-K/A

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

Q ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15 (d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

£ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: **1-13923**

Wausau Paper Corp. Savings and Investment Plan

(Full title of the plan and the address of the plan, if different from the issuer named below)

Wausau Paper Corp.

100 Paper Place

Mosinee, WI 54455-9099

(Name of issuer of the securities held pursuant to the plan
and the address of its principal executive office)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

On June 22, 2012, Wausau Paper Corp. (the Company) filed the Annual Report for the Wausau Paper Corp. Savings and Investment Plan (the Plan) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. The Company hereby amends the Plan s Annual Report on Form 11-K to revise (a) the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which, in the original filing, inadvertently included certain information regarding internal controls over financial reporting and related matters; and (b) the Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. With respect to the amendment to the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, the additional explanatory material relating to internal controls and related matters was not intended to be included in the final Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, and the correct report is included with this amendment. Other than amending the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and the Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, this amendment does not modify or update in any way the disclosures in the original Annual Report on Form 11-K. The financial statements (with the exception of the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and the Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm) and supplemental schedule included within this amendment have not changed since the filing of the original Annual Report on Form 11-K.

**WAUSAU PAPER CORP. SAVINGS
AND INVESTMENT PLAN**

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All other schedules required by Section 2520.103-10 of the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 have been omitted because they are not applicable.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Participants

of the Wausau Paper Corp.

Savings and Investment Plan

Mosinee, Wisconsin

We have audited the accompanying statements of net assets available for benefits of Wausau Paper Corp. Savings and Investment Plan (the Plan) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related statements of changes in net assets available for benefits for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 audits 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 our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Plan as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the changes in net assets available for benefits for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Our audits were performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedule of Form 5500, Schedule H, Part IV, Line 4i Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year) as of December 31, 2011, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. This supplemental schedule is the responsibility of the Plan's management. The supplemental schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

/s/ WIPFLI LLP

Wipfli LLP

June 22, 2012

Wausau, Wisconsin

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**WAUSAU PAPER CORP. SAVINGS
AND INVESTMENT PLAN**

**STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010**

	2011	2010
Assets		
Investments, at fair value	\$ 195,664,386	\$ 200,981,538
Receivables:		
Employer	1,732,434	140,547
Participants	176,501	59,668
Notes receivable from participants	3,926,223	3,905,542
Pending trades		243,068
Accrued income	220,011	230,505
Total receivables	6,055,169	4,579,330
Total assets	201,719,555	205,560,868
Liabilities		
Pending trades	248,266	
Net assets available for benefits at fair value	201,471,289	205,560,868
Adjustment from fair value to contract value for fully benefit- responsive investment contracts	(1,193,506)	(568,944)
Net assets available for benefits	\$ 200,277,783	\$ 204,991,924

See notes to financial statements.

**WAUSAU PAPER CORP. SAVINGS
AND INVESTMENT PLAN**

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010**

	2011	2010
Investment (loss) income:		
Net (depreciation) appreciation in fair value of investments	\$ (6,668,061)	\$ 14,471,251
Interest	1,758,326	1,553,051
Dividends	1,664,069	1,147,806
Other	2,459	21,003
	(3,243,207)	17,193,111
Less investment expenses	(254,274)	(52,391)
	(3,497,481)	17,140,720
Interest income on notes receivable from participants	143,323	172,774
Net investment (loss) income	(3,354,158)	17,313,494
Contributions:		
Employer	5,578,105	2,883,609
Participant	9,567,035	9,505,064
Participant rollovers	406,228	158,130
Total contributions	15,551,368	12,546,803
Deductions from net assets attributed to benefits paid to participants	16,911,351	12,476,362
Net (decrease) increase in net assets available for benefits	(4,714,141)	17,383,935
Net assets available for benefits at beginning of year	204,991,924	187,607,989
Net assets available for benefits at end of year	\$ 200,277,783	\$ 204,991,924

See notes to financial statements.

WAUSAU PAPER CORP. SAVINGS

AND INVESTMENT PLAN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

1.

PLAN DESCRIPTION

The following brief description of the Wausau Paper Corp. Savings and Investment Plan (the Plan) is provided for general information purposes only. The Plan is subject to certain provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Participants should refer to the Plan document, as amended, for more complete information.

An employee initially becomes eligible to participate at times varying from one day of service to 120 days of service, depending upon the employee's classification and his or her employment date.

General The Plan was established on January 1, 1988. It is a defined contribution plan that covers all full-time salaried, non-union hourly and all collectively bargained common law employees of Wausau Paper Corp. and its subsidiaries (the Company).

Contributions Participants are allowed to contribute up to 50% of their gross annual compensation, as defined in the Plan document, subject to certain statutory limitations.

The Plan allows participants to rollover distributions from another employer's retirement plan or an annuity contract as contributions, subject to certain restrictions. Participants may deposit any portion of a distribution that has not been taxed, provided the deposit is eligible for rollover under the IRC. These deposits are not subject to the contribution limitations under the IRC. The Company does not match these contributions.

Non-Bargained Employees During 2010, the Company matched non-bargained participant contributions at a rate of \$0.50 for every \$1.00 contributed on the first 3% and \$0.35 for every \$1.00 contributed on the second 3%, up to 6% of a participant's annual compensation as defined in the Plan.

As of January 1, 2011, the Company match on non-bargained participant contributions is 100% of the first 4% of eligible compensation as defined in the Plan. In addition, the Company makes non-elective contributions of 2% of eligible compensation up to the Social Security-defined wage base, plus 4% above the wage base to a maximum eligible compensation amount as defined in the Plan. Employees must work 1,000 hours in a plan year, and be actively employed on December 31, or have terminated employment during the Plan year after attaining age 55, to receive the non-elective contribution.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Plan allowed for an additional Company matching contribution to be made for participants employed on the last day of the year or who terminated employment during the year due to death, retirement on or after attainment of age 55, or disability. The amount of the additional Company matching contribution is determined based on the Company's financial performance during the Plan year. There were no

additional matching contributions for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Bargained Employees During 2011 and 2010, the Company matching contribution differed by collective bargaining unit. Bargained employees of certain collective bargaining units do not receive a matching contribution while other employees receive a matching contribution. The maximum matching contribution of any collective bargaining unit was \$2.17 per \$1.00 contributed up to 3% of a participant's annual gross compensation. The Plan provides an additional defined contribution to bargained employees of one certain collective bargaining unit. The maximum matching contribution is \$0.60 per each hour of service credited to the employee up to 2,080 hours in the Plan year.

Participant Accounts Individual accounts are maintained for each of the Plan's participants to reflect the participant's contributions and related employer contributions, as well as the participant's share of the Plan's income (loss) and any related administrative expenses. Allocations are based on the proportion that each participant's account balance has to the total of all participants' account balances.

Investment Options The Plan allows participants to direct the investment of all contributions and related earnings (losses) among various registered investment companies (e.g. mutual funds), a common/collective trust (stable value fund), and a Company common stock fund. The amount of all contributions and related earnings allocated by a participant to the Company common stock fund is limited to 10%. This limitation applies only to the contributions and related earnings made to the Plan after January 1, 2011.

Allocation of Investment Income (Loss) Each participant's account is allocated investment income (loss) based upon the specific investment options chosen and in the proportion that an individual participant's account balance bears in relation to total account balances under the Plan.

Vesting Participants are fully vested in their salary deferral and rollover contributions plus earnings/losses thereon. Vesting in the Company's matching contributions plus actual earnings/losses thereon is based on years of service and the participant's employment status as either non-bargained or bargained.

Non-bargained participants are fully vested in the Company's contributions made prior to January 1, 2011 after three years of vesting service, or at the rate of 33% per year of service. Bargained participants vest in the Company's matching contributions according to varying vesting schedules depending on the terms of the applicable collective bargaining agreement. A year of vesting consists of a calendar year in which an employee works a minimum of 1,000 hours for the Company. As of January 1, 2011, non-bargained participants have immediate full vesting in Company matching and non-elective contributions made after January 1, 2011.

Participant contributions and earnings thereon, rollover contributions, and vested Company contributions and earnings thereon may be withdrawn for any reason after a participant reaches age 59 ½ or at any age if a participant demonstrates financial hardship. Financial hardship withdrawals are subject to government regulation and may be subject to a 10% penalty.

Payment of Benefits On termination of service due to death, disability, or retirement, the vested portion of a participant's account is payable to the participant, or a named beneficiary, based on the participant's elected payment method. The payment options available are lump-sum or periodic payments.

Forfeitures Plan forfeitures arise as a result of participants who terminate service with the Company before becoming fully vested in the Company's contribution. These forfeitures are used to reduce future Company contributions. The amount of forfeitures available at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$150,669 and \$190,354, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, employer contributions were reduced by \$58,775 and \$155,366, respectively, from forfeited nonvested accounts.

Notes Receivable From Participants As of January 1, 2011, non-bargained participant contributions, rollover contributions, and Company contributions are not eligible for participants loans. Non-bargained participants continue to be allowed to borrow from participant contributions made prior to January 1, 2011. Loan transactions are treated as a segregated investment of the participant's accounts. Loan terms range from one to five years or longer if for the purchase of a primary residence. Loans may not exceed the lesser of 50% of the participant's account balance or \$50,000, and are secured by the balance in the participant's account. The loans bear interest at a rate commensurate with local prevailing rates as determined from time to time by the Company's employee benefits committee. Interest rates on existing loans range from 3.25% to 9.00% at December 31, 2011. Principal and interest are paid ratably through payroll deductions. Upon termination of employment, outstanding balances become due and payable to the Plan, unless the borrower elects to continue making repayments in accordance with the promissory note evidencing the loan.

Plan Expenses Administrative expenses charged by the third party administrator and all other expenses incurred in conjunction with the Plan are paid by the Company. Investment advisory and management fees are allocated proportionately to Plan participants based on their respective account balances. Loan fees are charged directly to the participant's account against the investment option for which the loan was originally charged.

Plan Termination Although it has not expressed any intent to do so, the Company has the right under the Plan to terminate the Plan subject to the provisions of ERISA. Upon termination of the Plan, all account balances of the participants become fully vested. The account will be held under the Plan and continue to accrue investment earnings until all vested benefits have been distributed according to the terms of the Plan.

2.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Notes Receivable From Participants Notes receivable from participants are measured at their unpaid balance plus any accrued but unpaid interest. Delinquent notes are reclassified as distributions based upon the terms of the Plan document.

Benefits Benefits are recorded when distributed. For the year-ended December 31, 2011, there were no benefit payments requested in 2011 that were distributed in 2012. The amount of benefit payments requested in 2010 that were distributed in 2011 was \$220,406.

Investment Valuation and Income Recognition The Plan's various registered investment companies, investments in common/collective trusts, and company stock fund investments, are recorded at fair value in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820 on the last day of the Plan year. ASC 820 discusses acceptable valuation techniques and inputs to these

techniques. These inputs are assumptions market participants use in pricing investments. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs, which are summarized as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets (e.g., NYSE, NASDAQ, or other exchange) for assets identical to the securities to be valued. If a level 1 input is available, it must be used.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for securities, either directly or indirectly. Examples include matrix pricing utilizing yield curves, quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, and inputs derived from observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs, which contain assumptions by the party valuing those assets. For level 3 inputs, there is no market data or correlations with market assumptions.

As described in ASC Topic 946, investment contracts held by a defined-contribution plan are required to be reported at fair value. However, contract value is the relevant measurement attribute for that portion of the net assets available for benefits of a defined-contribution plan attributable to fully benefit-responsive investment contracts because the contract value is the amount participants would receive if they were to initiate permitted transactions under the terms of the plan. As required by ASC 946, the Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits present the fair value of the BMO Employee Benefit Stable Principal Fund investment contract, as well as the adjustment of the fully benefit-responsive investment contract from fair value to contract value. The Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits are prepared on a contract value basis. Accordingly, the investments as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, have been increased by \$1,193,506 and \$568,944, respectively, to reflect fully benefit-responsive investment contracts at fair value with a corresponding adjustment from fair value to contract value for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts.

Securities transactions are accounted for on a trade-date basis (the date the order to buy or sell is executed).

Gains or losses on security transactions are recorded as the difference between proceeds received and the carrying value of the investments. Interest income is recognized on the accrual method, and dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Net appreciation and depreciation in fair value of investments on the statements of changes in net assets available for benefits includes both unrealized appreciation or depreciation and realized gains and losses. Interest and dividends are identified separately.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires Plan management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of net assets available for benefits and changes therein. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties The Plan utilizes various investment instruments, including registered investment companies (e.g. mutual funds), common/collective trusts, and company stock fund investments. Investment securities are exposed to various risks including but not limited to, interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the value of investment securities will occur in the near term

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and that such changes could materially affect participants' account balances and the amounts reported in the statements of net assets available for benefits.

Reclassifications Certain prior period financial balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Subsequent Events Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, and noted no events occurring during such period that would require recognition in the financial statements.

3.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following summarizes the classification of investments by level and method of valuation in accordance with the requirements of ASC 820:

	Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using			
	December 31,	Quoted Prices in	Significant Other	Significant
	2011	Active Markets	Observable	Unobservable
		for Identical Assets	Inputs	Inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Registered investment companies:				
Small cap funds	\$ 13,501,816	\$ 13,501,816	\$	\$
Mid cap funds	5,517,122	5,517,122		
Large cap funds	53,501,485	53,501,485		
International funds	13,842,427	13,842,427		
Balanced funds	42,034,991	42,034,991		
Total registered investment companies	128,397,841	128,397,841		
Common/collective trusts:				
Stable principal	60,868,814		60,868,814	\$
Wausau Paper Corp. Company Stock Fund	6,397,731	6,397,731		
Total	\$ 195,664,386	\$ 134,795,572	\$ 60,868,814	\$

	Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using			
		Quoted Prices in	Significant Other	Significant
	December 31,	Active Markets	Observable	Unobservable
	2010	for Identical Assets	Inputs	Inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Registered investment companies:				
Small cap funds	\$ 15,387,658	\$ 15,387,658	\$	\$
Mid cap funds	5,377,071	5,377,071		
Large cap funds	58,869,391	58,869,391		
International funds	16,150,325	16,150,325		
Balanced funds	40,972,699	40,972,699		
Total registered investment companies	136,757,144	136,757,144		
Common/collective trusts:				
Stable principal	57,463,348		57,463,348	
Target retirement 2010	3		3	
Target retirement 2050	5		5	
Total common/collective trusts	57,463,356		57,463,356	
Wausau Paper Corp. Company Stock Fund	6,761,038	6,761,038		
Total	\$ 200,981,538	\$ 143,518,182	\$ 57,463,356	\$

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Investments in registered investment companies are valued using quoted market prices.

Investments in common/collective trusts are valued by the issuer utilizing quoted market prices of the underlying investments included in the common/collective trust. The Plan's fair value is based on the Plan's proportionate ownership of the underlying investments. The common/collective trust's objective is to maintain safety of principal while generating a level of current income generally exceeding that of a money market fund and is primarily invested in traditional and synthetic investment contracts. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, there are no unfunded commitments on the funds. The funds are able to be redeemed with written notice, on a daily basis, for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The fund does not require a redemption notice period.

The Wausau Paper Corp. Company Stock Fund consists of common stock of Wausau Paper Corp. and cash and/or money market investments sufficient to help accommodate daily transactions and is valued using quoted market prices.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the Plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

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4.

INVESTMENTS

The following table presents investments that individually represent 5% or more of the Plan's net assets available for benefits at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Asset Fair Value	
	2011	2010
Registered investment companies:		
American Growth Fund of America	21,136,844	12,871,811
Artisan International Fund	11,202,772	13,031,634
Brandywine Blue Chip Fund		11,595,006
Oakmark Equity & Income Fund	22,846,663	23,350,163
Royce Opportunity Fund	10,653,903	12,818,475
Vanguard Institutional Index	11,079,929	11,094,031

Investment contracts between financial institutions

Common/collective trust-

BMO Employee Benefit Stable Principal Fund, at contract value

59,675,308	56,894,404
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During 2011 and 2010, the Plan's investments (including investments bought, sold, and held during the year) appreciated (depreciated) in value as follows:

	Net Change in Fair Value	
	2011	2010
Wausau Paper Corp. Company Stock Fund	\$ (96,442)	\$ (1,625,013)
Common/collective trusts	16	(615,377)
Registered investment companies	(6,571,635)	16,711,641

The SPX is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement in the large capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. The calculation of the level of

the SPX is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943.

The index sponsor chooses companies for inclusion in the SPX with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of its Stock Guide Database of over 10,000 companies, which the index sponsor uses as an assumed model for the composition of the total market. Relevant criteria employed by the index sponsor include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the market price of that company's common stock generally is responsive to changes in the affairs of the respective industry, and the market value and trading activity of the common stock of that company. Eleven main groups of companies comprise the SPX, with the approximate percentage of the market capitalization of the SPX included in each group as of February 28, 2017 indicated in parentheses: Information Technology (21.5%); Financials (14.8%); Health Care (14.1%); Consumer Discretionary (12.1%); Industrials (10.2%); Consumer Staples (9.4%); Energy (6.6%); Utilities (3.2%); Real Estate (2.9%); Materials (2.8%) and Telecommunication Services (2.4%). S&P from time to time, in its sole discretion, may add companies to, or delete companies from, the SPX to achieve the objectives stated above. The index sponsor calculates the SPX by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the SPX without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. As a result, the return on the Securities will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the SPX constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

Computation of the SPX

While the index sponsor currently employs the following methodology to calculate the SPX, no assurance can be given that the index sponsor will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Payment at Maturity.

Historically, the market value of any component stock of the SPX was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of then outstanding shares of such component stock. In March 2005, the index sponsor began shifting the SPX halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the SPX to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. The index sponsor's criteria for selecting stocks for the SPX did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in

the SPX.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the SPX reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by control groups, other publicly traded companies or government agencies.

In September 2012, all shareholdings representing more than 5% of a stock's outstanding shares, other than holdings by "block owners," were removed from the float for purposes of calculating the SPX. Generally, these "control holders" will include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, ESOPs, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. However, holdings by block owners, such as depository banks, pension funds, mutual funds and ETF providers, 401(k) plans of the company, government retirement/pension funds, investment funds of insurance companies, asset managers and investment funds, independent foundations and savings and investment plans, will ordinarily be considered part of the float.

Treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. Shares held in a trust to allow investors in countries outside the country of domicile, such as depository shares and Canadian exchangeable shares are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block. If a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class are treated as a control block.

For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares by the total shares outstanding. As of September 21, 2012, available float shares are defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. This calculation is subject to a 5% minimum threshold for control blocks. For example, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares, and no other control group holds 5% of the company's shares, the index sponsor would assign that company an IWF of 1.00, as no control group meets the 5% threshold. However, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares and another control group holds 20% of the company's shares, the index sponsor would assign an IWF of 0.77, reflecting the fact that 23% of the company's outstanding shares are considered to be held for control. For companies with multiple classes of stock, the index sponsor calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

The SPX is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the SPX reflects the total market value of all 500 component stocks relative to the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the level easier to work with and track over time. The actual total market value of the component stocks during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943 has been set to an indexed level of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941- 43 = 10. In practice, the daily calculation of the SPX is computed by dividing the total market value of the component stocks by the "index divisor." By itself, the index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the SPX, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the SPX. The index divisor keeps the SPX comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the SPX, which is index maintenance.

Index Maintenance

Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructuring or spinoffs. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the SPX, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the SPX from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the SPX require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the SPX remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the SPX. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the SPX closing level. Changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5.00% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions, or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of 5.00% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, private placements,

redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units, at the market offerings, or other recapitalizations) are made weekly and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. Changes of less than 5.00% due to a company's acquisition of another company in the SPX are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of less than 5.00% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December, and are usually announced two to five days prior.

Changes in IWFs of more than five percentage points caused by corporate actions (such as merger and acquisition activity, restructurings, or spinoffs) will be made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes in IWFs will be made annually when IWFs are reviewed.

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Historical Information

The following table sets forth the quarterly high, low and period-end closing levels of the Underlying, as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets. The historical performance of the Underlying should not be taken as an indication of its future performance. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Underlying will result in the return of any of your initial investment.

Quarter Begin	Quarter End	Quarterly Closing High	Quarterly Closing Low	Quarterly Period-End Close
1/1/2008	3/31/2008	1,447.16	1,273.37	1,322.70
4/1/2008	6/30/2008	1,426.63	1,278.38	1,280.00
7/1/2008	9/30/2008	1,305.32	1,106.39	1,166.36
10/1/2008	12/31/2008	1,161.06	752.44	890.64
1/1/2009	3/31/2009	934.70	676.53	797.87
4/1/2009	6/30/2009	946.21	811.08	919.32
7/1/2009	9/30/2009	1,071.66	879.13	1,057.08
10/1/2009	12/31/2009	1,127.78	1,025.21	1,115.10
1/1/2010	3/31/2010	1,174.17	1,056.74	1,169.43
4/1/2010	6/30/2010	1,217.28	1,030.71	1,030.71
7/1/2010	9/30/2010	1,148.67	1,022.58	1,141.20
10/1/2010	12/31/2010	1,259.78	1,137.03	1,257.64
1/1/2011	3/31/2011	1,343.01	1,256.88	1,325.83
4/1/2011	6/30/2011	1,363.61	1,265.42	1,320.64
7/1/2011	9/30/2011	1,353.22	1,119.46	1,131.42
10/1/2011	12/31/2011	1,285.09	1,099.23	1,257.60
1/1/2012	3/31/2012	1,416.51	1,277.06	1,408.47
4/1/2012	6/30/2012	1,419.04	1,278.04	1,362.16
7/1/2012	9/30/2012	1,465.77	1,334.76	1,440.67
10/1/2012	12/31/2012	1,461.40	1,353.33	1,426.19
1/1/2013	3/31/2013	1,569.19	1,457.15	1,569.19
4/1/2013	6/30/2013	1,669.16	1,541.61	1,606.28
7/1/2013	9/30/2013	1,725.52	1,614.08	1,681.55
10/1/2013	12/31/2013	1,848.36	1,655.45	1,848.36
1/1/2014	3/31/2014	1,878.04	1,741.89	1,872.34
4/1/2014	6/30/2014	1,962.87	1,815.69	1,960.23
7/1/2014	9/30/2014	2,011.36	1,909.57	1,972.29
10/1/2014	12/31/2014	2,090.57	1,862.49	2,058.90
1/1/2015	3/31/2015	2,117.39	1,992.67	2,067.89
4/1/2015	6/30/2015	2,130.82	2,057.64	2,063.11
7/1/2015	9/30/2015	2,128.28	1,867.61	1,920.03
10/1/2015	12/31/2015	2,109.79	1,923.82	2,043.94
1/1/2016	3/31/2016	2,063.95	1,829.08	2,059.74
4/1/2016	6/30/2016	2,119.12	2,000.54	2,098.86
7/1/2016	9/30/2016	2,190.15	2,088.55	2,168.27
10/1/2016	12/31/2016	2,271.72	2,085.18	2,238.83
1/1/2017	2/28/2017*	2,369.75	2,257.83	2,363.64

* This free writing prospectus includes information for the first calendar quarter of 2017 only for the period from January 1, 2017 through February 28, 2017. Accordingly, the “Quarterly Closing High,” “Quarterly Closing Low” and “Quarterly Period-End Close” data indicated are for this shortened period only and do not reflect complete data for the first calendar quarter of 2017.

The graph below illustrates the performance of the Underlying from January 1, 2008 to February 28, 2017.

HISTORIC PERFORMANCE IS NOT AN INDICATION OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

Source: Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

We have agreed to indemnify UBS and RBCCM against liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute payments that UBS and RBCCM may be required to make relating to these liabilities as described in the prospectus supplement and the prospectus. We will agree that UBS may sell all or a part of the Securities that it will purchase from us to investors at the price to public listed on the cover hereof, or to its affiliates at the price indicated on the cover of the pricing supplement, the document that will be filed under Rule 424(b)(2) containing the final pricing terms of the Securities.

UBS may allow a concession not in excess of the underwriting discount set forth on the cover of the pricing supplement to its affiliates for distribution of the Securities.

Subject to regulatory constraints and market conditions, RBCCM intends to offer to purchase the Securities in the secondary market, but it is not required to do so.

We or our affiliates may enter into swap agreements or related hedge transactions with one of our other affiliates or unaffiliated counterparties in connection with the sale of the Securities and RBCCM and/or an affiliate may earn additional income as a result of payments pursuant to the swap or related hedge transactions. See “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” beginning on page PS-13 of the accompanying product prospectus supplement UBS-IND-1.

The value of the Securities shown on your account statement may be based on RBCCM’s estimate of the value of the Securities if RBCCM or another of our affiliates were to make a market in the Securities (which it is not obligated to do). That estimate will be based upon the price that RBCCM may pay for the Securities in light of then prevailing market conditions, our creditworthiness and transaction costs. If so specified in the pricing supplement related to the Securities, for a period of approximately 10 months after the issue date of the Securities, the value of the Securities that may be shown on your account statement may be higher than RBCCM’s estimated value of the Securities at that time. This is because the estimated value of the Securities will not include the underwriting discount and our hedging costs and profits; however, the value of the Securities shown on your account statement during that period may be a higher amount, potentially reflecting the addition of the underwriting discount and our estimated costs and profits from hedging the Securities. Any such excess is expected to decrease over time until the end of this period. After this period, if RBCCM repurchases your Securities, it expects to do so at prices that reflect their estimated value. This period may be reduced at RBCCM’s discretion based on a variety of factors, including but not limited to, the amount of the Securities that we repurchase and our negotiated arrangements from time to time with UBS.

For additional information as to the relationship between us and RBCCM, please see the section “Plan of Distribution—Conflicts of Interest” in the prospectus dated January 8, 2016.

Structuring the Securities

The Securities are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Underlying. As is the case for all of our debt securities, including our structured notes, the economic terms of the Securities reflect our actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. In addition, because structured notes result in increased operational, funding and liability management costs to us, we typically borrow the funds under these Securities at a rate that is more favorable to us than the rate that we might pay for a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity. Using this relatively lower implied borrowing rate rather than the secondary market rate is a factor that is likely to result in a higher initial estimated value of the Securities at the time their terms are set than if the secondary market rate was used. Unlike the estimated value included on the cover of this document or in the final pricing supplement relating to the Securities, any value of the Securities determined for purposes of a secondary market transaction may be based on a different borrowing rate, which may result in a lower value for the Securities than if our initial internal borrowing rate were used.

In order to satisfy our payment obligations under the Securities, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) on the issue date with RBCCM or one of our other subsidiaries. The terms of these hedging arrangements take into account a number of factors, including our creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Underlying, and the tenor of the Securities. The economic terms of the Securities and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

The lower implied borrowing rate is a factor that reduces the economic terms of the Securities to you. The initial offering price of the Securities also reflects the underwriting commission and our estimated hedging costs. These

factors result in the initial estimated value for the Securities on the Trade Date being less than their public offering price. See “Key Risks—The Initial Estimated Value of the Securities Will Be Less than the Price to the Public” above.

Terms Incorporated in Master Note

The terms appearing above under the caption “Indicative Terms of the Securities” and the provisions in the accompanying product prospectus supplement UBS-IND-1 dated January 5, 2017 under the caption “General Terms of the Securities,” are incorporated into the master note issued to DTC, the registered holder of the Securities.