



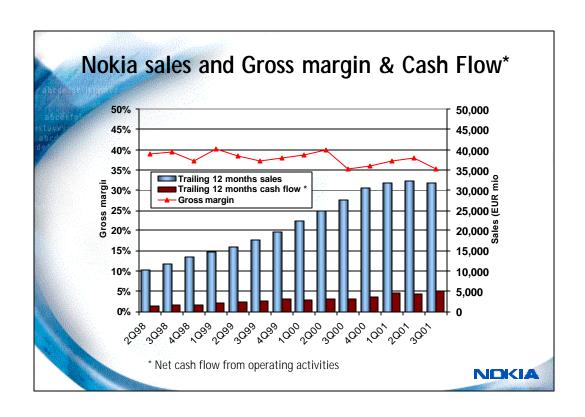
## Main financial targets

#### Message from Nokia Capital Markets Days Dec 1999

- Revenue growth is of paramount importance
  - we focus on high growth sectors in our chosen industries and strive for faster than market growth
  - growth is "built-in" into the Nokia culture
- Gross margins
  - we focus on high value added sectors in our chosen industries and strive for industry leading margins
  - gross margin allows us to invest for the future
- Working capital management
  - we focus on operational efficiency and strive for industry leading performance
  - · strong positive cash-flow creates shareholder value

In 2001 these topics are still seen as extremely important – *AND* Balance sheet Strength has become a major topic





## Nokia's Balance Sheet strategy

Nokia manages its balance sheet structure in an efficient & professional way

- Nokia has traditionally paid relatively high dividend
  - In the future dividend and share buybacks should be looked at as a total
  - With Nokia's current business structure we prefer to have a strong balance sheet vs. 'theoretically' lower WACC
  - Strong balance sheet & financial flexibility ensures that Nokia can exploit all future business opportunities

As a growth company, Nokia's *cost of capital* is more dependent on NWC and strong balance sheet than traditional finance theory shows



## Rating & Liquidity & Market Cap

- Nokia has maintained a very good Rating despite the difficult market conditions
  - Standard & Poors

A1 / A

Moody's

P1 / A1

- Nokia's Liquidity
  - Net Cash position of EUR 3.3 billion 9/2001
  - Total committed liquidity EUR 5.9 billion 9/2001
- Nokia Peer Group analysis supports the view of strong balance sheet and net cash position





## **NWC & Capex analysis**

### **Net Working Capital Management**

- Long Term focus on efficient NWC management
- e-Business way-of-operation
- Nokia Mobile Phones runs negative NWC

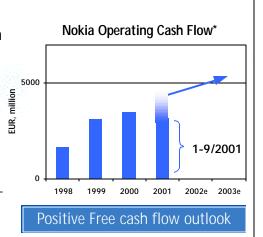
#### **Capital Expenditure**

- Nokia's business is NOT capital intensive but rather R&D and Brand intensive
- Future CAPEX is expected to remain at around 1 billion Euros annually in 2001 -2004



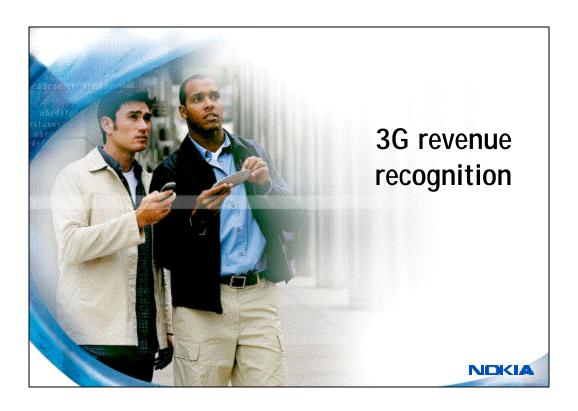
## Cash Flow analysis

- Positive: Nokia's operational\* Cash Flow continues to show excellent performance:
  - Healthy profitability
  - Efficient NWC management
- Positive: Low Capex requirements
- Negative: 3G customer financing for the next years



\* Net cash flow from operating activities



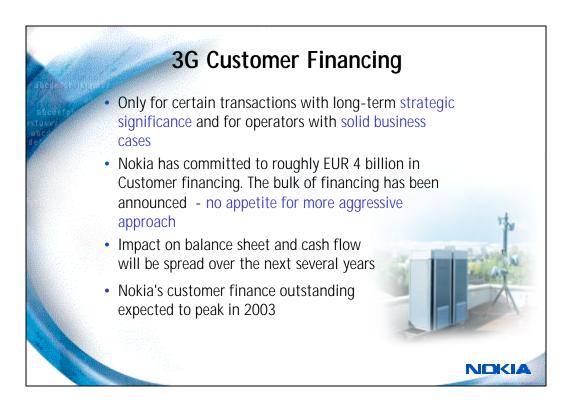


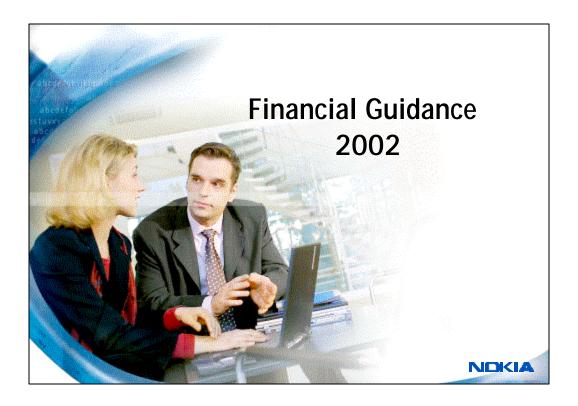
# **3G** Revenue Recognition

- As WCDMA is totally new technology, concervative accounting rules will to be applied for recognizing Revenue
- 3G deliveries will appear as increased Inventory in H1/2002
  - Negative balance sheet impact before revenue recognition starts
- 3G related direct costs are recognized in line with the Revenues
- Nokia expects the 3G revenue recognition to begin from mid 2002









## FY2002 targets for Nokia

- Nokia expects a revenue growth of roughly 15 % in FY2002
  - Nokia Mobile Phones is expected to grow roughly 15% in 2002
  - Nokia Networks is expected to grow roughly 15% in 2002.
- Nokia expects a revenue growth to accelerate through 2002:
  - Slightly negative Revenue growth in Q1-2002 (yoy)
  - Low double digit revenue growth in Q2-2002 (yoy)
  - 25-35% revenue growth reached in Q4-2002 at latest (yoy)
- Nokia expects improving profitability through 2002:
  - Nokia Networks' Pro Forma operating margins are expected to increase from around 10% levels to mid teens from H1/2002 to H2/2002
  - Nokia Mobile Phones Pro Forma Operating margin expected to stay at 'high teens' through FY2002
  - Nokia Ventures Pro Forma loss is expected to be around EUR 200 million



