



Annual Report 2016

SCA's vision is "Dedicated to improving well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions"

Introduction

- 2 SCA in brief
- 4 The year at a glance
- 8 CEO's message
- 10 A changing world
- 12 SCA's strategy
- 14 Objectives
- 23 Strategies
- 30 Value creation for SCA's stakeholders
- 32 The SCA share
- 34 Information to shareholders

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Group

- 38 Operations and structure
- 40 Acquisitions, investments and divestments
- 42 Other Group information
- 43 Sales and earnings
- 44 Operating cash flow
- 45 Financial position

Business areas

- 48 Personal Care
- 54 Tissue
- 60 Forest Products

Responsibility and governance

- 66 Corporate governance
- 72 Board of Directors and Auditors
- 74 Executive Management Team
- 76 Risks and risk management

Financial statements and notes

- 82 Contents
- 84 Consolidated income statement
- 84 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
- 85 Consolidated statement of change in equity
- 85 Consolidated operating cash flow statement
- 86 Consolidated cash flow statement
- 87 Correlation between consolidated cash flow statement and operating cash flow statement
- 88 Consolidated balance sheet
- 89 Notes
- 129 Financial statements, Parent Company
- 134 Adoption of the annual accounts
- 135 Proposed disposition of earnings
- 136 Auditor's report

SCA Data

- 140 Multi-year summary
- 141 Comments to the multi-year summary
- 142 Description of costs
- 142 Raw materials, energy and transport activities
- 143 Production plants
- 144 Definitions and key figures
- 144 Glossary
- 145 Addresses
- 145 Awards and memberships

SCA

VISION

Dedicated to improving well-being
through leading hygiene
and health solutions

MISSION

To sustainably develop, produce,
market and sell value-added
hygiene and forest products
and services

NET SALES 2016

117,314
SEKm

ADJUSTED OPERATING PROFIT 2016

13,989
SEKm

Excluding items affecting comparability

SALES IN APPROXIMATELY

100
COUNTRIES

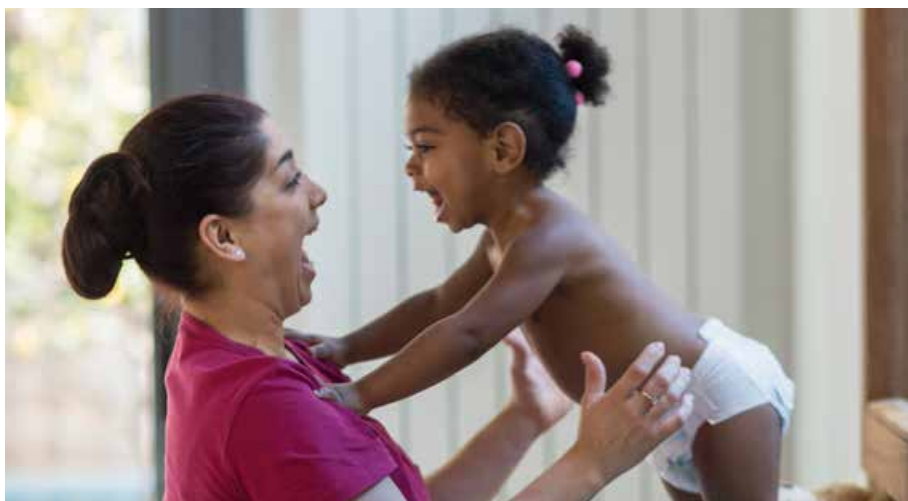
EMPLOYEES

46,429

As of December 31, 2016



SCA in brief



Libero



Personal Care

SCA is a global leader in personal care. The company develops, produces, markets and sells incontinence products, baby diapers and feminine care products. Within these product segments, SCA also offers such products as wet wipes, soap, lotion, baby oil and cotton pads. The products are sold under SCA's global and regional brands, such as Libero, Libresse, Nosotras, Saba and TENA, as well as under retailers' brands. Distribution channels for the products are the retail trade, online sales, pharmacies and care institutions.

Read more about the Personal Care business area on pages 48–53.

29%

of SCA's net sales for 2016



Tissue

SCA is a global leader in tissue. The company develops, produces, markets and sells consumer tissue and Away-from-Home (AfH) tissue. The consumer tissue product portfolio comprises toilet paper, household towels, handkerchiefs, facial tissues, wet wipes and napkins. In the consumer tissue segment, products are sold to retailers under SCA's own brands, such as Lotus, Regio, Tempo and Zewa, as well as under retailers' brands. In the AfH tissue segment, SCA develops and sells complete hygiene solutions, including toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, hand soap, hand lotion, hand sanitizers, dispensers, cleaning and wiping products, sensor technology, service and maintenance for institutions and companies, under the globally leading brand Tork. Distribution channels for the products are the retail trade, online sales and distributors.

Read more about the Tissue business area on pages 54–59.

57%

of SCA's net sales for 2016



Forest Products

SCA is Europe's largest private forest owner, with 2.6 million hectares of environmentally certified forest land, and produces forest products with a strong environmental profile. SCA's forest asset is a unique growing resource that represents the core of the business area's operations and enables the supply of wood raw materials and energy at a competitive cost to the company's forest products operations. The company has a well-integrated value chain with production facilities close to its forest holdings. SCA develops, produces, markets and sells solid-wood products, pulp, kraftliner, publication papers, pellets and other biofuels as well as district heating and green electricity.

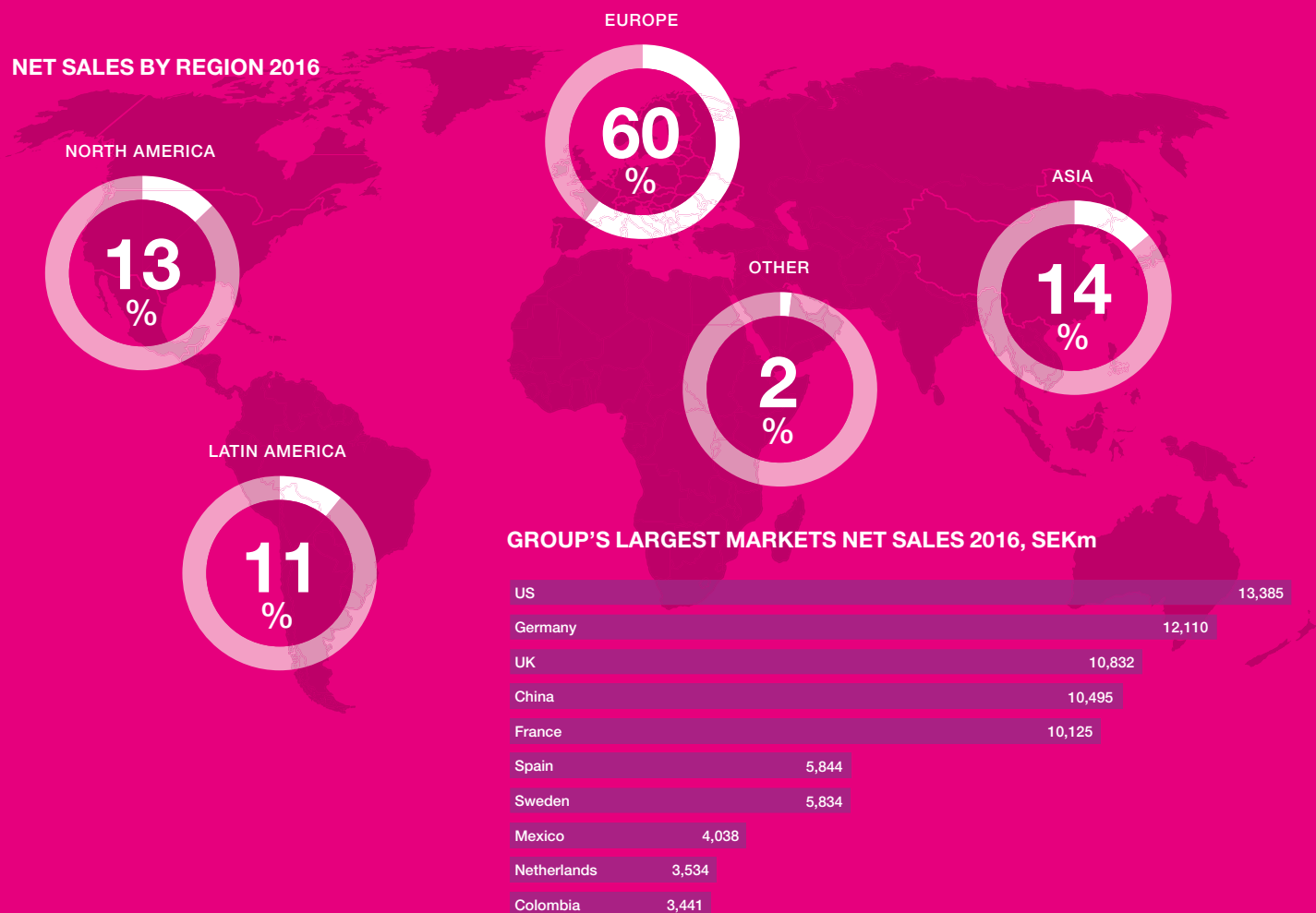
Read more about the Forest Products business area on pages 60–65.

14%

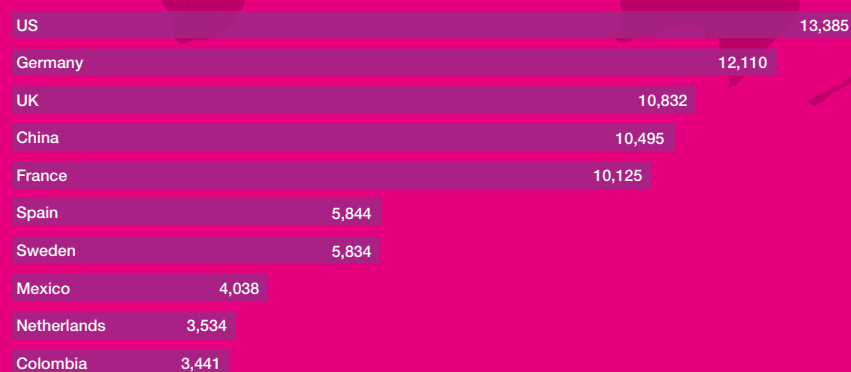
of SCA's net sales for 2016



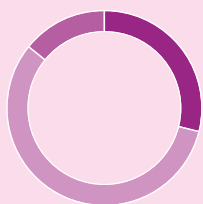
NET SALES BY REGION 2016



GROUP'S LARGEST MARKETS NET SALES 2016, SEKm

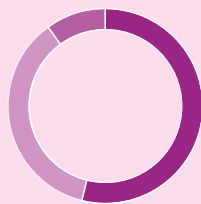


Net sales 2016 (share of Group)



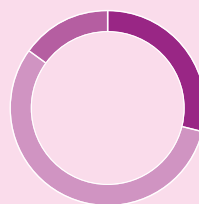
Personal Care, 29%
Tissue, 57%
Forest Products, 14%

Net sales by distribution channel 2016 (share of Group)



Retail trade, 54%
Business to business, 36%
Healthcare sector, 10%

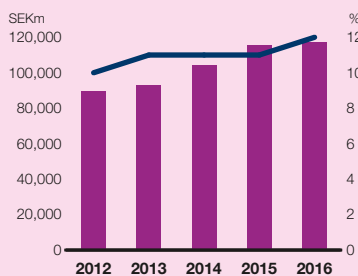
Adjusted operating profit¹⁾ 2016 (share of Group)



Personal Care, 29%
Tissue, 56%
Forest Products, 15%

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

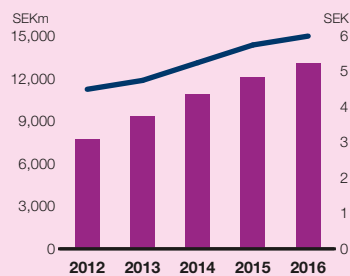
Net sales and adjusted operating margin¹⁾



Net sales
Adjusted operating margin¹⁾

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.
2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

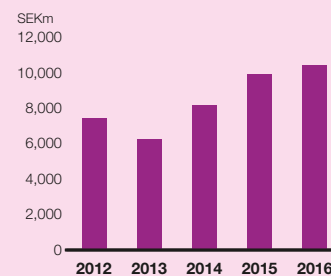
Adjusted profit before tax¹⁾ and dividend per share



Adjusted profit before tax¹⁾
Dividend per share

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.
2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Cash flow from current operations



2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

The year at a glance

GROUP 2016

Net sales	SEKm	Earnings per share	SEK
117,314	(115,316)	7.93	(9.97)
Increased 2% compared with 2015.			
Organic sales	%	Adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾	%
+2%	(+5%)	12.5%	(12.0%)
Excludes exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments.			
Adjusted operating profit¹⁾	SEKm	Adjusted return on equity¹⁾	%
13,989	(13,014)	11.0%	(11.6%)
Increased 7% compared with 2015 (8% excluding currency translation effects, acquisitions and divestments).			
Adjusted operating margin¹⁾	%	Cash flow from current operations	SEKm
11.9%	(11.3%)	10,382	(9,890)
Adjusted profit before tax¹⁾	SEKm	Proposed dividend per share	SEK
13,070	(12,059)	6.00	(5.75)
Increased 8% compared with 2015.			

KEY EVENTS IN 2016:

- Initiated work in order to be able to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting to decide on a split of the SCA Group into two listed companies: hygiene and forest products.
- Entered into an agreement to acquire BSN medical, a leading medical solutions company, which develops, manufactures, markets and sells products within wound care, compression therapy and orthopedics. The purchase price for the shares amounts to EUR 1,400m and takeover of net debt to approximately EUR 1,340m⁵⁾. The completion of the transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals and closing is expected to take place during the second quarter 2017.
- The acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., a leading North American AfH tissue company, was completed. Following the acquisition, SCA is the second largest player in the AfH tissue segment in the North American market.
- The divestment of the hygiene business in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea for integration with Vinda was closed. SCA is the majority shareholder in Vinda, one of China's largest hygiene companies.
- A new production facility for incontinence products in Brazil was inaugurated.
- Decision was taken on restructuring measures in tissue production in France and Spain.
- The baby diaper business in Mexico was closed as part of the work to address weak market positions with inadequate profitability.
- Decision was taken to discontinue the hygiene business in India as a result of SCA's conclusion that profitability cannot be achieved within a reasonable time frame. Discontinuation of the hygiene business will take place in the first quarter of 2017.
- Launch of the "Hygiene Matters 2016–2017" report together with the UN Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). The report focuses on taboos and stigma surrounding incontinence and menstruation and has a close link to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.
- Recognized by CDP, an international non-profit organization that works to promote sustainable economies, as a global leader for its strategies and actions in response to climate change. SCA was also awarded a position on the Climate A List by CDP.

⁵⁾ Estimated as of December 31, 2016.

Key figures	2016		2015	
	SEK	EUR ²⁾	SEK	EUR ²⁾
Net sales, SEKm/EURm	117,314	12,406	115,316	12,334
Operating profit, SEKm/EURm	11,279	1,193	10,947 ⁴⁾	1,171 ⁴⁾
Adjusted operating profit SEKm/EURm ¹⁾	13,989	1,480	13,014	1,392
Operating margin, %	9.6		8.7	
Adjusted operating margin, % ¹⁾	11.9		11.3	
Profit before tax, SEKm/EURm	10,360	1,096	9,992	1,069
Adjusted profit before tax, SEKm/EURm ¹⁾	13,070	1,383	12,059	1,290
Profit for the year, SEKm/EURm	6,012	636	7,452	797
Adjusted profit for the year, SEKm/EURm ¹⁾	8,295	877	8,753	936
Earnings per share, SEK	7.93		9.97	
Adjusted earnings per share, SEK ¹⁾	11.18		11.82	
Cash flow from current operations per share, SEK	14.78		14.08	
Equity per share, SEK	112.78		107.35	
Dividend per share, SEK	6.00 ³⁾		5.75	
Strategic capital expenditures, including acquisitions, SEKm/EURm	-10,862	-1,149	-3,218	-344
Divestments, SEKm/EURm	489	52	329	35
Equity, SEKm/EURm	79,519	8,319	75,691	8,290
Return on capital employed, %	10.1		10.1	
Adjusted return on capital employed, % ¹⁾	12.5		12.0	
Return on equity, %	7.9		9.9	
Adjusted return on equity, % ¹⁾	11.0		11.6	
Debt/equity ratio	0.44		0.39	
Debt/equity ratio, excluding pension liabilities	0.39		0.36	
Average number of employees	46,171		44,000	
No. of employees at Dec. 31	46,429		44,051	

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

²⁾ See footnote ¹⁾ on page 84 and footnote ²⁾ on page 85 for exchange rates.

³⁾ Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors.

⁴⁾ Includes the sale of securities, SEK 970m, EUR 103.7m.

INITIATED WORK IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO PROPOSE TO THE 2017 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO DECIDE ON A SPLIT OF THE SCA GROUP INTO TWO LISTED COMPANIES: HYGIENE AND FOREST PRODUCTS

On August 24, 2016, SCA announced that the company would initiate work in order to be able to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting to decide on a split of the SCA Group into two listed companies; one for the hygiene business and one for the forest products business. A split of the Group and a distribution and listing of the shares in the subsidiary which today operates the hygiene business, is expected to increase focus, customer value, development opportunities and enables each company to successfully realize its strategies under the leadership of separate and dedicated management teams, two different boards of directors and independent access to capital. This is considered to increase value for SCA's shareholders in the long term. In addition, the synergies between the operations have diminished over time and are currently limited. An evaluation of various methods and structural alternatives to carry out a complete split of the business into two separate companies has been carried out. There-



fore, the Board of Directors has proposed to the 2017 AGM a distribution of all shares in and listing of the company's hygiene business. Distribution to shareholders is proposed in proportion to their holdings of

Class A and Class B shares. If shareholders approve the proposal, the new hygiene company is planned to be distributed and listed on Nasdaq Stockholm no later than in the second half of 2017.

SCA TO ACQUIRE BSN MEDICAL, A LEADING MEDICAL SOLUTIONS COMPANY

On December 19, 2016, SCA announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire BSN medical, a leading medical solutions company. BSN medical develops, manufactures, markets and sells products within wound care, compression therapy and orthopedics. The purchase price for the shares amounts to EUR 1,400m and takeover of net debt to approximately EUR 1,340m¹⁾. The completion of the transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals. Closing of the transaction is expected to take place during the second quarter of 2017.

BSN medical is an innovative medical solutions company with well-known brands such as Leukoplast, Cutimed, JOBST, Delta Cast, Delta Lite and Actimove. The company has a sales organization with sales in more than 140 countries and production in 11 countries as well as approximately 6,000 employees.

The BSN medical acquisition is an excellent strategic fit for SCA and supports the company's vision to improve well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions, two closely interlinked areas. BSN medical has leading market positions in several attractive medical product categories and provides a new growth platform with future industry consolidation opportunities. SCA's incontinence business, with the globally leading TENA



brand, shares similar positive market characteristics, customers and sales channels with BSN medical, which will provide opportunities for accelerated growth through cross-selling.

BSN medical reported net sales for 2015 of EUR 861m (SEK 8,050m), adjusted EBITDA²⁾ of EUR 201m (SEK 1,879m), an adjusted operating profit³⁾ of EUR 137m (SEK 1,281m), an adjusted operating margin³⁾ of 15.9%, and an adjusted return on capital employed³⁾ of 7.7%. BSN medical reported net sales of EUR 627m (SEK 5,872m) for the first nine months of 2016, adjusted EBITDA²⁾ of EUR 151m (SEK 1,414m), an adjusted operating profit³⁾ of EUR 103m (SEK 965m), and an adjusted operating margin³⁾ of 16.4%.

The acquisition is expected to be accretive to SCA's earnings per share from the first year. BSN medical has high cash conversion and an asset-light business model.

In relation to the acquisition, SCA expects to realize annual synergies of at least EUR 30m with full effect three years after closing. Restructuring costs are expected to amount to approximately EUR 10m and are expected to be incurred in the first three years following completion.

Transaction costs amount to approximately EUR 25m, of which approximately EUR 15m has been recognized as an item affecting comparability in the fourth quarter of 2016. The remaining costs will be recognized as an item affecting comparability in the second quarter of 2017. Intangibles related to the acquisition are expected to amount to approximately EUR 2.7bn. The acquisition will be fully debt funded and SCA has committed credit facilities in place. SCA remains fully committed to retaining a solid investment grade rating.

¹⁾ Estimated as of December 31, 2016.

²⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

³⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability and including BSN medical's purchase price allocation amortization.



Hygiene concerns us all

Poor hygiene and sanitation constitute a barrier to the health, well-being, livelihood and development of millions of people. SCA has gathered insights and ignited the conversation around the role and importance of hygiene over a period of many years and via its Hygiene Matters initiative since 2008. Through the Hygiene Matters initiative, SCA wants to increase awareness of the importance of hygiene and its link to health and well-being and break the taboos surrounding issues such as menstruation and hygiene.

SCA is contributing to raise hygiene standards worldwide through its business model and hygiene solutions. Two integral aspects of the Hygiene Matters initiative are a global consumer survey and the Hygiene Matters report. The 2016/2017 report looked at the economic value of investing in hygiene, breaking taboos and stigma surrounding menstruation and incontinence, as well as innovative solutions for the future. For the first time, the report was produced in

collaboration with the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). The WSSCC is the only UN body that works solely with sanitation and hygiene issues.

The report was launched in conjunction with the UN General Assembly Session in New York at the end of September 2016. The main speaker was Amina Mohammed, chair of the WSSCC and Deputy Secretary-General of the UN, and Med. Dr. Sci. Ewa Björling, former trade minister in Sweden and member of the SCA Board. An interesting debate was held with leading representatives from the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and CEO Water Mandate, among others.

In October 2016, companies, authorities and NGOs gathered in New York to take part in the UN Foundation's dialog about the UN's global agenda for sustainable development. The UN Foundation acts as a link to the UN. The organization gathers the business community and civil society to help the UN tackle some of the world's most pressing issues, one of which is global health.

Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the UN and chair of the WSSCC, was one of the keynote speakers when the Hygiene Matters report was launched in New York in September 2016.

SCA's representatives at the meeting included President and CEO Magnus Groth, who also gave the opening speech. He spoke of the link between hygiene, health and well-being and emphasized that the business community has an important role to play in this context. He also highlighted that cooperation between the public and private sector is vital if the world is to succeed in reaching the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

Several panel debates during the dialog meeting also discussed cooperation between sectors as a way to inspire decision-makers to move the world forward. SCA contributes through its considerable commitment to hygiene and health, and by sharing its insights with others.

SCA had also invited a number of customers and business partners to discuss how they can work to support the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and how the UN's goals will influence the business sector. This, in itself, can support customers and SCA's business partners in their work with sustainability.



In September 2016, SCA launched together with the UN body WSSCC the "Hygiene Matters 2016–2017" report.



The importance of hygiene

Every day, about 500 million people rely on SCA's hygiene products to live a healthy life. Since October 2016, SCA's President and CEO, Magnus Groth, has regularly contributed with editorials to the Huffington Post, as a HuffPo writer. His articles are about the importance of hygiene and highlight the link between hygiene, health and well-being.



Two strong businesses with attractive offerings

– exciting future for the hygiene and the forest products businesses

2016 was an eventful year for SCA. We initiated work in order to be able to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting to decide on a split of the SCA Group into two listed companies: a hygiene company and a forest products company. During the year, we enhanced our strategy and created a new vision. The acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., a leading North American AfH tissue company, was completed and was integrated successfully. We strengthened our cooperation with Vinda to build a leading Asian hygiene business. Toward the end of the year, we entered into an agreement to acquire the medical solutions company BSN medical. The acquisition of BSN medical is an excellent strategic fit for SCA and supports our vision “Dedicated to improving well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions”. Through successful innovation work, we improved our customer and consumer offerings and strengthened our market positions in many product segments. We also continued to increase the efficiency of the value chain and address underperforming market positions.

Strong performance

Net sales and the adjusted operating profit¹⁾ increased by 2% and 7% respectively during the year. Organic sales, which exclude exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments, increased by 2% in 2016 and were affected by a somewhat challenging market situation for hygiene products and by capacity reductions. The adjusted operating profit¹⁾, excluding currency translation effects, acquisitions and divestments, increased by 8% and the adjusted operating margin¹⁾ increased by 0.6 percentage points to 11.9%.

The adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ was 12.5% and the operating cash flow increased by 16%. The Board of Directors proposes an increase in the dividend by 4.3% to SEK 6.00 per share.

Initiated work to split SCA

SCA has increased the share of Group sales attributable to its hygiene business over the past few decades. In 2016, the hygiene products business accounted for 86% of Group sales and the forest products business for 14%. Our hygiene and forest products

operations are two strong businesses with attractive offerings in their respective areas. Synergies between the operations have decreased over time and are currently limited. A split of the Group and a distribution and listing of shares in the subsidiary which today operates the hygiene business is expected to increase focus, customer value, development opportunities and enables each company to successfully realize its strategies under the leadership of separate and dedicated management teams, two different boards of directors and independent access

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

to capital. It feels, therefore, like a natural step to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting to split the SCA Group into two listed companies; a hygiene company and a forest products company.

Provisions for tax cases and antitrust cases

During the year, we reserved SEK 1,300m for ongoing tax cases in Sweden and Austria. The provision followed recently announced judgements in similar cases, which indicate a change in practice. We also reserved SEK 1,090m for ongoing antitrust cases in Chile, Colombia, Poland, Spain and Hungary. These cases essentially relate to the period between 2000 and 2013. We do not tolerate any form of collusion with competitors and we work intensively to minimize the risks for unethical behavior, for example through training employees in competition law.

Improve well-being in the world

SCA's vision is "Dedicated to improving well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions". Health, well-being and sanitation are some of the pillars in the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals, goals that we actively support. The goals aim to contribute to making a better world but also create business opportunities in existing and new markets. We have the knowledge, experience, products, solutions and commitment to contribute to improving hygiene standards worldwide and to break taboos surrounding menstruation and incontinence. In September, we launched our fifth Hygiene Matters report, which aims to promote a global dialog concerning hygiene, health and well-being. The report is based on a global survey and was launched in conjunction with a session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. We also collaborate with the United Nations Foundation, which aims to bring together businesses, authorities and NGO's to cooperate on the UN's goals for sustainable development.

Innovations strengthen our offering

We are a company close to customers and consumers, which enables us to convert customer and consumer insights into products and solutions that meet existing and new needs. Our focus on digitalization has continued in many areas, not least in e-commerce. Customers and consumers appreciate the opportunity to buy items online, such as our incontinence products, which is practical, convenient and discrete.

In 2016, we launched 23 innovations that have improved our offering and strengthened our market positions and brands. Innovations were launched in consumer tissue, under

the brands Lotus, Plenty, Regio, Tempo and Zewa, in feminine care products, such as the brands Bodyform, Libresse and Nosotras, in baby diapers under the brands Drypers and Libero and in AfH tissue and incontinence products under the two globally leading brands Tork and TENA. We want to contribute to a circular society where resource consumption and waste is minimized and closed or new ecocycles are created. To inspire new innovations and business solutions, we have joined the Circular Economy 100 (CE 100), an Ellen MacArthur Foundation program established to work toward a circular economy.



Through successful innovation work, we improved our customer and consumer offerings and strengthened our market positions in many product segments. We also continued to increase the efficiency of the value chain and address underperforming market positions."

Value-creating acquisitions and investments

Toward the end of the year, we signed an agreement to acquire the medical solutions company BSN medical. The purchase price for the shares amounts to EUR 1,400m and takeover of net debt to approximately EUR 1,340m²⁾. BSN medical has leading market positions in several attractive medical product categories and provides a new growth platform with future industry consolidation opportunities. The medical solutions company shares similar positive market characteristics, customers and sales channels as our incontinence business, with the globally leading brand TENA, which will provide opportunities for faster growth through cross-selling. The completion of the transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and closing is expected to take place during the second quarter of 2017.

The acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., a North American AfH tissue company, was completed during the year and work to integrate operations is progressing according to plan. Following the acquisition, SCA is the second largest player in the AfH tissue segment in the North American market.

Our investment in doubling pulp production at the Östrand pulp mill in Sweden is progressing as planned. By the end of December 2016, we had invested SEK 2.6bn of the approximately SEK 7.8bn planned. Production is scheduled to commence in the second quarter of 2018. The investment will provide the mill with a world-class cost position and environmental performance.

Measures to improve profitability in emerging markets

At the end of the year, we decided to discontinue our hygiene business in India. Four years after entering the Indian market, our conclusion is unfortunately that profitability cannot be achieved within a reasonable time frame. We prioritize growth in selected emerging markets, such as China, Southeast Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Russia, where we already hold strong market positions.

Our efforts to address weak market positions continued during the year. Our Mexican baby diaper business has had a weak market position and inadequate profitability for some time, which led to the decision to discontinue

operations. Mexico remains a high-priority market for the rest of our hygiene business.

The divestment of the hygiene products business in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea to Vinda was completed during the year. SCA is the majority

shareholder in Vinda, one of China's largest hygiene companies. The transaction strengthens the cooperation between SCA and Vinda and enables us to further leverage our shared strengths to build a leading Asian hygiene business.

In Brazil, our new production facility for incontinence products was inaugurated, which strengthens our competitiveness.

Continuing efficiency initiatives

Work with efficiency enhancements and cost savings continued during the year. We launched the Tissue Roadmap, which is a ten-year plan to streamline production and enhance capital efficiency to increase value creation in the Tissue business area. In line with the plan, we closed a plant in Spain and implemented restructuring measures at two plants in France during the year.

In conclusion

In 2017, our main priorities are to continue growing with good profitability and at the same time successfully implement initiatives started in recent years. I see an exciting future for both the hygiene and forest products businesses. A greater insight that the earth's resources are limited will benefit renewable products, such as pulp, solid-wood products and paper products. Increased awareness about how hygiene, health and well-being are linked, combined with a growing and aging population, will result in rising demand for hygiene products – products we all need every day.

Magnus Groth
President and CEO

²⁾ Estimated as of December 31, 2016.



A changing world

Global macro trends, from population increases and higher standards of living to resource shortages and climate change, rapidly alter the conditions for SCA's business operations. By analyzing the external environment and trends, and maintaining close customer and consumer dialogs, SCA can leverage these drivers, thus enabling the creation of long-term sustainable growth.

Growing and ageing population

The world's population is growing and living longer. The global population is today just over seven billion. The UN predicts that this figure will grow to more than nine billion by 2050. This growing population is resulting in an increased demand for hygiene products and thus creating favorable growth opportunities for SCA. The greatest population increase is expected to occur in Asia, Latin America and Africa, which means that having a presence in these markets and offering adapted products will be strategically important. SCA is prioritizing growth in selected emerging markets, such as China, Southeast Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Russia.

An ageing population will put more pressure on the elderly care system and an increasing number of elderly people will require homecare. We are, at the same time, becoming healthier and continuing to lead active lives at an older age. More elderly people increases demand for incontinence products, both in mature and emerging markets, as the occurrence of incontinence among people over the age of 65 is expected to be between 15 and 20%.

Higher standard of living

At the same time as the population is growing, the level of poverty in the world is decreasing. An increasing number of people earn more than USD 2 per day (the World Bank's definition of poverty) or have moved into the middle class. Once people's most basic needs for food and shelter are met, hygiene becomes a top priority. This creates favorable growth opportunities for SCA. In emerging markets, SCA sells hygiene products and solutions that are specially adapted to consumers with limited resources.

Global insight into health and hygiene

Limited or no access to hygiene and sanitation is one of the greatest global challenges to be resolved. The knowledge that good hygiene improves health and well-being is growing worldwide. SCA continuously develops new hygiene solutions and educates, for example, young women about menstruation and puberty, as well as teaching children about the importance of good hand hygiene. Incontinence products enable elderly people to live more active and dignified lives.

Growing economies and a changing world

Globalization, urbanization, political decisions, the global economy and cultural dynamics all impact SCA. By trying to anticipate structural changes in our external environment, SCA is ensuring that it will capitalize on the benefits and tackle the challenges that arise as a result of these changes. Economic power relationships are changing and emerging markets, such as China and Brazil, are becoming increasingly important.

Changing customer and consumer behavior

Trends, technological developments and prevailing values cause customer and consumer behavior to change. Accordingly, the ability to anticipate and exceed customer and consumer expectations is becoming increasingly important.

- Sustainable consumption: Limited resources, political prioritizations and knowledgeable, aware customers and consumers are increasing demand for sustainable products and services.
- Digitalization: Many purchases are now made online, which is changing the rules of the game, for example, when it comes to product development, marketing and distribution. Customers and consumers are showing greater demand for digital solutions.
- The company behind the brand: More than ever before, customers and consumers are paying attention to the companies behind the products and services they buy and

imposing greater demands on these companies in terms of corporate responsibility.

- **Innovation:** Innovative products, services and business models are required to respond to these changing behaviors.

Scarce resources

As a result of the growing global economy and world population, an increasing number of people are now sharing the planet's resources.

- **Energy:** The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that the global need for energy will increase by one-third by 2040, which will probably entail higher costs and, in some cases, an energy shortage. As a major energy consumer, this is an important issue for SCA and the Group continuously works to enhance its energy efficiency. New technology is not only resource-efficient, but usually also generates fewer emissions.
- **Water:** The UN predicts that two-thirds of the world's population may live in areas with water shortages by 2025. Access to water is critical for people, industry and agriculture. SCA's production operations are dependent on access to water and the Group is working to achieve its ambitious goals for efficient water usage.
- **Forest management:** Illegal felling and felling of forests with a high conservation value contribute to global deforestation and constitute a threat to biodiversity. SCA has a Group target for checking the origin of all wood raw material. Forests are a key component in SCA's value chain and provide it with access to forest raw materials.
- **Human capital:** The economic progress of the world's emerging markets and increasingly knowledge-intensive business is increasing the need for skilled labor and management. SCA is investing in the development and training of its employees and takes a strategic approach to meeting its future requirements for employees and expertise.

Climate change

Climate change is one of the most critical environmental and social issues facing the world today. Authorities are setting targets to reduce CO₂ emissions, and the private sector is expected to play its part. SCA is actively working to combat climate change by investing in new technology, efficiency enhancements and biofuel and wind power initiatives. SCA's forests have a net growth that gives rise to the net absorption of more CO₂ than emissions generated through the total use of fossil fuels in its own production operations.

Stakeholders influence SCA's choices

SCA's priorities are based on what is important for its stakeholders

THE MATERIALITY ANALYSIS highlights the issues that are significant to SCA and its stakeholders. It forms the basis of SCA's strategy and sustainability work. The analysis is based on a survey of 1,100 external and internal stakeholders. SCA has conducted materiality analyses in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015. The results of the 2015 materiality analysis show that our stakeholders consider the following areas most important:

1. Innovation
2. Customer and consumer satisfaction
3. Business ethics
4. Transparency
5. Health and safety



Innovation was ranked as the overall most important area by the Group's stakeholders. By maintaining close proximity to its customers and consumers, understanding their needs and transforming this knowledge into products and services, SCA makes a positive difference in people's everyday lives, which in turn strengthens the company's market positions and brands.



Customer and consumer satisfaction received the second highest ranking by the stakeholders. Customer understanding and consumer insight determine the innovations SCA develops and how finished products and services are delivered to the market. A dialog with consumers is conducted through focus groups, in-depth interviews and other alternatives. A great deal can be learned from SCA's sales representatives and SCA performs regular customer satisfaction surveys.



Business ethics were also considered highly important by the stakeholders. Free and fair competition is an important cornerstone in every society, and for every sustainable business operation. SCA has zero tolerance for all forms of corruption and unethical business practices and expects its suppliers to adhere to the same rules as SCA, in accordance with SCA's Global Supplier Standard. In 2016, SCA implemented an initiative on ethics and integrity in order to increase focus on these issues in daily work, and enhance awareness of the risks and importance of responsible leadership. A culture characterized by integrity begins with two key insights: that surroundings have a major impact on the actions of individuals and that it is necessary to handle ethical gray areas. The training initiative began with the Executive Management Team and was then taken to 150 of the company's top managers. About 1,000 employees will have taken part in the project by the beginning of 2017. It will then be incorporated into SCA's leadership development activities.

Other key areas were **human rights, resource efficiency, forest assets, corporate governance** and **product safety**. A total of about 1,100 customers, consumers, suppliers, investors, analysts, journalists, NGO representatives and SCA employees participated in the analysis. The stakeholder groups' results have been weighted to provide a more balanced view of the results.

SCA's strategy

VISION

Dedicated to improving well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions

MISSION

To sustainably develop, produce, market and sell value-added hygiene and forest products and services

OBJECTIVES

Generate increased **shareholder** value through profitable growth

Enable more **people** every day to enjoy a fuller life

Contribute to a sustainable and circular **society**

Enable our **employees** to realize their full potential, as part of one winning team

STRATEGIES

Win in chosen **geographies** and **categories**

Focus on **customers** and **consumers**

Innovate bigger **brands**

Drive **efficiency**

VISION

"Dedicated to improving well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions"

SCA's vision is "Dedicated to improving well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions". There is a growing awareness worldwide about how health, hygiene and well-being are linked, while at the same time limited or no access to hygiene and sanitation is one of the largest global challenges to be resolved. SCA wants to be a thought leader in hygiene matters. SCA has the knowledge, experience, products and solutions as well as the commitment to contribute to improving hygiene standards worldwide. SCA wants to initiate a global dialog about the link between hygiene and health through education, information and promoting awareness of the importance of good hygiene and breaking the taboos surrounding incontinence and menstruation. Approximately 500 million people use SCA's hygiene products every day. SCA makes a positive difference in people's everyday lives by maintaining close proximity to customers and consumers, understanding their needs and transforming this knowledge into leading solutions.

MISSION

The Group's mission is to sustainably develop, produce, market and sell value-added hygiene and forest products and services.



SCA's vision has been broken down into four measurable objectives and strategies with clear connections to stakeholder groups such as shareholders, customers and consumers, society and employees:

OBJECTIVES

Generate increased shareholder value through profitable growth

SCA's overall objective is to generate long-term value for its shareholders and that the SCA share will deliver a higher total shareholder return than competitors. In order to increase value creation and the total shareholder return, SCA is focusing on profitable growth. SCA is investing in future growth and working to increase profitability and grow where profitability is high. In each of the geographic markets and product categories where SCA is represented, the ambition is to generate a return that exceeds the cost of capital and improves cash flow.

Enable more people every day to enjoy a fuller life

What makes SCA successful is the understanding, knowledge and insight about the needs of customers and consumers and the ability to transform this into innovative offerings that increase quality of life and make everyday life easier for people. SCA strives to offer the best value for customers and consumers with affordable hygiene solutions to everyone and by adapting its offering to local and regional market conditions to increase hygiene standards worldwide. SCA wants to reach more people by promoting a global dialog concerning hygiene, health and well-being.

Contribute to a sustainable and circular society

The circular economy is a business model that involves minimizing resource consumption and waste, and creating a closed loop for reusing, recycling or composting. Work contributing to a sustainable and circular society requires new business solutions and innovations at the same time as new business opportunities are created. For SCA, this entails continuing its work with a business model and innovation process that takes into consideration the entire life cycle. SCA has a high level of ambition with regard to resource use and its goal is to recycle and reuse 100% of its production waste by 2030.

Enable our employees to realize their full potential, as part of one winning team

SCA's success depends upon having motivated, dedicated and performance-oriented employees. As a global employer, SCA strives to offer new opportunities for employees to develop and realize their full potential. The company values the experiences employees can obtain from work in different geographies, roles, functions or business areas. SCA is developing dedicated, responsible and inclusive leaders. The company believes differences contribute to success and strives to achieve diversity in terms of nationality and gender as well as capabilities and personality.

[READ MORE ON PAGES 14–22](#)

STRATEGIES

Win in chosen geographies and categories

SCA strives to hold a number one or two position in the geographies and categories where the company chooses to operate. The company compares itself with the best competitors in each product category in each geographic market and aims to perform better or in line with the best competitor. SCA has a clear priority for which geographic markets it wants to operate in, and which product categories it will offer in these markets.

Focus on customers and consumers

SCA is there for its customers and consumers. Important competitive advantages for SCA are the company's understanding, knowledge and insight into the needs and purchasing behavior of customers and consumers, global expertise, strong customer relations and knowledge about local and regional market conditions. To understand their needs and expectations, the company is engaged in a continuous dialog with customers and consumers. SCA uses various types of market and customer surveys to create customer understanding and consumer insight, which determine the innovations it develops and how the company formulates and implements its business strategy.

Innovate bigger brands

Successful innovations and strong brands go hand in hand. Innovative products and solutions simplify everyday life for people and strengthen SCA's brands and market positions. Strong brands mean the company can increase the impact of its innovations. SCA's innovation strategy is to increase the pace of innovation, capitalize on global economies of scale and ensure that all product segments have a competitive and balanced portfolio of innovations.

Drive efficiency

SCA is dedicated to improving productivity in the entire value chain. Central in this work is establishing the right structures and streamlining all parts of the business. A lasting positive impact on earnings can be achieved when all areas of SCA cooperate using an integrated and efficient approach. By improving efficiency and maximizing production, minimizing waste and continuously finding ways to reduce material and logistics costs, the company will strengthen its competitiveness, cut costs and improve profit while reducing its environmental impact. SCA is working to benefit from global economies of scale and expertise to streamline all parts of the business and establish a world-class supply chain.

[READ MORE ON PAGES 23–29](#)

Objective | Generate increased shareholder value through profitable growth

Work for long-term value creation

SCA's overall objective is to generate long-term value for its shareholders and that the SCA share will deliver a higher total shareholder return than competitors. SCA's strategic framework supports its overall objective. The company also has quantitative targets that govern operations and increase shareholder value; financial targets for organic sales growth, return on capital employed and capital structure as well as targets for people and nature.

Financial targets and dividend

The Group's overall profitability target is to achieve a return on capital employed of 13% over a business cycle. The target is 30% for Personal Care, 15% for Tissue and to be in the top quartile of the industry for Forest Products. In 2016, the Group's adjusted return on capital employed, excluding items affecting comparability, was 12.5%.

SCA's target for annual organic sales growth for Personal Care is 5–7%, while the target for Tissue is 3–4%. For Forest Products, the target is to grow in line with the market. In 2016, the Group's organic sales increased by 2%. Organic sales increased by 3% for Personal Care and 3% for Tissue. Organic sales in Forest Products decreased by 3%.

SCA aims to provide long-term stable and rising dividends to its shareholders. The Board of Directors proposes an increase in the dividend by 4.3% to SEK 6.00 (5.75) per share for the 2016 fiscal year. Accordingly,

dividend growth over the most recent five-year period amounted to 7.4%. The 2016 dividend represents a dividend yield of 2.3%, based on SCA's share price at the end of the year.

Investments in future growth

SCA is well positioned to leverage the growth potential existing in both mature markets and emerging markets. SCA's long-term goal is to be the leading company and strengthen its brand positions in the markets that it serves, for example, through active innovation work that improves SCA's customer and consumer offering and strengthens the SCA brands. SCA's ambition is to increase the emerging markets' share of net sales and profit. The company is prioritizing growth in selected emerging markets, such as China, Southeast Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Russia, where the company holds strong market positions. Emerging markets accounted for 32% of SCA's net sales in 2016.

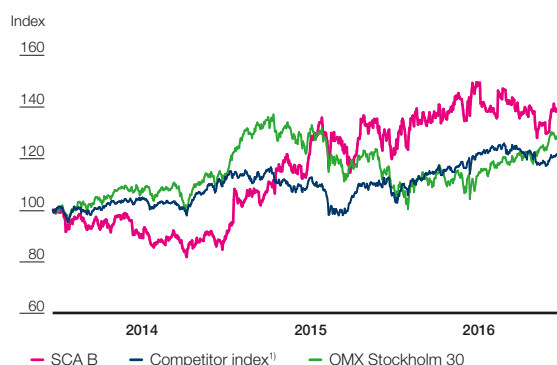
In addition to organic sales growth, SCA sees an opportunity to also grow through acquisitions. The acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., a leading North American AfH tissue company, was completed in 2016 and was integrated successfully. Following the acquisition, SCA is the second largest player in the AfH tissue segment in the North American market. In December 2016, SCA entered into an agreement to acquire BSN medical, a leading medical solutions company. BSN medical has leading market positions in

several attractive medical product categories and provides a new growth platform with future industry consolidation opportunities. The completion of the transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals and closing is expected to take place during the second quarter of 2017.

Increase profitability

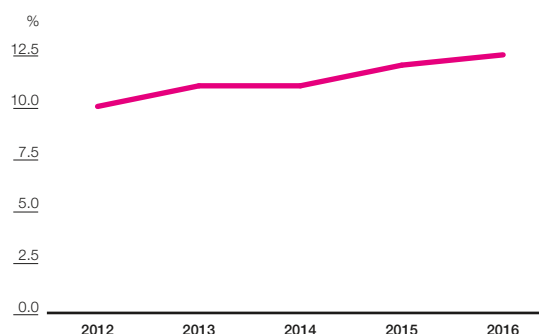
In each of the geographic markets and product categories where SCA is represented, the ambition is to generate a return that exceeds the cost of capital and improves cash flow. Where this is not the case, SCA focuses on improving profitability. SCA has taken the decision to discontinue operations in product categories and in markets where it concludes that necessary investments are not expected to create value and where profitability cannot be improved within a reasonable time frame. Investment in growth should only take place where the return on capital employed is higher than the cost of capital. In incontinence products in North America, SCA has successfully prioritized the achievement of satisfactory profitability ahead of sales growth. Actions have been taken to reduce costs, discontinue unprofitable product offerings and focus on fewer but more profitable products. In 2016, a new production facility for incontinence products was inaugurated in Brazil, which enables improved profitability in the business. During the year, SCA closed its baby diaper business

Total shareholder return 2014–2016



¹⁾ Weighted index of competitors' total shareholder return. Competitors are selected to reflect SCA's operations. The index is used when comparing the SCA share performance over a three-year term for the long-term portion (LT) of senior executives' variable remuneration.

Adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.



in Mexico because of weak market position with inadequate profitability. Investments needed to improve its product offering and market position were not deemed to be value creating. SCA has also decided to discontinue its hygiene business in India as a result of its assessment that profitability cannot be achieved within a reasonable time frame.

For Forest Products, SCA is investing in doubling pulp production at the Östrand pulp mill. Production is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2018. At the end of 2016, SEK 2.6bn had been invested of the approximately SEK 7.8bn planned. Over time, the investment in Östrand is expected to increase sales and competitiveness and create a world-class cost position and higher margin.

Cost and capital efficiency has the highest priority to strengthen competitiveness and increase profitability and cash flow in the Group. SCA continuously strives for a more effective supply chain and for better leveraging economies of scale to achieve a more efficient value chain. To improve efficiency and further increase value creation within the Tissue business area, a "Tissue Roadmap" was launched during 2016. This consists of a ten-year plan to optimize the supply chain, increase cost and capital efficiency and secure capacity for future growth as well as enabling faster production adaptation in conjunction with innovations and product upgrades.

Growth where profitability is high

SCA prioritizes investments and growth in market positions where profitability is high. Investments could, for example, take the form of innovation initiatives, marketing activities and upgrading or replacing machines.

By focusing on innovation and improving and expanding its customer and consumer offering, SCA is working to strengthen its market positions and brands, improve pricing and product mix and increase sales. In 2016, SCA launched 23 innovations, including AfH tissue and incontinence products under the two globally leading brands Tork and TENA. For example, during the year SCA invested in growth in feminine care products in Europe and in Latin America in order to expand at a faster rate than the market, capture market shares and drive profitable growth. Investments were made in innovation work to improve and expand customer offerings and in marketing activities. These initiatives have resulted in stronger market positions and increased organic sales both in Europe and Latin America.

Incentive programs supporting long-term value creation

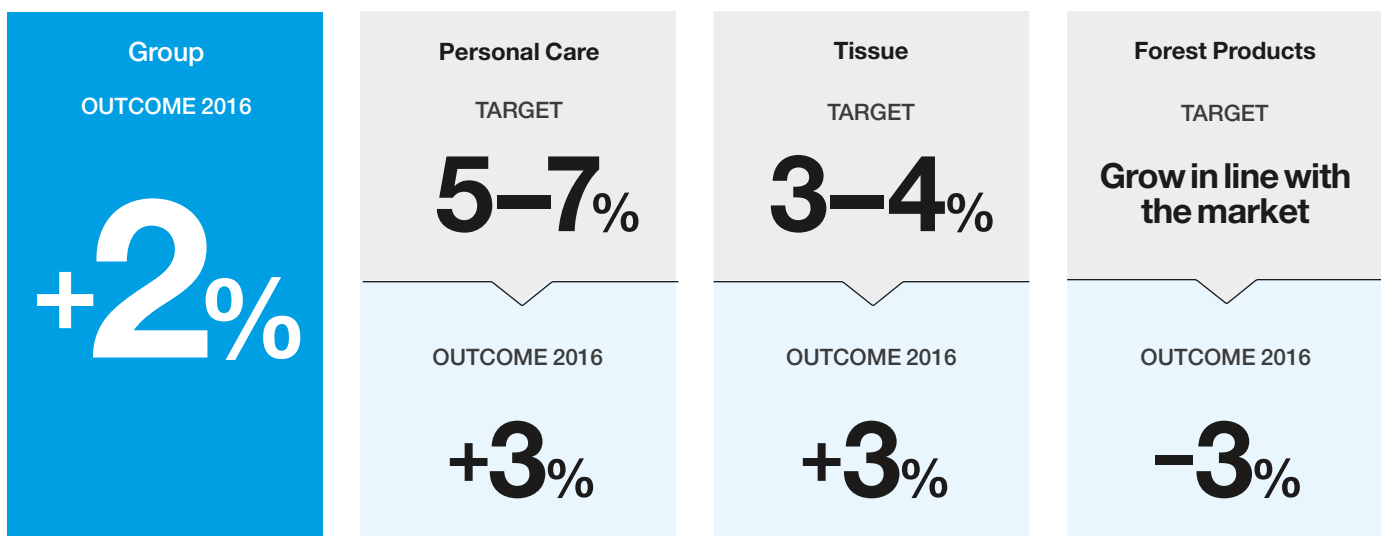
The variable remuneration of the CEO, Executive Vice Presidents and Business Unit Presidents and equivalents supports Group efforts for value creation and targets for organic sales growth and return on capital employed.

The program for variable remuneration is divided into a short and long-term portion. The long-term portion is based on the performance of the company's B share, measured as the Total Shareholder Return index, compared with a weighted index of competitors' and consumer companies' shares performance over a three-year period. The short-term portion is mainly focused on operating cash flow, cost control, operating profit and organic sales growth for each business unit. The targets are weighted differently depending on the type of business each executive is responsible for. For an executive in charge of a business with unsatisfactory profitability, a target such as operating profit is assigned a high weight while organic sales growth has a low weight. In a similar way, organic sales growth is assigned a high weight for an executive responsible for a business with good profitability.



Financial targets and outcomes

ORGANIC SALES GROWTH¹⁾



TARGET

SCA's target for annual organic sales growth for Personal Care is 5–7%, while the target for Tissue is 3–4%. For Forest Products, the target is to grow in line with the market.

In 2016, the Group's organic sales increased by 2%. Organic sales increased by 3% for Personal Care and 3% for Tissue. Organic sales in Forest Products decreased by 3%.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

TARGET

SCA's target is to have an effective capital structure at the same time that the long-term access to debt financing is ensured. Cash flow in relation to net debt shall take into account the target to maintain a solid investment grade rating.

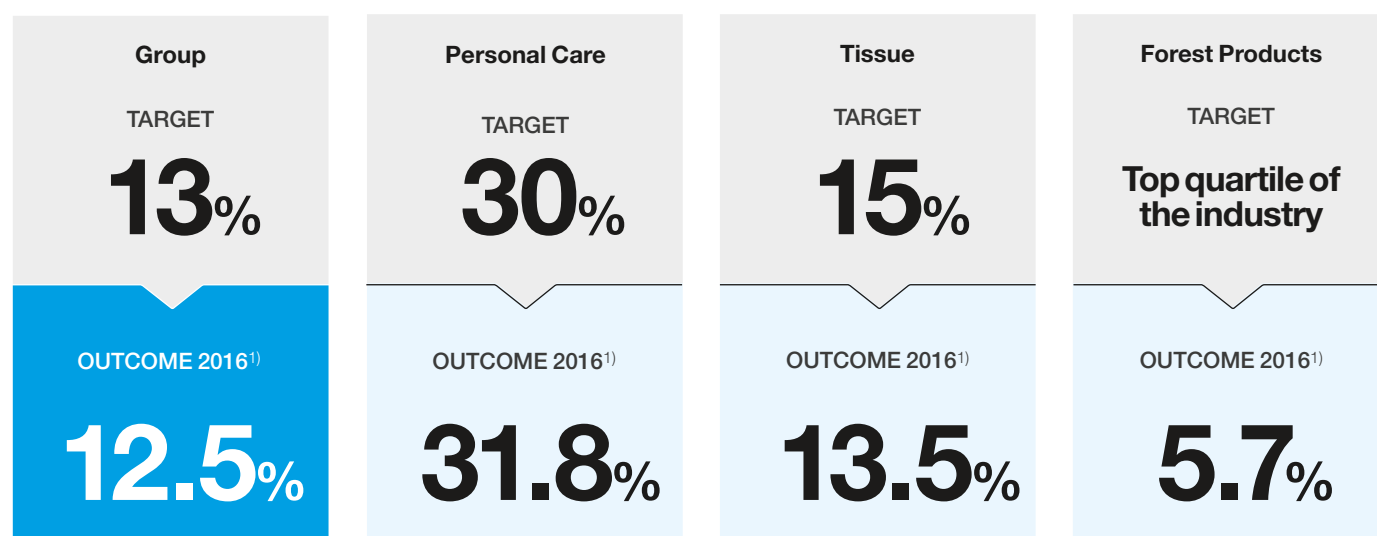
OUTCOME 2016

SCA had a solid investment grade rating

¹⁾ Excluding exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments.



RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

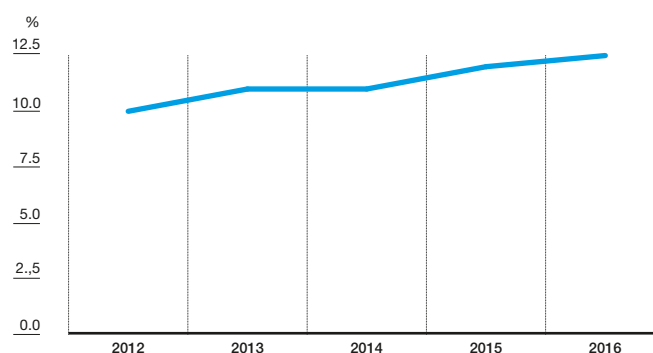


TARGET

The Group's overall profitability target is to achieve a return on capital employed of 13% over a business cycle. The target is 30% for Personal Care, 15% for Tissue and to be in the top quartile of the industry for Forest Products.

In 2016, the Group's adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ was 12.5%. The adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ was 31.8% for Personal Care and 13.5% for Tissue. The adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ for Forest Products was 5.7%.

Adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

People and nature targets and outcomes

Measurable targets and follow-up are key drivers for SCA's sustainability work. Transparent targets also make it easier for internal and external stakeholders to monitor the progress of the company's sustainability efforts.

 = Not according to schedule
 = Not according to schedule, actions identified
 = According to schedule

 Employee Health & Safety	TARGET Our aim is zero workplace accidents, and we will decrease our accident frequency rate by 50% in the 2014–2020 period. OHSAS 18001 will be implemented at all main sites by 2016.	OUTCOME 2016¹⁾ The accident frequency rate was 4.6 per million hours worked, a decrease of 31%. Compared with 2015, the decline was 27%. A tragic fatality occurred at the Mannheim site in Germany. By the end of 2016, 87% of SCA's 63 main sites were certified according to OHSAS 18001. Reduction in accident frequency rate -31% Accident frequency rate  OHSAS 18001 
 People & nature innovations	TARGET We will deliver better, safe and environmentally sound solutions to our customers. We strive to continuously improve resource efficiency and environmental performance considering the whole life cycle for new innovations.	OUTCOME 2016¹⁾ 40% of SCA's innovations improved in terms of social and/or environmental criteria. Examples of SCA's people and nature innovations include TENA Lady Pants, Tork SmartOne and Okay Compressed. Share of people and nature innovations 40% 
 Hygiene solutions	TARGET We will make our knowledge about hygiene available to customers and consumers and ensure access to affordable, sustainable hygiene solutions to help them lead a healthy and dignified life. In markets in which we operate we will: • Provide information on hygiene matters around our products and services. • Strive to implement education programs for girls, women and caregivers. • Strive to offer the best value for consumers making hygiene solutions affordable to everyone.	OUTCOME 2016¹⁾ SCA held the number one or two position in at least one hygiene product segment in about 90 countries. Around 500 million people used SCA's products every day. The hygiene educational programs SCA conducts worldwide reached 2,000,000 people. We offered a broad portfolio of products, ranging from the premium segment to the economy segment. Millions of people who used SCA products every day 500 
 Code of Conduct	TARGET We will maintain compliance with our SCA Code of Conduct. All employees will receive regular training in the Code. We evaluate all of our supply streams from a total risk perspective. By 2020, we aim to source 100% of our procurement spend from suppliers committed to the criteria specified in our Global Supplier Standard.	OUTCOME 2016¹⁾ 91% of employees have received Code of Conduct training. At year-end, 46% of the hygiene operations' procurement spend was sourced from suppliers committed to the criteria specified in SCA's global supplier standard. Of Forest Products' 23 largest suppliers, 87% had signed the global supplier standard. Employees trained in the Code of Conduct 91% 

¹⁾ Excluding Vinda.

²⁾ Excluding the Munksund and Östrand sites.



Climate and energy

TARGET

We will reduce CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and from purchased electricity and heating by 20% by 2020, with 2005 as reference year.

We will triple our production of biofuels from our forests by 2020, with 2010 as reference year.

The production of wind power on SCA forest land will increase to 5 TWh by 2020.

OUTCOME 2016¹⁾

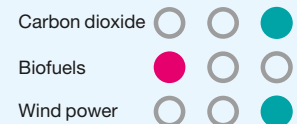
At year-end 2016, CO₂ emissions in relation to production level had declined by 18.4%.

SCA's production of biofuel from its own forests amounted to 740 GWh.

Wind energy from SCA forest land totaled 2.3 TWh.

Reduction in
CO₂ emissions

-18.4%



Fiber sourcing & Biodiversity

TARGET

All fresh wood fiber-based raw material in our products will be FSC® or PEFC™ certified, or fulfill the FSC's standard for controlled wood.

We will preserve the biodiversity of our forests. A minimum of 5% of our productive forest land will be set aside from forestry in our ecological landscape plans and a further 5% will be set aside as part of our consideration for nature in our managed forests.

OUTCOME 2016¹⁾

In 2016, 6.5 million tons of fresh fiber were delivered as timber, pulp, packaging, mother reels and products from a third party. 57% of fiber was FSC/PEFC certified, 42% fulfilled FSC criteria for controlled timber and 1% came from controlled suppliers.

7% of SCA's productive forest land has been set aside from forestry in the long term in our ecological landscape plans. In 2016, 13% of the area in planned harvesting sites was set aside for preservation.

Share of fiber that is FSC/PEFC certified or fulfills the FSC's standards for controlled wood

99%



Water

TARGET

Our plants will reduce suspended solids by 10%.

Our tissue operations will reduce the water usage by 10% and organic content (BOD) by 10%.

Our forest products operations will reduce phosphorous emissions by 10%.

All targets will be achieved by 2020 (reference year 2014).

OUTCOME 2016^{1) 2)}

Our plants reduced suspended solids by 12.5%.

Our tissue operations reduced the water usage by 1.5% and organic content (BOD) by 3.3%.

Our forest products operations increased phosphorous emissions by 35.6%.

Reduction in
suspended solids

-12.5%



The Sustainability Report and the Annual Report should be viewed as a single unit in which information may be provided in either report or, where appropriate, in both. Read more at www.sca.com or in SCA's Sustainability Report 2016.



Objective | Enable more people every day to enjoy a fuller life

Investing in knowledge to increase quality of life

SCA has the knowledge, experience, products and solutions as well as the commitment to contribute to improving hygiene standards worldwide. The company shares its expertise in hygiene through training programs, through which 2,000,000 people were educated in 2016. For example, SCA educates children about the importance of washing their hands, girls about menstruation and puberty and nurses about incontinence care.

What makes SCA successful is its understanding, knowledge and insight about the needs of customers and consumers and its ability to transform this into innovative offerings that increase quality of life and make everyday life easier for people. SCA strives to offer the best value for customers and consumers with affordable hygiene solutions to everyone and by adapting its offering to local and regional market conditions to increase hygiene standards worldwide.

SCA continues to develop its product categories and brands to offer innovative solutions, maintain and strengthen relations with customers and to break taboos in order to achieve positive changes and effects in people's lives. The company has several strategies that contribute to achieving the objective of enabling more people to enjoy a fuller life. From winning in chosen geographies and categories – which helps SCA to focus on the regions and product categories where the company can have the most profound impact – to focusing on customers and consumers, where SCA's close dialog with customers and consumers helps the company to understand and gather information about needs and purchasing behavior and, through innovation, build bigger brands.

Investing in knowledge

SCA invests in knowledge to improve hygiene standards in the world and at the same time create business opportunities. SCA shares its hygiene expertise with children, women and men, parents, family members and care providers worldwide and works to break the taboos surrounding, for example, menstruation and incontinence.



2 million
people were educated through
SCA's hygiene training program
worldwide

Examples of SCA's hygiene training courses in 2016:

1,485,400 young women were educated about menstruation and puberty, mainly in Latin America and Asia. The courses in schools are intended to teach girls about what happens to their bodies, to break the silence and taboo surrounding menstruation and to build a market for SCA's brands.

95,500 nurses and other caregivers were trained in incontinence, individualized incontinence care, skincare and dementia across the globe.

34,900 people were educated in hand washing. Using the cartoon characters Max and Ella, children carried out experiments, solved problems and learned practical tips about hand hygiene in a fun and inspiring way. "Ella's hand washing adventure" is available as a smartphone app for the iPad and Android.

Hygiene Matters – an initiative to promote a global dialog concerning hygiene, health and well-being

All too often, hygiene issues, which affect millions of people worldwide, are pushed aside as if they did not exist.

The aim of SCA's Hygiene Matters initiative is to promote a global dialog concerning hygiene, health and well-being and to improve hygiene standards in the world. Many of the activities can also be linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Focus for the initiative includes breaking the taboos surrounding menstruation and incontinence, highlighting the economic impact of hygiene and promoting innovation in the hygiene sector to support the sustainable development of the sector.

SCA has gathered insights and ignited the conversation around the role and importance of hygiene over a period of many years and via its Hygiene Matters initiative since 2008. An important part of the initiative is the Hygiene Matters report. One aim of the 2016–2017 Hygiene Matters report is to raise awareness among stakeholders of necessary measures. The report is based on a global survey of 12,000 people from 12 countries, gathering their perspectives on hygiene, health and well-being. SCA is proud that the report was produced in collaboration with the UN body the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council for the first time.

In October 2016, SCA and the United Nations (UN) Foundation convened the fourth annual dialog on the UN Global Agenda with the aim to contribute to better hygiene standards around the world and support the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

SCA is ready to start a global conversation. Follow the dialog on www.HygieneMatters.com

Circular economy both a challenge and an opportunity



Some examples of how SCA contributes to a circular economy (from the left): Manufacturing bio-fuel from by-products, Tork Xpressnap dispensers designed to reduce consumption and Okay Compressed, where innovative compression technology reduces climate impact by 8% over the life cycle of the household towel.

The circular economy is a business model that involves minimizing resource consumption and waste, and creating a closed loop or new ecosystem for reusing, recycling or composting. Work contributing to a sustainable and circular society requires new business solutions and innovations at the same time as new business opportunities are created. SCA works systematically using a holistic approach to achieve this long-term objective.

An increasing number of people are now sharing the planet's resources. This requires society and businesses to abandon the linear economy, where products are manufactured and thrown away, and instead switch to a circular economy.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, SCA has worked with life cycle assessments, which involve a complete environmental analysis of a product's value chain, from raw material, production and transport to use and waste management. SCA's hygiene products have reduced their carbon footprint in recent years (see pages 14, 15 and 40 of the SCA Sustainability Report) and SCA continues to work with resource-efficient products and new services for customers. SCA has worked for

some time with solutions for paper dispensers that reduce consumption by consumers. Tork Xpressnap is one example where SCA guarantees customers a 25% reduction in napkin consumption and Tork SmartOne is another, offering a reduction in toilet paper consumption of up to 40%.

SCA continuously works to improve resource efficiency, for example through the Energy Savings and Efficiency (ESAVE) program, which since 2010 has resulted in a 9% reduction in energy used per ton of product produced, equivalent to a reduction in energy consumption of 1.8 TWh. In 2016, 101 projects were implemented, resulting in a 0.9% reduction in energy use. SCA has also started a corresponding program for raw materials, MSAVE, which aims to optimize costs while minimizing environmental impact and waste from the raw materials. SCA has a goal to recycle and reuse 100% of its production waste and by-products from production. 65% is currently recycled.

SCA's ambition is to design products for a circular economy so an increasing share can be efficiently reused or recycled. This is why a reduction in post-consumer waste is another focus area. SCA has, for example, developed a service where used paper towels from Tork

are collected from customers and sent to a local SCA mill to produce new paper products (see also page 29 of the SCA Sustainability Report). SCA's hygiene product portfolio primarily comprises disposable products and in order to contribute to a sustainable and circular society SCA is now working to find business models that include the efficient collection of used products and a technology that separates the different materials used in the products in a way that creates new, attractive, recycled materials.

In order to create new business models and innovations, SCA needs to find new partnerships and collaborations. In 2016, the company joined the Circular Economy 100 (CE100), an Ellen MacArthur Foundation program, which aims to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. Membership in CE100 will also strengthen SCA's ability to contribute to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 12, Sustainable Consumption and Production, and Goal 13, Climate Action.

Objective | Enable our employees to realize their full potential, as part of one winning team

Winning corporate culture with a focus on value creation



SCA's success depends upon having motivated, dedicated and performance-oriented employees. In turn, SCA offers an opportunity for a career in a global company with a vision of improving well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions.

Talent and capabilities are crucial to SCA's success

As a global employer, SCA strives to offer new opportunities for employees to develop and realize their full potential. A career with the company can have several dimensions. Regardless of whether an employee wants to develop within his or her current role, change job on the same level or take greater responsibility within the organization, SCA wants to help employees achieve their ambitions in harmony with the company's business needs. The company values the experiences employees can obtain from work in different geographies, roles, functions or business areas and is positive to both continuity and variation in tasks.

Within SCA, everyone is responsible for their own development. All employees are to have an individual development plan where the plans are a combination of business needs and the ambitions of each individual. In order to guarantee the long-term need for employees and capabilities, SCA uses a strategic workforce plan that defines the needs for future talents and expertise in order to successfully deliver the company's strategy. The company believes in an open and active labor market in order to promote mobility. Vacant positions are published on SCA's job portal: sca.com/en/Career/job-opportunities/.

SCA has Group-wide development programs for various functions, such as leadership, sales, marketing and production. Training in SCA's Code of Conduct and IT

security are part of the company's introduction process for new employees.

Attractive employer

SCA's ambition is to be perceived as an attractive employer by both current and potential employees. The "Life Inspiring Careers" concept increases awareness of SCA as an employer and highlights the uniqueness of working for SCA. Work focuses on markets where SCA, through its strategic staff planning, defines a need to attract and recruit competent employees for the future. In order to recruit recent graduates in areas such as sales, marketing, IT, research and development and production, SCA launched the third round of the "GO! Program" in 2016. The program offers recent graduates a first job in the labor market. During the two years of the program, these employees have specific development targets.

Strong leaders – prerequisite for success

SCA's leadership platform is the foundation for the company's talent and leadership development. The company believes development is best when it takes place as a combination of new challenges at work, learning through others and training. Responsive and dedicated leaders are very important if employees are to successfully implement SCA's strategy. SCA's ambition is therefore to have strong leaders who can involve and strengthen their colleagues, push performance and provide and receive continuous feedback.

Winning corporate culture with a focus on employees

Commitment and winning teamwork characterize SCA's corporate culture. Dedicated employees are required to create a dynamic culture where you enjoy your work, feel a sense of ownership and work together to successfully achieve business targets. Employee views are important for the success of SCA. Knowing what employees think about a number of areas that concern the company – such as leadership, commitment of employees, innovation culture and customer orientation – are used as a basis to identify both the company's strong areas and those areas that need to be improved. This is measured through regular employee surveys. 88% of employees took part in the latest survey. SCA

received particularly high results in such areas as commitment, company image and culture, and goal-orientation. The result of the survey has gradually risen over the years it has been held. It indicates a positive, inclusive and result-focused corporate culture that encourages commitment and loyalty over time.

Healthy and safe workplace

SCA's aim is zero workplace accidents. Regrettably, a tragic fatal accident occurred at SCA in 2016. SCA works actively with measures to ensure that similar accidents are not repeated.

During 2016, SCA held its second global safety week to raise awareness and improve knowledge about safe working methods for the entire business.

SCA is focusing on health-promoting measures for employees in production with work involving heavy lifts and repetitive strain. A preventative action program has been drawn up.

During 2016, the accident frequency rate decreased by 27% and in 2014–2016 it fell by 31%. The target is to reduce the accident frequency rate by 50% between 2014 and 2020.

Ethics – from compliance to leadership

In 2016, SCA implemented an initiative on ethics and integrity in order to increase focus on these issues in daily work and the importance of responsible leadership. A culture characterized by integrity begins with two key insights: that surroundings have a major impact on the actions of individuals and that it is necessary to understand and handle ethical gray areas.

The training initiative began with the Executive Management Team and was then taken to 150 of the company's top managers. About 1,000 managers will have taken part in the project by the beginning of 2017. It will then be incorporated into SCA's ordinary leadership development activities.

With the ambition to be better than competitors



SCA strives to hold a number one or two position in the geographies and categories where the company chooses to operate. The company compares itself with the best competitors in each product category in each geographic market and aims to perform better or in line with the best competitor.

Prioritized markets

SCA has a clear priority for which geographic markets it wants to operate in, and which categories it will offer in these markets. Sales are conducted in approximately 100 countries. In around 90 of these, SCA holds the number one or two position in at least one hygiene product segment. SCA's focus is to grow the profitable market positions and increase market shares. SCA's ambition is to increase the emerging markets' share of net sales and profit. The company is prioritizing growth in selected emerging markets, such as China, Southeast Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Russia, where the company holds strong market positions. Emerging markets accounted for 32% of the company's net sales in 2016.

SCA is the global market leader in incontinence products under the TENA brand and in the AfH tissue segment under the Tork brand. Moreover, SCA has strong regional brands and market positions in baby diapers, feminine care and consumer tissue under brands such as Libero, Libresse, Nosotras, Regio, Saba, Tempo, Vinda and Zewa.

The divestment of the hygiene business in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea to Vinda, a company in which SCA is the majority shareholder, was completed in 2016. The transaction strengthened SCA's cooperation with Vinda to build a leading Asian hygiene business.

Addressing weak market positions

During 2016, SCA continued work to address weak market positions with inadequate profitability. SCA prioritizes a presence in geographies and in product categories where the company has a leading market position with healthy gross margins and where investments in growth generate a favorable return. SCA has taken the decision to discontinue operations in product categories and in geographies where it concludes that necessary investments are not expected to create value and where profitability cannot be improved within a reasonable time frame. In 2016, this resulted in the company closing its baby diaper business in Mexico and deciding to discontinue its hygiene business in India.

Expanding the customer offering

In order to broaden its product categories and strengthen its market positions, SCA is working continuously to improve and expand its customer and consumer offering. SCA offers, for example, wet wipes in all product categories of its hygiene business. Skincare products and soap are also a good fit. SCA offers soap in the product categories AfH

tissue, baby diapers, incontinence products and feminine care products. Expanding the customer offering is also about providing service and solutions to customers and consumers. In the AfH tissue segment, for example, SCA focuses on helping its customers by providing service and solutions to help customers be more efficient and achieve better results at the same time as improving customers' sustainability profile.

Acquisition of BSN medical

SCA is also reviewing opportunities to add new product categories in its hygiene business in markets where the company has a strong position and sales organization. In 2016, SCA entered an agreement to acquire BSN medical, a leading medical solutions company that develops, manufactures, markets and sells products in wound care, compression therapy and orthopedics. BSN medical has leading market positions in several attractive medical product categories and provides a new growth platform with future industry consolidation opportunities. SCA's incontinence business, with the globally leading TENA brand, shares similar positive market characteristics, customers and sales channels with BSN medical, which will provide opportunities for accelerated growth through cross-selling. The completion of the transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals and closing is expected to take place during the second quarter of 2017.

Strategy | Focus on customers and consumers

Offerings that simplify everyday life

SCA is there for its customers and consumers. To understand their needs and expectations and how SCA best can meet these, the company is engaged in a continuous dialog with customers and consumers. During 2016, SCA's products and solutions have, for example, simplified cleaning public restrooms and enabled people with incontinence to continue with an active lifestyle.



TORK SMARTONE® – THE SMART CHOICE

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (STHFT) delivers quality healthcare throughout the South Yorkshire region in the UK. It operates across five different sites throughout Sheffield city center. With more than 13,000 staff, it is crucial that washrooms are clean, tidy and fully stocked for both patients and visitors.

Hygiene is a top priority for STHFT. Large hospitals with many patients need effective hygiene products that perform well when they are busy. Hospitals also recognize the need to reduce waste and make cleaning work more cost-effective. STHFT was concerned by the amount of paper that seemed to be wasted with paper being left on the floor in their washrooms. This made the routine task of cleaning the facilities more difficult and time consuming for the domestic service employees. This issue led to increased costs and made the washrooms less sanitary, as the excess paper strewn on the floor meant poorer hygiene. STHFT needed a new washroom product that would solve the issues of increased work load and hygiene concerns which would ultimately make

Tork SmartOne® is designed for use in demanding environments, such as hospitals, schools, stadiums and airports. These public places often have washrooms with high traffic where stringent demands are placed on cost control and good hygiene. Consumption of toilet paper can be reduced by up to 40% compared with traditional jumbo roll dispensers. The single-sheet dispensing system also improves hygiene and reduces the risk for pipe blockages.

washroom maintenance easier and less time consuming. They chose Tork SmartOne® from SCA.

Both practical and decorative

STHFT chose Tork SmartOne® because it provided a practical solution to the hygiene and cost issues they faced. Jackie Morris, Head of Domestic Services and Residences, explained: "We already used Tork in a select few of our washrooms and were pleased with how reliable the products were. Following a visit to the NHS Infection Control Conference, we were really impressed with Tork

SmartOne®; how it looked, its controlled dispensing and that it is a fully enclosed system. We have now installed 2,400 Tork SmartOne® dispensers in our hospitals and are planning to fit more in the future."





FEELING CONFIDENT WITH TENA

“Living with incontinence does not need to be taboo. Instead we should learn to talk about it and not be afraid to seek treatment.” So says Edwina White, a woman who has lived with incontinence for almost ten years.

Edwina White is a retired psychotherapist living in the UK. She became incontinent at the age of 67. However, she admits that, for a while, instead of seeking treatment, she ignored it and hoped it would go away. “Eventually, I found the courage to go and see a specialist and that meant owning up to the problem,” she says.

Today, Edwina is a very active 77-year old. She attends a local choir and a book club, enjoys the theatre and pays regular visits to her son in Hong Kong and her sister in Australia. She also likes to take holidays with friends in Cornwall and France. “Being incontinent affects my life every single day,” admits Edwina. “It’s miserable. I feel it’s something well out of my control.”

“My advice to someone with incontinence is that you should take it seriously, go and see a specialist about it. But also talk about it with friends and family. Try the medicine, the interventions and the exercises. And in the meantime, you can feel confident that you’re not going to be caught out, simply by using TENA pads. TENA’s products provide comfort, discretion and reliability. With the help of TENA, I feel confident and can continue to do everything I like to do,” says Edwina.



CUSTOMER SURVEYS AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVEMENT

Customer feedback is important to be able to offer better products and solutions and the SCA business units have methods to investigate customer satisfaction. User complaints and opinions provide valuable consumer insight and it is important to SCA that the knowledge gathered is transferred to the organization.

The hygiene operations conduct a systematic customer follow-up, which includes both external reports and SCA’s own surveys. For example, SCA has a global system of customer follow-up in the incontinence products and tissue operations. These reports are important as decision support for SCA and provide an indication of customer satisfaction and improvement potential. In addition to products, SCA delivers crucial knowledge and support in the development of operations at such institutions as nursing homes and, accordingly, highly values opportunities for direct customer contact.

The retail trade accounts for a significant part of SCA’s sales. SCA uses external comparison reports where the largest retail chains assess their suppliers based on such criteria as customer service, logistics, sales support, marketing and product development. Consumers who purchase retail products are studied through general brand and product recognition surveys.

Customer feedback

SCA has procedures for managing customer complaints. All information received by SCA’s customer service team is entered into a global business system. SCA seeks to contact unsatisfied customers directly and determine whether a need exists for further measures beyond the individual case. For example, production personnel receive feedback to determine whether a production fault was the underlying cause.

Customer and consumer insights, creativity and courage drive innovation and bigger brands

Successful innovations and strong brands go hand in hand. Innovative products and solutions simplify everyday life for people and strengthen SCA's brands and market positions. Strong brands mean the company can increase the impact of its innovations.

SCA is very proud of the 23 innovations that were brought to market during 2016. They are the result of an innovation process deeply embedded in the company's strategy and business model. SCA's innovation work is supported by the company's innovation teams across the globe and an established innovation culture as well as the will to continuously increase customer and consumer value. Every day, numerous employees are involved in innovations at the company. Their work requires insight, inspiration, discipline, creativity and courage.

Increased customer and consumer value

Innovation is key to satisfying new or evolving needs in a fast-moving world. The focus is always on customer and consumer value. All SCA's innovation work starts with an insight about a customer or consumer need. The company's yearly market insights include

interaction with over 150,000 people to ensure that the company truly understands customer and consumer needs. The company's innovation activities also consider market trends, new technology and new business models. SCA takes sustainability aspects and product safety into consideration throughout the process. The company's innovation strategy is to increase the pace of innovation, capitalize on global economies of scale and ensure that all product segments have a competitive and balanced portfolio of innovations. SCA has a particular focus on exploring opportunities to broaden its existing product portfolio and to expand its offering of products and solutions to further increase customer and consumer value. All of this guides innovation work and how to improve existing products, to satisfy new needs and build bigger brands.

Innovative marketing

A large part of SCA's innovations is focused on products and solutions, but realizing success in today's digital landscape requires more than just good products. It requires creative forward-looking strategies that embrace new channels and technology to deliver bold and consumer-friendly campaigns that get

messages across. This underlines the importance of being innovative in how to engage and socially interact with customers and consumers in order to build bigger brands and customer loyalty. One example of a campaign that received positive attention and won prestigious awards, including the Cannes Gold Lion, is the 'Red.fit' campaign for one of SCA's feminine care brands, Libresse. The 'Red.fit' campaign challenges the taboos that surround menstruation in the world of sport and is evidence that SCA is also innovative in its marketing.

Resource-efficient production

Equally important are the innovations that facilitate and increase efficiency in SCA's supply chain. The company strives continuously to find the best way to streamline and maximize production, minimize waste and reduce material and logistics costs by developing the right technology in close cooperation with suppliers, by rebuilding machines and by launching innovations in time with the right quality. SCA aims to improve resource efficiency and reduce environmental impact. All parts of the value chain need to cooperate and interact to achieve the best results.





The 'Red.fit' campaign challenges the taboos that surround menstruation in the world of sport. You can watch the film on www.libresse.se.



ULTRA THIN PADS

Ultra thin pads in the premium range of products have been upgraded. Pads with SecureFit™ and Triple Protection are specially designed to offer a good and secure fit. The pad has extra leakage security in the back, a core that absorbs quickly and barriers along the edges for best comfort and security.



NEW GLOBAL VISUAL IDENTITY FOR HOUSEHOLD TOWELS

In 2016, SCA launched, for the first time, a global packaging design for its household towels. The aim is to further strengthen the various brands by harmonizing the appearance and feel of the packaging in different markets.



Efficiency – a prerequisite for success

SCA is dedicated to improving efficiency in the entire value chain. Central to this work is establishing the right structures and streamlining all parts of the business. A lasting positive impact on earnings can be achieved when all areas of SCA cooperate using an integrated and efficient approach. By improving efficiency and maximizing production, minimizing waste and continuously finding ways to reduce material and logistics costs, the company will strengthen its competitiveness, cut costs and improve profit while reducing its environmental impact.

SCA is working to benefit from global economies of scale and expertise to streamline all parts of the business and establish a world-class supply chain. Within SCA, two global units are responsible for sourcing, production, logistics and technology: Global Hygiene Supply Personal Care and Global Hygiene Supply Tissue.

Safety in everything we do

SCA's aim is zero workplace accidents. Regrettably, a tragic fatal accident occurred at SCA in 2016. SCA works actively with measures to ensure that similar accidents are not repeated.

During 2016, SCA held its second global safety week to raise awareness and improve knowledge about safe working methods for

The target is to halve the accident frequency rate between 2014 and 2020

the entire business. SCA workplaces conducted activities around the theme "Friends at work – together we are safer", to remind employees that "we are safer when we take care of each other and look after each other every day".

During 2016, the accident frequency rate decreased by 27% and in 2014–2016 it fell by 31%. The target is to reduce the accident frequency rate by 50% between 2014 and 2020.

World-class supply chain

There are many elements that signify a world-class supply chain; safety, cost efficiency, resource efficiency, quality, flexibility, excellent service level and capital efficiency. It is critical for the business to have an efficient supply chain, with cost-competitive product specifications as well as efficient procurement, production and logistics to optimize profitability and return on capital employed in all parts of the company. One example of this is in the production of feminine care products in Europe, where asset utilization has increased

substantially by speeding up machines and improving machine efficiency. This has enabled SCA to absorb the sales growth in feminine care with existing production lines, pushing forward investments in new lines.

Tissue Roadmap

To further improve efficiency and increase value creation within the Tissue business area, a "Tissue Roadmap" was launched during 2016. This consists of a ten-year plan to optimize the supply chain, increase cost and capital efficiency, secure capacity for future growth and enable faster production adaption in conjunction with innovations and product upgrades. It balances structural and organic efficiency opportunities in the supply chain with capacity expansion in selected markets. In Europe, measures were implemented during 2016 to further enhance efficiency and strengthen competitiveness. A tissue production plant in Sant Joan de Mediona, Spain, was closed and restructuring measures were carried out at production facilities in Hondouville and Saint-Etienne-du-Rouvray in France.

Smarter utilization of materials

Cost of goods sold (COGS) is a major part of net sales. SCA drives efficiency improvement and cost savings in all areas to reduce COGS as a percentage of net sales. Raw material is the major part of COGS. Significant savings



have been reached through smarter utilization of materials, reducing waste in production, material optimization and the use of new materials at a lower cost. These actions also resulted in reduced environmental impact through improved resource efficiency.

Global energy-saving program reduces climate impact

Energy is a prioritized area for continuous improvement at SCA. In 2003, the Energy Savings and Efficiency (ESAVE) program was started, which is a structured program to reduce energy consumption by production

units. ESAVE has contributed to improved efficiency, energy savings, cost savings and reduced climate impact. In 2016, 101 ESAVE projects were implemented, resulting in a 0.9% reduction in energy used per ton of product produced.

Speed to market with innovations

Establishing more efficient production and processes enables a higher speed to market of innovations and faster customer adaptations. This in turn improves customer service and satisfaction. For SCA, this is about developing the right technologies in close cooper-

ation with suppliers, rebuilding machines and launching innovations at the right time. The key to success is enabling both faster innovation launches and improved performance. An increased cooperation along the full value chain is contributing to value creation in both production and sales.

Successful efficiency programs in SCA's forest products business

SCA's forest products business is active in an international market. Both customers and competitors are present all around the world. Competitiveness is impacted by factors such as product quality, sustainability and service level, but also by external factors such as access to raw materials and the cost of raw materials, wage levels and other local costs, the distance to customers and not least currency.

When competitiveness and profitability are strongly impacted by external factors, it

becomes even more important to focus on the competitive factors that a company can influence. One such factor, perhaps the most important, is production efficiency.

The forest products business has a long tradition of working with developing and improving production efficiency. Even if efficiency work is a continuous process, that is never complete, you can make substantial advances by focusing on the different components in this work.

Since the turn of the millennium, the forest products business has run four focused general earnings improvement programs.

A few of these focused on reducing direct or indirect costs. Others have had a broader impact and also focused on increasing revenues. A common feature for these programs was clear targets broken down to the different production units. The programs have tried to mobilize many employees both in conceptual work and implementation and there has been a careful follow up.

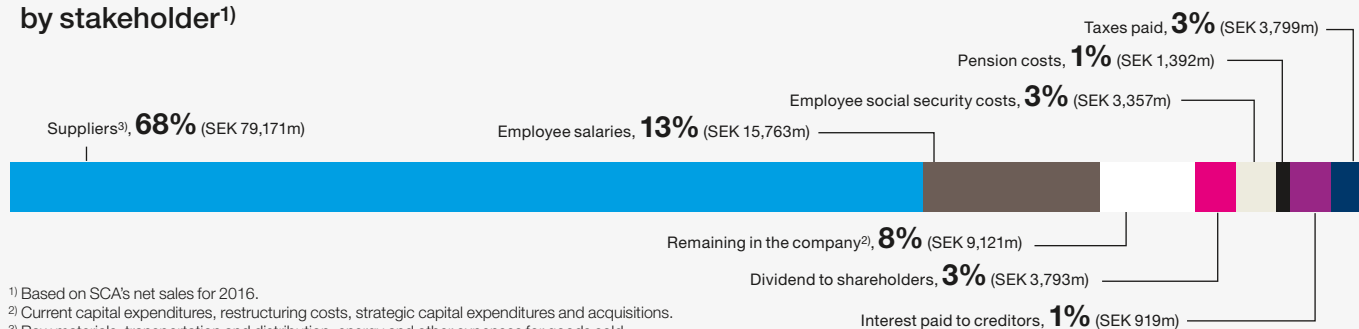
This successful working method is now continuing in the systematic and long-term work to improve profitability.

Value creation for SCA's stakeholders

SCA's vision and strategic framework have clear connections to SCA's stakeholder groups and aims to deliver maximum long-term value creation. SCA sustainably develops, produces, markets and sells value-added hygiene and forest products, thereby creating value for shareholders, customers and consumers, suppliers, employees and society. Operations are based on a sustainable business model with a focus on value creation for people and nature.



Economic value creation by stakeholder¹⁾



¹⁾ Based on SCA's net sales for 2016.

²⁾ Current capital expenditures, restructuring costs, strategic capital expenditures and acquisitions.

³⁾ Raw materials, transportation and distribution, energy and other expenses for goods sold.



SHARE-HOLDERS

SCA's overall objective is to generate long-term value for the company's shareholders and that the SCA share will deliver a higher total shareholder return than competitors. This is achieved through a positive share price trend and through dividends. SCA aims to provide long-term stable and rising dividends to its shareholders. When cash flow from current operations exceeds what the company can invest in profitable expansion over the long term – and under the condition that the capital structure target is met – the surplus shall be distributed to the shareholders.

Outcome 2016

- SCA's share price rose 4% in 2016. The Board of Directors proposes an increase in the dividend by 4.3% to SEK 6.00 per share for the 2016 fiscal year. Accordingly, dividend growth in the most recent five-year period amounted to 7.4%.

CUSTOMERS AND CONSUMERS

SCA wants to reach more people by promoting a global dialog about hygiene, health and well-being that contributes to improved knowledge and quality of life, in connection to SCA's products and solutions. What makes SCA successful is the understanding, knowledge and insight about the needs of customers and consumers and the ability to transform this into innovative offerings that increase quality of life and make life easier for people. SCA strives to offer the best value for customers and consumers with affordable hygiene solutions to everyone and by adapting its offering to local and regional market conditions to increase hygiene standards worldwide.

Outcome 2016

- SCA held the number one or two position in at least one hygiene product segment in some 90 countries and offered a broad portfolio of products ranging from the premium segment to the economy segment. SCA introduced 23 innovations during the year. SCA continued to educate young women about menstruation and puberty, as well as educating children about the importance of hand hygiene and providing training for nurses in the field of incontinence care.

SUPPLIERS

SCA strives to have transparent, long-term relationships with its suppliers to guarantee both high quality and financial stability for both parties. Purchasing accounts for SCA's single largest expense. To achieve economies of scale, input goods, such as pulp, electricity and chemicals, are purchased centrally. SCA's goals in the area of responsible sourcing encompass all suppliers. The SCA Global Supplier Standard serves as a basis for ensuring that the company's suppliers meet the highest standards in terms of social and environmental responsibility and product safety.

Outcome 2016

- SCA paid approximately SEK 79.2bn to its suppliers during 2016. At the end of 2016, 46% of the sourcing costs for the hygiene operations were from suppliers, that had undertaken to comply with the criteria in SCA's Global Supplier Standard. Of Forest Products' 23 largest suppliers, 87% had signed the supplier standard.

EMPLOYEES

SCA's success depends upon having motivated, dedicated and performance-driven employees. As a global employer, SCA aims to offer new opportunities for employees to develop and realize their full potential. The company values the experiences employees can obtain from work in different geographies, roles, functions or business areas. Value is created for employees by offering professional development opportunities and a stimulating, safe and healthy work environment. SCA offers employment terms and benefits that are in line with prevailing market terms.

Outcome 2016

- During the year, SCA paid approximately SEK 15.8bn in salaries to its employees.

SOCIETY

SCA contributes to the local economy as a major employer in many regions and through its community involvement. Aside from income tax, SCA also pays customs duties, property taxes, payroll taxes, pension taxes, and energy taxes. Social challenges can serve as a source of innovation and development for companies' business models and product offerings. SCA's operations related to health and hygiene provide excellent solutions to some of the challenges faced by society in both mature and emerging markets. SCA also participates in the community through projects with a clear link to the company's values, expertise, operations and geographic presence. The focus of these projects is on hygiene and health, often related to women and children.

Outcome 2016

- SCA paid approximately SEK 3.8bn in income tax in 2016. Payroll taxes for the year amounted to approximately SEK 3.4bn. SCA invested approximately SEK 32m in 400 local community involvement projects during the year. During 2016, two million people worldwide were given hygiene training by SCA.

The SCA share

SCA shares are quoted and traded on Nasdaq Stockholm, and as American Depositary Receipts (ADR level 1) in the US through Deutsche Bank. The final 2016 closing price on Nasdaq Stockholm for SCA's B share was SEK 257.30 (246.50). SCA's market capitalization was SEK 181bn (173) at December 31, 2016. In 2016, the price of SCA's B share rose 4%. During the same period, the OMX Stockholm 30 Index rose 5%. The highest closing price for SCA's B share during the year was SEK 274.70, which was noted on July 11. The lowest price was SEK 225.10 on January 8. The proposed dividend is SEK 6.00 (5.75) per share. For more information, refer to the section Dividend and dividend policy on page 34.

Index

On Nasdaq Stockholm, SCA is included in the OMX Stockholm 30 Index, OMX Nordic 40 and in the Personal & Household Goods sector within Consumer Goods. In addition to the indexes directly linked to Nasdaq Stockholm, SCA is included in other indexes, such as the FTSE Eurofirst Index and FTSE Global Equity Index. Within MSCI, SCA is included in Household Products within Consumer Staples. SCA is also included in a number of sustainability indexes, including the FTSE4Good index series, OMX GES Sustainability Sweden PI and OMX GES Sustainability Nordic PI.

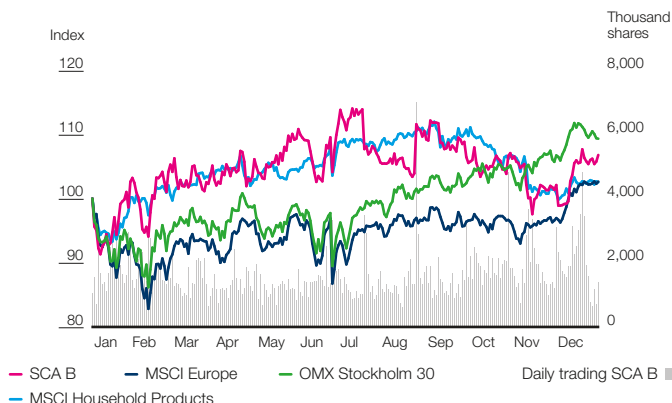
Liquidity

In 2016, the volume of SCA shares traded on Nasdaq Stockholm was about 415 million (540), corresponding to a value of approximately SEK 105bn (119). Average daily trading for SCA on Nasdaq Stockholm amounted to approximately 1.6 million shares, corresponding to a value of approximately SEK 415m (474). During the year, trading on BATS Chi-X amounted to approximately 227 million SCA shares, trading on Turquoise to about 87 million SCA shares and trading on other marketplaces to approximately 17 million SCA shares.

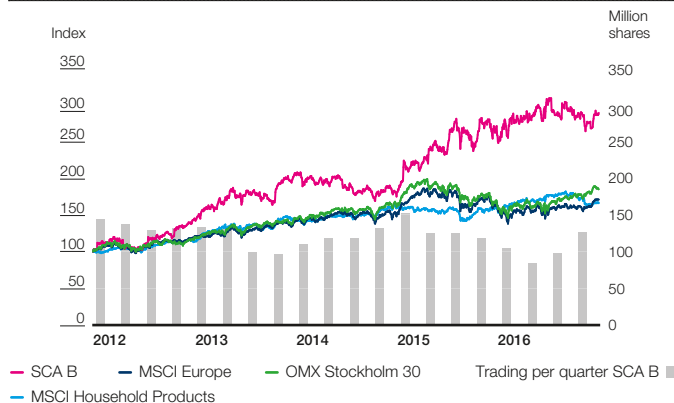
Ownership

Some 42% (36) of the share capital is owned by investors registered in Sweden and 58% (64) by foreign investors. The US and the UK account for the highest percentage of shareholders registered outside Sweden. Of SCA's shareholders, at least 13% perform sustainability assessments.

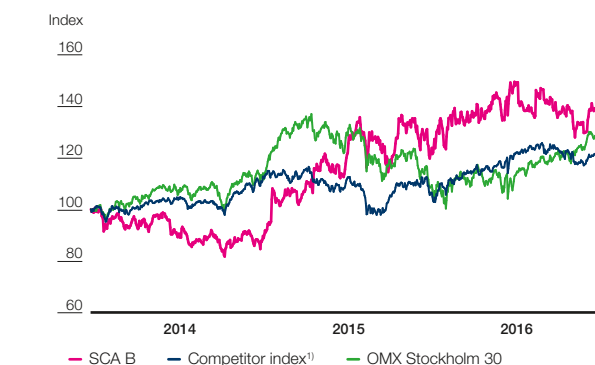
Total shareholder return 2016



Total shareholder return 2012–2016



Total shareholder return 2014–2016



¹⁾ Weighted index of competitors' total shareholder return. Competitors are selected to reflect SCA's operations. The index is used when comparing the SCA share performance over a three-year term for the long-term portion (LTI) of senior executives' variable remuneration.

SCA's ten largest shareholders

At December 31, 2016, the following companies, foundations and mutual funds were the ten largest registered shareholders based on voting rights:

Shareholders	No. of A shares	Number of B shares	Votes (%)	Capital (%)
AB Industrivärden	35,000,000	31,800,000	29.7%	9.5%
Norges Bank Investment Management	8,066,000	31,220,168	8.7%	5.6%
SHB Oktogonen Foundation	3,150,000	—	2.4%	0.4%
Swedbank Robur Funds	—	27,442,314	2.1%	3.9%
Skandia	2,038,110	908,021	1.7%	0.4%
AMF Insurance and Funds	—	18,859,380	1.5%	2.7%
SHB Pension Fund	1,303,000	—	1.0%	0.2%
SCA Employee Foundation	982,845	74,406	0.8%	0.1%
SEB Funds	—	8,366,603	0.7%	1.2%
First Swedish Pension Insurance Fund	—	8,209,809	0.6%	1.2%

Source: Euroclear

Data per share

All earnings figures include items affecting comparability unless otherwise indicated.

SEK per share unless otherwise indicated	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Earnings per share after full tax:					
After dilution	7.93	9.97	9.40	7.90	7.06
After dilution, excluding items affecting comparability ⁷⁾	11.18	11.82	11.07	9.07	10.25
Before dilution	7.93	9.97	9.40	7.90	7.06
Market price for B share:					
Average price during the year	253.73	222.03	178.87	168.27	116.77
Closing price, December 31	257.30	246.50	168.90	198.00	141.00
Cash flow from current operations ^{1) 7)}	14.78	14.08	11.60	8.90	10.59
Cash flow from operating activities	22.15	19.92	16.92	13.43	15.95
Dividend	6.00 ²⁾	5.75	5.25	4.75	4.50
Dividend growth, % ³⁾	7	8	7	6	0
Dividend yield, %	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.2
P/E ratio ⁴⁾	32	25	18	25	20
P/E ratio, excluding items affecting comparability ^{4) 7)}	23	21	15	22	14
Price/EBIT ^{5) 7)}	19	19	15	19	21
Price/EBIT, excluding items affecting comparability ^{5) 7)}	15	16	14	17	15
Beta coefficient ⁶⁾	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.62	0.86
Pay-out ratio (before dilution), %	76	58	56	60	64
Equity, after dilution ⁷⁾	113	107	103	96	88
Equity, before dilution ⁷⁾	113	107	103	96	88
Number of registered shares December 31 (millions)	705.1	705.1	705.1	705.1	705.1
of which treasury shares (millions)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

¹⁾ See definitions of key figures on page 144.²⁾ Board proposal.³⁾ Rolling five-year data.⁴⁾ Share price at year-end divided by earnings per share after full tax and dilution.⁵⁾ Market capitalization plus net debt plus non-controlling interests divided by operating profit. (EBIT = earnings before interest and taxes).⁶⁾ Share price volatility compared with the entire stock exchange (measured for rolling 48 months).⁷⁾ 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.Earnings per share,
2016

7.93
SEK

Proposed dividend
per share, 2016

6.00
SEK

Shareholder structure, as of December 31, 2016

Holding	No. of share-holders	No. of shares	Holding (%)	Votes (%)
1–500	53,287	8,731,480	1.2	1.5
501–1,000	11,937	9,165,432	1.3	1.5
1,001–5,000	12,839	27,788,369	3.9	4.7
5,001–10,000	1,741	12,497,397	1.8	2.0
10,001–20,000	769	11,009,058	1.6	1.5
20,001–	1,276	635,918,358	90.2	88.8
Total	81,849	705,110,094	100.0	100.0

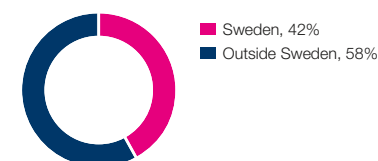
Source: Euroclear

Share distribution, as of December 31, 2016

	Class A	Class B	Total
Number of registered shares	64,594,572	640,515,522	705,110,094
– of which treasury shares		2,767,605	2,767,605

Ticker names

Nasdaq Stockholm	SCA A, SCA B
New York (ADR level 1)	SVCBY

Percentage of foreign ownership, capital
as of December 31, 2016

Source: Euroclear

Share issues, etc. 1993–2016

Since the beginning of 1993, the share capital and the number of shares have increased due to issues of new shares, conversions and splits, as detailed below:

	No. of shares	Increase in share capital, SEKm	Cash payment, SEKm	Class A	Class B	Total
1993 Conversion of debentures and new subscription through Series 1 warrants	4,030,286	40.3	119.1			
New share issue 1:10, issue price SEK 80	17,633,412	176.3	1,410.7	62,145,880	131,821,657	193,967,537
1994 Conversion of debentures	16,285	0.2	–	62,145,880	131,837,942	193,983,822
1995 Conversion of debentures	3,416,113	34.2	–	62,145,880	135,254,055	197,399,935
1999 New share issue 1:6, issue price SEK 140	32,899,989	329.0	4,579.0	62,133,909	168,166,015	230,299,924
2000 Conversion of debentures	101,631	1.0	15.0	61,626,133	168,775,422	230,401,555
2001 New issue, private placement	1,800,000	18.0	18.0	45,787,127	186,414,428	232,201,555
2002 New subscription through IIB warrants	513	0	0.1	41,701,362	190,500,706	232,202,068
2003 Conversion of debentures and subscriptions through IIB warrants	2,825,475	28.3	722.9	40,437,203	194,590,340	235,027,543
2004 Conversion of debentures	9,155	0.1	1.1	40,427,857	194,608,841	235,036,698
2007 Split 3:1	470,073,396	–	–	112,905,207	592,204,887	705,110,094

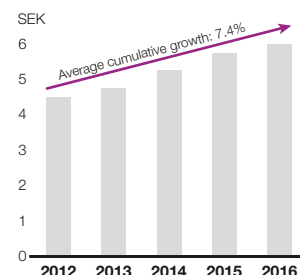
Dividend and dividend policy

SCA aims to provide long-term stable and rising dividends to its shareholders. When cash flow from current operations exceeds what the company can invest in profitable expansion over the long-term – and under the condition that the capital structure target is met – the surplus shall be distributed to the shareholders. The Board of Directors proposes an increase in the dividend by 4.3% to SEK 6.00 (5.75) per share for the 2016 fiscal year. Accordingly, dividend growth in the most recent five-year period amounted to 7.4%. The 2016 dividend represents a dividend yield of 2.3%, based on SCA's share price at the end of the year.

Incentive program

SCA's incentive program is designed to contribute to the creation of shareholder value. The program for senior executives consists of two components, one of which is tied to the total shareholder return on the SCA share compared with an index consisting of SCA's largest global competitors. For more information about the structure of the program, see Note C3 (Remuneration of senior executives) on pages 102–103.

Dividend per share



Information to shareholders

INITIATED WORK IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO PROPOSE TO THE 2017 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO DECIDE ON A SPLIT OF THE SCA GROUP INTO TWO LISTED COMPANIES: HYGIENE AND FOREST PRODUCTS

On August 24, 2016, SCA announced that the company would initiate work in order to be able to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting to decide on a split of the SCA Group into two listed companies; one for the hygiene business and one for the forest products business. A split of the Group and a distribution and listing of the shares in the subsidiary which today operates the hygiene business, is expected to increase focus, customer value, development opportunities and enables each company to successfully realize its strategies under the leadership of separate and dedicated management teams, two different boards of directors and independent access to capital. This is considered to increase value for SCA's shareholders in the long term. In addition, the synergies between the operations have diminished over time and are currently limited. An evaluation of various methods and structural alternatives to carry out a complete split of the business into two separate companies has been carried out. Therefore, the Board of Directors has proposed



to the 2017 AGM a distribution of all shares in and listing of the company's hygiene business. Distribution to shareholders is proposed in proportion to their holdings of Class A and Class B shares. If sharehold-

ers approve the proposal, the new hygiene company is planned to be distributed and listed on Nasdaq Stockholm no later than in the second half of 2017.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA will be held on Wednesday, April 5, 2017 at 3:00 p.m. in **Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Nils Ericsons Plan 4, Stockholm**. Registration for the Annual General Meeting will start at 1:30 p.m.

Notification of attendance

Shareholders who wish to attend the Annual General Meeting must be listed in the shareholders' register maintained by Euroclear Sweden AB on Thursday, March 30, 2017, and give notice of their intention to attend the meeting no later than Thursday, March 30, 2017.

Notification may be given in any of the following manners:

- by telephone at +46 8 402 90 59, weekdays between 8:00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.
- on the internet at www.sca.com
- by mail to Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA, Group Function Legal Affairs, P.O. Box 200, SE-101 23 Stockholm, Sweden

To be entitled to participate in the Annual General Meeting, the following applies for shareholders whose shares are registered through a bank or other nominee: In addition to giving notification, shareholders must request that their shares be registered in the shareholders' register under their own names by Thursday, March 30, 2017 at the latest in order to be entitled to attend the meeting. In such cases, the shareholders in question should instruct the bank or nominee of this well in advance of Thursday, March 30, 2017. Such registration may be temporary.

The shareholder's name, personal identity number/corporate registration number, address and telephone number, and number of accompanying persons, if any, should be stated when notification is given. Shareholders represented by proxy should deliver a proxy in the original to the company prior to the Annual General Meeting. Proxy forms are available upon request and on the company website www.sca.com. Anyone representing a corporate entity must present a copy of the registration certificate, not older than one year, or equivalent authorization document, listing the authorized signatories.

The Notice convening the Annual General Meeting can be found on the company website www.sca.com.

[READ MORE AT SCA.COM](http://www.sca.com) 

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

- **Helena Stjernholm**, AB Industrivärden,
- **Petter Johnsen**, Norges Bank Investment Management
- **Håkan Sandberg**, Handelsbanken Pension Fund and others
- **Hans Sterte**, Skandia
- **Pär Boman**, Chairman of the Board of SCA

The Nomination Committee prepares, among other things, the proposal for election of Board members.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors proposes a dividend of SEK 6.00 per share and that the record date for the dividend be Friday, April 7, 2017. Payment through Euroclear Sweden AB is expected to be made on Wednesday, April 12, 2017.

The Board of Directors also proposes that all shares in the wholly owned subsidiary SCA Hygiene AB be distributed to shareholders in Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA. For further information see page 34.

Proposed
dividend per share
6.00
SEK

FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2017 – 2018

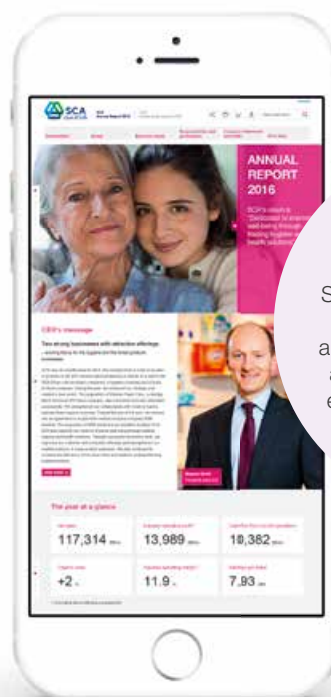
Interim report (Jan 1–Mar 31, 2017)	April 27, 2017
Interim report (Jan 1–Jun 30, 2017)	July 18, 2017
Interim report (Jan 1–Sep 30, 2017)	October 26, 2017
Year-end report 2017	January 26, 2018
Annual Report 2017	March 2018

Annual Reports, year-end reports and interim reports are published in Swedish and English (in the event of differences between the English translation and the Swedish original, the Swedish text shall prevail) and can be downloaded from SCA's website www.sca.com. Annual Reports can also be ordered from:

Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA
Group Function Communications
P.O. Box 200
SE-101 23 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel +46 8 788 51 00

Subscriptions to publications

Subscription to SCA's press releases, interim reports and year-end reports can be arranged by registering an e-mail address on the SCA website.



Board of Directors' Report





BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Group

- 38** Operations and structure
- 40** Acquisitions, investments and divestments
- 42** Other Group information
- 43** Sales and earnings
- 44** Operating cash flow
- 45** Financial position

Business areas

- 48** Personal Care
- 54** Tissue
- 60** Forest Products

Responsibility and governance

- 66** Corporate governance
- 72** Board of Directors and Auditors
- 74** Executive Management Team
- 76** Risks and risk management

Financial statements and notes

- 82** Contents
- 84** Consolidated income statement
- 84** Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
- 85** Consolidated statement of change in equity
- 85** Consolidated operating cash flow statement
- 86** Consolidated cash flow statement
- 87** Correlation between consolidated cash flow statement and operating cash flow statement
- 88** Consolidated balance sheet
- 89** Notes
- 129** Financial statements, Parent Company
- 134** Adoption of the annual accounts
- 135** Proposed disposition of earnings
- 136** Auditor's report

Operations and structure

SCA is a leading global hygiene and forest products company that sustainably develops, produces, markets and sells personal care, tissue and forest products.

SCA divides and reports its operations according to three business areas – Personal Care, Tissue and Forest Products. Personal Care includes incontinence products, baby diapers and feminine care products. Tissue includes consumer tissue and AfH tissue. Forest Products includes solid-wood products, pulp, kraftliner, publication papers, pellets and other biofuels and district heating and green electricity.

Europe is SCA's largest market. The Group also holds strong positions in North America, Latin America and Asia. Expansion takes place through both organic growth and acquisitions, primarily within Personal Care and Tissue.

SCA is Europe's largest private forest owner, with 2.6 million hectares of forest land, which covers approximately half of the Group's timber supply and enables efficient raw material integration and effective cost control.

Organization

SCA has the following five business units:

- SCA Incontinence Care, which offers incontinence products in Europe and North America.
- SCA Consumer Goods, which offers personal care products and tissue in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.
- SCA Latin America, which offers personal care products and tissue in Latin America.
- SCA AfH Professional Hygiene, which offers AfH tissue in Europe and North America.
- SCA Forest Products, which offers solid-wood products, pulp, kraftliner, publication papers, pellets and other biofuels and district heating and green electricity.

In addition to the business units, SCA has established three global units:

- Global Hygiene Category (GHC), with global responsibility for customer and

consumer brands and innovation in the hygiene area.

- Global Hygiene Supply Tissue (GHS-T), with global responsibility for sourcing, production, logistics and technology in Tissue.
- Global Hygiene Supply Personal Care (GHS-PC), with global responsibility for sourcing, production, logistics and technology in Personal Care.

The organization has six Group functions: Finance, Human Resources, Sustainability, Legal Affairs, Communications, and Strategy and Business Development. Strategy and Business Development is also responsible for the Group's Global Business Services (GBS) and IT Services. GBS has global responsibility for providing professional and transactional services in finance, HR administrative support, organization of master data, and office-related support and service to all units within SCA.



Events during the year

Initiated work in order to be able to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting to decide on a split of the SCA Group into two listed companies: hygiene and forest products.

SCA entered into an agreement to acquire BSN medical, a leading medical solutions

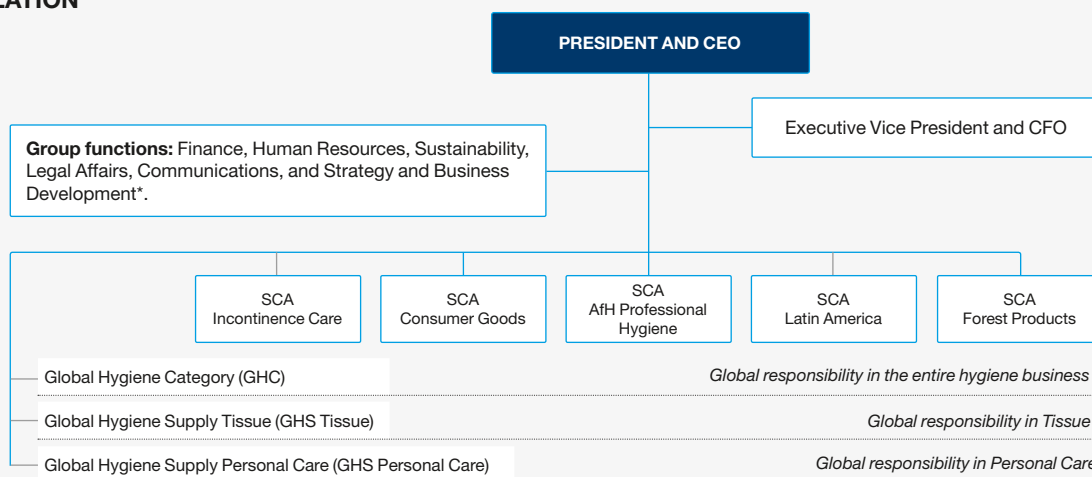
company, which develops, manufactures, markets and sells products within wound care, compression therapy and orthopedics. The purchase price for the shares is EUR 1,400m and takeover of net debt approximately EUR 1,340m¹⁾. The completion of the transaction is subject to customary regu-

latory approvals and closing is expected to take place during the second quarter 2017.

The acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., a leading North American AfH tissue company, was completed. Following the acquisition,

¹⁾ Estimated as of December 31, 2016.

ORGANIZATION



* The Strategy and Business Development Group function is also responsible for Global Business Services (GBS) and IT Services. GBS has global responsibility for providing professional and transactional services in finance, HR administrative support, organization of master data, and office-related support and service to all units within SCA.



SCA is the second largest player in the AfH tissue segment in the North American market.

The divestment of the hygiene business in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea for integration into Vinda was closed. SCA is the majority shareholder in Vinda, one of China's largest hygiene companies.

A new production facility for incontinence products in Brazil was inaugurated.

Decision was taken on restructuring measures in tissue production in France and Spain.

The baby diaper business in Mexico was closed as part of work to address weak market positions with inadequate profitability.

SCA decided to discontinue its hygiene business in India as a result of its conclusion that profitability cannot be achieved within a reasonable time frame. Discontinuation will take place during the first quarter of 2017.

Acquisitions, investments and divestments



Initiated work in order to be able to propose to the Annual General Meeting 2017 to decide on a split of the SCA Group into two listed companies: hygiene and forest products

On August 24, 2016, SCA announced that the company would initiate work in order to be able to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting to decide on a split of the SCA Group into two listed companies; one for the hygiene business and one for the forest products business. A split of the Group and a distribution and listing of the shares in the subsidiary which today operates the hygiene business, is expected to increase focus, customer value, development opportunities and enables each company to successfully realize its strategies under the leadership of separate and dedicated management teams, two different boards of directors and independent access to capital. This is considered to increase value for SCA's shareholders in the long term. In addition, the synergies between the operations have diminished over time and are currently limited. An evaluation of various methods and structural alternatives to carry out a complete split of the business into two separate companies has been carried out. Therefore, the Board of Directors intends to propose to the 2017 AGM a distribution of all shares in and listing of the

company's hygiene business. Distribution to shareholders is planned in proportion to their holdings of Class A and Class B shares. If shareholders approve the proposal, the new hygiene company is planned to be distributed and listed on Nasdaq Stockholm no later than in the second half of 2017.

Acquisition of BSN medical, a leading medical solutions company

In 2016, SCA announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire BSN medical, a leading medical solutions company. BSN medical develops, manufactures, markets and sells products within wound care, compression therapy and orthopedics. The purchase price for the shares amounts to EUR 1,400m and takeover of net debt to approximately EUR 1,340m¹⁾. The completion of the transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals. Closing of the transaction is expected to take place in the second quarter of 2017.

BSN medical is an innovative medical solutions company with well-known brands such as Leukoplast, Cutimed, JOBST, Delta Cast, Delta Lite and Actimove. The company has a sales organization with sales in more than 140 countries and production in eleven countries as well as approximately 6,000 employees.

The BSN medical acquisition is an excellent strategic fit for SCA and supports the company's vision to improve well-being through leading hygiene and health solutions, two closely interlinked areas. BSN medical has leading market positions in several attractive medical product categories and provides a new growth platform with future industry consolidation opportunities. SCA's incontinence business, with the globally leading TENA brand, shares similar positive market characteristics, customers and sales channels with BSN medical, which will provide opportunities for accelerated growth through cross-selling.

BSN medical reported net sales for 2015 of EUR 861m (SEK 8,050m), adjusted EBITDA²⁾ of EUR 201m (SEK 1,879m), an adjusted operating profit³⁾ of EUR 137m (SEK 1,281m), an adjusted operating margin³⁾ of 15.9%, and an adjusted return on capital employed³⁾ of 7.7%. BSN medical reported net sales of EUR 627m (SEK 5,872m) for the first nine months of 2016, adjusted EBITDA²⁾ of EUR 151m (SEK 1,414m), an adjusted operating profit³⁾ of EUR 103m (SEK 965m), and an adjusted operating margin³⁾ of 16.4%.

The acquisition is expected to be accretive to SCA's earnings per share from the first year. BSN medical has high cash conversion and an asset-light business model.

In relation to the acquisition, SCA expects to realize annual synergies of at least EUR 30m with full effect three years after closing. Restructuring costs are expected to amount to approximately EUR 10m and are expected to be incurred in the first three years following completion. Transaction costs amount to approximately EUR 25m, of which approximately EUR 15m is recognized as an item affecting comparability in the fourth quarter of 2016. The remaining costs will be recognized as an item affecting comparability in the second quarter of 2017. Intangibles related to the acquisition are expected to amount to approximately EUR 2.7bn. The acquisition will be fully debt-funded and SCA has committed credit facilities in place. SCA remains fully committed to retaining a solid investment grade rating.

¹⁾ Estimated as of December 31, 2016.

²⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

³⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability and including BSN medical's purchase price allocation amortization.

SCA completed the acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., a North American AfH tissue company

In 2016, SCA announced that the acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., a leading North American AfH tissue company, had been completed for a total purchase price of USD 513m in cash. The company manufactures and markets AfH towel and tissue products, along with soap and dispensing systems. The combined operations provide customers with access to a comprehensive portfolio of food service offerings, premium tissue and washroom products. The acquisition is expected to generate annual synergies of approximately USD 40m, with full effect three years after closing. Synergies are expected in sourcing, production, logistics, reduced imports, increased volumes of premium products and reduced SG&A costs. Restructuring costs are expected to amount to approximately USD 50m.

SCA completed the divestment of the hygiene business in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea to Vinda

In 2016, SCA announced the completion of the divestment of hygiene business in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea for integration into Vinda International Holdings Limited ("Vinda"). SCA is the majority shareholder in Vinda, one of China's largest hygiene companies. As part of the transaction, SCA and Vinda have signed an agreement regarding the exclusive license to market and sell the SCA brands: TENA (incontinence products), Tork (AfH tissue), Tempo (consumer tissue), Libero (baby diapers), and Libresse (feminine care) in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea. Under the agreement, Vinda holds the rights to these product brands in these Asian markets. Vinda also acquired the brands Drypers, Dr.P, Sealer, Prokids, EQ Dry and Control Plus in these markets. The purchase consideration amounted to HKD 2.8bn on a debt-free basis. Vinda is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Divestment of holding in the recycling company IL Recycling

During 2016, SCA sold its 33.33% shareholding in the recycling company IL Recycling for a purchase consideration of SEK 236m.

Closure of tissue production plant in Spain

In 2016, SCA announced that a tissue production plant in Sant Joan de Mediona, Spain, will be closed. The decision is in line with the company's strategy to optimize its geographic production footprint in order to drive cost and capital efficiency and increase value creation in the Tissue business area. The production plant has an annual capacity of 45,000 tons.

Restructuring measures at tissue production plants in France

In 2016, a decision was announced by SCA that to further improve efficiency and strengthen the competitiveness of the tissue operations, restructuring measures will be implemented at the Hondouville and Saint-Etienne-du-Rouvray production plants in France. In Saint-Etienne-du-Rouvray, SCA has decided to divest production of tabletop products for consumers to focus on the plant's core operation: household towel and toilet paper production.

Closure of baby diaper business in Mexico

During 2016, SCA announced that the baby diaper business in Mexico will be closed as part of the work to address weak market positions with inadequate profitability. The baby diaper business in Mexico had net sales of approximately SEK 340m in 2015.

Discontinuation of hygiene business in India

In 2016, SCA announced the decision to discontinue its hygiene business in India. Four years after entering the Indian market, SCA's conclusion is that profitability cannot be achieved within a reasonable time frame. SCA prioritizes growth in selected emerging markets, such as China, Southeast Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Russia, where the company already holds strong market positions. The hygiene business in India reported total net sales of approximately SEK 110m in 2015, the majority of which was related to baby diapers. Discontinuation of the hygiene business will take place in the first quarter of 2017.

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE YEAR

SCA strengthens tissue business in the UK

On January 26, 2017, SCA announced that it is investing in a through-air drying (TAD) machine at its tissue plant in Skelmersdale in order to meet the growing demand for high-quality tissue and strengthen the product offering in the UK. SCA also decided to close an older tissue machine in Stubbins and an agreement was signed to divest the tissue plant in Chesterfield to Sidcot Group Limited. These measures are part of SCA's Tissue Roadmap and are aligned with the company's strategy to streamline production and secure capacity for future growth in order to increase value creation in the Tissue business area. Both initiatives are subject to customary consultation with employee representatives.

Following the investment in the tissue plant in Skelmersdale of approximately SEK 160m, production capacity for TAD mother reels will amount to 28,000 tons. The cost for closing the older tissue machine in Stubbins, with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, is expected to amount to approximately SEK 120m and will be recognized as an item affecting comparability, most of which in the first quarter of 2017. Of these costs, approximately SEK 70m is expected to affect cash flow.

Sidcot Group Limited will pay a sales consideration of approximately GBP 3m (about SEK 35m) for the production facility in Chesterfield. The facility produces mother reels but has no converting capacity. SCA will have no internal need for the type of mother reels produced at the plant. The annual production capacity is 31,000 tons. An impairment loss of about SEK 10m is recognized as an item affecting comparability in the fourth quarter of 2016. Closing of the transaction is expected in the first quarter of 2017.

Other Group information

Parent Company

The Group's Parent Company, Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA (publ), owns most of the forest land and other real estate relating to forestry operations, and grants felling rights for standing timber to the subsidiary SCA Skog AB. The Parent Company is otherwise a holding company with the main task of owning and managing shares in a number of business group companies and performing Group-wide management and administrative functions. In 2016, the Parent Company recognized operating income of SEK 539m (430) and profit before appropriations and tax of SEK 42,902m (10,097). During the year, the Parent Company's net divestments in shares and participations in companies outside SCA amounted to SEK 6m (-7). Investments in property and non-current assets totaled SEK 165m (157) during the year. Cash and cash equivalents at year-end amounted to SEK 0m (0).

Research and development (R&D)

Research and development (R&D) costs during the year amounted to SEK 1,258m (1,093), corresponding to about 1.1% of consolidated net sales. R&D is coordinated and conducted from a global perspective. Product development is carried out in close cooperation with the local units, as well as through direct collaboration with customers. A slightly more long-term approach is adopted when it comes to R&D in the fields of materials and technology.

Holdings of treasury shares

SCA implemented a directed cash issue of a total of 1,800,000 shares in 2001. These shares were subsequently acquired by SCA to be used for transfer to senior executives and key individuals under the employee stock option program. The program ended in 2009. Following the share split in 2007 and transfer of the shares under the concluded program, the company holds a total of 2,767,605 treasury shares. The Board was not authorized to repurchase shares in 2016.

Share distribution

During the year, 2,847,037 Class A shares were converted into Class B shares. The proportion of Class A shares was 9.2% at year-end.

Dividend

The Board of Directors proposes an increase in the dividend by 4.3%, to SEK 6.00 per share (5.75), or SEK 4,214m (4,038). Accordingly, dividend growth over the most recent five-year period amounted to 7.4% and during the last ten-year period 4.1%. The record date for entitlement to receive dividends is proposed as April 7, 2017.

Environmental impact in Sweden

In 2016, SCA conducted 13 operations for which a permit is required in Sweden. Operations for which permits are required accounted for 15% of consolidated net sales. Five permits relate to the manufacture of pulp and paper. These operations impact the environment through emissions to air and water, solid waste and noise. Seven permits relate to the production of solid-wood and value-added products, and biofuel. These operations impact the environment through emissions to air and water, as well as noise. One permit relates to the manufacture of fuel pellets. This operation affects the environment through emissions to air and water, as well as noise.

Guidelines for remuneration of senior executives

The Board of Directors has decided to propose to the AGM 2017 the following guidelines for determining salaries and other remuneration for senior executives to apply for the period following the AGM.

"Remuneration of senior executives will be a fixed salary, variable remuneration, additional benefits and pension. Senior executives include the President, the Executive Vice President, Business Unit Presidents and equivalents, and the Central Staff Managers. The total remuneration is to correspond to market practice and be competitive in the senior executive's field of profession and linked to the manager's responsibility and

authority. Variable remuneration is to be limited and linked to the fixed remuneration, based on performance results in relation to annual and long-term established targets. In the event of termination of employment, the notice period should normally be up to two years if termination is initiated by the company, and one year, when initiated by the senior executive. There will be no severance pay. Pension benefits should, wherever possible, only include defined premium pension benefits and entitle the executive to receive a pension from the age of 65. Variable remuneration is not pensionable income. The Board of Directors has the right to depart from the established guidelines if there is an individual case with special grounds. The guidelines do not take precedence over compulsory conditions in accordance with labor legislation or collective agreements. Furthermore, they are not applicable to existing contracts."

For information concerning the company's application of previously agreed guidelines and information on the company's calculated expenses for remuneration of senior executives, see Note C3 on pages 102–103.

Use of non-International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) performance measures

In July 2016, the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) issued guidelines for reporting alternative performance measures in company financial statements and prospectuses. Alternative performance measures related to performance measures not included within the framework of IFRS. These performance measures have been developed to help users of financial statements, investors and management to analyze the company's operations, and several of these are generally accepted financial key figures. These alternative performance measures can be found in the Board of Directors' Report, the financial statements and the notes. A description of the performance measures and how they are used is presented in Note A2, Use of non-International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) performance measures.

Sales and earnings

SCA's adjusted operating profit¹⁾ for 2016 rose 7% compared with the preceding year (8% excluding currency translation effects, acquisitions and divestments). Higher volumes, better price/mix, cost savings, lower raw material and energy costs, and acquisition contributed to the earnings increase.

Net sales

SCA's net sales for 2016 increased 2% compared with the preceding year and amounted to SEK 117,314m (115,316). Organic sales, which exclude exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments, increased by 2%, of which volume accounted for 1% and price/mix for 1%. Organic sales were in line with the previous year in mature markets and increased by 7% in emerging markets.

Profit

SCA's adjusted operating profit for 2016, excluding items affecting comparability totaling SEK –2,710m (–2,067), increased 7% compared with the preceding year and amounted to SEK 13,989m (13,014).

Financial items decreased to SEK –919m (–955). The decrease was attributable to lower interest payments and positive currency translation effects. Adjusted profit before tax¹⁾ rose 8% to SEK 13,070m (12,059). The average tax rate for year's profit, excluding items affecting comparability, was 36.5%. The tax rate excluding items affecting comparability and excluding a tax provision of approximately SEK 1.3bn, in part related to ongoing tax cases in Sweden and Austria, was 26%. Adjusted profit for the period, excluding items affecting comparability after tax of SEK –2,283m (–1,301), amounted to SEK 8,295m (8,753). Profit for the period amounted to SEK 6,012m (7,452). Adjusted earnings per share¹⁾ attributable to

owners of the Parent amounted to SEK 11.18 (11.82). Earnings per share amounted to SEK 7.93 (9.97).

Key figures

The Group's adjusted gross margin¹⁾ amounted to 26.9% (25.9) and the adjusted operating margin¹⁾ was 11.9% (11.3). Adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ improved to 12.5% (12.0). Adjusted return on equity¹⁾ was 11.0% (11.6). The interest coverage ratio increased to 12.3 (11.5).

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Summary income statement

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	117,314	115,316	104,054
Adjusted operating profit¹⁾	13,989	13,014	11,849
Items affecting comparability ²⁾	–2,710	–2,067	–1,400
Operating profit	11,279	10,947	10,449
Financial items ³⁾	–919	–955	–961
Profit before tax	10,360	9,992	9,488
Adjusted profit before tax¹⁾	13,070	12,059	10,888
Tax ⁴⁾	–4,348	–2,540	–2,420
Profit for the period	6,012	7,452	7,068

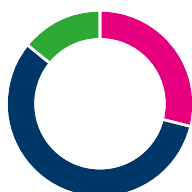
¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

²⁾ Includes the sale of securities, SEK 970m for 2015.

³⁾ Excludes the sale of securities, SEK 970m for 2015.

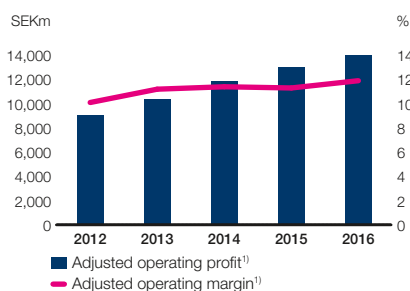
⁴⁾ Including provision of approximately SEK 1,300m for 2016 and approximately SEK 300m for 2015.

Net sales, share of Group



■ Personal Care, 29%
■ Tissue, 57%
■ Forest Products, 14%

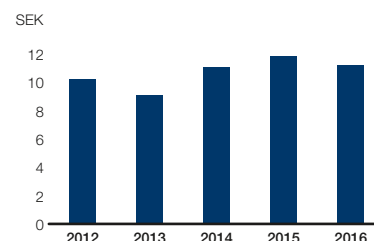
Adjusted operating profit and adjusted operating margin¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Adjusted earnings per share after dilution effects¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Operating cash flow

A high level of control of the operating cash flow is a key part of SCA's long-term competitiveness strategy. Operating cash flow amounted to SEK 14,948m (12,921). The increase is primarily attributable to changes in working capital and a higher operating cash surplus compared with the preceding year.

The operating cash surplus rose 6% to SEK 19,343m (18,312). Working capital decreased due to increased trade payables and other current liabilities. Working capital in proportion to net sales amounted to 6% (7). Current capital expenditures increased SEK 1,019m during the year and amounted to SEK 5,181m (4,162), corresponding to 4% (4) of net sales. Operating cash flow increased to SEK 14,948m (12,921).

Financial items decreased SEK 36m to SEK -919m (-955). The decrease was attributable to lower interest payments and positive translation effects. Tax payments totaled

SEK 3,799m (2,208). Cash flow from current operations amounted to SEK 10,382m (9,890).

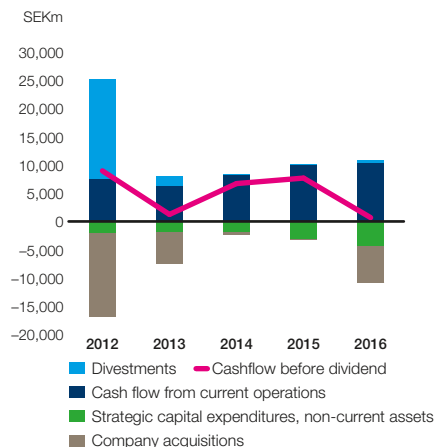
Strategic capital expenditures in non-current assets made to strengthen organic growth totaled SEK 4,264m (3,125). The year's expense for strategic capital expenditures was mainly related to investments in increased capacity at the Östrand pulp mill in Sweden and investments in a new production plant for incontinence products in Brazil.

Net debt increased SEK 5,883m during the year to SEK 35,361m at year-end. Net cash flow increased net debt by SEK 3,784m. Fair value measurement of pension assets and an update of the assumptions and assess-

ments that influence the valuation of pension obligations, net, together with fair valuation of financial instruments, increased net debt by SEK 1,526m. The effect of fair value measurement is largely attributable to assumptions of a lower discount rate that increases pension liabilities. Exchange rate movements increased net debt by SEK 573m.

The debt/equity ratio was 0.44 (0.39). Excluding pension liabilities, the debt/equity ratio was 0.39 (0.36). The debt payment capacity was 40% (47).

The Group's cash flow

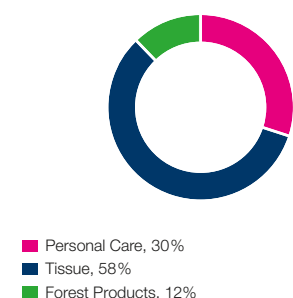


2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

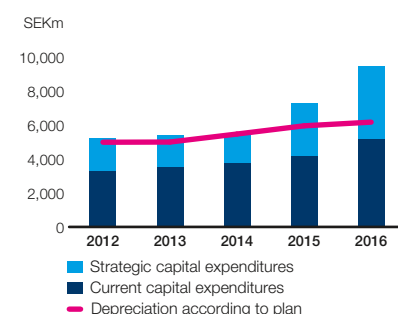
Summary operating cash flow statement

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Operating cash surplus	19,343	18,312	16,250
Change in working capital	1,970	-399	-446
Current capital expenditures, net	-5,181	-4,162	-3,737
Restructuring costs, etc.	-1,184	-830	-883
Operating cash flow	14,948	12,921	11,184
Financial items	-919	-955	-961
Income taxes paid, etc.	-3,647	-2,076	-2,074
Cash flow from current operations	10,382	9,890	8,149
Company acquisitions	-6,598	-93	-508
Strategic capital expenditures in non-current assets	-4,264	-3,125	-1,816
Divestments	489	329	206
Cash flow before dividend	9	7,001	6,031

Operating cash flow, share of Group

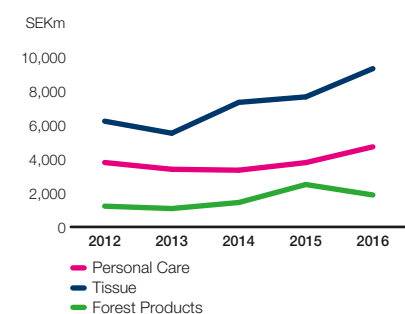


Capital expenditures



2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Operating cash flow by business area



2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Financial position

Assets and capital employed

The Group's total assets increased 9% compared with the preceding year, amounting to SEK 165,748m (152,372). Non-current assets rose SEK 13,503m compared with the preceding year to SEK 124,745m, of which property, plant and equipment increased SEK 8,303m to SEK 92,954m and intangible assets increased SEK 4,155m to SEK 27,007m. Current and strategic capital expenditures in property, plant and equipment amounted to SEK 9,798m and depreciation for the year to SEK 5,861m.

Current assets decreased SEK 127m to SEK 41,003m (41,130). Working capital amounted to SEK 6,883m (8,167). Capital employed was 9% higher and totaled SEK 114,880m (105,169). The distribution of capital employed per currency is shown in the table below.

The value denominated in SEK of the Group's foreign net assets amounted to SEK 61,009m at year end. In 2015, the Group's foreign net assets totaled SEK 62,196m.

Equity

The Group's consolidated equity amounted to SEK 79,519m (75,691) at year end. Profit for the period increased equity by SEK 6,012m (7,452), while shareholder dividends reduced equity by SEK 4,228m (3,903). Equity was reduced due to the fair value measurement of pension assets, and an update of the assumptions and assessments that influence the valuation of pension obligations, net, by SEK 1,114m after tax. The measurement of financial instruments to fair value increased equity by SEK 564m after tax. Exchange rate movements, including the effect of hedges of net foreign investments, after tax, increased equity by SEK 2,312m. Equity increased as a result of a private placement to non-controlling interests in Vinda by SEK 431m and decreased due to the acquisition of non-controlling interests by SEK 156m. Other items increased equity by SEK 7m.

Financing

The Group's interest-bearing gross debt amounted to SEK 36,716m (33,822) at year-end. The maturity period was 3.9 (3.4) years.

Net debt amounted to SEK 35,361m (29,478) at year-end. Net cash flow increased net debt by SEK 3,784m. Fair value measurement of pension assets and an update of the assumptions and assessments that influence the valuation of pension obligations, net, together with fair valuation of financial instruments, increased net debt by SEK 1,526m. The effect of fair value measurement is largely attributable to assumptions of a lower discount rate that increases pension liabilities. Exchange rate movements increased net debt by SEK 573m.

Key figures

The debt/equity ratio was 0.44 (0.39). Excluding pension liabilities, the debt/equity ratio was 0.39 (0.36). The visible equity/assets ratio was 44% (46). Adjusted return on capital employed and equity¹⁾ was 12.5% (12.0) and 11.0% (11.6) respectively. The capital turnover rate was 1.05 (1.06). At year-end, working capital amounted to 6% (7) of net sales.

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

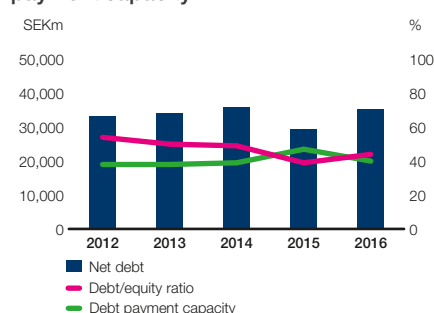
Consolidated capital employed by currency, SEKm

	2016	%	2015	%	2014	%
EUR	25,420	22	24,097	23	31,037	29
SEK	39,661	35	39,464	38	36,337	33
USD	14,419	13	7,124	7	7,192	7
GBP	4,783	4	4,879	5	5,452	5
Other	30,597	26	29,605	27	28,801	26
Total	114,880	100	105,169	100	108,819	100

Consolidated balance sheet

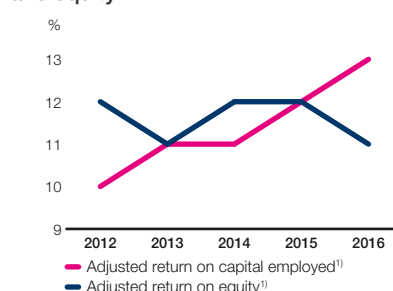
SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Intangible assets	27,007	22,852	23,680
Property, plant and equipment	62,184	54,532	56,345
Biological assets	30,770	30,119	29,685
Other non-current assets	4,784	3,739	5,775
Total non-current assets	124,745	111,242	115,485
Current assets	41,003	41,130	39,251
Total assets	165,748	152,372	154,736
Equity	79,519	75,691	72,872
Non-current liabilities	50,274	36,481	40,347
Current liabilities	35,955	40,200	41,517
Total equity and liabilities	165,748	152,372	154,736
Working capital	6,883	8,167	8,350
Capital employed	114,880	105,169	108,819
Net debt	35,361	29,478	35,947

Net debt, debt/equity ratio and debt payment capacity



2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

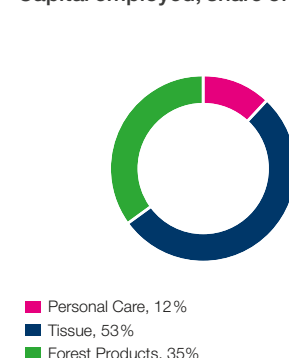
Adjusted return on capital employed and equity¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Capital employed, share of Group



SCA's business areas



PERSONAL CARE

Personal Care develops, produces, markets and sells incontinence products, baby diapers and feminine care products.

Pages **48–53**



TISSUE

Tissue develops, produces, markets and sells consumer tissue and AfH tissue.

Pages **54–59**



FOREST PRODUCTS

Forest Products develops, produces, markets and sells solid-wood products, pulp, kraftliner, publication papers, pellets and other biofuels as well as district heating and green electricity.

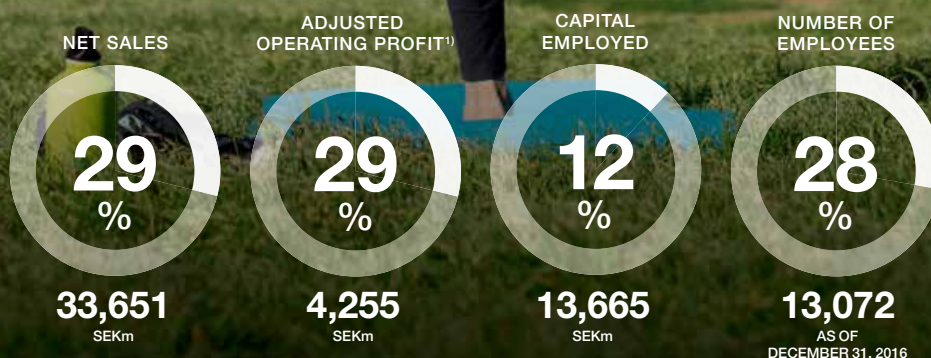
Pages **60–65**

Personal Care

SCA is a global leader in personal care. The company develops, produces, markets and sells incontinence products, baby diapers and feminine care products. Within these product segments, SCA also offers such products as wet wipes, soap, lotion, baby oil and cotton pads. The products are sold under SCA's global and regional brands, such as Libero, Libresse, Nosotras, Saba and TENA, as well as under retailers' brands. Distribution channels for the products are the retail trade, online sales, pharmacies and care institutions.



Share of Group 2016



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Operations in 2016

Net sales

SEK 33,651m

Adjusted operating profit¹⁾

SEK 4,255m

Adjusted operating margin¹⁾

12.6%

Net sales decreased by 2% to SEK 33,651m (34,344). Organic sales, which exclude exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments, increased by 3%, of which volume accounted for 2% and price/mix for 1%. The divestment of the baby diaper business in South Africa decreased net sales by 1%. Organic sales increased by 2% in mature markets and by 3% in emerging markets. Emerging markets accounted for 41% of net sales. Exchange rate effects decreased net sales by 4%.

For incontinence products, under the globally leading TENA brand, organic sales increased by 2%. Growth is attributable to emerging markets and Western Europe. For baby diapers, organic sales decreased by 1%. Western Europe showed high growth, while sales in emerging markets decreased. For feminine care products, organic sales increased by 10%, attributable to emerging markets and Western Europe.

The adjusted operating profit¹⁾ rose 7% (10% excluding currency translation effects and divestments) to SEK 4,255m (3,990). Profit was favorably affected by higher volumes, a better price/mix and cost savings. Higher raw material costs had a negative earnings effect. Selling costs were higher, and investments were made in increased marketing activities. The British pound and Mexican peso have weakened against several trading currencies, which had a negative earnings effect.

The adjusted operating margin¹⁾ was 12.6% (11.6).

The adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ was 31.8% (29.2).

The operating cash surplus amounted to SEK 5,314m (5,018). Operating cash flow amounted to SEK 4,723m (3,792).

Capital expenditures amounted to SEK 1,896m (1,743).

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability

Targets

- Annual organic sales growth of 5–7%
- Return on capital employed of 30% over a business cycle

Outcome 2016

Organic sales

+3%

Adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾

31.8%

Net sales by product segment



- Incontinence products, 53%
- Baby diapers, 28%
- Feminine care, 19%

SCA's sales to retailers' brands as a proportion of total sales:
Incontinence products, 1%
Baby diapers, 36%
Feminine care, 6%

Net sales by region



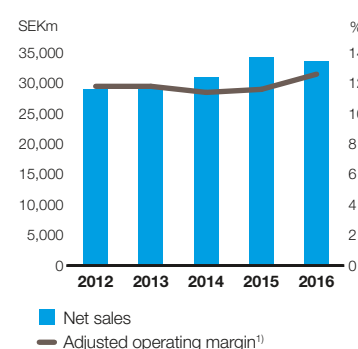
- Europe, 59%
- Asia, 11%
- North America, 8%
- Latin America, 19%
- Other, 3%

Key figures

SEKm	2016	2015
Net sales	33,651	34,344
Operating cash surplus	5,314	5,018
Change in working capital	289	-314
Current capital expenditures, net	-805	-840
Other operating cash flow	-75	-72
Operating cash flow	4,723	3,792
Adjusted operating profit ¹⁾	4,255	3,990
Adjusted operating margin, % ¹⁾	12.6	11.6
Capital employed	13,665	13,148
Adjusted return on capital employed, % ¹⁾	31.8	29.2
Strategic capital expenditures		
plant and equipment	-1,091	-903
company acquisitions/divestments	197	23
Average number of employees	13,154	12,688
No. of employees at Dec. 31	13,072	12,700

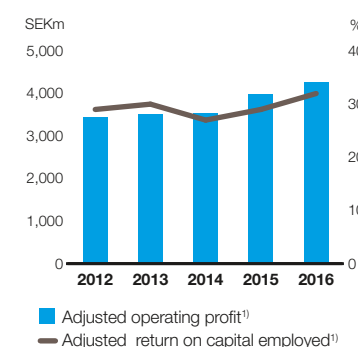
¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Net sales and adjusted operating margin¹⁾



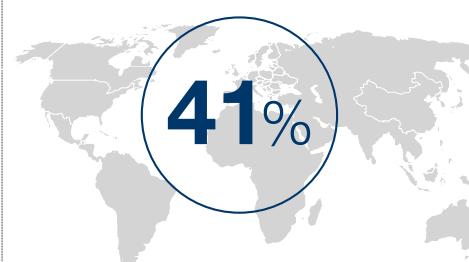
¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability. 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Adjusted operating profit and adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability. 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Emerging markets accounted for



of the business area's net sales in 2016. In emerging markets, organic sales increased by 3% in 2016.



In 2016, net sales in the Personal Care business area amounted to approximately SEK 34bn. The globally leading brand for incontinence products, TENA, is the largest brand in Personal Care, a “billion dollar brand” with annual net sales exceeding SEK 15bn. At the end of the year, SCA had production at 27 plants in 21 countries.

Market

Shifts in global demographics such as population growth – due primarily to a lower infant mortality rate and increased longevity – and higher disposable income point to continued favorable growth for personal care products. The effect of higher disposable income is that more people prioritize hygiene when food and housing needs have been, or are in the process of being, satisfied. Consequently, demand for personal care products is rising in emerging markets. The growth potential for personal care products is also greatest in emerging markets where market penetration is significantly lower than in mature markets and where urbanization, improved infrastructure and the retail trade are evolving rapidly. One example of the lower market penetration in emerging markets is that the consumption rates for baby diapers and incontinence products per capita per year in Asia are only about one-fifth and one-sixth, respectively, of those in Western Europe. In mature markets, baby diapers and feminine care products have attained high market penetration. However, market penetration for incontinence products

in mature markets is still low for certain product segments, particularly among men. Market growth is positively impacted by global hygiene and health trends and increased awareness of the importance of hygiene to improve health and avoid diseases, especially in emerging markets. Incontinence, which is classed as a disease by the World Health Organization (WHO), affects 4–8% of the world’s population, corresponding to approximately 400 million people. Many indicators point to the proportion of people affected increasing on a global scale as a result of an aging population. By 2020, the population of the world over the age of 60 is expected to have increased by 13% and pass the one billion mark. The occurrence of incontinence among people over the age of 65 is expected to be between 15 and 20%.

During 2016, the European and North American markets for incontinence products in the health care sector showed higher demand, but with continued price pressure as a result of fierce competition. The European and North American retail markets for incontinence products showed high growth. Emerging markets showed higher demand for incontinence products. The global market for incontinence products was characterized by continued high competition. In Europe, demand for baby diapers and feminine care products was stable. In emerging markets, demand increased for baby diapers and feminine care products. The global market for baby diapers and several markets for feminine care products were characterized by increased competition and campaign activity.

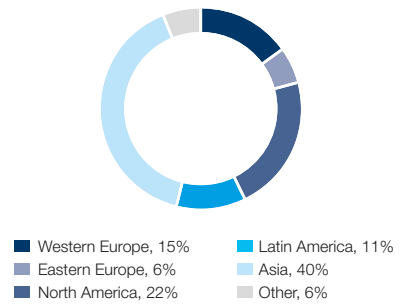
SCA’s competitors in personal care include Kimberly-Clark, Procter & Gamble and Unicharm.

SCA’s market positions

	GLOBAL	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	LATIN AMERICA	ASIA
Incontinence products	1	1	4	1	3
Baby diapers	4	2	–	6	6
Feminine care	6	3	–	1	12

Data is based on market data and SCA’s estimates.

Personal care products – global market



Data is based on market data and SCA’s estimates.



Examples of brands



SCA's business

INCONTINENCE PRODUCTS

Offering and market position: SCA offers a broad range of incontinence products under the TENA brand and is the global market leader. SCA's offering, which includes both products and services, improves the quality of life for consumers. They reduce costs for institutional customers, such as nursing homes. SCA's offering also includes an assortment of skincare products, wet wipes and wash gloves. Through TENA Solutions, SCA helps nursing homes provide the best care by offering procedures, analysis tools and training. The advantages include improved well-being for the care recipients, a better workplace environment for the care-givers, less resource consumption and lower overall costs.

SCA's global market share in incontinence products is approximately double that of the second largest player. SCA is the market leader in Europe, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America.

Strategy: SCA is prioritizing activities to strengthen TENA's global market-leading position by driving profitable growth and expanding at a faster rate than the market. Growth is to be achieved by increasing market shares and penetration and by broadening the customer offering by increasing sales in such segments as skincare products and wet wipes. Innovation activities are important and involve understanding customer and consumer needs in order to continuously enhance products and services and develop the offer-

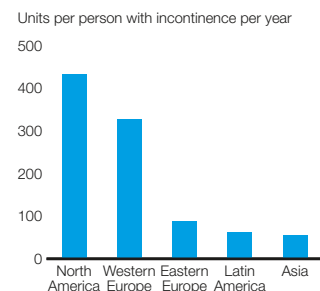
ing to further increase customer satisfaction and brand loyalty. In North America, the situation for SCA's TENA brand has been more challenging and the priority has been to achieve satisfactory profitability ahead of sales growth. Actions have been taken to reduce costs, discontinue unprofitable products and focus on fewer but more profitable products. For example, TENA Overnight Underwear was launched in North America in 2016.

Since incontinence is surrounded by social taboos in many regions of the world, it is vital to raise understanding and acceptance of the condition to enhance the quality of life for people suffering from incontinence. SCA does this by:

- Working actively to break the taboos surrounding incontinence and continuing to invest to increase market penetration by providing information and through marketing activities, training and global forums. Focusing in the retail trade on information, advertising and the development of increasingly discreet, comfortable, easy-to-use and effective products, always with customer and consumer benefits in mind.
- Arranging seminars and educational programs for nurses and professional care-givers within the scope of the health and medical care systems in various countries.
- Working with decision-makers and governments in different countries to help establish sustainable reimbursement systems.



Use of incontinence products



Data is based on market data and SCA's estimates.

Greater digital focus

Purchasing incontinence products online is both convenient and discreet. SCA's strategy is – through its TENA brand – to increase online sales of incontinence products to consumers. A greater digital focus also requires the use of digital solutions to improve efficiency, build customer and consumer loyalty, continuously develop SCA's e-commerce solutions to make it even easier to order incontinence products and create awareness of incontinence via social platforms, such as Facebook and

YouTube. For consumers, the benefits are easy-to-access information about incontinence and the opportunity to simply and discreetly order incontinence products from one of SCA's e-commerce partners or one of TENA's 17 e-commerce platforms worldwide. For customers and care providers, this creates an opportunity to offer services over and above the physical product. Examples of these include online training courses, home delivery of online orders and loyalty programs.





The Libero Club is a platform for discussion, advice and information. 75% of Libero's target audience in the Nordic region are members of the club. The Libero Club facilitates a dialog between Libero and parents as well as between the parents.



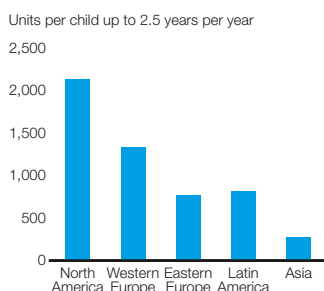
BABY DIAPERS

Offering and market position: SCA offers open baby diapers and pant baby diapers, as well as baby care products such as wet wipes, shampoo, lotion and baby oil. In Europe, SCA markets baby diapers under its own Libero brand and under retailers' brands. SCA is the world's fourth largest player in the segment and the second largest in Europe. SCA's strongest market is the Nordic region, where the Libero brand is the market leader. Examples of other strong regional brands are Drypers in Southeast Asia and Pequeñin in South America.

Strategy: SCA works to strengthen its branded positions in both mature and emerging markets and to improve the profitability in the baby diapers segment. The strategy is to hold the number one or two position in the selected markets in which SCA is represented. For baby

diapers, it is important to have a premium or super-premium product offering in order to be competitive. Through continuous innovation activities, SCA develops its customer offering for both its branded and retailer-branded product ranges. In 2016, the Libero brand launched a new premium offering, Libero Newborn and Libero Comfort. As part of efforts to address weak market positions with inadequate profitability, SCA closed its baby diaper operations in Mexico in the fourth quarter of 2016. The decision was also made in 2016 to discontinue the hygiene business in India, the majority of which was related to baby diapers. The discontinuation will take place in the first quarter of 2017.

Use of baby diapers



Data is based on market data and SCA's estimates.



FEMININE CARE

Offering and market position: In feminine care, SCA offers a broad product portfolio that includes pads, panty liners, tampons, intimate soaps and intimate wipes. SCA is the world's sixth largest player in the segment and the third largest in Europe. SCA is the market leader in Latin America.

A large and growing share of SCA's sales takes place in emerging markets such as Latin America, Russia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Examples of regional brands supported by SCA's global brand platform include Libresse in the Nordic region, Russia and Malaysia, Bodyform in the UK, Nana in France, the Middle East and North Africa, and Saba and Nosotras in Latin America.

Strategy: SCA's strategy is to be the fastest growing feminine care brand globally and to increase sales while maintaining good profitability. SCA uses innovation to improve customer offerings and broaden the product category with such items as intimate wipes and intimate soaps to increase market share and brand loyalty. The Group's feminine care brand platform and global advertising campaigns enable SCA to reach more consumers in various geographic markets with the same product improvements. SCA endeavors to break the taboos surrounding menstruation and promote awareness of hygiene and menstruation. Educational programs are arranged in Latin America, Asia and Europe that aim to educate girls about what happens to their bodies during puberty and when they have their period.

Examples of innovations 2016

INCONTINENCE PRODUCTS

SCA invests to

promote awareness of hygiene

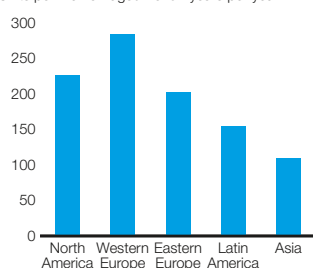
There is a clear link between good hygiene, better health and a greater sense of well-being. SCA has the knowledge, experience and drive to contribute to an improvement in hygiene standards worldwide. Through our educational program, which reaches 2,000,000 people annually, SCA promotes awareness of, and breaks the silence and taboos surrounding, hygiene-related issues such as incontinence and menstruation. In 2016, SCA published its fifth Hygiene Matters report, which aims to stimulate global dialog on the theme of hygiene, health and well-being. This year's report – based on a global survey – was published for the first time in partnership with the UN Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). Some 12,000 people from 12 countries were surveyed, gathering their perspectives on hygiene, health and well-being.

In 2016, SCA launched “Red.fit” – a global campaign with the motto “No blood should hold us back” to promote awareness of the various phases of the menstrual cycle.



Use of feminine care products

Units per woman aged 10–54 years per year



Data is based on market data and SCA's estimates.



TENA Lady Mini and Maxi Night

TENA is leading the development of products for night use. TENA Lady Mini and TENA Lady Maxi Night with Triple Protection are specifically designed to give a good night's sleep. The products have extra absorbency and leak-proof solutions to maintain a dry and comfortable feeling even when lying down. The night products have, together with all other TENA Lady products, both Silky Softness and Fresh Odour control for a soft feel and optimal discretion.

Lights by TENA

Ultra thin pads are body-shaped to offer a better fit. A top-sheet that dries rapidly for lasting dryness and freshness. It offers optimal protection without compromising on discretion. FeelFresh Technology quickly encapsulates moisture and controls odors

from unexpected little leaks, to help consumers feel fresh and secure all day long.



BABY DIAPERS

Libero Comfort

Libero Comfort has been given new and softer leakage barriers made from a completely new material with a cotton feel. The new, highly soft barrier fits gently around the legs and offers a diaper that is pleasant to wear. The new Libero Comfort is comfortable and keeps the child's skin dry at all times – day and night.

The new Libero Comfort is also dermatologically tested.



Libero Newborn

Libero Newborn with GentleCare has a new, softer lining material that is adapted to the new-born infant's sensitive skin, without compromising on absorption. The new lining material has a comfortable cotton feel, which provides the softness that is important for the youngest babies.

The new Libero Newborn is also dermatologically tested.

FEMININE CARE

Libresse ProSkin Formula

Libresse is upgrading its range of panty liners with a new product that both allows air to pass through and contains ProSkin Formula, a pH-balanced lactic acid. Libresse ProSkin Formula is a panty liner that not only protects underwear but is also gentle on a woman's sensitive, intimate skin.



Ultra thin pads

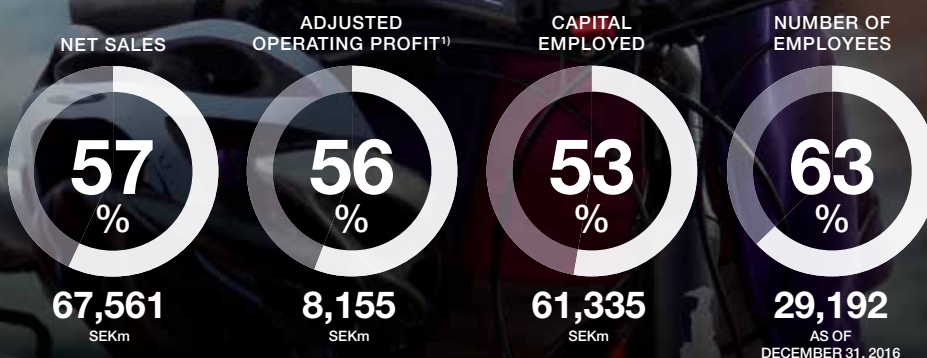
Ultra thin pads in the premium range of products have been upgraded. Pads with SecureFit™ and Triple Protection are specially designed to offer a good and secure fit. The pad has extra leakage security in the back, a core that absorbs quickly and barriers along the edges for best comfort and security.



Tissue

SCA is a global leader in tissue. The company develops, produces, markets and sells consumer tissue and Away-from-Home (AfH) tissue. The consumer tissue product portfolio comprises toilet paper, household towels, handkerchiefs, facial tissues, wet wipes and napkins. In the consumer tissue segment, products are sold to retailers under SCA's own brands, such as Lotus, Regio, Tempo and Zewa, as well as under retailers' brands. In the AfH tissue segment, SCA develops and sells complete hygiene solutions, including toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, hand soap, hand lotion, hand sanitizers, dispensers, cleaning and wiping products, sensor technology, service and maintenance for institutions and companies, under the globally leading brand Tork. Distribution channels for the products are the retail trade, online sales and distributors.

Share of Group 2016



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Operations in 2016

Net sales

SEK 67,561m

Adjusted operating profit¹⁾

SEK 8,155m

Adjusted operating margin¹⁾

12.1%

Net sales increased by 5% to SEK 67,561m (64,184). Organic sales, which exclude exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments, increased by 3%, of which price/mix accounted for 1% and volume for 2%. The acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp. increased net sales by 5%. Organic sales decreased by 1% in mature markets and increased by 10% in emerging markets. Emerging markets accounted for 32% of net sales. Exchange rate effects decreased net sales by 3%.

For consumer tissue, organic sales increased by 3%. Growth is related to high growth in emerging markets, particularly China, Latin America and Russia. For AfH tissue, organic sales increased by 3%. The increase was related to Western Europe and emerging markets.

The adjusted operating profit¹⁾ rose 13% (12% excluding currency translation effects and acquisitions) to SEK 8,155m (7,217). A better price/mix, higher volumes, cost savings, lower raw material and energy costs, and acquisitions contributed to the earnings increase. The acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp. increased operating profit by 4%. Selling costs were higher, and investments were made in increased marketing activities. The British pound and Mexican peso have weakened against several trading currencies, which had a negative earnings effect.

The adjusted operating margin¹⁾ amounted to 12.1% (11.2%).

The adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ was 13.5% (12.9%).

The operating cash surplus amounted to SEK 11,970m (10,703). Operating cash flow amounted to SEK 9,334m (7,667).

Capital expenditures amounted to SEK 4,101m (3,536).

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Targets

- Annual organic sales growth of 3–4%
- Return on capital employed of 15% over a business cycle

Outcome 2016

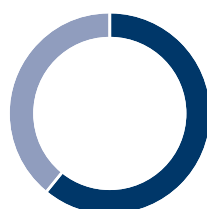
Organic sales

+3%

Adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾

13.5%

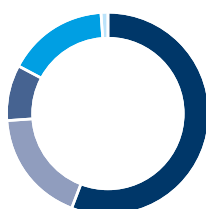
Net sales by product segment



- Consumer tissue, 61%
- AfH tissue, 39%

SCA's sales to retailers' brands as a proportion of total consumer tissue sales was 36%.

Net sales by region



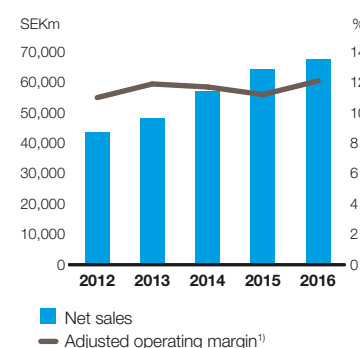
- Europe, 56%
- North America, 18%
- Latin America, 9%
- Asia, 16%
- Other, 1%

Key figures

SEKm	2016	2015
Net sales	67,561	64,184
Operating cash surplus	11,970	10,703
Change in working capital	861	-285
Current capital expenditures, net	-3,159	-2,260
Other operating cash flow	-338	-491
Operating cash flow	9,334	7,667
Adjusted operating profit ¹⁾	8,155	7,217
Adjusted operating margin, % ¹⁾	12.1	11.2
Capital employed	61,335	55,053
Adjusted return on capital employed, % ¹⁾	13.5	12.9
Strategic capital expenditures		
plant and equipment	-942	-1,276
company acquisitions/divestments	-6,395	0
Average number of employees	28,742	27,210
No. of employees at Dec. 31	29,192	27,024

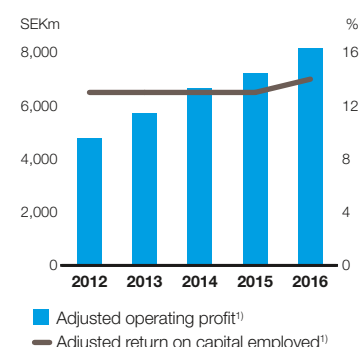
¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Net sales and adjusted operating margin¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability. 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Adjusted operating profit and adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability. 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Emerging markets accounted for





In 2016, net sales in the Tissue business area amounted to approximately SEK 68bn. The globally leading brand for AfH tissue, Tork, is Tissue's largest brand, a "billion dollar brand" with annual net sales exceeding SEK 15bn. At the end of the year, SCA had production at 59 plants in 20 countries.

Market

Shifts in global demographics such as population growth – due primarily to a lower infant mortality rate and increased longevity – and higher disposable incomes point to continued favorable growth for tissue products. The effect of higher disposable incomes is that more people prioritize hygiene when food and housing needs have been, or are in the process of being, satisfied. Consequently, demand for tissue products is rising in emerging markets. The growth potential for tissue products is also greatest in emerging markets where market penetration is significantly lower than in mature markets and where urbanization, improved infrastructure and the retail trade are evolving rapidly. One example of the lower market penetration in emerging markets is that tissue consumption per capita per year in Eastern Europe is only about one-third of that in Western Europe. Growth is also occurring in mature markets owing to lifestyle changes and innovations that lead to increased use. Market growth is positively impacted by global hygiene and health trends and increased awareness of the importance of hygiene to improve health and avoid diseases, especially in emerging markets.

In 2016, the European market for consumer tissue showed low growth and increased competition. The European and North American markets for AfH tissue showed low growth. Growth was slightly higher in Europe than in North America. The Chinese tissue market showed higher demand.

SCA's competitors in tissue include Georgia-Pacific, Hengan, Kimberly-Clark and Sofidel.

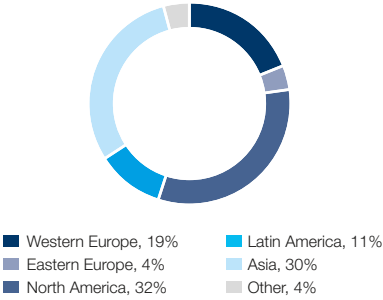


SCA's market positions

	GLOBAL	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	LATIN AMERICA	ASIA
Consumer tissue	2	1	–	3	1
AfH tissue	1	1	2	3	3

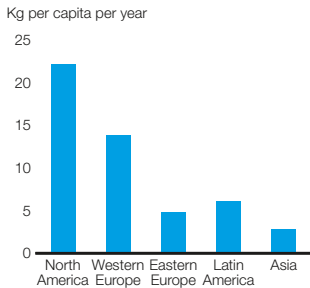
Data is based on market data and SCA's estimates.

Tissue – global market



Data is based on market data and SCA's estimates.

Use of tissue



Data is based on market data and SCA's estimates.

Examples of brands



SCA's business

CONSUMER TISSUE

Offering and market position:

SCA is the world's second largest supplier of consumer tissue. SCA's product offering includes toilet paper, household towels, handkerchiefs, facial tissues, wet wipes and napkins.

In Europe, SCA is the market leader and holds a market share that is about double that of the second largest player. SCA also holds strong positions in many emerging markets, such as in Russia and Colombia, where the Group is the market leader, and in Mexico, where it holds the number two position. SCA holds the number one position in China through its majority shareholding in Vinda.

Products sold under SCA's own brands account for about 64% of sales, while the remaining 36% is sold under retailers' brands. SCA's brand portfolio comprises several strong regional and local brands. Tempo, Zewa and Lotus are leading brands in large areas of Europe. Cushelle, Velvet and Plenty are strong brands in the UK and Ireland, and Edet in the Nordic region and the Netherlands. In Hong Kong and Morocco, Tempo is the market leader in handkerchiefs. In South America, SCA markets products under the Familia and Favorita brands, and holds strong

positions in emerging markets including Colombia, Chile and Ecuador. In the Mexican market, SCA occupies a strong position with the Regio brand. Vinda is the leading brand in China.

Strategy: In the markets where SCA is represented, the strategy is to be the leading supplier of strong brands by maintaining a high pace of innovation and successful brand marketing. SCA is also focused on expanding its product categories to further strengthen the customer offering. For example, a moist toilet paper was launched under the Lotus brand and wet wipes under the Tempo brand in 2016. For consumer tissue, SCA has assigned priority to increase profitability by reducing costs and optimizing sourcing, production and distribution efficiency. In Europe, the aim is to further strengthen SCA's leading market position and SCA's own consumer tissue brands and to grow the branded share of total sales. In parallel, SCA aims to be the best retailer-branded supplier.

Tissue Roadmap:

To improve efficiency and further increase value creation within the Tissue business area, a "Tissue Roadmap" was launched during 2016. This consists of a ten-year plan to optimize the supply chain, increase cost and capital efficiency and secure capacity for future growth. In addition, the aim is to enable faster production adaptation in conjunction with innovations and product upgrades. It balances structural and organic efficiency opportunities in the supply chain with capacity expansion in selected markets. In Europe, measures were implemented during 2016 to further enhance efficiency and strengthen competitiveness. A tissue production plant in Sant Joan de Mediona, Spain, was closed and restructuring measures were carried out at production facilities in Hondouville and Saint-Etienne-du-Rouvray in France.





In 2016, Tork SmartOne® was relaunched with a new design and new functions. Tork SmartOne® is a toilet paper solution designed for use in demanding environments, such as schools, hospitals, stadiums and airports. Consumption of toilet paper can be reduced by up to 40% compared with traditional jumbo roll dispensers.

AFH TISSUE

Offering and market position:

SCA is the world's largest supplier of AfH tissue with the global brand Tork. The AfH segment comprises institutions and companies, including care institutions, offices, universities, industries, restaurants, hotels and venues for which SCA develops and sells complete hygiene solutions, including toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, hand soap, hand lotion, hand sanitizers, dispensers, cleaning and wiping products, sensor technology, service and maintenance. The products are distributed by distributors and service companies.

SCA is the market leader in Europe and holds a market share that is about double that of the second largest player. Following the acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp., which was completed on January 21, 2016, SCA is the second largest supplier in North America. SCA's market position is particularly strong in foodservice in North America, where approximately every second napkin is supplied by the Group. SCA also holds strong positions in emerging markets, such as Russia and Colombia, where it is the market leader.

The global brand Tork provides significant synergies since the difference in customer

requirements is minimal in regard to tissue and dispensers in the various parts of the world.

Strategy: SCA is prioritizing activities to strengthen Tork's global market-leading position through profitable growth, expanding at a faster rate than the market and growing to become a market leader in North America. SCA is focusing on increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty by helping its customers to be more efficient and environmentally friendly and by improving hygiene standards. Great emphasis is on sustainability. For example, SCA relaunched Tork SmartOne® with a new design and new functions in 2016. Tork SmartOne® is a toilet paper solution designed for use in demanding environments, such as schools, hospitals, stadiums and airports. These public places often have washrooms with high traffic where stringent demands are placed on cost control and good hygiene. Consumption of toilet paper can be reduced by up to 40% compared with traditional jumbo roll dispensers. The single-sheet dispensing system also improves hygiene and reduces the risk for pipe blockages.

In 2016, SCA worked on the integration of Wausau Paper Corp. The acquisition is an excellent strategic fit for SCA and strengthens SCA's presence and production capacity in North America. The Wausau Paper product portfolio complements SCA's offerings in North America. The acquisition is expected to generate annual synergies of approximately USD 40m, with full effect three years after closing. Synergies are expected in sourcing, production, logistics, reduced imports, increased volumes of premium products and reduced SG&A costs. The restructuring costs are expected to amount to approximately USD 50m.



Examples of innovations in 2016

CONSUMER TISSUE



New Okay® Compressed household towels

The new Okay® Compressed household towels are manufactured using patented technology that compresses the individual sheets, and makes Okay® Compressed less bulky than ordinary household towels. It is both easier to carry and store and uses 30% less packaging.

Lotus Moist toilet paper

Lotus moist toilet paper is a perfect complement to dry toilet paper, for a fresh and clean feeling. The premium range of Lotus moist toilet paper is available in four different versions.



AFH TISSUE



Tork Washstation Dispenser

A paper dispenser with a high capacity that contains extra-long rolls (350 meters), is designed to be easy to clean and thereby hygienic. The dispenser is water resistant.



New global visual identity for household towels

In 2016, SCA launched, for the first time, a global packaging design for its household towels. The aim is to further strengthen the various brands by harmonizing the appearance and feel of the packaging in different markets.

Tork Easy Handling™ packaging for toilet paper

Tork Easy Handling™ packaging is designed to make life easier for anyone who works daily with products from Tork. The new packaging for Tork SmartOne® toilet paper rolls is easy to carry and has a perforated opening that saves time and makes it easier when you need to carry packaging that has already been opened. This means cleaning staff can carry out their duties faster, more efficiently and with better ergonomics that is less physically demanding.



Forest Products

SCA is Europe's largest private forest owner, with 2.6 million hectares of environmentally certified forest land, and produces forest products with a strong environmental profile. SCA's forest asset is a unique growing resource that represents the core of the business area's operations and enables the supply of wood raw materials and energy at a competitive cost to the company's forest products operations. The company has a well-integrated value chain with production facilities close to its forest holdings. SCA develops, produces, markets and sells solid-wood products, pulp, kraftliner, publication papers, pellets and other biofuels as well as district heating and green electricity.

Share of Group 2016



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Operations in 2016

Net sales

SEK 16,587m

Adjusted operating profit¹⁾

SEK 2,211m

Adjusted operating margin¹⁾

13.3%

Net sales decreased by 4% to SEK 16,587m (17,279). Organic sales, which exclude exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments, decreased by 3%, of which price/mix accounted for -3% and volume for 0%. The closure of a publication paper machine during the fourth quarter of 2015 decreased net sales by 3%. Exchange rate effects decreased net sales by 1%.

Solid-wood products showed lower prices (including exchange rate effects) and higher volumes. Pulp and kraftliner showed lower prices (including exchange rate effects) and lower volumes. Publication papers showed higher prices (including exchange rate effects) and lower volumes.

The adjusted operating profit¹⁾

decreased by 15% to SEK 2,211m (2,605). Lower prices (including exchange rate effects) and higher energy costs had a negative earnings effect. Lower distribution costs and raw material costs had a positive earnings effect.

The adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾ was 5.7% (6.9).

The operating cash surplus amounted to SEK 2,639m (3,319). Operating cash flow amounted to SEK 1,884m (2,501).

Capital expenditures amounted to SEK 3,190m (1,815).

Targets

- To grow in line with the market
- Return on capital employed is to be in the top quartile of the industry over a business cycle.

Outcome 2016

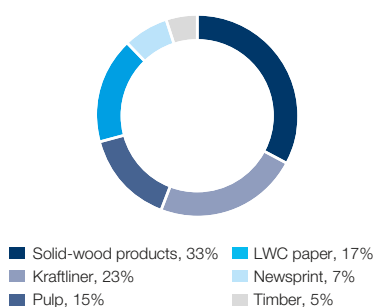
Organic sales

-3%

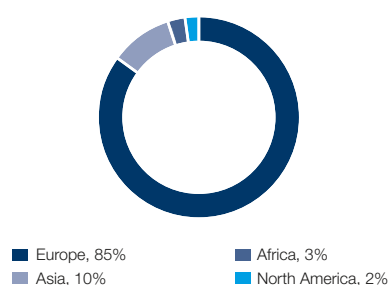
Adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾

5.7%

Net sales by product segment



Net sales by region



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Key figures

SEKm	2016	2015
Net sales	16,587	17,279
of which internal	511	482
Operating cash surplus	2,639	3,319
Change in working capital	119	95
Current capital expenditures, net	-959	-869
Other operating cash flow	85	-44
Operating cash flow	1,884	2,501
Adjusted operating profit ¹⁾	2,211	2,605
Adjusted operating margin, % ¹⁾	13.3	15.1
Capital employed	40,109	37,216
Adjusted return on capital employed, % ¹⁾	5.7	6.9
Strategic capital expenditures		
plant and equipment	-2,231	-946
company acquisitions/divestments	112	279
Average number of employees	4,275	4,153
No. of employees at Dec. 31	4,165	4,276

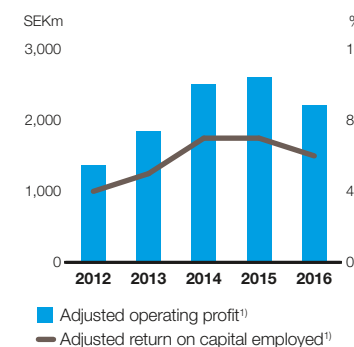
¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Net sales and adjusted operating margin¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability. 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

Adjusted operating profit and adjusted return on capital employed¹⁾



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability. 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.





In 2016, net sales in the Forest Products business area amounted to approximately SEK 17bn. At the end of 2016, SCA conducted manufacturing activities at 18 sites.

SCA forest products' production is concentrated to Northern Sweden in proximity to its forest holdings, which enables efficient utilization throughout the value chain from young forest plants via harvestable wood to value-added products.

SCA is one of Europe's largest suppliers of forest-based biofuels where tree branches, crowns, stumps, bark, sawdust and peat are refined into pellets, briquettes or are incinerated directly in the company's own or external heating plants or cogeneration plants.

In 2016, SCA used biofuel equivalent to almost 8 TWh in its own operations and approximately 1 TWh was sold externally. Use in the Group's own operations has increased substantially in recent years as fossil oil in pulp production has been replaced with pellets. In addition, SCA produces and sells district heating externally, equivalent to 0.4 TWh annually. SCA's strategy in terms of wind power is based on making suitable forest land available for leasing or partnership. Some areas of forest land owned by SCA have very good wind conditions and at the end of 2016, 320 wind turbines were in operation or under construction on SCA's land, with an average annual production of about 2.5 TWh. The ambition is that wind power production on SCA's forest land shall increase to 5 TWh by 2020.

Market

Forest

Profitable forest management primarily comprises regular harvesting operations, increase in value through biological growth of the forest, and future price increases of forest land. Examples of other large Swedish forest owners are Bergvik Skog, Holmen and Sveaskog.

Solid-wood products

The main demand for wood products is from the construction and house building industry, with 85% of wood products being used in the construction sector. The construction industry in the Nordic region is in a strong expansion phase, through substantial demand for new building, remodeling and extensions. This benefits sawmills and contributes to a healthy demand in the market for wood products. A significant part of SCA's solid-wood products are sold through SCA's sales offices. The remaining part is sold by third-party agents and by SCA's own wholesalers. Customers in solid-wood products are mainly the construction, processing and building merchants industries. SCA's competitors within

solid-wood products include, for example, Holmen, Moelven, Setra, Stora Enso, Södra and Vida.

European demand for solid-wood products increased in 2016.

Pulp

Within pulp, SCA mainly conducts operations within bleached softwood kraft pulp "NBSK", characterized by high strength and purity. The market development has benefitted from growth in both the hygiene and packaging segments and

that decreasing demand for graphic paper which has reduced the amount of white recovered fiber¹⁾ in circulation. Some paper manufacturers therefore increasingly use fresh fiber. The price of pulp is influenced by changes in inventory, capacity utilization and market expectations among buyers and sellers. Typical end-products in the NBSK range are graphic paper, tissue and white packaging. SCA's competitors within NBSK pulp production include, for example, Mercer International, Metsä Fiber, Stora Enso, Södra and UPM. Pulp

¹⁾ White recovered fiber can be used in the production of certain paper qualities but must be supplemented with fresh fiber. The reduction in demand for graphic paper has resulted in a drop in the availability of white recovered fiber, which means demand for fresh fiber has increased.

products are mainly sold directly from the mill's sales organization and distributed through SCA's logistics system to business customers.

Paper

Globalization, increasing trade volumes, digitalization and higher standards of living are driving demand for packaging solutions, while environmental awareness favors renewable materials, such as paper products and board. Customers within kraftliner, packaging paper based on fresh wood fiber, include corrugated board producers and other packaging manufacturers. Paper products are, in key markets, sold by SCA's sales offices to business customers. Publication paper end-markets are mainly magazines, catalogues and advertising material. SCA's competitors within publication papers include, for example, Holmen, Stora Enso and UPM and for kraftliner International Paper, Mondi, Smurfit Kappa and Stora Enso.

European demand for kraftliner increased in 2016. European demand for publication papers continued to decrease in 2016.



SCA's forest products operations

Forest

SCA is Europe's largest private forest owner, with 2.6 million hectares of environmentally certified forest land, 2 million hectares of which is productive forest land. The forest land is located in Northern Sweden. The forest is a unique and growing resource that offers SCA access to high-quality forest raw materials, which are then converted into sawn, planed and painted wood products, pulp, packaging and publication papers.

Over the past 50 years, the standing volume in SCA's forests has increased by nearly 50%, at the same time as growth, and thus the sustainable harvesting potential, has more than doubled. The forest's standing timber volume amounts to 230 million m³ and comprises pine, contorta pine, spruce, and deciduous trees. Gross growth amounts to approximately 9.5 million m³ per year on productive forest land. Net growth, that is gross growth after felling and natural losses, is calculated to be approximately 3 million m³ per year.

The current planned rate of felling is 4.3 million m³ per year. Planned felling corresponds to 50–60% of the gross annual growth since SCA's younger forests account for a large part of growth. When the younger forests reach harvestable age around 2035, the rate of felling will rise to reach approximately 6 million m³ in the beginning of the next century, based on current calculation methods and conditions.

SCA's forest assets are in very good shape and due to the favorable age profile and the share of fast-growing contorta pine, the growth rate is high, despite its northern location and thus its slightly lower growth potential. At the end of 2016, forest younger than 80 years of age accounted for approximately 75–80% of the productive forest area. Over the coming 20 years, 20% of growth is expected to be from the company's contorta pine stand which began to be introduced in the 1970s and will reach optimum harvestable age around 2030 to 2040. Contorta pine grows approximately 35–40% faster than domestic planted pine. At the end of 2016, contorta pine accounted for about 9% of the standing volume.

To increase the value of the forest destined for harvesting, thinning takes place once or twice before harvesting, which occurs when trees are between 80 and 120 years old. Thinning constitutes for approximately 15–20% of SCA's annual wood extraction from its own forest.

Harvesting from the company's own forests accounts for approximately 50% of the company's total wood consumption. The remaining timber used is almost entirely from other northern forests and only marginal volumes are from border trade with Norwegian and Finnish forest owners or from the Baltic States.

Research and development in SCA's forestry operations is conducted primarily at Boggrundet tree nursery in Sweden and

has an extensive plant quality follow-up that provides valuable information for both tree nursery production, forest management and development of the next generation of plants. In 2016, the company's tree nurseries produced 77 million seedlings, 52% of which were sold externally.

Solid-wood products

SCA is one of Europe's leading suppliers of wood-based products for the construction and interior design industries, with an annual production capacity of 2.1 million m³ of solid-wood products. The operation comprises five sawmills in Sweden, wood processing units with planing mills and painting facilities in Sweden, France and the UK, as well as distribution and wholesale business. The sawmills are strategically located close to the company's forest holdings and are among the most efficient and modern facilities in Europe with large volume capacity. Over the past decade, SCA has channeled investments so that eleven sawmills have become five well-invested sawmills. At the same time, the capacity and the degree of further processing have risen significantly. In late autumn 2016, one of the world's fastest saw lines began operating in Tunadal, following an investment of approximately SEK 500m. The company produces value-added and customized products for markets identified as offering long-term growth.



Timber in Northern Sweden grows slowly and provides a strong, light and environmentally sound construction material with specific quality benefits, which are utilized in the sophisticated control of the timber directly integrated with sawmills and further processing. Timber in Northern Sweden is relatively free from large knots, which offers an aesthetic advantage and provides improved strength in constructions. The high proportion of heartwood and late wood also result in wood products with better dimensional stability.

The company supplies purpose-designed wood products to industry for further processing into such products as paneling, flooring, windows, doors and furniture, which are market segments that value the unique quality advantages offered by wood products from Northern Sweden. Products for the building materials trade are delivered planed and, when appropriate, impregnated and pre-packaged. These customers regard service and qualified logistics solutions as highly important. SCA works in close cooperation with its customers in its main markets in Scandinavia, France and the UK and complements the economies of scale generated at its sawmills in Sweden with further processing, such as planing and painting, conducted close to the customer of products.

SCA's operations within solid-wood products has exhibited strong growth over the past 20 years. The market segmentation has meant that today about 25% of solid-wood products are sold as standard wood products, about 30% are sold to the industrial sector for further processing and the remaining approximately 45% are sold to the building trade.

Pulp

In the pulp market, SCA has positioned itself in the high-strength segment based on its excellent access to, and expertise in, the Nordic long-fiber forest raw material. The company's pulp mill in Östrand produces approximately 430,000 tons of bleached softwood sulfate pulp (NBSK) under the Celeste brand, and about 100,000 tons of chemical thermo mechanical pulp (CTMP), under the Star brand. Celeste is used for a wide range of applications, such as tissue, publication papers, specialty paper and filters. Star is recognized for its high bulk and is used in products such as tissue, bulky (voluminous) paper and board.

The Celeste and Star brands represent products with a unique environmental profile with a low climate impact, very good energy

efficiency and low emissions which fulfil the criteria set by both the Nordic Swan and EU Ecolabel. Both Celeste and Star have certifications that support controlled wood and responsible forestry. Approximately 15% of production at Östrand pulp mill is utilized within SCA's forest products operation for the production of publication papers.

To satisfy the long-term growth in demand for pulp, SCA decided in 2015 to invest in increased capacity for pulp production at Östrand pulp mill in Timrå, Sweden. The annual production capacity of bleached sulphate pulp is estimated to increase from the current level of 430,000 tons to about 900,000 tons. The investment, which is one of the largest industrial investments in Sweden, is estimated to amount to approximately SEK 7.8bn over a three-year period. At the end of 2016, SEK 2.6bn had been invested in Östrand, corresponding to about 34% of the total investment. Production is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2018. Over time, the investment in Östrand is expected to increase sales and competitiveness and create a world-class cost position and higher margins. The expanded pulp plant entails increased demand for pulpwood and sawmill chips in Northern Sweden for a considerable time to come, with a positive effect on the value of the forest.

Paper

SCA's annual production capacity amounts to 865,000 tons of kraftliner and 775,000 tons of publication papers.

The northern softwood, with its long, slender fibers, is well-adapted to manufacturing strong paper products allowing SCA to

offer customers lighter, material-efficient and eco-friendly products. SCA also uses birch raw materials to manufacture white top kraftliner, a strong kraftliner with a white printable surface. Demand continues to rise for strong material-efficient packaging.

The company is the third largest producer in Europe and the largest non-integrated supplier of kraftliner, packaging paper based on fresh wood fiber. The products are mainly used for the visible surface layer in corrugated board, known as kraftliner. SCA's kraftliner mill in Munksund specializes in white-top kraftliner with good printability, and in very strong products and wet strength qualities, while the kraftliner mill in Obbola mainly focuses on standard and lighter qualities. In recent years, the company has made significant investments in both mills to increase production, improve quality, reduce costs and enhance energy efficiency. For example, a new digester was commissioned at the Obbola mill in 2015.

Within publication papers, the company is investing in the foremost quality segment in magazine paper; coated and uncoated offset paper with high brightness. These are used for magazines, catalogues and advertising material. SCA focuses on the segments where the printed media has the best competitive position compared with digital media. The optimum raw material for high-quality publication papers is fresh spruce wood, which SCA has at its disposal in the local area. The company's sales of publication papers mainly take place within the Western European market. The largest markets are the Nordic region, Germany and the UK. In 2015, the company decided to close down a newsprint machine, the smallest and oldest of the Örtviken mill's four machines. Even after the closure of this machine, the mill remains one of the world's largest publication paper mills and has the potential to become one of the most competitive.



Corporate governance

The task of corporate governance is to ensure the Group's commitments to all of its stakeholders: shareholders, customers, suppliers, creditors, society and employees. At the same time, governance must be structured in a way that supports the company's long-term strategy, market presence and competitiveness. Corporate governance must be reliable, clear, simple and business-oriented.

This Corporate Governance Report forms part of the Board of Directors' Report for SCA's 2016 Annual Report in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 6 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554). The report has been reviewed by the company's auditors.

Corporate governance, including remuneration, pages 66–75.

This section describes the rules and regulations and the Group's corporate governance, including a description of the operational organization. It also details the Board of Directors' responsibilities and its work during the year. Information regarding remuneration and remuneration issues in SCA and internal control in the Group are also included here. SCA applies the

Swedish Code of Corporate Governance without any deviations, observing the changes made to the Code on December 1, 2016 (www.corporategovernanceboard.se)

Risk management, pages 76–81

SCA's processes to identify and manage risks are part of the Group's strategy work and are pursued at a local and Group-wide level. The section dealing with risk management describes the most significant risks, and the

policies and measures that the Group applies to manage these.

Sustainability, read more in the SCA Sustainability Report for 2016

SCA's sustainability work is an integral part of the company's business model. The sustainability work helps the company reduce risk and costs, strengthen competitiveness and attract talent and investors.

Governance at SCA

■ Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) is SCA's highest decision-making body, which all shareholders are entitled to attend, to have a matter considered and to vote for all shares held by the shareholder. The company's Board of Directors is elected at the AGM. The AGM also appoints the company's auditor. According to its Articles of Association, SCA has two listed classes of shares: Class A and Class B shares. Every Class A share represents one vote and every Class B share represents one tenth of a vote.

□ Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee represents the company's shareholders and is charged with the sole task of preparing proposals for adoption at the AGM with respect to election and remuneration matters and, in certain cases, proposing procedural motions for the next Nomination Committee.

■ Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the company's organization and administration through regular monitoring of the business and by ensuring the appropriateness of the organization, management team, guidelines and internal control. The Board approves strategies and targets, and decides on major investments, acquisitions and divestments of operations, among other matters.

The Board of Directors shall comprise members elected by the AGM with no deputies. In addition, the Board shall include three

members and three deputies appointed by the employees.

SCA's Articles of Association contain no provisions regarding appointment or dismissal of Board members or amendments to the Articles.

Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board leads the work of the Board and is responsible for ensuring that it is effectively organized and that work is efficiently conducted. This includes continuously monitoring the company's operations in close dialog with the President and CEO and ensuring that other Board members receive information and decision data that will enable high-quality discussion and decisions by the Board. The Chairman leads the assessment of the Board's and the President's work. The Chairman also represents the company in ownership matters.

Audit Committee

The tasks of the Audit Committee include monitoring financial reporting and the efficiency of the company's internal control, internal audit and risk management. The Committee keeps itself informed on the audit, reviews and monitors the impartiality and independence of the auditors and submits recommendations to the Nomination Committee as a basis for its proposal to the AGM regarding the appointment of auditor and information to the Board concerning the results of the audit and so forth in order to fulfill all requirements of the EU Audit Regulation. The Audit Committee sets guidelines for the procurement of services other than

auditing services from the company's auditor. Lastly, the Audit Committee evaluates the audit effort and informs the Nomination Committee of the results of the evaluation.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee prepares the Board's motions on issues relating to remuneration principles and remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment for the President and CEO, and is authorized to make decisions in these matters for the company's senior executives. The Committee monitors and assesses programs for variable remuneration, the application of the AGM's resolution on guidelines for remuneration of senior executives and the applicable remuneration structure and remuneration levels in the Group.

Internal audit

At SCA, it is the employees' responsibility to ensure sound internal governance and control in the operation or process for which they are responsible. Internal audit has been a separate function with the task of evaluating and improving the efficiency of SCA's internal governance and control, as well as its risk management. This function has 13 employees and reports to the Audit Committee and the Board in relation to internal audit issues. The internal auditors are geographically located throughout the world where SCA conducts operations. The function examines, among other aspects, SCA's internal processes for sales, financial reporting, IT systems, HR issues, various types of projects

and compliance with SCA's policies, including its Code of Conduct. The function also offers internal consultancy services in connection with internal control matters.

■ President and CEO

SCA's President and CEO is responsible for and manages the day-to-day administration of the Group and follows the Board's guidelines and instructions. The President and CEO is supported by two Executive Vice Presidents and the Executive Management Team (see pages 74–75), the work of which is led by the CEO. The Executive Management Team comprises the President and CEO, the CFO, the Business Unit Presidents and the Presidents of the three global units Global Hygiene Category (GHC), Global Hygiene Supply Tissue (GHS-T) and Global Hygiene Supply Personal Care (GHS-PC), and the Senior Vice Presidents of the Group functions Human Resources, Sustainability, Legal Affairs, Communications, and Strategy and Business Development. The working procedures for the Board of Directors and terms of reference issued by the Board of Directors to the President detail, for example, the division of work between the Board and President. In consultation with the Chairman of the Board, the President prepares documentation and decision data for the Board's work.

SCA has the following five business units:

- SCA Incontinence Care, which offers incontinence products in Europe and North America.
- SCA Consumer Goods, which offers personal care products and tissue in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.
- SCA Latin America, which offers personal care products and tissue in Latin America.
- SCA AfH Professional Hygiene, which offers AfH tissue in Europe and North America.
- SCA Forest Products, which offers solid-wood products, pulp, kraftliner, publication papers, pellets and other biofuels and district heating and green electricity.

In addition to the business units, SCA has established three global units:

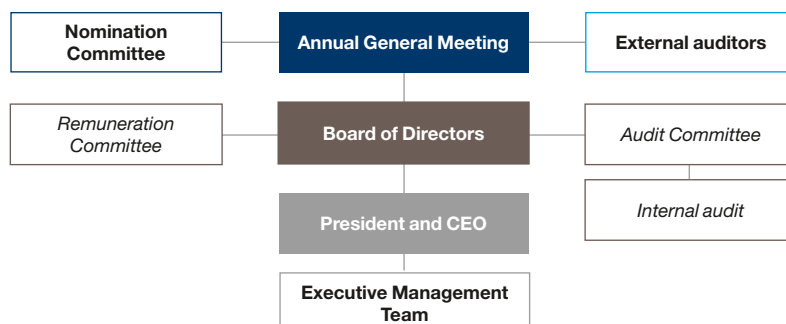
- Global Hygiene Category (GHC), with global responsibility for customer and consumer brands and innovation in the hygiene area.
- Global Hygiene Supply Tissue (GHS-T), with global responsibility for sourcing, production, logistics and technology in Tissue.
- Global Hygiene Supply Personal Care (GHS-PC), with global responsibility for sourcing, production, logistics and technology in Personal Care.

SCA's business units adhere to the principle of distinct decentralization of responsibility and authority. The business units are fully responsible for developing their respective operations through established objectives and strategies, a process that is also centrally coordinated. The business units are responsible for their operating results, capital and cash flow. Business and earnings position are followed up by the entire Executive Management Team on a monthly basis. Each quarter, business review meetings are conducted during which the management of each business unit personally meets with the President, the CFO and others. These meetings function as a complement to the daily monitoring of operations. Through working procedures and terms of reference, a number of issues of material significance are placed under the control of the CEO and the Parent Company's Board of Directors. SCA divides and reports its operations according to three business areas – Personal Care, Tissue and Forest Products.

□ External auditors

The company's auditor, elected at the Annual General Meeting, examines SCA's annual report and consolidated financial statements, the Board's and President's administration and the annual reports of subsidiaries, and submits an audit report.

The audit is performed in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act, International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing principles in Sweden.



Internal rules and regulations, etc.

- Articles of Association
- Working procedures of the Board of Directors
- Terms of reference issued by the Board to the President
- Code of Conduct
- Policy documents (such as financial, communications, risk management, pension, HR and diversity) and instructions

External rules and regulations, etc.

- The Swedish Companies Act
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- Nasdaq Stockholm's rules for issuers
- Swedish Code of Corporate Governance

Compliance with stock market regulations

In 2016, SCA was not sanctioned by Finansinspektionen, the stock exchange's disciplinary board or any other authority or self-regulating body for violations of the rules concerning the stock market.

More detailed information at www.sca.com

- Articles of Association
- Swedish Code of Corporate Governance
- Information from previous Annual General Meetings since 2005 (notices, minutes, President's speeches and press releases)
- Information from the Nomination Committee since 2006 (composition, proposals and work)
- Information ahead of the 2017 Annual General Meeting (notice, Nomination Committee proposals including the Audit Committee's recommendation, Board proposal for principles for remuneration of senior executives, information routines for notifying attendance at the Meeting, etc.)
- Earlier Corporate Governance Reports, since 2005

Activities during the year

Annual General Meeting

The AGM was held on Thursday, April 14, 2016, in Stockholm, Sweden. A total of 1,571 shareholders were represented at the Meeting, either personally or by proxy, representing approximately 63.2% of the votes in the company. Eva Hägg, Attorney-at-Law, was elected Chairman of the Meeting.

Resolutions by the Meeting

- dividend of SEK 5.75 (5.25) per share to be paid for the 2015 fiscal year, re-election of Board members Pär Boman, Bert Nordberg, Louise Svanberg, Barbara Milian Thoralfsson, Annemarie Gardshol and Magnus Groth, and election of new Board members Ewa Björling, Majja-Liisa Friman and Johan Malmquist, re-election of Pär Boman as Chairman of the Board, adoption of guidelines for determining the salary and other remuneration of the President and other senior executives; see page 70 and Note C3 on pages 102–103.

The minutes of the Meeting in full and information on the 2016 AGM, including the President's speech, are available at www.sca.com.

Nomination Committee

The 2016 AGM decided that the following procedure for appointing the Nomination Committee is to apply until further notice. The Nomination Committee is to comprise representatives of not fewer than four and not more than six of the largest shareholders in terms of voting rights as per the shareholders' register maintained by the company on the final banking day of August, as well as the Chairman of the Board, who also convenes the first meeting of the Nomination Committee. The member representing the largest shareholder in terms of votes is to be appointed as Chairman of the Nomination Committee. If necessary,

due to subsequent ownership changes, the Nomination Committee – should the number of members be less than seven – is entitled to call on one or two additional members from among the next largest shareholders in terms of voting rights, so that the total number of members amounts to not more than seven. In the event that a member steps down from the Nomination Committee before the task is completed and the Nomination Committee decides it would be beneficial for a replacement to be appointed, such a replacement is to be appointed by the same shareholder or, if this shareholder is no longer among the largest shareholders in terms of voting rights, by the next largest shareholder in terms of voting rights. Changes to the composition of the Nomination Committee are to be disclosed immediately. The composition of the Nomination Committee is to be disclosed not later than six months prior to the AGM. No remuneration is to be paid to the members of the Nomination Committee. Any expenses incurred during the work of the Nomination Committee are to be paid by the company. The mandate period of the Nomination Committee extends until the composition of the next Nomination Committee is disclosed. The Nomination Committee is to submit proposals relating to the Chairman of the Meeting, the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board, Board fees for the Chairman of the Board and each of the other Board members, remuneration for committee work, the company's auditor and auditor's fees.

In its work, the Nomination Committee is to consider the rules that apply to the independence of Board members, as well as the requirement of diversity and breadth with the endeavor to achieve an even gender distribution and that the selection for those nominated shall be based on expertise and experience relevant to SCA.

Composition of the Nomination Committee for the 2017 AGM

The composition of the Nomination Committee for the 2017 AGM is as follows:

- Helena Stjernholm, AB Industrivärden, Chairman of the Nomination Committee
- Petter Johnsen, Norges Bank Investment Management
- Håkan Sandberg, Handelsbanken Pension Foundation, among others
- Hans Sterte, Skandia
- Pär Boman, Chairman of the Board, SCA

All shareholders have had an opportunity to submit proposals to the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee's proposal for the 2017 AGM is presented in the notice convening the AGM on SCA's website www.sca.com. The 2017 AGM will be held on April 5; see page 35.

The Nomination Committee was convened on seven occasions up to January 31, 2017. The Chairman of the Board presented the Board evaluation and provided the Nomination Committee with information regarding Board and committee work during the year. When preparing proposals for the Board for the 2017 AGM, particular attention has been paid to the issues of diversity and an even gender distribution, and the Nomination Committee thus applied Item 4.1 of the Swedish Corporate Governance Code as its diversity policy when preparing these proposals. When preparing its proposal for the election of auditors, the Nomination Committee also gave consideration to the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Board of Directors

SCA's Board of Directors comprises nine members elected by the AGM.

Board members Pär Boman, Annemarie Gardshol, Bert Nordberg, Louise Svanberg, Barbara Milian Thoralfsson and Magnus Groth were re-elected to the Board in 2016. Ewa Björling, Majja-Liisa Friman and Johan Malmquist were elected as new Board members. Pär Boman was elected as the Chairman of the Board.

Board of Directors and committees

Board of Directors	Elected	Dependence	Committees		Attendance ²⁾		
			Audit	Remuneration	Board of Directors (11)	Audit Committee (7)	Remuneration Committee (3)
Pär Boman	2010	■	x	Chairman	11/11	7/7	3/3
Ewa Björling ¹⁾	2016				8/8		
Majja-Liisa Friman ¹⁾	2016				8/8		
Annemarie Gardshol	2015				11/11		
Johan Malmquist ¹⁾	2016				8/8		
Bert Nordberg	2012		x	x	11/11	7/7	3/3
Louise Svanberg	2012			x	11/11		3/3
Barbara Milian Thoralfsson	2006		Chairman		11/11	7/7	
Magnus Groth	2015	■			11/11		

¹⁾ Elected to the Board on April 14, 2016.

²⁾ Board meetings January 1–December 31, 2016.

■ = Dependent in relation to the company's major shareholder, AB Industrivärden.

■ = President of SCA, dependent in relation to the company and the Executive Management Team.

■ = Dependent in relation to the company, the Executive Management Team, and the company's major shareholder, AB Industrivärden.

Composition of the largest shareholders, Nomination Committee at August 31, 2016 (share of votes)

	%
AB Industrivärden	29.8
Norges Bank Investment Management	8.7
Handelsbanken's foundations, etc.	3.8
Skandia	1.9

The independence of Board members is presented in the table on page 68. SCA complies with the requirements of the Swedish Corporate Governance Code that stipulate that not more than one member elected by the AGM shall be a member of company management, that the majority of the members elected by the AGM shall be independent of the company and company management, and that not fewer than two of these shall also be independent of the company's major shareholders. All of the AGM-elected Board members have experience of the requirements incumbent upon a listed company. Five of the Board members are women, corresponding to 55% of the total number of AGM-elected Board members. The employees have appointed the following three representatives to the Board for the period until the 2018 AGM: Roger Boström, Örjan Svensson and Thomas Wiklund, and their deputies Per Andersson, Paulina Halleröd and Hans Nyqvist.

Board activities

In 2016, the Board was convened 11 times. The Board has fixed working procedures that describe in detail which ordinary agenda items are to be addressed at the various Board meetings of the year. Recurring agenda items are finances, the market situation, investments and adoption of the financial statements. The Board also establishes and evaluates the company's overall objectives and strategy and decides on significant rules with regard to the company's social responsibility, such as SCA's Code of Conduct. Another key task is to continuously monitor the internal control of the compliance of the company and its employees with relevant internal and external rules, and that the company has well-functioning procedures for market disclosures. On a regular basis throughout the year, the Board has also dealt with reports from the Audit and Remuneration Committees and reports on internal control and financial operations. The company's auditors regularly present a report on their audit work and these issues are discussed by the Board. The Business Unit Presidents present reports on their respective operations and current issues affecting them.

In 2016, one focus area for the Board was the planned division of the company into one hygiene and one forest products company, which was announced during the year. This work involved preparations for a potential proposal concerning the distribution of shares in SCA Hygiene AB to be presented to shareholders ahead of the 2017 AGM. The work also involved preparations for the listing of

SCA Hygiene AB to ensure that the company fulfils the listing requirements on Nasdaq Stockholm. As an important step in this work, all SCA Board members elected by the AGM were appointed as Board members in SCA Hygiene AB during the year and subsequently participated in the Board meetings of the respective companies.

Evaluation of the Board's work

The work of the Board, like that of the President, is evaluated annually using a systematic and structured process, the purpose of which is to obtain a sound basis for the Board's own development work and to provide the Nomination Committee with decision data for its nomination work. In 2016, external expertise was used regarding the interview questions. In 2016, the evaluation took the form of an anonymous questionnaire and interviews as well as group and individual discussions between the Chairman of the Board and the members. The evaluation covers such areas as the Board's methods of work, effectiveness, expertise and the year's work. The Board was provided with feedback after the results were compiled. The Nomination Committee was also informed of the full results of the evaluation.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises Chairman Barbara Milian Thoralfsson, Pär Boman and Bert Nordberg. The Audit Committee held seven meetings during the year. In addition, members have also held internal meetings with internal audit, the auditors and the CFO, and held meetings with the auditors and CFO of Vinda in Hong Kong. In its monitoring of the financial reporting, the Committee dealt with relevant accounting issues, internal auditors' reviews, auditing work and a review of various measurement issues, such as testing of impairment requirements for goodwill, the measurement of forest assets and the preconditions for the year's pension liability calculations. The Audit Committee also prepared a recommendation to be used by the Nomination Committee when deciding on its proposal to the AGM regarding the election of auditors.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee comprises Chairman Pär Boman, Bert Nordberg and Louise Svanberg. The Remuneration Committee held three meetings during the year. Activities in 2016 mainly concerned remuneration and other employment terms and conditions for senior executives, and current

remuneration structures and remuneration levels in the Group.

Internal audit

The basis of the work is a risk analysis conducted in cooperation with SCA's management team. The risk analysis concludes in an audit plan, which is presented to the Audit Committee. In 2016, around 110 audit projects were performed. During the year, the function reported its observations at meetings with the Audit Committee.

Work in 2016 involved follow-up of the units' progress with process-based control, follow-up of the efficiency in internal governance and control, monitoring of compliance with SCA's policies, including follow-up of the Code of Conduct.

External auditors

The 2016 Annual General Meeting appointed the accounting firm of Ernst & Young AB as the company's auditor for a mandate period of one year. The accounting firm notified the company that Hamish Mabon, Authorized Public Accountant, would be the auditor in charge. Hamish Mabon is also the auditor for Skanska AB, AB Tetra Pak and Husqvarna AB. The auditor owns no shares in SCA.

In accordance with its working procedures, the Board met with the auditors at two scheduled Board meetings in 2016. The auditors also attended each meeting of the Audit Committee. At these meetings, the auditors presented and received opinions on the focus and scope of the planned audit and delivered verbal audit and review reports. Furthermore, at the Board's third scheduled autumn meeting, the auditors delivered an in-depth verbal report on the audit for the year. The working procedures specify a number of mandatory issues that must be covered. These include matters of importance that have been a cause for concern or discussion during the audit, business routines and transactions where differences of opinion may exist regarding the choice of accounting procedures. The auditors also provide an account of consultancy work assigned to the audit firm by SCA and the audit firm's independence in relation to the company and its management. On each occasion, Board members have had an opportunity to ask the auditors questions. Certain parts of the detailed discussion on the accounts take place without representatives of company management being present.

Remuneration, Executive Management Team and Board of Directors

Guidelines

The 2016 Annual General Meeting adopted guidelines for remuneration of senior executives that are based on a total remuneration package comprising a fixed salary, variable salary and other benefits, and a pension; see Note C3 on pages 102–103. It has been proposed to the 2017 AGM that these guidelines be simplified and changed, see page 35.

Remuneration of the President and other senior executives

Remuneration of the President and other senior executives is presented in Note C3 on pages 102–103. Variable remuneration for the CEO, CFO and Business Unit Presidents was maximized to a total of 100% of the fixed salary for 2016. For two Business Unit Presidents, stationed in the Americas, the maximum outcome is 110–130%, while the corresponding limit for other senior executives is 90%.

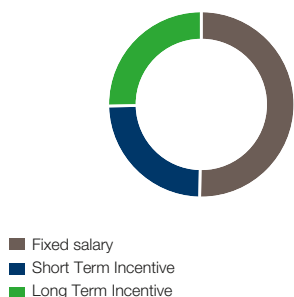
Variable remuneration and strategic targets

Programs for variable remuneration are formulated to support the Group's strategic targets. The short-term program is individually adapted and based mainly on cash flow, operating profit and growth. The long-term program is based on the SCA share's long-term total shareholder return.

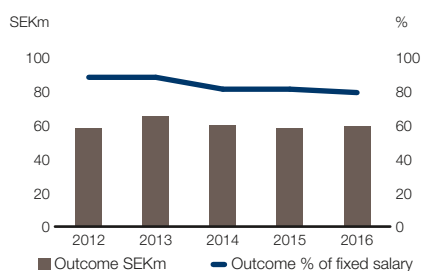
Remuneration of the Board

The total remuneration of the AGM-elected Board members amounts to SEK 7,995,000 in accordance with the AGM's resolution. See Note C3 on pages 102–103 for further information.

Possible maximum remuneration, composition



Outcome variable remuneration 2012–2016



Internal control and financial reporting

The Board's responsibility for internal governance and control is regulated in the Swedish Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance. The Annual Accounts Act requires that the company, each year, describes its system for internal control and risk management with respect to financial reporting. The Board bears the overall responsibility for financial reporting and its working procedures regulate the internal division of work between the Board and its committees.

The Audit Committee has the important task of preparing the Board's work to assure the quality of financial reporting. This preparation work includes issues relating to internal control and regulation compliance, control of recognized values, estimations, assessments and other activities that may impact the quality of the financial statements. The Committee has charged the company's auditors with the task of specifically examining the degree of compliance in the company with the rules for internal control, both general and detailed.

Financial reporting to the Board

The Board's working procedures stipulate which reports and information of a financial nature are to be submitted to the Board at each scheduled meeting. The President ensures that the Board receives the reports required to enable the Board to continuously assess the company's and Group's financial position. Detailed instructions specifically outline the types of reports that the Board is to receive at each meeting.

External financial reporting

The quality of external financial reporting is guaranteed via a number of actions and procedures. The President is responsible for ensuring that all information issued, such as press releases with financial content, presentation material for meetings with the media, owners and financial institutions, is correct and of a high quality. The responsibilities of the company's auditors include reviewing accounting issues that are critical for the financial reporting and reporting their observations to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. In addition to the audit of the annual accounts, a review of the six-month

report and of the company's administration and internal control is carried out.

Risk management

With regard to financial reporting, the risk that material errors may be made when reporting the company's financial position and results is considered the primary risk. To minimize this risk, control documents have been established pertaining to accounting, procedures for annual accounts and follow-up of reported annual accounts. There is also a joint system for reporting annual accounts. SCA's Board of Directors and management assess the financial reporting from a risk perspective on an ongoing basis. To provide support for this assessment, the company's income statement and balance sheet items are compared with earlier reports, budgets and other planned figures. Control activities that are significant to financial reporting are carried out using the company's IT system. For further information, see Risk and risk management on pages 76–81.

Control activities and follow-up

Significant instructions and guidelines related to financial reporting are prepared and updated regularly by the Group Function Finance and are easily accessible on the Group's intranet. The Group Function Finance is responsible for ensuring compliance with instructions and guidelines. Process managers at various levels within SCA are responsible for carrying out the necessary control measures with respect to financial reporting. An important role is played by the business unit's controller organizations, which are responsible for ensuring that financial reporting from each unit is correct, complete and delivered in a timely manner. In addition, each business unit has a Finance Manager with responsibility for the individual business unit's financial statements. The company's control activities are supported by the budgets prepared by each business unit and updated during the year through continuous forecasts.

SCA has introduced a standardized system of control measures involving processes that are significant to the company's financial reporting. The controls are adapted to the

operational process and system structure of each unit. Accordingly, each unit prepares a record of the actual controls to be carried out in the unit in question. Control of these processes is assessed through self-evaluation followed up by an internal audit. In some cases, SCA has enlisted external help to validate these control measures.

Financial results are reported and examined regularly within the management teams of the operating units and communicated to SCA's management at monthly and quarterly meetings. Before reports are issued, results are analyzed to identify and eliminate any mistakes in the process until the year-end closing. For additional information, see Internal audit on page 69.

The Board follows up to ensure that the internal control and reporting to the Board functions through continuous reporting from the CEO and CFO and through reporting from the internal audit unit in the scope of the audit plan set annually. Internal audit also continuously reports its observations in this respect to the Audit Committee. Internal audit's tasks include following up compliance with the company's policies, and the results of this follow-up are reported to the Board through the Audit Committee.

Activities in 2016

For a number of years now, the entire SCA Group has used a shared reporting system for financial statements. An increasing number of units within SCA are also introducing the same accounting system based on a common IT platform.

Another development involved the co-location of accounting and reporting of several units in shared service centers, which made reporting more efficient and uniform. Work continued during the year to reduce the number of legal entities in SCA and thereby simplify the reporting and system structures. SCA Global Business Services (GBS), which is responsible for providing professional and transactional services in finance, HR administrative support, organization of master data, and office-related support and services to all units within SCA, continued its efforts to improve the efficiency of the processes during the year.

Board of Directors and Auditors



Elected by the Annual General Meeting

① Pär Boman (1961)

Engineer, Economist, Hon PhD Econ

Chairman of the Board since 2015. Chairman of the Board of Svenska Handelsbanken AB, Deputy Chairman of the Board of AB Industrivärden and member of the Board of Skanska AB.

Former President and CEO of Handelsbanken.

Other senior positions at Handelsbanken 1998–2002. Elected: 2010

Class A shares: 1,000

Independent of the company and corporate management.

② Ewa Björling (1961)

Med. Dr. Sci. and Associate Professor from Karolinska Institutet.

Member of the boards of Biogaia AB and Mobilis AB. Minister for Trade 2007–2014, and Minister for Nordic Cooperation 2010–2014. Former member of the Boards of the Swedish National Insurance Office and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Elected: 2016

Independent of the company, corporate management and SCA's major shareholders.

③ Maija-Liisa Friman (1952)

MSc Eng.

Chairman of the Board of Helsinki Deaconess Institute. Vice Chairman of the Board of Neste Corporation and a member of the Boards of Finnair, LKAB, the Securities Market Association and Boardman Oy. Former member of the Boards of TeliaSonera, Rautarukki, Metso, Ekokem and Talvivaara Mining Company Plc and CEO of Aspocomp Group Plc 2004–2007, President of Vattenfall Oy and Gyproc Oy.

Elected: 2016

Independent of the company, corporate management and SCA's major shareholders.

④ Annemarie Gardshol (1967)

MSc Eng.

President of PostNord Strålfors Group. Various senior positions in PostNord AB and a member of PostNord's corporate management team since 2012. Former member of the Boards of Etac AB and Bygghemma AB and various management positions in Gambro AB.

Elected: 2015

Class B shares: 700

Independent of the company, corporate management and SCA's major shareholders.

⑤ Johan Malmquist (1961)

MSc Econ.

Chairman of the Board of Tingstad Pappers AB. Member of the Boards of Elekta AB, Getinge, Trelleborg, Mölnlycke Healthcare AB, the Chalmers University of Technology Foundation and the Dunker Foundations. President and CEO of Getinge 1997–2015. Former member of the Board of Capio AB.

Elected: 2016

Class B shares: 4,000

Independent of the company, corporate management and SCA's major shareholders.

⑥ Bert Nordberg (1956)

Engineer

Chairman of the Board of Vestas Wind Systems A/S. Member of the Boards of AB Electrolux, SAAB, Skistar AB and Axis AB.

Previously held various management positions in Digital Equipment Corp. and Ericsson, President of Sony Mobile Communications AB 2009–2012. Member of the Board of BlackBerry Ltd 2013–2014 and Chairman of the Board of Sony Mobile Communications AB 2012–2013.

Elected: 2012

Class B shares: 5,000

Independent of the company, corporate management and SCA's major shareholders.

Information regarding individuals' own and related parties' shareholdings pertains to the situation on December 31, 2016.



⑦ Louise Svanberg (1958)

MSc Econ.

Member of the Board and advisor of Careers Australia Group, member of the Advisory Board for Cue Ball Capital Boston and member of MPM Bio-tech investment committee.

Previously held various management positions in EF, including President 2002–2008 and Chairman of the Board 2008–2010.

Elected: 2012

Class B shares: 15,000

Independent of the company, corporate management and SCA's major shareholders.

⑧ Barbara Milian Thoralfsson (1959)

MBA, BA

Chairman of the Board of ColArt Holdings Ltd. Member of the Boards of Hilti AG, G4S Plc, Norfolier GreenTec AS, and industry advisor to EQT. President of NetCom ASA 2001–2005 and President of Midelfart & Co AS 1995–2000. Former member of the Boards of AB Electrolux, Telenor ASA Cable & Wireless Plc, Orkla ASA and Tandberg ASA.

Elected: 2006

Independent of the company, corporate management and SCA's major shareholders.

⑨ Magnus Groth (1963)

MBA and MSc ME

President and CEO of SCA. Member of the Board of Acando AB. Former President of SCA Consumer Goods Europe 2011–2015. President of Studsvik AB (publ) 2006–2011 and SVP of Vattenfall 2001–2005.

Employed since: 2011

Elected: 2015

Class B shares: 16, 250

Independent of SCA's major shareholders.

Appointed by the employees

⑩ Roger Boström (1971)

Chairman of the Swedish Paper Workers' Union dept. 167 at SCA Graphic Sundsvall AB, Östrand pulp mill, Timrå.

Member of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO).

Appointed: 2013

Class B shares: 25

⑪ Örjan Svensson (1963)

Senior Industrial Safety Representative at SCA Hygiene Products AB, Edet Bruk, Lilla Edet.

Member of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO).

Appointed: 2005

Class B shares: 75

⑫ Thomas Wiklund (1955)

Shift Production Manager and Chairman of Ledarna (Swedish Organization for Managers) at Munksund paper mill.

Member of the Council for Negotiation and Cooperation (PTK).

Appointed: 2009

Deputies

Per Andersson (1955)

Employed at SCA Obbola, Umeå.

Appointed: 2013

Paulina Halleröd (1967)

Employed at SCA Hygiene Products, Gothenburg

Appointed: 2013

Class B shares: 370

Hans Nyqvist (1968)

Employed at SCA Hygiene Products, Gothenburg

Appointed: 2013

Honorary Chairman

Bo Rydin

MSc Econ., Hon PhD Econ., Hon PhD Engineering

Auditors

Ernst & Young AB

Senior Auditor: Hamish Mabon,
Authorized Public Accountant

Secretary to the Board

Mikael Schmidt (1960)

Master of Laws

Senior Vice President, Group Function Legal Affairs, General Counsel.

Employed since: 1992

Class B shares: 14,000

Executive Management Team



AS OF JANUARY 1, 2017

① **Magnus Groth** (1963)

President and CEO
MBA and MSc ME
Employed since: 2011
Class B shares: 16, 250

② **Fredrik Rystedt** (1963)

CFO and Executive Vice President
Head of Group Function Finance
MSc Econ.
Employed since: 2014
Class B shares: 7,500

③ **Ulf Larsson** (1962)

Executive Vice President
President, SCA Forest Products
BSc Forestry
Employed since: 1992
Class B shares: 22,700

④ **Joséphine Edwall-Björklund** (1964)

Senior Vice President, Group Function Communications
BSc in Communications
Employed since: 2012
Class B shares: 5,017

⑤ **Pablo Fuentes** (1973)

President, SCA Latin America
MSc Econ., MBA
Employed since: 2006
Class B shares: 9,448

⑥ **Donato Giorgio** (1973)

President, SCA Global Hygiene Supply Tissue
MSc Eng.
Employed since: 2009
Class B shares: 2,998

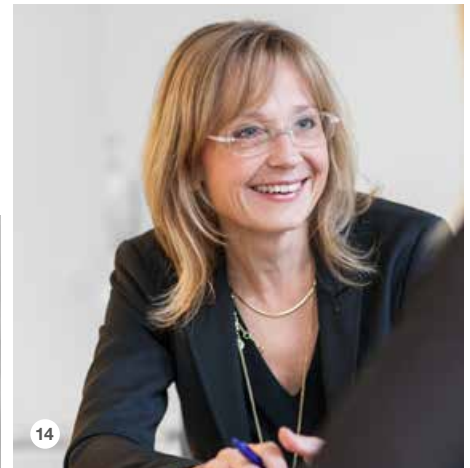
⑦ **Ulrika Kolsrud** (1970)

President, SCA Global Hygiene Supply Personal Care
MSc Eng.
Employed since: 1995
Class B shares: 2,541

⑧ **Margareta Lehmann** (1958)

President, SCA Incontinence Care
MSc Econ
Employed since: 1983
Class B shares: 10,311

Information regarding individuals' own and related parties' shareholdings pertain to the situation on December 31, 2016.



9 Don Lewis (1961)
President, SCA AfH Professional Hygiene
MSc Econ
Employed since: 2002
SCA ADR: 18,802

10 Mikael Schmidt (1960)
Senior Vice President, Group Function Legal Affairs,
General Counsel
Master of Laws
Employed since: 1992
Class B shares: 14,000

11 Georg Schmundt-Thomas (1962)
President, Global Hygiene Category
PhD, MA
Employed since: 2016

12 Robert Sjöström (1964)
Senior Vice President, Group Function Strategy and
Business Development, Global Business Services and IT
MSc Econ., MBA
Employed since: 2009
Class B shares: 12,000

13 Kersti Strandqvist (1963)
Senior Vice President, Group Function Sustainability
MSc Chem., Tech Lic.
Employed since: 1997
Class B shares: 11,197

14 Anna Sävinger Åslund (1969)
Senior Vice President, Group Function Human Resources
HR Management Degree
Employed since: 2001
Class B shares: 2,375

15 Volker Zöller (1967)
President, SCA Consumer Goods
BSc BA
Employed since: 1994
Class B shares: 5,830

Risks and risk management

SCA is exposed to a number of risks that could exert a greater or lesser material impact on the Group. These risks are generally defined as factors that impact SCA's ability to achieve established targets for the Group. This applies to both financial targets and targets in other areas. SCA's targets are outlined on pages 14–22.

Many of the risks described could have a positive or negative impact on the Group. This implies that if a risk develops in a favorable manner or if risk management is successful in counteracting the risk, target fulfillment could exceed expectations. From this perspective, the risks could also entail opportunities for SCA. Examples include the GDP trend and the economic situation, the cost of input goods, customer and consumer patterns and movements in market prices.

The description in this section relates to the structure that the SCA Group had at year-end 2016.

SCA's structure and value chain

SCA's structure and geographically dispersed business entails in itself a certain degree of risk reduction. SCA conducts operations in three business areas that deliver to entirely or partially different customer segments and end-users. The operations are influenced to varying degrees by the business cycle and general economic prosperity and their com-

petitive situations also differ. SCA's products are sold through many different channels and distribution paths.

The operation has a large geographical spread. Sales are conducted in approximately 100 countries worldwide and manufacturing is pursued at about 100 production units in some 30 countries. Sales are often based on local manufacturing.

SCA's structure also ensures that the raw material flows are, to a certain degree, integrated from forest land to the finished consumer products. In 2016, 48% of SCA's wood raw material requirements were sourced from its own forests and chips from its own sawmills. The wood fiber is used for SCA's production of pulp, kraftliner and publication papers, in sawmill operations, and for the manufacture of tissue. Forest waste from SCA's activities is used in biofuel operations. The energy generated in the production process is used internally or sold.

The pulp is subsequently used mainly in the production of tissue. In 2016, own pulp production corresponded to 23% of SCA's pulp consumption.

Processes for risk management

SCA's Board determines the Group's strategic direction based on recommendations from the Executive Management Team. The responsibility for long-term and overall management of

strategic risks follows the company's delegation scheme, from the Board to the President, and from the President to the Business Unit Presidents. This implies that most operational risks are managed by SCA's business units at a local level, but are coordinated when deemed necessary. The tools for this work primarily comprise continuous reporting by the business units and the annual strategy process, which includes risk assessment and risk management as part of the process. In this process, identified risks have been classified according to the likelihood of the risk becoming a reality and the impact on SCA's goal fulfillment. The outcome of this evaluation constitutes a part of the assessment of risks described in this section.

SCA's financial risk management is centralized, as is the case for the corporate internal bank for financial transactions of Group companies and management of the Group's energy risks. The financial risks are managed in accordance with the Group's finance policy, which is set by SCA's Board and, together with SCA's energy risk policy, comprises a framework for management activities. The risks are grouped and followed up on a regular basis to ensure compliance with these guidelines. SCA has also centralized the management of other risks.

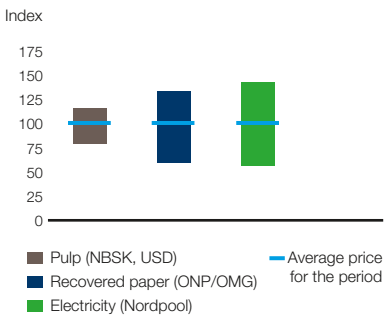
SCA has established a corporate internal audit unit, which ensures that SCA's organization complies with the set policies.

Risks that impact SCA's ability to achieve established targets

Risk	Policy/Action
GDP trend and economic conditions	
SCA's volume development is linked to the development of GDP and related factors, including industrial production, in countries representing SCA's main markets. Movements in the GDP trend influence demand for some of SCA's products, primarily in the Forest Products business area. Development of sales and production within SCA's key customer segments (Europe, Index year 2000 = 100) Index 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 — Retail trade — Advertising market — Manufacturing industry — Newspapers and magazines — Construction industry — (newspapers and magazines, Germany, France and the UK)	In 2016, Personal Care and Tissue accounted for 86% of SCA's net sales. Sales to the retail market, which accounts for the bulk of sales of hygiene products, are more dependent on established consumption patterns and distribution than the economic climate. The institutional care and homecare facilities segment for incontinence products is also relatively unaffected by the business cycle, although it can be impacted by the public budget situation in certain countries. The segment in the hygiene business that is most sensitive to economic movements is AfH tissue, which is affected by the consumption of tissue outside the home, for example, within industry and offices, as well as in the hotel and restaurant industry. Forest products are vulnerable to economic movements. Sales of publication papers, representing 3% of SCA's net sales, are affected by fluctuations in business activity in the advertising sector, and future demand could be adversely impacted by lower readership of printed media. The relatively cyclical construction and prefabricated house industries impact SCA's solid-wood product business, which accounts for 5% of net sales. SCA's kraftliner is primarily used in packaging where strength plays an important role. Sales of kraftliner, which account for 3% of SCA's net sales, are impacted by developments in the manufacturing industry and retail sector as well as by goods deliveries based on growing e-commerce. For all businesses, it is important that SCA manages the effects of the economic movements that occur by taking actions to reduce costs and by reviewing the capacity and production structure.

Risk	Policy/Action
Environmental impact and climate change	
SCA's operations have an impact on air, water, land and biological processes. These effects could lead to costs for restoring the environment or other kinds of negative effects. The matter of the economic impact of climate change is also growing in significance.	A number of years ago, SCA established a sustainability policy, detailing guidelines for the Group's actions in the areas of environmental and social responsibility. In addition to this, targets for people and nature are an integrated part of SCA's business strategy. Risks are minimized through preventive work in the form of certified environmental management systems, environmental risk inspections in conjunction with acquisitions, and remediation projects in connection with plant closures. The Group's large forest holding has a significant positive environmental effect through the absorption of carbon dioxide. The forest also guarantees access to renewable forest raw materials and provides valuable ecosystem services for society. Through its Resource Management System (RMS), SCA monitors how the company utilizes energy, water, transport activities and raw materials. The data is used for internal control and follow-up of established targets. SCA works proactively to decrease its carbon footprint by reducing its energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases. Continuous efforts are conducted to increase the proportion of renewable energy and biofuel, such as wind power. SCA also works to reduce the volume of production waste. A comprehensive description of SCA's work and governance in this area is provided in the Group's Sustainability Report.
Impact of political decisions	
SCA is affected by political decisions and administrative regulations in the approximately 100 countries in which the Group conducts operations. These relate to general regulations, such as taxation and financial reporting. SCA is also impacted by more specific regulations, such as the granting of permits in accordance with the Environmental Code and reimbursement of expenses in the healthcare system.	SCA's Public Affairs unit works to monitor and evaluate changes in its surroundings and amended legislation, and to identify actions that lead to improvements of the policy areas/regulations for the benefit of SCA's stakeholder groups. SCA is also a member of national and international trade associations, which comprise the primary bodies for participation in current public debates and the improvement of relevant policy areas. A key area for SCA is global energy and environmental legislation. Since SCA has a large share of its operations in Europe, it is focusing its activities on the various EU institutions. SCA monitors developments in prioritized policy areas, such as resource consumption in general and, more specifically, issues relating to waste and emissions to water and air. This makes it particularly important to monitor EU emission rights trading and EU waste regulations and circular economy initiatives. Since the public sector is both a significant customer and stakeholder group for SCA, the health debate is important to the company, especially with regard to the development of systems for healthcare with greater patient benefit and greater cost efficiency. SCA also works actively to disseminate knowledge and solutions regarding various national systems to decision-makers in countries where new structures are being built up. Examples include the development of systems for cost-free or subsidized prescription of incontinence aids in countries where such benefits were not offered in the past.
Impact of substitutes	
Other product solutions (substitutes) can replace products that are included in SCA's offering and thereby reduce sales. By offering competitive products, SCA can also capture market shares from the substitute. The issue of substitutes is also linked to changes in the patterns and attitudes of customers and consumers that affect demand for certain products and thus profitability.	Substitutes exist for virtually all SCA products. This may involve different products with a similar function, such as cloth diapers or cloth rags for household or industrial cleaning, or completely different solutions to meet the needs of customers and consumers, such as electric hand dryers and the dissemination of news through digital media instead of paper. SCA's focus on customer and consumer insight guides its innovation activities, ensuring that new products and services provide competitiveness and that the company's offering continuously evolves to meet customer and consumer needs. New technological solutions are developed through the company's own research and development activities and in cooperation with suppliers. Development work is thus often conducted in direct cooperation with customers and suppliers of material and machinery to provide a direct link to requirements and feedback from customers, at the same time as more efficient processes and products are developed. An increasingly important factor is greater focus on sustainability with respect to environmental, economic and social factors. Other demands imposed on SCA's innovation include the desire to create profitable differentiation for SCA's product offering and create value and growth, both for customers and SCA (read more about innovation on pages 26–27). In many countries, the degree of penetration is low, meaning only a small proportion of the population uses SCA's products, compared with more developed countries. To increase acceptance of its products, SCA focuses on matters that influence attitudes and on breaking taboos. This also applies to Europe and North America with regard to such items as incontinence products.
Dependence on major customers and distributors	
The retail trade is SCA's single largest customer group and thus exercises considerable influence. Around 55% of SCA's net sales are made to the retail trade, under both SCA's brands and the retailer's own brands. SCA also uses other distributors or retailers, which could impact the Group. A general consolidation process is taking place in several of SCA's sales channels, thus increasing dependence on individual customers. This increase in dependence could result in negative consequences if SCA does not fulfill the demands imposed.	SCA's customer structure is relatively dispersed, with customers in many different areas of business. In the retail trade, the prevailing trend is towards increased concentration, which has mainly resulted in fewer retail companies at a national and regional level. This could also present opportunities through closer cooperation. There are still a considerable number of retail companies, which reduces the risk for SCA. SCA also uses distributors, mainly for AfH tissue. A very large number of distributors are active in this segment and the international concentration is relatively low. In 2016, SCA's ten largest customers accounted for 23% of SCA's net sales. The single largest customer accounted for 3% of net sales. Most of these customers were retail companies. The ten largest customers also include some large distributors of AfH tissue. Credit risk in accounts receivable is dealt with in the section Credit risk, on page 81.

Risk	Policy/Action																					
Movements in the market price of SCA's products																						
Movements in the market price of SCA's products could create major fluctuations in the profitability of the product in question when these movements are not linked to changes in costs for SCA.	Several methods can be applied to address this risk. Long-term contracts at fixed prices and price hedging only occur in exceptional cases. To reduce the impact of price movements on SCA, actions are taken to adapt the cost scenario to lower market prices, for example, by renegotiating purchasing agreements, implementing personnel and capacity reductions, and reviewing the business structure. In other cases, the product's content can be adapted to the new market price level. Movements in the market price in a number of SCA's product segments are detailed in the figure to the right. The diagram specifies the average price per year (Index 100) and movements around this value over the past ten years.	Highest/lowest market prices (annual average) 2006–2016 per product <table><thead><tr><th>Product</th><th>Highest Price (Index)</th><th>Average Price (Index)</th><th>Lowest Price (Index)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Solid-wood products (Pine)</td><td>~110</td><td>100</td><td>~90</td></tr><tr><td>Production papers (LWC)</td><td>~105</td><td>100</td><td>~95</td></tr><tr><td>Kraftliner</td><td>~100</td><td>100</td><td>~80</td></tr><tr><td>Tissue</td><td>~100</td><td>100</td><td>~90</td></tr></tbody></table>	Product	Highest Price (Index)	Average Price (Index)	Lowest Price (Index)	Solid-wood products (Pine)	~110	100	~90	Production papers (LWC)	~105	100	~95	Kraftliner	~100	100	~80	Tissue	~100	100	~90
Product	Highest Price (Index)	Average Price (Index)	Lowest Price (Index)																			
Solid-wood products (Pine)	~110	100	~90																			
Production papers (LWC)	~105	100	~95																			
Kraftliner	~100	100	~80																			
Tissue	~100	100	~90																			
Risks at plants																						
SCA has around 100 production facilities in some 30 countries. Many of them conduct continuous production. Fires, machinery breakdowns and other types of harmful incidents could damage the plant in question and also cause delivery problems.	SCA's activities in this area are governed by its Risk Management Policy, which controls how SCA shall manage insurable operating risks. From this perspective, the aim of risk management is to effectively and cost efficiently protect the employees, the environment, the company's assets and the business, and to minimize SCA's risk management costs. This can be achieved by creating and retaining a balance between loss prevention and insurance coverage. The loss-prevention work is conducted in accordance with established guidelines that include inspections by risk engineers and benchmarking with other plants, within and outside SCA. Other important	elements of loss-prevention activities include maintenance of plants, staff training, good orderliness, and documentation. Every year, SCA invests in loss-prevention measures and its production plants continuously work to reduce their risks. For example, new facilities are fitted with sprinkler systems as standard. All wholly owned plants are insured to replacement cost and for the loss of contribution margin. Within the EU, insurance is primarily carried out by one of SCA's own companies, with external reinsurance for major damages. Outside the EU, SCA cooperates with market-leading insurance companies.																				
Occurrence of unethical business practices and human rights violations																						
SCA works in some 100 countries and in environments where unethical business practices and violations of human rights may occur. If SCA becomes involved in these business practices, the company's reputation in the market may be damaged. SCA may also suffer fines and other legal sanctions. SCA works together with various business partners, such as customers, distributors, partners in joint ventures, suppliers and others. Differences in culture and ways of working between SCA and these partners can increase the risk mainly with regard to business ethics and consideration of human rights.	To ensure that SCA's organization lives up to the company's core values and is not drawn into or tied to unethical business practices, the SCA Code of Conduct has been established since 2004. This includes rules for how the company conducts its business. The Code is revised on an annual basis to ensure that new laws and guidelines are taken into account. The Code includes principles on business ethics, relationships with the employees, respect for human rights and the environment, and other areas. SCA's Group policies, including its Code of Conduct and Sustainability Policy, must apply to all markets in which SCA conducts operations. Training of all of SCA's employees regarding the Code of Conduct takes place continuously. To ensure that SCA works with business partners that share these values, potential partners	are evaluated before cooperation is initiated. The evaluation comprises both business issues and issues concerning existing policies and processes regarding, for example, the work environment and business ethics. Suppliers are expected to comply with SCA's Code of Conduct, which is regulated as a part of the supplier agreements. SCA uses a number of methods to monitor and safeguard the implementation of the Code of Conduct. These include due diligence in connection with acquisitions, risk evaluation of the company's own units and its suppliers, and regular on-site audits of SCA's units around the world and of suppliers deemed to have a higher risk level. More detailed information on the Code of Conduct and the work in 2016 is available in the Group's Sustainability Report.																				
Suppliers																						
SCA is dependent on a large number of suppliers. The loss of key suppliers could result in costs for SCA and problems in manufacturing. Suppliers could also cause problems for SCA through non-compliance with applicable legislation and regulations or by otherwise acting in an unethical manner.	To reduce this risk, SCA has supply contracts with several suppliers and continuously enters into agreements with various durations. The Group has a number of suppliers for essentially all important input goods. These contracts ensure deliveries of a significant proportion of input goods at the same time as the effects of sudden cost increases are limited. The Group also has more intensive cooperation with selected suppliers that covers the development of materials and processes. SCA continuously assesses suppliers to ensure that they meet SCA's standards in all respects in accordance with a risk-based methodology that places a special emphasis on suppliers in high-risk countries	and high-risk industries, such as fiber and cotton. The assessment may take the form of a questionnaire, an on-site visit or the use of independent auditors. For essentially all important input goods, SCA assesses the following factors at current and potential suppliers: • Quality • Product safety • Impact on the environment, including the issue of the origin of the input goods • Use of chemicals • Compliance with SCA's Code of Conduct More information is available in SCA's Sustainability Report 2016.																				

Risk	Policy/Action
Cost of input goods The market price of many of the input goods used in the manufacture of SCA's products fluctuates over time and this could influence SCA's earnings. Highest/lowest market prices (annual average) 2006–2016 per product  Index 175 150 125 100 75 50 25 0 ■ Pulp (NBSK, USD) ■ Recovered paper (ONP/OMG) ■ Electricity (Nordpool) — Average price for the period	The risk of price movements related to input goods and the impact of these on earnings can be managed in several ways. As a result of SCA's structure, a significant share of raw materials is produced within the Group and, consequently, price movements have a smaller impact on earnings. In 2016, 48% of SCA's wood raw material requirements were sourced from its own forests and chips from its own sawmills, and 23% of its pulp requirements were satisfied by the Group's own pulp production. Another method used to manage the price risk is by availing of financial hedges and long-term contracts. SCA is an energy-intensive company and hedges the energy price risk for electricity and natural gas. More detailed information on the energy price risk and management activities related to this is presented on page 80. Under normal circumstances, no other price risks related to input goods are hedged, although this could be carried out in exceptional cases. SCA has also begun building up its own energy operations based on the utilization of the Group's own holdings of forest land. More information on these operations is provided in the Group's Sustainability Report. A significant cost item comprises oil-based materials and other oil-related costs, such as transportation. The oil-based materials are principally used in Personal Care and generally as packaging material. When possible, these and other costs are managed principally through compensation in the form of raised prices for SCA's products, by adjusting product specifications or through streamlining of the Group's own operation. The impact of price movements on input goods can be delayed through purchasing agreements. SCA's relative costs for various key input goods are described on page 142. The price trend for a number of input goods over the past ten years is presented in the diagram to the left.
Employee-related risks	
SCA must have access to skilled and motivated employees and safeguard the availability of competent managers to achieve established strategic and operational objectives.	SCA works in a structured manner to ensure the health and well-being of its employees through proactive preventative healthcare activities, such as education, exercise, special initiatives, for example, to help employees quit smoking and by offering health checks in several countries. SCA also places great importance on safety activities at all of its units. More information is available in SCA's Sustainability Report for 2016. SCA's strategic manpower planning secures access to people with the right expertise at the right time. Recruitment can take place both externally and internally, and internal recruitment and job rotation are facilitated by a job portal, where available positions are advertised both internally and externally. Salaries and other conditions are to be adapted to the market and linked to SCA's business priorities. An established succession planning program protects the operations. SCA strives to maintain good relationships with union organizations.
Legal risks	
New legislation in various countries could negatively impact SCA. Legal processes can be protracted and costly.	SCA monitors the development of legislation through its internal corporate legal staff and external advisors. Another important issue is the management of SCA's intellectual property rights (patents, trademarks, etc.), which is largely centralized. In the approximately 100 countries in which SCA conducts operations, local legal issues and disputes are handled through an extensive network of local legal advisors.
IT risks	
SCA relies on IT systems in its day-to-day operations. Disruptions or faults in critical systems have a direct impact on production and important business processes. Errors in the handling of financial systems can affect the company's reporting of results. These risks grow in an increasingly technically complex and interlinked world.	SCA has established a management model for IT that includes governance, standardized IT processes and an organization for information security. The IT security work includes a continuous risk assessment, the introduction of preventive measures and use of security technologies. Standardized processes are in place for the implementation of new systems, changes to existing systems and daily operations. The majority of SCA's system landscape is based on well-proven products, such as SAP.

Risk

Policy/Action

Energy price risk

Energy price risk is the risk that increased energy prices could adversely impact SCA's operating profit. SCA is exposed to price movements of electricity and natural gas, but the price of other energy commodities also directly and indirectly impacts SCA's operating profit.

SCA centrally manages the energy price risk related to electricity and natural gas. According to SCA's policy, these price risks can be hedged for a period of up to 36 months. Energy price hedging is effected through financial instruments and fixed pricing in existing supply agreements.

SCA safeguards the supply of electricity and natural gas through centrally negotiated supply agreements. The portfolio of supply agreements shall be effectively spread to minimize SCA's counterparty risk. In 2016, SCA purchased about 7 TWh (8; 7) of electricity and about 8 TWh (8; 8) of natural gas.

The graph displays SCA's price hedges in relation to forecast consumption of electricity and natural gas for the next three years. The graph includes financial hedges and hedging effected via supply agreements. Forest Products' electricity consumption is primarily confined to Sweden.

For further information concerning financial price hedges, see Note E6 Derivatives and hedge accounting.

Energy price hedges in relation to forecast consumption, December 31, 2016

Year	Electricity (%)	Natural gas (%)
2017	~42	~48
2018	~25	~30
2019	~5	~2

Currency risk

Transaction exposure
Transaction exposure is the risk that exchange rate movements in export revenues and import expenses could negatively impact the Group's operating profit and the cost of non-current assets.

Translation exposure
Translation exposure is the risk to which SCA is exposed when translating foreign subsidiaries' balance sheets and income statements to SEK.

Long-term currency sensitivity
The table below presents a breakdown of the Group's net sales and operating expenses by currency, which provides an overview of the Group's long-term currency sensitivity. The largest exposures are denominated in EUR, USD and GBP. The imbalance between sales and expenses in SEK is because the Swedish operations have a high proportion of exports that are invoiced in foreign currencies.

Currency	Sales %	Costs %	Operating profit ¹⁾ SEKm	Closing rate, December 31, 2016	Average rate 2016
EUR	39	36	9,203	9.5582	9.4560
USD	16	25	-6,936	9.0840	8.5435
GBP	9	4	6,074	11.1624	11.5778
CNY	9	5	4,930	1.3079	1.2866
SEK	4	12	-7,466		
MXN	3	2	1,516	0.4390	0.4585
COP	3	3	420	0.0030	0.0028
RUB	3	2	772	0.1492	0.1282
Other	14	11	5,476		
TOTAL	100	100	13,989		

¹⁾ Operating profit, excluding items affecting comparability.

Transaction exposure
Transaction exposure, resulting from exports and imports, can be hedged for a period of up to 18 months. Contracted future payments for non-current assets in foreign currencies can be hedged up to the full cost.

The forecast net flow of currency against SEK amounts to SEK -10,535m (-10,844; -9,856). At year-end, a net flow against SEK corresponding to five months of the forecast flow for 2017 was hedged. The majority of hedges mature during the first quarter of 2017. The forecast and hedges of the 2017 flows are shown in the table to the right. Forest Products' net exports primarily comprise exports from Sweden and is thus exposed to the development of the SEK. For further information relating to hedging of transaction exposure, see Note E6 Derivatives and hedge accounting.

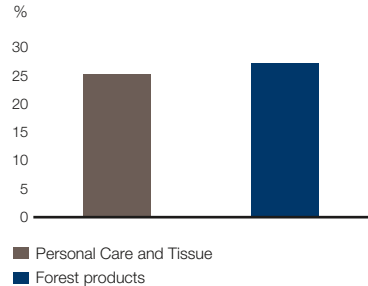
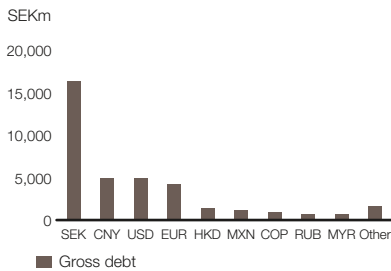
Translation exposure
The policy relating to translation exposure for foreign net assets is to hedge a sufficient proportion in relation to SEK so that the Group's debt/equity ratio is unaffected by exchange rate movements. Hedging takes place by financing a certain portion of capital employed in foreign currencies with loans and derivatives in corresponding currencies. The optimal degree of matching in connection with hedging depends on the current consolidated debt/equity ratio. Translation exposure in the income statements of foreign subsidiaries is not currency-hedged.

At December 31, 2016, capital employed in foreign currency amounted to SEK 75,219m (65,705; 72,482). Distribution by currency is shown in the table to the right. At year-end, capital employed was financed in the amount of SEK 19,273m (16,898; 18,489) in foreign currency, which is equivalent to a total matching ratio of 28% (28; 26). Forest Products conducts the most of its operations in Sweden, resulting in a limited translation exposure.

Currency	Net flows SEKm	Currency inflows SEKm	Currency outflows SEKm	Hedged inflows %	Hedged outflows %
GBP	4,432	5,019	-587	1	0
EUR	5,090	19,604	-14,514	12	0
CNY	3,697	3,697	0	0	0
NOK	1,077	1,086	-9	0	0
PLN	975	2,154	-1,179	2	0
RUB	987	1,039	-52	0	0
DKK	782	831	-49	0	0
CHF	761	818	-57	0	0
MXN	759	1,752	-993	1	0
Other	2,838	4,604	-1,766	2	0
USD	-10,862	5,817	-16,679	6	1
SEK	-10,535	8,840	-19,375	0	42

For further information relating to hedging of translation exposure, see Note E6 Derivatives and hedge accounting.

Currency	Capital employed SEKm	Net debt SEKm	Matching financing 2016 %	2015 %
EUR	25,420	4,609	18	27
CNY	13,402	4,026	30	33
USD	14,419	5,238	36	30
GBP	4,783	1,019	21	11
MXN	4,309	1,221	28	29
COP	2,599	462	18	28
RUB	2,209	515	23	24
Other	8,078	2,183	27	11
Total currencies	75,219	19,273	28	28
SEK	39,661	16,088		
Total	114,880	35,361		

Risk	Policy/Action																							
Credit risk																								
Credit risk refers to the risk of losses due to a failure to meet payment obligations by SCA's counterparties in financial agreements or by customers.	Credit risk in accounts receivable Credit risk in accounts receivable is managed through credit checks of customers using credit rating companies. The credit limit is set and regularly monitored. Accounts receivable are recognized at the amount that is expected to be paid based on an individual assessment of each customer. Financial credit risk The objective is that counterparties must have a minimum credit rating of A– from at least two of the rating institutes Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's. SCA strives to enter into agreements that allow net calculation of receivables and liabilities. Credit exposure in derivative instruments is calculated as the market value of the instrument. At year-end, the total credit exposure was SEK 8,666m (9,152; 11,313). This exposure also includes credit risk for financial investments in the amount of SEK 7,695m (8,393; 9,985), of which SEK 3,214m (3,309; 6,034) was attributable to	leasing transactions (see Note G3 Contingent liabilities and pledged assets). Credit exposure in derivative instruments amounted to SEK 971m (759; 1,327) at December 31, 2016. Ten largest customers' share of outstanding accounts receivable by business area  <table><tr><th>Business area</th><th>Share (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Personal Care and Tissue</td><td>~25</td></tr><tr><td>Forest products</td><td>~27</td></tr></table>	Business area	Share (%)	Personal Care and Tissue	~25	Forest products	~27																
Business area	Share (%)																							
Personal Care and Tissue	~25																							
Forest products	~27																							
Liquidity and refinancing risk																								
Liquidity and refinancing risk is the risk that SCA is unable to meet its payment obligations as a result of insufficient liquidity or difficulty in raising new loans.	To ensure good access to loan financing, regardless of the economy and at attractive terms, SCA strives to maintain a solid investment grade rating. SCA is to maintain financial flexibility in the form of a liquidity reserve consisting of cash and cash equivalents and unutilized credit facilities totaling at least 10% of the Group's forecast annual sales. SCA limits its refinancing risk by having a good distribution in the maturity profile of its gross debt. The gross debt must have an average maturity in excess of three years, considering unutilized credit facilities that are not liquidity reserves. Surplus liquidity should primarily be used to amortize external liabilities. SCA's policy is to not agree to terms that entitle the lender to withdraw loans or adjust interest rates as a direct consequence of movements in SCA's financial key figures or credit rating. The Group's financing is mainly secured by bank loans, bond issues and through issuance of commercial papers. The refinancing risk in short-term borrow-	ing is limited through long-term credit facilities from bank syndicates and individual banks with favorable creditworthiness. SCA's net debt increased by SEK 5,883m in 2016. At year-end, the average maturity of gross debt was 3.9 years (3.4; 2.5). If short-term loans were replaced with drawings under long-term unutilized credit facilities, the maturity would amount to 4.4 years. Unutilized credit facilities amounted to SEK 19,164m at year-end. In addition, cash and cash equivalents totaled SEK 4,482m. For further information, see Note E2 Financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, and Note E4 Financial liabilities. Liquidity reserve <table><tr><th>SEKm</th><th>2016</th><th>2015</th><th>2014</th></tr><tr><td>Unutilized credit facilities</td><td>19,164</td><td>18,583</td><td>19,396</td></tr><tr><td>Cash and cash equivalents</td><td>4,482</td><td>5,042</td><td>3,815</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>23,646</td><td>23,625</td><td>23,211</td></tr></table>	SEKm	2016	2015	2014	Unutilized credit facilities	19,164	18,583	19,396	Cash and cash equivalents	4,482	5,042	3,815	Total	23,646	23,625	23,211						
SEKm	2016	2015	2014																					
Unutilized credit facilities	19,164	18,583	19,396																					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,482	5,042	3,815																					
Total	23,646	23,625	23,211																					
Interest rate risk																								
Interest rate risk relates to the risk that movements in the interest rates could have a negative impact on SCA. SCA is affected by interest rate movements through its net financial income and expense.	SCA seeks to achieve a good spread of its interest maturity dates to avoid large volumes of renewals occurring at the same time. SCA's policy is to raise loans with floating rates, since it is SCA's understanding that this leads to lower interest expense over time. The interest rate risk and interest period are measured by currency and the average interest term shall be within the interval 3–36 months. SCA's net financial items decreased in 2016 as a result of lower interest rates and positive currency remeasurement effects. SCA's largest funding currencies are denominated in SEK, CNY and USD, refer to the graph. To achieve the desired fixed interest period and currency balance, SCA uses financial derivatives. The average interest period for the gross debt, including derivatives, was 8.5 months (9.3; 8.4) at year-end. The average interest rate for the total	outstanding net debt including derivatives, amounted to 2.69% (2.90; 2.64) at year-end. Gross debt distributed by currency  <table><tr><th>Currency</th><th>Gross debt (SEKm)</th></tr><tr><td>SEK</td><td>~16,000</td></tr><tr><td>CNY</td><td>~5,000</td></tr><tr><td>USD</td><td>~4,000</td></tr><tr><td>EUR</td><td>~1,000</td></tr><tr><td>HKD</td><td>~500</td></tr><tr><td>MXN</td><td>~500</td></tr><tr><td>COP</td><td>~500</td></tr><tr><td>RUB</td><td>~500</td></tr><tr><td>MYR</td><td>~500</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>~1,000</td></tr></table>	Currency	Gross debt (SEKm)	SEK	~16,000	CNY	~5,000	USD	~4,000	EUR	~1,000	HKD	~500	MXN	~500	COP	~500	RUB	~500	MYR	~500	Other	~1,000
Currency	Gross debt (SEKm)																							
SEK	~16,000																							
CNY	~5,000																							
USD	~4,000																							
EUR	~1,000																							
HKD	~500																							
MXN	~500																							
COP	~500																							
RUB	~500																							
MYR	~500																							
Other	~1,000																							

Financial statements and notes

Contents

Financial statements, Group

Consolidated income statement IS	84
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	84
Consolidated statement of change in equity	85
Consolidated operating cash flow statement, supplementary disclosure OCF	85

Consolidated cash flow statement CF	86
Correlation between consolidated cash flow statement and operating cash flow statement, supplementary disclosure	87
Consolidated balance sheet BS	88

Contents, Group notes				
A. Accounting principles and application of alternative performance measures (APM) pages 89–94	B. Sales and earnings pages 95–101	C. Employees pages 101–106	D. Operating assets and liabilities pages 107–112	E. Capital structure and financing pages 113–120
A1. General accounting principles and new accounting rules 89	B1. Segment reporting 95	C1. Personnel costs 101	D1. Intangible assets 107	E1. Financial instruments by category and measurement level 113
A2. Application of non-IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) performance measures 91	B2. Operating expenses 99	C2. Personnel data 101	D2. Property, plant and equipment 110	E2. Financial assets, cash and cash equivalents 114
	B3. Auditing expenses 99	C3. Remuneration of senior executives 102	D3. Biological assets 111	E3. Trade receivables 115
	B4. Income taxes 100	C4. Fees to Board members in the Parent Company 104	D4. Inventories 112	E4. Financial liabilities 115
		C5. Renumeration after employment 104	D5. Other current receivables 112	E5. Liquidity risk 116
			D6. Other liabilities 112	E6. Derivatives and hedge accounting 116
			D7. Other provisions 112	E7. Financial income and expenses 118
				E8. Equity 119

Amounts that are reconcilable to the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and operating cash flow statement are marked with the following symbols:

- BS** Balance sheet
- IS** Income statement
- CF** Cash flow statement
- OCF** Operating cash flow statement

Financial statements, Parent Company 129

Parent Company income statement
Statement of comprehensive income
Parent Company cash flow statement
Parent Company balance sheet
Parent Company statement of change in equity

Group notes, cont.	
F. Group structure	G. Other
pages 121–126	pages 127–128
F1. Subsidiaries 121	G1. Non-current assets held for sale 127
F2. Jointly owned subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests 122	G2. Leasing 127
F3. Joint ventures and associates 122	G3. Contingent liabilities and pledged assets 128
F4. Joint operations 124	G4. Transactions with related parties 128
F5. Shares and participations 124	
F6. Acquisitions and disposals 125	

Contents, Parent Company notes	
PC. Parent Company notes	
pages 130–139	
PC1. Operating loss	130
PC2. Personnel and Board costs	130
PC3. Taxes	131
PC4. Intangible fixed assets	131
PC5. Tangible fixed assets	132
PC6. Participations	132
PC7. Receivables from and liabilities to subsidiaries	132
PC8. Other current receivables	133
PC9. Financial instruments	133
PC10. Other current liabilities	133
PC11. Share capital	134
PC12. Contingent liabilities and pledged assets	134
PC13. Adoption of the annual accounts	134
PC14. Proposed disposition of earnings	135
PC15. Auditor's report	136

Consolidated income statement ^{IS}

Group	Note	2016		2015		2014	
		SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾
Net sales	B1	117,314	12,406	115,316	12,334	104,054	11,449
Cost of goods sold	B2	-85,721	-9,065	-85,476	-9,142	-77,520	-8,529
Items affecting comparability	B2	-529	-56	-323	-35	-436	-48
Gross profit		31,064	3,285	29,517	3,157	26,098	2,872
Sales, general and administration	B2	-17,756	-1,877	-17,025	-1,821	-14,798	-1,628
Items affecting comparability	B2	-2,181	-231	-1,744 ²⁾	-186 ²⁾	-964	-106
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		152	16	199	21	113	12
Operating profit		11,279	1,193	10,947²⁾	1,171²⁾	10,449	1,150
Financial income	E7	132	14	205 ³⁾	22 ³⁾	217	24
Financial expenses	E7	-1,051	-111	-1,160	-124	-1,178	-130
Profit before tax		10,360	1,096	9,992	1,069	9,488	1,044
Taxes	B4	-4,348	-460	-2,540	-272	-2,420	-266
Profit for the period		6,012	636	7,452	797	7,068	778
Earnings attributable to:							
Owners of the Parent		5,570	589	7,002	749	6,599	726
Non-controlling interests		442	47	450	48	469	52
Earnings per share							
Earnings per share, SEK – owners of the Parent							
before dilution effects		7.93		9.97		9.40	
after dilution effects		7.93		9.97		9.40	
Dividend per share, SEK		6.00 ⁴⁾		5.75		5.25	
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent		6,012	636	7,002	749	6,599	726
Average number of shares before dilution, million		702.3		702.3		702.3	
Average number of shares after dilution, million		702.3		702.3		702.3	

¹⁾ Translation to EUR is provided for the convenience of the reader. An average exchange rate of 9.46 (9.35; 9.09) was used.

²⁾ Includes the sale of securities, SEK 970m, EUR 103.7m.

³⁾ Excludes the sale of securities, SEK 970m, EUR 103.7m.

⁴⁾ Board proposal.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
IS Profit for the period	6,012	7,452	7,068
Other comprehensive income for the period			
Items that cannot be transferred to profit for the period			
Actuarial gains and losses relating to defined benefit pension plans	-1,525	2,562	-2,925
Income tax attributable to components in other comprehensive income	411	-558	660
	-1,114	2,004	-2,265
Items that have been or can be transferred to profit for the period			
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Result from measurement at fair value recognized in equity	-1	318	140
Transferred to profit or loss upon sale	-	-970	-
Cash flow hedges:			
Result from remeasurement of derivatives recognized in equity	495	-499	-428
Transferred to profit or loss for the period	274	342	344
Transferred to cost of hedged investments	-19	-	3
Translation differences in foreign operations	2,652	-1,871	5,169
Result from hedging of net investments in foreign operations	-437	-58	-1,497
Other comprehensive income from associates	12	-17	-
Income tax attributable to components in other comprehensive income	-89	44	359
	2,887	-2,711	4,090
Other comprehensive income for the period, net after tax	1,773	-707	1,825
Total comprehensive income for the period	7,785	6,745	8,893
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent	7,108	6,510	7,852
Non-controlling interests	677	235	1,041

By operating segment	Net sales			Operating profit ¹⁾		
SEKm	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Personal Care	33,651	34,344	31,066	4,255	3,990	3,526
Tissue	67,561	64,184	56,994	8,155	7,217	6,652
Forest Products	16,587	17,279	16,490	2,211	2,605	2,505
Other	26	-9	-45	-632	-798	-834
Intra-Group deliveries	-511	-482	-451	-	-	-
Total	117,314	115,316	104,054	13,989	13,014	11,849

¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

Consolidated statement of change in equity

Group	2016	2015	2014
Attributable to owners of the Parent			
Value, January 1	70,401	67,622	63,271
Total comprehensive income for the period	7,108	6,510	7,852
Dividend	-4,038	-3,687	-3,336
Private placement to non-controlling interests	240	-	-
Private placement to non-controlling interests, dilution	-110	-	-
Issue expenses, private placement	-4	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-799	-40	-112
Acquisition of non-controlling interests, dilution	348	-	-
Issue costs in associates	-	-	-49
Remeasurement effect upon acquisition of non-controlling interests	-4	-4	-4
Value, December 31	73,142	70,401	67,622
Non-controlling interests			
Value, January 1	5,290	5,250	4,540
Total comprehensive income for the period	677	235	1,041
Dividend	-190	-216	-228
Private placement to non-controlling interests	199	-	-
Private placement to non-controlling interests, dilution	110	-	-
Issue expenses, private placement	-4	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	643	21	-61
Acquisition of non-controlling interests, dilution	-348	-	-
Effect of confirmation of acquisition balance sheet	-	-	-42
Value, December 31	6,377	5,290	5,250
Total equity, value December 31	79,519	75,691	72,872

For further information, see Note E8 Equity.

Consolidated operating cash flow statement, supplementary disclosure OCF

Group	Note	2016		2015		2014	
		SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾
IS Net sales		117,314	12,406	115,316	12,334	104,054	11,449
Operating expenses		-97,299	-10,289	-96,539	-10,326	-86,841	-9,555
Operating surplus		20,015	2,117	18,777	2,008	17,213	1,894
Adjustment for non-cash items		-672	-71	-465	-49	-963	-106
Operating cash surplus		19,343	2,046	18,312	1,959	16,250	1,788
Change in							
Inventories		1,076	114	-1,390	-149	-370	-40
Operating receivables		-236	-25	-1,129	-121	-162	-18
Operating liabilities		1,130	120	2,120	227	86	9
Change in working capital		1,970	209	-399	-43	-446	-49
Current capital expenditures		-5,181	-548	-4,162	-445	-3,737	-411
Restructuring costs, etc.		-1,184	-125	-830	-89	-883	-97
Operating cash flow		14,948	1,582	12,921	1,382	11,184	1,231
Financial items	E7	-919	-97	-955	-102	-961	-106
Paid tax	B4	-3,799	-402	-2,208	-236	-2,101	-231
Other		152	16	132	14	27	3
Cash flow from current operations		10,382	1,099	9,890	1,058	8,149	897
Strategic capital expenditures and divestments							
Company acquisitions	F6	-6,598	-698	-93	-10	-508	-56
Strategic capital expenditures in non-current assets		-4,264	-451	-3,125	-334	-1,816	-200
Total strategic capital expenditures		-10,862	-1,149	-3,218	-344	-2,324	-256
Divestments	F6	489	52	329	35	206	22
Cash flow from capital expenditures and divestments		-10,373	-1,097	-2,889	-309	-2,118	-234
Cash flow before dividend		9	2	7,001	749	6,031	663
Private placement to non-controlling interests		435	46	-	-	-	-
Dividend to shareholders		-4,228	-447	-3,903	-417	-3,564	-392
Net cash flow		-3,784	-399	3,098	332	2,467	271

Net debt	2016		2015		2014	
	SEKm	MEUR ²⁾	SEKm	MEUR ²⁾	SEKm	MEUR ²⁾
Net debt, January 1	-29,478	-3,228	-35,947	-3,770	-33,919	-3,797
Net cash flow	-3,784	-399	3,098	332	2,467	271
Remeasurements to equity	-1,526	-160	1,910	209	-2,785	-292
Exchange rate effects, etc.	-573	87	1,461	1	-1,710	48
Net debt, December 31	-35,361	-3,700	-29,478	-3,228	-35,947	-3,770

¹⁾ Translation to EUR is provided for the convenience of the reader. An average exchange rate of 9.46 (9.35; 9.09) was used.

²⁾ Translation to EUR is provided for the convenience of the reader. Closing exchange rate of 9.56 (9.13; 9.53) was used for net debt.

Consolidated cash flow statement CF

Group	Note	2016		2015		2014	
		SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾
Operating activities							
IS Profit before tax		10,360	1,096	9,992	1,069	9,488	1,044
T:1 Adjustment for non-cash items		7,025	743	6,604	706	4,944	544
		17,385	1,839	16,596	1,775	14,432	1,588
Paid tax	B4	-3,799	-402	-2,208	-236	-2,101	-231
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		13,586	1,437	14,388	1,539	12,331	1,357
Cash flow from changes in working capital							
Change in							
Inventories		1,076	114	-1,390	-149	-370	-41
Operating receivables		-236	-25	-1,129	-121	-162	-18
Operating liabilities		1,130	119	2,120	227	86	10
Cash flow from operating activities		15,556	1,645	13,989	1,496	11,885	1,308
Investing activities							
Company acquisitions	F6	-4,420	-467	-74	-8	-508	-56
Divestments	F6	489	52	329	35	206	23
T:2 Investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-9,388	-993	-7,591	-812	-5,733	-631
Sale of property, plant and equipment		206	21	304	33	179	20
Loans granted to external parties		-	-	-	-	-186	-21
Sale of securities		-	-	2,046	219	-	-
Repayment of loans to external parties		141	15	177	19	-	-
Cash flow from investing activities		-12,972	-1,372	-4,809	-514	-6,042	-665
Financing activities							
Private placement to non-controlling interests		435	46	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		-50	-5	-11	-1	-173	-19
Loans raised		16,165	1,710	11,100	1,187	3,485	383
Amortization of debt		-15,614	-1,651	-15,039	-1,608	-5,819	-640
Dividend ³⁾		-4,228	-447	-3,903	-417	-3,564	-392
Cash flow from financing activities		-3,292	-347	-7,853	-839	-6,071	-668
Cash flow for the period		-708	-74	1,327	143	-228	-25
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		5,042	533	3,815	400	3,785	424
Exchange differences in cash and cash equivalents		148	10	-100	9	258	1
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31 ²⁾	E2	4,482	469	5,042	552	3,815	400

¹⁾ Translation to EUR is provided for the convenience of the reader. An average exchange rate of 9.46 (9.35; 9.09) was used.

²⁾ Translation to EUR is provided for the convenience of the reader. Closing exchange rate of 9.56 (9.13; 9.53) was used.

³⁾ Including dividend to non-controlling interests.

For the Group's liquidity reserve, refer to the risk section on page 81.

T:1 Adjustment for non-cash items

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Depreciation/amortization and impairment of non-current assets	6,815	8,216	5,607
Fair-value measurement of forest assets	-689	-476	-615
Gain/loss on asset sales and swaps	19	21	-350
Gain on sale of securities	-	-970	-
Gain/loss on divestments	-265	-92	395
Unpaid relating to efficiency program	571	232	234
Payments relating to efficiency program already recognized	-262	-302	-396
Revaluation of previous share upon acquisition	-	-	-36
Provision for ongoing competition case	813	-	-
Other	23	-25	105
Total	7,025	6,604	4,944

T:2 Investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Measures to raise the capacity level of operations (Strategic capital expenditures)	-4,264	-3,125	-1,816
Measures to uphold capacity level (Current capital expenditures)	-5,388	-4,466	-3,917
Investments in finance leases	264	-	-
Total	-9,388	-7,591	-5,733

Interest paid, SEKm

	2016	2015	2014
Interest paid	-889	-1,148	-1,290
Interest received	116	80	124
Total	-773	-1,068	-1,166

Correlation between consolidated cash flow statement and operating cash flow statement, supplementary disclosure

Cash flow from operating activities

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Cash flow from operating activities	15,556	13,989	11,885
<i>Adjustment items</i>			
Current capital expenditures	-5,181	-4,162	-3,737
Accrued interest	8	64	1
Other	-1	-1	-
Cash flow from current operations according to consolidated operating cash flow statement	10,382	9,890	8,149

Cash flow from investing activities

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Cash flow from investing activities	-12,972	-4,809	-6,042
<i>Adjustment items</i>			
Current capital expenditures	5,181	4,162	3,737
Loans granted to external parties	-	-	186
Sale of securities	-	-2,046	-
Repayment of loans from external parties	-141	-177	-
Net debt in acquired and divested companies	-2,128	-	174
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-50	-11	-173
Financial liability (earn-out payment) upon acquisition	-	-9	-
Investments through finance leases	-264	-	-
Other	1	1	-
Cash flow from strategic capital expenditures and divestments according to the consolidated operating cash flow statement	-10,373	-2,889	-2,118

Cash flow for the period

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Cash flow for the period	-708	1,327	-228
<i>Adjustment items</i>			
Amortization of debt	15,614	15,039	5,819
Loans raised	-16,165	-11,100	-3,485
Loans granted to external parties	-	-	186
Sale of securities	-	-2,046	-
Repayment of loans from external parties	-141	-177	-
Net debt in acquired and divested operations	-2,128	-	174
Financial liability (earn-out payment) upon acquisition	-	-9	-
Investments through finance leases	-264	-	-
Accrued interest	8	64	1
Net cash flow according to consolidated operating cash flow statement	-3,784	3,098	2,467

Consolidated balance sheet BS

Group	Note	2016		2015		2014	
		SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾	SEKm	EURm ¹⁾
Non-current assets							
Goodwill	D1	19,257	2,015	15,412	1,688	15,717	1,649
Other intangible assets	D1	7,750	811	7,440	815	7,963	835
Buildings, land, machinery and equipment	D2	62,184	6,506	54,532	5,972	56,345	5,910
Biological assets	D3	30,770	3,219	30,119	3,299	29,685	3,114
Participations in joint ventures and associates	F3	1,123	117	1,078	118	1,088	114
Shares and participations	F5	46	5	45	5	53	6
Surplus in funded pension plans	C5	1,186	124	371	41	3	
Non-current financial assets	E2	722	76	1,032	113	3,137	329
Deferred tax assets	B4	1,465	153	1,063	116	1,186	124
Other non-current assets		242	25	150	16	308	32
Total non-current assets		124,745	13,051	111,242	12,183	115,485	12,113
Current assets							
Inventories	D4	14,347	1,501	14,661	1,606	13,793	1,447
Trade receivables	E3	17,811	1,863	16,829	1,843	16,827	1,765
Current tax assets	B4	741	78	872	96	652	69
Other current receivables	D5	2,898	304	2,831	310	2,844	298
Current financial assets	E2	568	59	775	85	1,260	132
Non-current assets held for sale	G1	156	16	120	13	60	6
Cash and cash equivalents	E2	4,482	469	5,042	552	3,815	400
Total current assets		41,003	4,290	41,130	4,505	39,251	4,117
Total assets		165,748	17,341	152,372	16,688	154,736	16,230
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity	E8						
Owners of the Parent							
Share capital		2,350	246	2,350	257	2,350	247
Other capital provided		6,830	714	6,830	748	6,830	716
Reserves		400	42	-2,242	-246	237	25
Retained earnings		63,562	6,650	63,463	6,951	58,205	6,105
		73,142	7,652	70,401	7,710	67,622	7,093
Non-controlling interests		6,377	667	5,290	580	5,250	550
Total equity		79,519	8,319	75,691	8,290	72,872	7,643
Non-current liabilities							
Non-current financial liabilities	E4	31,360	3,281	21,475	2,352	24,246	2,543
Provisions for pensions	C5	5,602	586	2,771	303	5,100	535
Deferred tax liabilities	B4	11,718	1,226	11,076	1,213	10,195	1,069
Other non-current provisions	D7	1,413	148	901	99	600	63
Other non-current liabilities	D6	181	19	258	28	206	22
Total non-current liabilities		50,274	5,260	36,481	3,995	40,347	4,232
Current liabilities							
Current financial liabilities	E4	5,357	561	12,452	1,364	14,817	1,554
Trade payables		15,750	1,648	14,351	1,572	13,964	1,465
Current tax liabilities	B4	935	98	827	91	747	78
Current provisions	D7	1,447	151	990	108	986	103
Other current liabilities	D6	12,466	1,304	11,580	1,268	11,003	1,154
Total current liabilities		35,955	3,762	40,200	4,403	41,517	4,355
Total liabilities		86,229	9,022	76,681	8,398	81,864	8,587
Total equity and liabilities		165,748	17,341	152,372	16,688	154,736	16,230
Contingent liabilities and pledged assets, see Note G3							
Capital employed		114,880	12,019	105,169	11,518	108,819	11,414
Net debt		35,361	3,700	29,478	3,228	35,947	3,770

¹⁾ Translation to EUR is provided for the convenience of the reader. Closing exchange rate of 9.56 (9.13; 9.53) was used.

A. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APM)

A1. GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND NEW ACCOUNTING RULES

READING INSTRUCTIONS

General accounting principles **AP** and new accounting rules are presented below. Other accounting principles considered material by SCA are presented in conjunction with the respective notes. The same principles are usually applied in both the Parent Company and the Group. In some cases, the Parent Company applies principles other than those used by the Group and, in such cases, these principles are specified under the respective note in the section about the Parent Company.

Key assessments and assumptions **KAA** are presented under the respective notes; see application of assessments below.

Amounts that are reconcilable to the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and the operating cash flow statement are marked with the following symbols:

BS	Balance sheet
IS	Income statement
CF	Cash flow statement
OCF	Operating cash flow statement
Tx:x	Reference to table in note

BASIS FOR PREPARATION

The SCA Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)/International Accounting Standards (IAS), as adopted within the EU, and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board, Recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups.

The Parent Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2, Reporting by Legal Entities, and the Annual Accounts Act. The accounts for both the Group and the Parent Company relate to the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2016. SCA applies the historical cost method for measurement of assets and liabilities except for biological assets (standing timber), available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets and liabilities, including derivative instruments, measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. In the Parent Company, biological assets or financial assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value.

New or amended accounting standards 2016

As of January 1, 2016, SCA applies the following new or amended IFRSs:

- Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle
- Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization
- Amendments to IFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

None of the above standards are deemed to have a material impact on the earnings or financial position of the Group or the Parent Company.

New or amended accounting standards after 2016

No new standards will be implemented in 2017. However, a number of amendments to existing standards will be introduced. See below:

- Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses.
- Amendments to IAS 7: Disclosure Initiative

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

The material standards to be applied from their effective date are described below. No prospective application is planned.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was issued in July 2014 and is a new standard that will replace IAS 39. The standard is divided into three areas: Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment and hedging.

The standard will become mandatory on January 1, 2018 with prospective application permitted.

The company's business model for managing the asset and the nature of the asset's contractual cash flows comprise the basis for classification and measurement, in which the financial assets are classified in one of the following three categories: 1) financial assets measured at amortized cost 2) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and 3) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The new standard entails essentially unchanged recognition of financial liabilities.

The standard introduces a new model for impairment of financial assets based on expected losses and not as previously under IAS 39 until the loss event has already occurred. Under the model, provisions are established for credit losses that may arise within the next 12 months for assets with low credit risk. In other cases where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and where the credit risk is not low, provisions are established for credit losses that are expected to occur during the full lifetime of the asset.

A simplified model has been developed for trade receivables and lease receivables, whereby anticipated losses are recognized over the estimated remaining term of the receivable.

The new standard focuses to a great extent on reflecting the company's risk management strategies in hedge accounting and allowing more hedging strategies to qualify for hedge accounting.

SCA has evaluated the new rules for hedge accounting and has concluded that these will provide SCA with greater scope to apply hedge accounting and will facilitate the Group's documentation of hedge accounting. With respect to impairment, trade receivables are the main item affected for SCA and the quantitative effects are deemed relatively small. SCA does not intend to prospectively apply IFRS 9.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers establishes a new regulatory framework for the manner in which a company should recognize revenue. The new standard will replace IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee) 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC (Standing Interpretation Committee of the IASC, predecessor to the IFRIC) 31 Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. The date on which the standard will become effective has been postponed one year to January 1, 2018. During the year, IFRS 15 Clarification was issued, providing further guidance on when goods or services are to be recognized separately or jointly with other goods and services.

The new standard is designed according to a control-based five-step model framework. The standard regulates commercial agreements (contracts) with customers in which delivery of goods/services is divided into separately identifiable performance obligations that are recognized independently. In certain cases, the good/service can be integrated with other obligations in the contract, whereby a package of goods/services comprises a joint obligation. The standard establishes rules for calculating the transaction price for delivery of goods and services and the manner in which this can be allocated among the various performance obligations. Revenue is recognized when control has passed to the customer by the customer being able to use or benefit from the good/service, at which point it is deemed to have been transferred. Control may be passed at a given point in time, which is usually the case for sales. In other cases, a performance obligation may be satisfied over time, which is common for services. Three different criteria have been established for determining whether a performance obligation is satisfied over time. Either the customer receives and consumes all of the benefits as the obligation is performed; the company's performance enhances an asset that the customer controls; or the company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the company and the company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. IFRS 15 aims to create more comparable and transparent financial reporting, which will be achieved by separating customer contracts as specified above and by providing significantly expanded disclosures regarding how and when revenue is generated. Disclosures encompass both quantitative and qualitative information to help the users of financial statements to understand the company's business. Disclosures include information regarding contracts with

A1. GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND NEW ACCOUNTING RULES, CONT.

customers, separation of revenue into geographical regions, categories or similar with settlement against the recognized segment, information regarding balance sheet items and information concerning significant assessments.

In 2016, a project group at SCA analyzed the implications of a switch of revenue standard in 2018. The group's main task was to introduce and provide training to various parts of the Group in terms of what the standard involves and the implications it will have for SCA. In addition, the Group has produced a questionnaire to determine the various types of contracts that exist in the Group. The questionnaire has been discussed at various levels with the company's regions. Contact was made with the business development departments for various products, particularly within incontinence and AfH, to identify whether SCA's product offering encompasses services or whether the future development of new products will encompass services. Furthermore, information was compiled regarding how bonuses and discounts are handled in SCA's contracts and reporting.

The conclusion can be drawn that SCA's sales mainly comprise sales of products and, to a very limited extent, services, and thus the assessment has been made that no separate reporting of services is required. Developments in the area will continue to be monitored and in the event of a broadening of the service offering, separate reporting may be introduced.

The new reporting standard has transitioned from a risk and rewards concept to focusing more on when control has been transferred to the customer, which has given cargo clauses a more prominent role. As part of the project, it was found that for some of the shipments, SCA booked the sales revenues before control had been transferred to the customer. However, the extent was considered to be insignificant. Overall, this means that the new standard is not expected to have any significant impact on SCA's revenue recognition. During 2017, however, SCA intends to ensure that the data is available for the expanded disclosure requirements in 2017.

IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB published a new leases standard that will replace IAS 17 Leasing agreements and associated interpretations IFRIC 4, SIC-15 and SIC-27. The standard requires that all assets and liabilities attributable to all lease agreements, with a few exceptions, be recognized in the balance sheet. This type of recognition is based on the approach that the lessee is entitled to use an asset over a specific period and simultaneously has an obligation to pay for this entitlement. The only exceptions are agreements with a term of less than 12 months or assets with a low value, such as leasing contracts for computers and office furniture. Recognition for the lessor will remain essentially unchanged. The standard is applicable to fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2019 or later. Prospective application is permitted. The standard has not yet been adopted by the EU.

SCA will need to develop an overview of the lease agreements that exist in the Group to assess the measures required and to adapt recognition to the new standard as well as the extent to which SCA is to continue leasing equipment. The cost of operational lease agreements for the 2016 fiscal year amounted to SEK 857m. As of December 31, 2016, the undiscounted amount relating to payment commitments for operational lease agreements totaled approximately SEK 3,500m. However, the application of IFRS 16 would entail that a lower amount would be recognized as a liability and asset given that components of the lease agreements may refer to service and, moreover, the future payment commitments are also to be discounted. For more information about the company's lease commitments, including the maturity structure, refer to G2.

USE OF ASSESSMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS and generally accepted Swedish accounting principles requires assessments and assumptions to be made that affect recognized asset and liability items and income and expense items, respectively, as well as other information disclosed.

These assumptions and estimates are often based on historical experience, but also on other factors, including expectations of future events. With other assumptions and estimates, the result may be different and the actual result will seldom fully concur with the estimated result.

In SCA's opinion, the areas that are impacted the most by assumptions and estimates are:

Biological assets, D3
Goodwill, D1
Pensions, C5

Taxes, B4

Provisions, D7

SCA's assessments and assumptions are presented in the respective notes.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated accounts are prepared in accordance with the Group's accounting principles and include the accounts of the Parent Company and all Group companies in accordance with the definitions below. Group companies are consolidated from the date the Group exercises control or influence over the company according to the definitions provided under the respective category of Group company below. Divested Group companies are included in the consolidated accounts until the date the Group ceases to control or exercise influence over the companies. Intra-Group transactions have been eliminated.

Parent Company:

The Parent Company recognizes all holdings in Group companies at cost after deduction for any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsidiaries

All companies over which the Group has control are consolidated as subsidiaries. The definition of control is that SCA has the ability to control the subsidiary, is entitled to a return and has the power to influence the activities that impact return. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the purchase method.

Joint arrangements

SCA classifies its joint arrangements as joint ventures or joint operations. A joint venture entitles the joint owners to the net assets of the investment and is therefore recognized according to the equity method. In joint operations, parties to the agreement have rights to the assets and an obligation for the liabilities associated with the investment, meaning that the operator must account for its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and costs according to the proportional method.

Associates

Associates are companies in which the Group exercises a significant influence without the partly owned company being a subsidiary or a joint arrangement. Normally, this means that the Group owns between 20% and 50% of the votes. Accounting for associates is carried out according to the equity method and they are initially measured at cost.

For further information, see Note F3.

TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Functional currency and translation of foreign Group companies to the presentation currency

SCA's Parent Company has Swedish kronor (SEK) as its functional currency. The functional currency of each SCA Group company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The financial statements of Group companies are translated to the Group's presentation currency, which is SEK in the case of SCA. Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate, while income and expenses are translated at the average rate for the respective period. Translation differences on net assets are recognized as translation differences in other comprehensive income, which is a component of equity (translation reserve).

Exchange rate effects arising from financial instruments used to hedge foreign subsidiaries' net assets are recognized in the same manner in other comprehensive income, which is a component of equity (translation reserve). On divestment, the translation difference on the foreign subsidiary and exchange rate effects on the financial instrument used to currency hedge the net assets in the company are recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Goodwill and surplus value adjustments arising in connection with the acquisition of a foreign subsidiary are to be translated, in a manner corresponding to the net assets in the company, from their functional currency to the presentation currency.

TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCE SHEET ITEMS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to a functional currency using the rate prevailing on the transaction date. At accounting year-end, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing day rate and any exchange

rate effects are recognized in profit or loss. In cases where the exchange rate effect is related to the operations, the effect is recognized net in operating profit. Exchange rate effects pertaining to borrowing and financial investments are recognized as other financial items. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognized at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

If hedge accounting has been applied, for example, for cash flow hedges or hedging of net investments, the exchange rate effect is recognized in total equity under other comprehensive income.

If a financial instrument has been classified as available-for-sale financial assets, the portion of the value change pertaining to currency is recognized in profit or loss, while any other unrealized change is recognized in equity under other comprehensive income.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Sales revenue, which is synonymous with net sales, refers to the consideration received or receivable for goods and services sold within the Group's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognized when delivery to the customer has taken place according to the terms of the sale. Other income includes com-

pensation for sales that are not included in the Group's ordinary activities and includes income from SCA's transport activities and rental revenue, which is recognized in the period covered by the rental contract, as well as royalties and similar items, which are recognized in accordance with the implied financial effect of the contract. Interest income is recognized in accordance with the effective interest method. Dividends received are recognized when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are measured at fair value when there is reasonable assurance the grants will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them. Government grants related to acquisition of assets are recognized in the balance sheet by the grant reducing the carrying amount of the asset. Government grants received as compensation for costs are accrued and recognized in profit or loss during the same period as the costs. If the government grant or assistance is neither related to the acquisition of assets nor to compensation for costs, the grant is recognized as other income.

A2. USE OF NON-INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRS") PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Guidelines concerning non-IFRS performance measures for companies with securities listed on a regulated market in the EU have been issued by the ESMA (The European Securities and Markets Authority). These guidelines are to be applied to alternative performance measures (APM) applied as of July 3, 2016.

The Annual Report refers to a number of non-IFRS performance measures used to assist investors and company management to analyze the company's operations. A description of the various non-IFRS performance measures used as a complement to the financial information reported according to IFRS is presented below.

The Board of Directors of SCA has established that the Group's overall profitability target is to achieve a return on capital employed of 13% over a busi-

ness cycle. The target is 30% for Personal Care, 15% for Tissue and to be in the top quartile of the industry for Forest Products. The growth target for Personal Care is annual organic sales growth of 5–7%, while the target for Tissue is 3–4%. For Forest Products, the target is to grow in line with the market.

It is important that SCA maintains an effective capital structure, while at the same time ensuring long-term access to loan financing. Cash flow in relation to net debt is to be taken into consideration in the target to maintain a solid investment grade rating.

A number of financial performance measures and how these are used to analyze the company's objective are described below.

CALCULATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES NOT INCLUDED IN IFRS FRAMEWORK

RETURN MEASURES		Return is a financial term that describes how much the value of an asset changes from an earlier point in time
Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure
Return on capital employed, ROCE	Accumulated return on capital employed is calculated as 12-month rolling operating profit as a percentage of average capital employed for the five most recent quarters. The corresponding key figure for a single quarter is calculated as operating profit for the quarter multiplied by four as a percentage of capital employed for the two most recent quarters.	This is the central ratio for measuring return on capital tied up in operations.
Return on equity	For the Group, return on equity is calculated as profit for the year as a percentage of average equity.	Shows, from a shareholder perspective, the return that is generated on the owners' capital that is invested in the company.
CAPITAL MEASURES		Shows how capital is utilized and the company's financial strength
Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure
Equity	The equity reported in the consolidated balance sheet consists of taxed equity increased by the equity portion of the Group's untaxed reserves and non-controlling interests. Deferred tax liability in untaxed reserves has been calculated at a 22.0% rate for Swedish companies and at the applicable tax rate for foreign companies in each country outside Sweden.	Equity is the difference between the Group's assets and liabilities, which corresponds to the Group's equity contributed by owners and the Group's accumulated profits.
Equity per share	Equity in relation to the total number of registered shares.	A measure of the amount of equity that exists per share and is used for measuring the share against the share price.
Equity/assets ratio	Equity expressed as a percentage of total assets.	A traditional measure for showing financial risk, expressing the amount of restricted equity that is financed by the owners.
Capital employed	The Group's and business areas' capital employed is calculated as the balance sheet's total assets, excluding interest-bearing assets and pension assets, less total liabilities, excluding interest-bearing liabilities and pension liabilities.	This measure shows the amount of total capital that is used in the operations and is thus one of the components for measuring the return from operations.

[illegible]

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
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SEK m	2016	2015	2014
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[illegible][illegible]

Interest coverage ratio	Calculated according to the net method where operating profit is divided by	The ratio indicates a company's ability to cover its interest
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PERFORMANCE MEASURES			
Various types of performance measures and margin measures expressed as a percentage of sales			
Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure	
Organic sales	Sales growth excluding exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments.	This measure is of major importance for management in its monitoring of underlying sales growth driven by changes in volume, price and product mix for comparable units between different periods.	
SEKm		2016	2015
ORGANIC SALES			2014
Personal Care			
Organic sales		865	2,282
Exchange rate effects		-1,313	1,015
Acquisitions/Divestments		-245	-18
Recognized change		-693	3,279
			1,330
Tissue			
Organic sales		1,818	2,588
Exchange rate effects		-1,375	4,602
Acquisitions/Divestments		2,934	0
Recognized change		3,377	7,190
			8,897
Forest Products			
Organic sales		-557	537
Exchange rate effects		-134	252
Acquisitions/Divestments		0	0
Recognized change		-691	789
			965
Group			
Organic sales		2,131	5,412
Exchange rate effects		-2,822	5,868
Acquisitions/Divestments		2,689	-18
Recognized change		1,998	11,262
			11,181

Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure	
Adjusted gross profit	Net sales minus cost of goods sold excluding items affecting comparability.	Adjusted gross profit is stripped of items affecting comparability and is thus a better measure for showing the company's margins before the effect of costs such as selling and administrative costs.	
Operating surplus/EBITDA	Calculated as operating profit before depreciation/impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and share of profits of associates.	This measure is a good complement to operating profit, as it shows the cash surplus from operations.	
Adjusted operating surplus/EBITDA	Calculated as operating profit before depreciation/impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and share of profits of associates, excluding items affecting comparability.	This measure is a good complement to operating profit, as it shows the cash surplus from operations adjusted for the impact of items affecting comparability.	
SEKm		2016	2015
OPERATING SURPLUS/EBITDA			2014
Operating profit		11,279	10,947
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		-152	-199
Depreciation/amortization		6,258	5,961
Operating surplus		17,385	16,709
Items affecting comparability		2,710	2,067
Depreciation/amortization in items affecting comparability		-80	0
Adjusted operating surplus/EBITDA		20,015	18,776
			17,214

Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure	
Operating surplus margin/EBITDA margin	Operating surplus as a percentage of net sales for the year.	This measure is a good complement to operating margin, as it shows the cash surplus in relation to net sales.	
Items affecting comparability	Under items affecting comparability, SCA includes costs in connection with acquisitions, restructuring, impairment and other specific events.	Separate reporting of items affecting comparability between periods provides a better understanding of the company's operating activities.	
Restructuring costs	Costs for impairment together with personnel costs in connection with restructuring.	This measure shows the specific costs that have arisen in connection with restructuring of a specific operation, which contributes to a better understanding of the underlying cost level in the continuing operations.	
Operating margin	Operating profit as a percentage of net sales for the year.	The operating margin is a key measure together with sales growth and capital turnover ratio for monitoring value creation.	
Adjusted operating profit	Calculated as operating profit before financial items and tax, excluding items affecting comparability.	Adjusted operating profit is a key ratio for control of the Group's profit centers and provides a better understanding of earnings performance of the operations than the non-adjusted operating profit.	
Financial net margin	Net financial items divided by net sales.	This measure shows the relationship between net financial items and net sales.	

A2. USE OF NON-INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRS") PERFORMANCE MEASURES, CONT.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES cont. Various types of performance measures and margin measures expressed as a percentage of sales		
Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure
Adjusted profit before tax	Calculated as operating profit before tax, excluding items affecting comparability.	This is a useful measure for showing total profit for the company including financing, but not affected by taxes and items that affect comparability with previous periods.
Adjusted profit for the period	Profit for the period after deducting items affecting comparability.	Shows the period's total earnings capacity.
Net margin	Profit for the year as a percentage of net sales for the year.	The net margin shows the remaining share of net sales after all of the company's costs have been deducted, apart from income tax.

CASH FLOW PERFORMANCE MEASURES Various performance measures and costs that have impacted the company's cash flow			
Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure	
Operating cash surplus	Calculated as profit before tax, with a reversal of depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, share of profits of associates, and items affecting comparability, reduced by tax payments.	This measure shows the cash flow generated by profit and is part of the follow-up of cash flow.	
Operating cash flow	Consists of the sum of operating cash surplus and change in working capital, with deductions for current capital expenditures in non-current assets and restructuring costs.	This is an important control measure used internally within the organization that shows the combined cash flow from operating activities including all parts that the units have control over themselves.	
SEKm		2016	2015
OPERATING CASH FLOW			2014
Personal Care			
Operating cash surplus		5,314	5,018
Change in working capital		289	-314
Current capital expenditures, net		-805	-840
Restructuring costs, etc.		-75	-72
Operating cash flow		4,723	3,792
Tissue			
Operating cash surplus		11,970	10,703
Change in working capital		861	-285
Current capital expenditures, net		-3,159	-2,260
Restructuring costs, etc.		-338	-491
Operating cash flow		9,334	7,667
Forest Products			
Operating cash surplus		2,639	3,319
Change in working capital		119	95
Current capital expenditures, net		-959	-869
Restructuring costs, etc.		85	-44
Operating cash flow		1,884	2,501

Non-IFRS performance measure	Description	Reason for use of the measure
Cash flow from current operations	Operating cash flow less net financial items and tax payments and taking into account other financial cash flow.	This measure can be said to illustrate the cash flow generated by operations and that can potentially be used for strategic initiatives such as strategic capital expenditures or acquisitions.
Strategic capital expenditures in non-current assets	Strategic capital expenditures increase the company's future cash flow through acquisitions of companies, capital expenditures to expand facilities, or new technologies that boost SCA's competitiveness.	Shows that size of the capital expenditures that are made in expansion and other growth measures.
Current capital expenditures	Investments to maintain competitiveness, such as maintenance, rationalization and replacement measures or investments of an environmental nature.	Shows the size of the capital expenditures required to maintain existing manufacturing capacity.

B. SALES AND EARNINGS

B1. SEGMENT REPORTING

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Operating segments are recognized in a manner that complies with the internal reporting submitted to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the function that is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the result of the operating segments. At SCA, this function has been identified as the company's President and CEO, who is responsible for and manages the day-to-day administration of the Group in accordance with

the Board's guidelines and terms of reference. One Executive Vice President and the Executive Management Team support him in his work; see the section Responsibility and governance, Corporate governance on pages 66–67. SCA's three business areas, Personal Care, Tissue and Forest Products, comprise the operating segments.

The tables below show parts of the consolidated balance sheet and income statement broken down by operating segment: Personal Care, Tissue and Forest Products.

SEKm	Personal Care	Tissue	Forest Products	Other operations	Eliminations	Total, Group
2016 fiscal year						
REVENUES						
TB1:2 External sales	33,651	67,561	16,076	26	–	117,314
Internal sales	–	–	511	–	–511	–
IS Total revenues	33,651	67,561	16,587	26	–511	117,314
RESULT						
Performance by operating segment	4,255	8,155	2,211	–632	–	13,989
TB1:1 Items affecting comparability	–1,011	–1,815	122	–6	–	–2,710
IS Operating profit/loss	3,244	6,340	2,333	–638	–	11,279
IS Financial income						132
IS Financial expenses						–1,051
IS Tax expense for the period						–4,348
IS Profit for the period						6,012
OTHER DISCLOSURES						
Assets	22,483	84,778	51,811	3,333	–4,738	157,667
BS Holdings in associates	346	795	27	–45	–	1,123
Unallocated financial assets				6,958		6,958
BS Total assets	22,829	85,573	51,838	10,246	–4,738	165,748
Investments/acquisitions	–2,207	–10,409	–3,321	–313	–	–16,250
Depreciation/amortization	–1,105	–3,951	–1,114	–88	–	–6,258
Expenses, in addition to depreciation/amortization, not matched by payments	8	49	–692	–38	–	–673
2015 fiscal year						
REVENUES						
TB1:2 External sales	34,344	64,184	16,797	–9	–	115,316
Internal sales	–	–	482	–	–482	–
IS Total revenues	34,344	64,184	17,279	–9	–482	115,316
RESULT						
Performance by operating segment	3,990	7,217	2,605	–798	–	13,014
TB1:1 Items affecting comparability	–614	–618	–1,280	445	–	–2,067
IS Operating profit/loss	3,376	6,599	1,325	–353	–	10,947
IS Financial income						205
IS Financial expenses						–1,160
IS Tax expense for the period						–2,540
IS Profit for the period						7,452
OTHER DISCLOSURES						
Assets	20,871	75,825	48,719	3,664	–5,006	144,073
BS Holdings in associates	301	727	34	16	–	1,078
Unallocated financial assets				7,221		7,221
BS Total assets	21,172	76,552	48,753	10,901	–5,006	152,372
Investments/acquisitions	–1,810	–3,695	–1,913	–247	–	–7,665
Depreciation/amortization	–1,124	–3,552	–1,194	–91	–	–5,961
Expenses, in addition to depreciation/amortization, not matched by payments	6	24	–479	–15	–	–464

B1. SEGMENT REPORTING, CONT.

SEKm	Personal Care	Tissue	Forest Products	Other operations	Eliminations	Total, Group
2014 fiscal year						
REVENUES						
TB1:2 External sales	31,066	56,994	16,066	-72	-	104,054
Internal sales	-	-	424	27	-451	-
IS Total revenues	31,066	56,994	16,490	-45	-451	104,054
RESULT						
Performance by operating segment	3,526	6,652	2,505	-834	-	11,849
TB1:1 Items affecting comparability	-252	-599	-392	-157	-	-1,400
IS Operating profit/loss	3,274	6,053	2,113	-991	-	10,449
IS Financial income						217
IS Financial expenses						-1,178
IS Tax expense for the period						-2,420
IS Profit for the period						7,068
OTHER DISCLOSURES						
Assets	21,363	76,768	49,048	2,870	-4,617	145,432
BS Holdings in associates	33	90	39	926	-	1,088
Unallocated financial assets				8,216		8,216
BS Total assets	21,396	76,858	49,087	12,012	-4,617	154,736
Investments/acquisitions	-1,574	-2,827	-1,704	-135	-	-6,240
Depreciation/amortization	-1,039	-3,157	-1,206	-76	-	-5,478
Expenses, in addition to depreciation/amortization, not matched by payments	2	-6	-953	-6	-	-963
TB1:1 Items affecting comparability allocated by segment						
SEKm	Personal Care	Tissue	Forest Products	Other		Total
2016 fiscal year						
Restructuring costs	-356	-458	7	11		-796
Costs	-438	-938	-	-114		-1,490
Impairment etc.	-217	-419	115	97		-424
Total	-1,011	-1,815	122	-6		-2,710
2015 fiscal year						
Restructuring costs	-72	-289	-52	-319		-732
Costs	-1	-70	0	-71		-142
Impairment etc.	-541	-259	-1,228	-135		-2,163
Gain/loss sale of securities				970		970
Total	-614	-618	-1,280	445		-2,067
2014 fiscal year						
Restructuring costs	-144	-257	12	-4		-393
Costs	-50	-311	-	-151		-512
Impairment etc.	-58	-31	-404	-2		-495
Total	-252	-599	-392	-157		-1,400

Operating segments: SCA is a leading global hygiene and forest products company that develops and produces sustainable personal care, tissue and forest products. These product groups are the primary lines of business. Personal Care comprises three product segments and offers incontinence products, baby diapers and feminine care products. Tissue comprises consumer tissue and Away-from-Home (AfH) tissue encompassing hospitals, large workplaces, restaurants and hotels. Consumer tissue comprises toilet paper, kitchen paper, facial tissues, handkerchiefs and napkins. In AfH tissue, SCA develops and sells complete hygiene solutions comprising dispensers, tissue, soap, service and maintenance. Forest Products sells paper for packaging and print, pulp, solid-wood products and renewable energy. SCA has a well-integrated value chain in Sweden between its forest assets and Forest Products' production facilities. Pulp production contributes to the Group's raw material integration, since the Group's pulp is partly delivered internally. The Group's pulp is partly produced from timber from the Group's own forests, which also, to a large extent, supply the sawmills. Other operations consist of group common functions and unallocated tax.

Assets and liabilities: The assets included in each operating segment comprise all operating assets used in the operating segment, primarily trade receivables, inventories and non-current assets after deduction for operating liabilities and provisions. Most of the assets are directly attributable to each operating segment. Assets that are common to two or more operating segments are allocated among the operating segments.

Intra-Group deliveries: Revenues, expenses and results for the various operating segments were affected by intra-Group deliveries. Internal prices are market-based. Intra-Group deliveries are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Customers: SCA has no customers from which it generates income that accounts for more than 10% of the company's net sales. SCA's ten largest customers account for 23% (23; 21) of the company's sales.

B1b. SEGMENT REPORTING, CONT.

TB1:2 Group by country	Net sales – sold to ¹⁾						Net sales – sold by ¹⁾					
	2016		2015		2014		2016		2015		2014	
	SEKm	%	SEKm	%	SEKm	%	SEKm	%	SEKm	%	SEKm	%
Sweden	5,834	5	5,764	5	5,524	5	16,660	14	17,283	15	16,757	16
EU excl. Sweden												
Germany	12,110	10	12,007	11	11,442	11	10,443	9	10,023	9	9,644	9
UK	10,832	9	11,728	10	9,881	9	9,557	8	10,414	9	8,677	8
France	10,125	9	10,205	10	9,804	9	9,489	8	9,431	8	9,144	9
Spain	5,844	5	5,864	5	5,556	5	5,622	5	5,746	5	5,553	5
Netherlands	3,534	3	3,483	3	3,293	3	3,235	3	3,161	3	2,923	3
Italy	3,281	3	3,332	3	3,098	3	3,224	3	3,226	3	2,965	3
Belgium	1,963	2	1,943	2	1,843	2	1,521	1	1,515	1	1,454	1
Finland	1,742	1	1,785	2	1,687	2	1,467	1	1,475	1	1,401	1
Austria	1,662	1	1,629	1	1,548	1	1,679	1	1,646	1	1,562	2
Denmark	1,481	1	1,510	1	1,446	1	953	1	976	1	888	1
Poland	1,169	1	1,113	1	967	1	694	1	727	1	638	1
Hungary	806	1	795	1	649	1	851	1	710	1	628	1
Greece	639	1	673	1	781	1	384	0	415	0	516	0
Czech Republic	583	0	564	0	522	1	503	0	482	0	453	0
Ireland	507	0	477	0	452	0	388	0	375	0	351	0
Portugal	394	0	492	0	587	1	257	0	241	0	221	0
Romania	324	0	257	0	275	0	272	0	239	0	226	0
Croatia	278	0	237	0	244	0	–	0	–	0	–	0
Slovakia	246	0	254	0	234	0	388	0	370	0	361	0
Lithuania	234	0	226	0	209	0	182	0	173	0	170	0
Rest of EU	804	1	806	1	734	1	308	0	288	0	279	0
Total EU excl. Sweden	58,558	50	59,380	52	55,254	53	51,417	44	51,633	45	48,054	46
Rest of Europe												
Russia	2,880	2	3,024	3	3,120	3	3,061	3	3,178	3	3,247	3
Norway	1,704	1	1,741	2	1,802	2	1,117	1	1,130	1	1,172	1
Switzerland	1,346	1	1,325	1	1,242	1	1,195	1	1,200	1	1,082	1
Turkey	557	0	725	0	810	1	537	0	789	1	812	1
Ukraine	291	0	300	0	268	0	264	0	280	0	236	0
Other	318	0	305	0	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Rest of Europe	7,096	6	7,420	6	7,515	7	6,174	5	6,577	6	6,549	6
Rest of world												
US	13,385	11	10,459	10	8,389	8	13,325	11	10,227	9	8,216	8
China	10,495	9	9,562	9	6,976	7	13,148	11	10,456	9	7,299	7
Mexico	4,038	3	4,140	4	3,406	3	4,509	4	4,680	4	3,886	4
Colombia	3,441	3	3,513	4	3,492	3	3,978	3	3,960	3	3,810	4
Canada	1,677	1	1,479	1	1,302	1	1,525	1	1,505	1	1,334	1
Japan	1,390	1	1,324	1	1,328	1	718	1	679	1	467	0
Malaysia	1,298	1	1,343	1	1,123	1	373	0	1,701	1	1,412	1
Ecuador	1,295	1	1,402	1	1,242	1	1,291	1	1,400	1	1,242	1
Hong Kong	1,126	1	1,068	1	931	1	455	0	385	0	599	1
Chile	1,036	1	1,095	1	933	1	1,015	1	1,072	1	919	1
Costa Rica	495	0	519	0	410	0	499	0	523	0	415	0
Brazil	461	0	563	0	514	0	460	0	561	0	514	0
Argentina	380	0	451	0	296	0	372	0	452	0	306	0
Taiwan	363	0	400	0	349	0	83	0	333	0	444	0
Morocco	361	0	346	0	377	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	326	0	342	0	301	0	546	0	624	1	662	1
India	282	0	224	0	85	0	163	0	108	0	34	0
Dominican Republic	255	0	216	0	159	0	121	0	114	0	84	0
Peru	253	0	220	0	163	0	12	0	7	0	3	0
Singapore	230	0	252	0	245	0	46	0	186	0	162	0
Nicaragua	159	0	174	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	144	0	203	0	313	0	39	0	53	0	46	0
South Africa	123	0	371	0	346	0	79	0	331	0	334	0
Other	2,813	2	3,086	3	2,939	4	263	0	466	0	506	0
Total, Rest of world	45,826	39	42,752	37	35,761	34	43,063	37	39,823	34	32,694	32
Total, Group	117,314	100	115,316	100	104,054	100	117,314	100	115,316	100	104,054	100

¹⁾ Net sales have been recognized from two perspectives. The first column "Net sales – sold to" is based on sales to the countries where SCA has its customers, or SCA's "footprint". The second column "Net sales – sold by" takes the perspective of IFRS 8, meaning revenue from external customers where the company is domiciled and in all other countries from which the company receives revenues.

B1c. SEGMENT REPORTING, CONT.

TB1:2 Group by country	Average number of employees									Non-current assets ¹⁾		
	2016	Of whom men, %	Of whom women, %	2015	Of whom men, %	Of whom women, %	2014	Of whom men, %	Of whom women, %	2016 SEKm	2015 SEKm	2014 SEKm
Sweden	5,502	73	27	5,481	73	27	5,576	74	26	50,294	46,465	44,659
EU excl. Sweden												
Germany	3,410	81	19	3,382	81	19	3,391	82	18	6,377	5,839	6,244
UK	1,779	82	18	1,767	82	18	1,798	83	17	4,436	4,998	5,127
France	2,552	76	24	2,677	76	24	2,755	77	23	5,298	5,331	5,889
Spain	1,182	75	25	1,173	76	24	1,137	76	24	3,707	3,812	4,041
Netherlands	1,277	84	16	1,260	84	16	1,254	85	15	2,414	3,030	3,022
Italy	851	77	23	830	78	22	812	78	22	2,567	2,043	2,179
Belgium	381	78	22	373	77	23	382	76	24	465	770	2,856
Finland	311	72	28	321	73	27	362	72	28	811	819	812
Austria	616	82	18	628	82	18	635	81	19	728	707	745
Denmark	91	36	64	84	37	63	83	37	63	3	3	1
Poland	687	71	29	625	74	26	606	76	24	1,081	882	912
Hungary	134	42	58	136	43	57	137	43	57	6	3	4
Greece	53	55	45	53	54	46	66	59	41	14	64	70
Czech Republic	67	37	63	68	41	59	71	40	60	1	–	–
Ireland	15	67	33	17	70	30	23	75	25	27	26	28
Portugal	22	50	50	23	43	57	26	40	60	71	68	70
Romania	31	39	61	24	33	67	26	31	69	10	–	1
Croatia	9	33	67	7	29	71	6	33	67	–	–	–
Slovakia	746	71	29	761	70	30	779	68	32	652	580	593
Lithuania	25	48	52	23	58	42	23	58	42	–	–	1
Rest of EU	36	33	67	30	33	67	15	20	80	1	1	17
Total EU excl. Sweden	14,275	77	23	14,262	78	22	14,385	78	22	28,669	28,976	32,612
Rest of Europe												
Russia	1,374	60	40	1,296	59	41	1,275	59	41	1,817	1,432	1,652
Norway	104	38	62	105	36	64	135	32	68	2	2	–
Switzerland	30	37	63	29	42	58	29	51	49	88	82	87
Turkey	235	80	20	264	82	18	221	81	19	402	430	435
Ukraine	68	47	53	67	46	54	73	48	52	4	1	2
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Rest of Europe	1,811	60	40	1,761	61	39	1,733	59	41	2,313	1,947	2,176
Rest of world												
US	3,376	76	24	2,497	75	25	2,507	75	25	14,685	7,806	7,655
China	10,341	54	46	8,166	53	47	8,222	52	48	13,025	13,131	12,346
Mexico	2,389	76	24	2,438	73	27	2,418	74	26	3,370	3,666	4,143
Colombia	3,561	69	31	3,154	69	31	3,091	69	31	2,104	1,880	2,224
Canada	283	65	35	281	64	36	292	63	37	261	224	294
Japan	104	22	78	112	23	77	118	21	79	4	5	6
Malaysia	347	46	54	1,306	44	56	1,275	43	57	845	762	871
Ecuador	1,104	66	34	1,148	59	41	1,108	50	50	305	263	241
Hong Kong	6	50	50	5	60	40	19	34	66	1,323	–	–
Chile	596	80	20	647	83	17	637	85	15	884	792	892
Costa Rica	89	54	46	88	54	46	83	54	46	3	3	3
Brazil	507	62	38	501	61	39	501	57	43	816	411	222
Argentina	345	60	40	302	60	40	298	61	39	69	63	86
Taiwan	66	55	45	276	57	43	300	57	43	602	552	713
Morocco	13	46	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	894	88	12	864	88	12	880	89	11	170	180	137
India	229	96	4	185	94	6	106	90	10	–	175	158
Dominican Republic	115	73	27	107	64	36	102	55	45	10	8	9
Peru	12	50	50	10	37	63	24	18	82	–	–	1
Singapore	8	25	75	32	31	69	30	32	68	9	8	8
Nicaragua	8	37	63	8	37	63	9	33	67	–	–	–
Egypt	5	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2
South Africa	20	35	65	108	55	45	143	55	45	3	1	65
Other	165	80	20	257	65	35	396	48	52	197	183	186
Total, Rest of world	24,583	64	36	22,496	63	37	22,553	61	39	38,685	30,115	30,262
Total, Group	46,171	69	31	44,000	69	31	44,247	68	32	119,961	107,503	109,710

¹⁾ Non-current assets comprise Goodwill, Other intangible assets, Buildings, Land, Machinery and equipment, and Biological assets.

B2. OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses by function and type of cost

Operating expenses by function

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
IS Cost of goods sold	-85,721	-85,476	-77,520
IS Sales, general and administration	-17,756	-17,025	-14,798
IS TB2:1 Items affecting comparability	-2,710	-2,067	-1,400
Total	-106,187	-104,568	-93,718

Refer also to page 142 for a description of costs.

Operating expenses by type of cost

SEKm	Note	2016	2015	2014
TB2:2 Other income		1,794	1,834	2,469
Change in net value of biological assets	D3	689	476	615
Change in inventory of finished products and products in progress ¹⁾		-214	680	198
Raw materials and consumables ¹⁾		-41,091	-42,166	-36,255
Personnel costs ¹⁾	C1	-20,513	-19,529	-17,700
TB2:3 Other operating expenses ¹⁾		-40,245	-38,709	-37,081
Amortization of intangible assets ¹⁾	D1	-397	-293	-282
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment ¹⁾	D2	-5,861	-5,668	-5,228
Impairment of intangible assets ¹⁾	D1	-137	-554	-36
Impairment of property, plant and equipment ¹⁾	D2	-420	-1,639	-62
Impairment of associates		-	-62	-
Financial items		208	970	-
Revaluation of acquisitions ¹⁾		-	-	36
Gain/loss on divestment ¹⁾	F6	-	92	-392
Total		-106,187	-104,568	-93,718

¹⁾ Including items affecting comparability.

TB2:1 Items affecting comparability

Distribution of items affecting comparability by function

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Cost of goods sold	-529	-323	-436
Sales, general and administration	-1,757	-551	-469
Impairment, etc.	-424	-2,163	-495
Gain on sale of securities	-	970	-
IS Total	-2,710	-2,067	-1,400

Distribution of items affecting comparability by type of cost

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Impairment in inventory of finished products and products in progress	-156	-30	-221
Raw materials and consumables	-102	-15	-14
Personnel costs	-69	-350	-282
Other operating expenses	-1,955	-479	-396
Amortization of intangible fixed assets	-43	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-36	-	-32
Impairment of intangible assets	-137	-554	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-420	-1,639	-99
Impairment of associates	-	-62	-
Revaluation of acquisitions	-	-	36
Gain/loss on divestment	208	92	-392
Gain on sale of securities	-	970	-
IS Total	-2,710	-2,067	-1,400

Distribution of items affecting comparability by category

SEKm	2016
Costs for legal disputes	-1,086
Costs for closure of operations in Spain and France	-757
Costs for closure of operations in India	-374
Costs in conjunction with Wausau acquisition	-204
Costs for closure of operations in Mexico	-174
Transaction costs BSN medical	-143
Impairment of Smart Fresh operations	-75
Costs of potential split of SCA Group into two listed companies	-12
Gain on divestment of IL Recycling	218
Other	-103
IS Total	2,710

For information on items affecting comparability by segment, refer to Note B1 Segment reporting.

TB2:2 Other income

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Sales not included in core operations	1,141	1,114	1,736
SCA's transport business	653	720	733
Total	1,794	1,834	2,469

TB2:3 Distribution of other operating expenses

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Transport expenses	-8,433	-8,457	-7,928
Energy costs ¹⁾	-4,860	-5,308	-5,097
Purchased finished goods for resale	-4,826	-4,315	-4,452
Marketing costs	-5,523	-5,223	-4,655
Repairs and maintenance	-3,189	-2,758	-2,635
IT, telephony and lease of premises	-1,805	-1,638	-1,339
Other operating expenses, production	-4,695	-4,949	-5,062
Other operating expenses, distribution, sales and administration	-4,849	-5,341	-5,247
Other	-2,065	-720	-666
Total	-40,245	-38,709	-37,081

¹⁾ After deduction for revenues for energy in the amount of SEK 795m (800; 954).

Other disclosures

Exchange rate effects had a negative impact of SEK -80m (-175; -182) on operating profit. Government grants received reduced operating expenses by SEK 86m (90; 71). Costs for research and development amounted to SEK -1,258m (-1,093; -1,050) during the period.

B3. AUDITING EXPENSES

Auditing expenses

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
PwC			
Audit assignments	-13	-59	-56
Auditing activities other than the audit assignment	-1	-2	-2
Tax consultancy services	-12	-17	-9
Other assignments	-22	-24	-13
Total PwC	-48	-102	-80
Other auditors			
Audit assignments	-6	-5	-5
Tax consultancy services	-4	-4	-3
Other assignments	-2	-8	-7
Total other auditors	-12	-17	-15
EY			
Audit assignments	-53	-	-
Auditing activities other than the audit assignment	-1	-	-
Tax consultancy services	-	-	-
Other assignments	-5	-	-
Total EY	-59	-	-
Total	-119	-119	-95

B4. INCOME TAXES

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group's tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is calculated on the taxable profit for the period based on the tax rules prevailing in the countries where the Group operates. Since taxable profit excludes costs that are not tax deductible and income that is not taxable, this is differentiated from profit before tax in profit or loss. Current tax also includes adjustments relating to recognized current tax from prior periods. Interest attributable to income tax and withholding taxes deducted at source on intra-Group transactions are also recognized as income tax.

Deferred tax is calculated based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the taxable values of assets and liabilities and for tax loss carryforwards in so far as it is probable that these can be utilized against future taxable profits. Deferred taxes are measured at their nominal amount and based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is not calculated on the initial recognition of goodwill or when an asset or liability is recognized for the first time, provided that

the asset or liability is not attributable to an acquisition. SCA does not recognize tax that may arise on future dividends of the retained earnings of foreign subsidiaries. Any such future effects (withholding tax deducted at source and other deferred tax on profit-taking within the Group) are recognized when SCA can no longer control the reversal of such differences or when, for other reasons, it is probable that a reversal can take place in the foreseeable future.

The recognition of tax effects is determined by the manner in which the underlying transaction is recognized. For items in profit or loss, the tax effect is recognized in profit or loss. For transactions in equity and in other comprehensive income, the tax effect is recognized in equity and in other comprehensive income, respectively.

Tax liabilities and tax assets are recognized net when SCA has a legal right to offset.

KAA KEY ASSESSMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

For companies that operate globally and thus apply significantly different taxation legislation, determining deferred tax assets and tax liabilities is complicated. This requires that assessments and assumptions be made to determine the value of the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability on the balance sheet date. Future changes to taxation legislation and trends in the business climate will impact the company's future taxable profits and thus its possibility to utilize deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards and other temporary differences. As of December 31, 2016, SEK 1,465m was recognized as deferred tax assets based on best assessment of future taxable profits in the

Group. At year-end 2016, the Group also had taxable losses of SEK 4,687m, for which no deferred tax asset had been recognized. Accordingly, a changed assessment of the probability of future taxable profits could have a positive or negative effect.

Key assessments and assumptions are also made regarding recognition of provisions and contingent liabilities relating to tax risks. For further information, see Note D7 and Note G3.

Tax expense

Tax expense (+), tax income (-)

SEKm	2016	%	2015	%	2014	%
Current tax						
Income tax for the period	2,872	27.7	2,019	20.2	2,145	22.6
Adjustments for prior periods	1,656	16.0	-2	-0.0	-155	-1.6
Current tax expense	4,528	43.7	2,017	20.2	1,990	21.0
Deferred tax						
Changes in temporary differences	-46	-0.4	323	3.2	472	5.0
Adjustments for prior periods	-419	-4.1	349	3.5	97	1.0
Revaluation	285	2.8	-149	-1.5	-139	-1.5
TB4:2 Deferred tax expense	-180	-1.7	523	5.2	430	4.5
IS Tax expense	4,348	42.0	2,540	25.4	2,420	25.5

Explanation of tax expense

The difference between the recognized tax expense and expected tax expense is explained below. The expected tax expense is calculated based on profit before tax in each country multiplied by the tax rate in effect in the country.

Tax expense	2016	%	2015	%	2014	%
SEKm						
IS Profit before tax	10,360		9,992		9,488	
IS Tax expense	4,348	42.0	2,540	25.4	2,420	25.5
Expected tax expense	2,258	21.8	2,267	22.7	2,251	23.7
Difference	2,090	20.2	273	2.7	169	1.8
The difference is explained by:						
Permanent differences between accounting and taxable result						
Effects of subsidiary financing	-152	-1.5	-71	-0.7	-21	-0.2
Effects of acquisitions and divestments	27	0.3	-23	-0.2	99	1.0
Taxes relating to profit-taking in the Group	37	0.4	27	0.3	9	0.1
Other permanent effects ¹⁾	377	3.6	17	0.2	176	1.9
Taxes related to prior periods ²⁾	1,237	12.0	347	3.4	-58	-0.6
Changes in the value of deferred tax assets ³⁾	668	6.4	23	0.2	-76	-0.8
Changes in tax rates	-104	-1.0	-47	-0.5	40	0.4
Total	2,090	20.2	273	2.7	169	1.8

¹⁾ Other permanent effects relate primarily to non-deductible costs for ongoing competition cases.

²⁾ Taxes attributable to prior periods for 2016 relate, for the most part, to an ongoing tax dispute in Sweden totaling SEK 1,223m. The effect attributable to 2015 includes a tax provision of SEK 294m concerning a tax dispute in Spain. The year 2014 primarily pertains to effects in Taiwan of SEK -54m.

³⁾ The change in value of deferred tax assets for 2016 relates mainly to the revaluation of losses in Spain of SEK 227m, in Brazil of SEK 185m and in India of SEK 213m. The amount for 2015 includes the utilization of uncapped losses of SEK -81m in Belgium and SEK 62m relating to the operation in Asia. The change in value of deferred tax assets for 2014 includes SEK -179m relating to the operation in Poland.

B4. TAXES, CONT.

Current tax liability

Current tax liability (+), current tax asset (-)

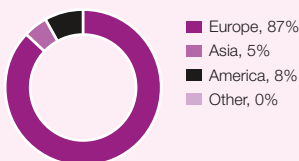
SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	-45	95	283
Current tax expense	4,528	2,017	1,990
CF TB4:1 Paid tax	-3,799	-2,208	-2,101
Other changes from acquisitions, divestments and reclassifications	-487	13	-111
Translation differences	-3	38	34
Value, December 31	194	-45	95
BS of which current tax liability	935	827	747
BS of which current tax asset	741	872	652

TB4:1 Paid tax

Tax payments by SCA entities in different countries, paid tax (-)

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Country			
Sweden	-1,313	-79	-65
Germany	-516	-358	-271
Spain	-405	-90	-90
Netherlands	-215	-59	-191
China	-146	-236	-51
Belgium	-144	-80	-91
UK	-136	-115	-92
Austria	-94	-100	-60
Italy	-94	-87	-77
Mexico	-88	-121	-107
Colombia	-83	-72	-179
Ecuador	-67	-41	-21
Russia	-64	-59	-81
Slovakia	-61	-30	-39
Japan	-57	-35	-45
Denmark	-40	-26	-36
Finland	-37	-48	-8
Norway	-30	-41	-34
Costa Rica	-26	-14	-12
Poland	-26	-2	-26
Other countries	-157	-515	-525
CF Total	-3,799	-2,208	-2,101

Paid tax by region 2016, % of Group



TB4:2 Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability (+), tax asset (-)

SEKm	Value, January 1	Deferred tax expense	Other changes ⁴⁾	Translation differences	Value, December 31
Intangible fixed assets	1,435	89	85	70	1,679
Property, plant and equipment	11,437	-234	524	285	12,012
Financial non-current assets	-89	180	-52	8	47
Current assets	-260	-42	20	-6	-288
Provisions	-497	-386	-127	-53	-1,063
Liabilities	-655	-290	367	-28	-606
Tax credits and tax loss carryforwards	-1,405	526	-541	-69	-1,489
Other	47	-23	-66	3	-39
BS Total⁴⁾	10,013	-180	210	210	10,253

⁴⁾ The closing deferred tax liability comprises deferred tax assets of SEK 1,465m (1,063; 1,186) and deferred tax liabilities of SEK 11,718m (11,076; 10,195).

⁵⁾ Other changes include deferred tax recognized directly in equity according to IAS 19 of SEK -436m, IAS 39 of SEK 184m, changes in tax risk provisions of SEK 575m, changes relating to divestments and acquisitions of SEK -221m and reclassifications of SEK 108m.

Loss carryforwards

Future tax credit and loss carryforwards for which deferred tax assets were recognized have been reported at the tax amount of SEK 1,489m in TB4:2.

Loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets were recognized amounted to SEK 4,687m (2,649; 2,644) gross at December 31, 2016. The expiry dates of these loss carryforwards are distributed as follows.

The change in uncapped loss carryforwards for the period includes SEK 85m that has expired and SEK 64m that was either utilized or capitalized. The tax value of uncapped tax loss carryforwards amounted to SEK 1,382m (779; 812).

Loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets were recognized 31 December 2016

Year of maturity	SEKm
2017	85
2018	917
2019	1
2020	1
2021 and later	1,001
Indefinite life	2,682
Total	4,687

C. EMPLOYEES

C1. PERSONNEL COSTS

Personnel costs

SEKm	Note	2016	2015	2014
Salaries and remuneration		-14,535	-13,810	-12,648
TC3:1 of which Executive Management Team		-140	-163	-144
of which Board	C4	-8	-6	-8
Pension costs		-1,392	-1,403	-1,179
of which defined benefit pension costs	C5	-612	-669	-541
of which other pension costs		-780	-734	-638
Other social security costs		-3,357	-3,246	-2,929
Other personnel costs		-1,229	-1,070	-944
Total ¹⁾		-20,513	-19,529	-17,700

¹⁾ Costs for implemented efficiency-enhancement activities of SEK -60m (-255; -302) are included in total personnel costs.

C2. PERSONNEL DATA

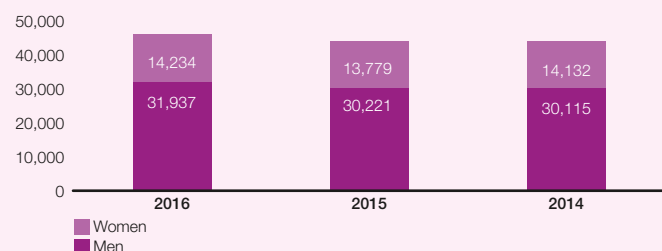
Personnel data

	2016	2015	2014
Employees under 20 years of age, %	1	1	2
Employees over 60 years of age, %	3	3	3
Investments in skills-enhancement activities			
total, SEKm	160	157	130
per employee, SEK	3,500	3,500	2,900
Value added per employee, KSEK	662	668	614
Proportion of university graduates, %	22	22	20
Number of employees who left the Group during the period	6,328	5,600	8,355
Number of employees who joined the Group during the period	8,432	5,988	7,319

The figures for the number of employees who left the Group during the period include both voluntary resignation and retirements. In addition, a significant portion relates to summer jobs for students and seasonal work.

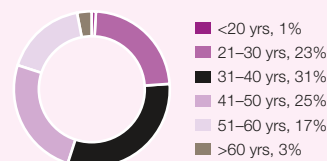
C2. PERSONNEL DATA, CONT.

Average number of employees



In 2016, SCA had employees in 60 countries (61; 62). Women comprised 38% (39; 21) of the total number of SCA Board members and senior executives.

Age distribution 2016



C3. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR EXECUTIVES

Senior executives refer to the President, who is also the CEO, the Executive Vice Presidents, Business Unit Presidents and equivalents, and the Central Staff Managers. For the composition of this group, see pages 74–75.

Annual General Meeting guidelines for remuneration of senior executives

Remuneration to the CEO and other senior executives will be a fixed salary, possible variable remuneration, additional benefits and pension. Other senior executives include the Executive Vice Presidents, Business Unit Presidents and equivalents, and the Central Staff Managers. The total remuneration is to correspond to market practice and be competitive in the senior executive's field of profession. Fixed and variable remuneration are to be linked to the manager's responsibility and authority. For the CEO, as well as for other senior executives, the variable remuneration is to be limited and linked to the fixed remuneration. The variable remuneration is to be based on the outcome of predetermined objectives and, as far as possible, be linked to the increase of value of the SCA share, from which the shareholders benefit. Programs for variable remuneration should be formulated so that the Board, in the event of exceptional financial conditions, has the possibility to limit, or refrain from, payment of variable remuneration if such an action is considered reasonable and in compliance with the company's responsibility to shareholders, employees and other stakeholders. In the event of termination of employment, the notice period should normally be two years if termination is initiated by the company, and one year, when initiated by the senior executive. Severance pay should not exist. Previously agreed pension benefits in the company are either defined benefit or defined contribution plans, or a combination of both, and can entitle the senior executive to pension from the age of 60, at the earliest. To earn full defined benefit pension benefits, the period of employment must be long-term, at present 20 years. When resigning before the age providing entitlement to pension, the senior executive will receive a paid-up pension policy from the age of 60. Pension benefits in new employment contracts should, wherever possible, only include defined contribution pension and entitle the executive to receive a pension from the age of 65. Variable remuneration is not pensionable income. Matters of remuneration of the senior management are to be dealt with by the Remuneration Committee and, as regards the President, be resolved by the Board of Directors.

Company's application of guidelines

The company applied the guidelines approved by the AGM in the following manner.

Fixed salary

The fixed salary is to be in proportion to the individual's position and the authority and responsibilities this entails. It is set individually at a level that, combined with other remuneration, is assessed as a market rate and competitive in the labor market in which the executive works.

Variable remuneration

Variable remuneration of the CEO, Executive Vice Presidents and Business Unit Presidents and equivalents is maximized to a total of 100% of the fixed salary. For two Business Unit Presidents, stationed in Latin America and the US, the maximum outcome is 110–130%, while the corresponding limit for other senior executives is 90%. The program for variable remuneration is divided into a short and long-term portion. The short-term portion (Short-term Incentive, or STI) for the CEO, Executive Vice Presidents and Business Unit Presidents and equivalents may amount to a maximum of 50% of fixed salary. For the Business Unit Presidents, stationed in Latin America and the US, the maximum outcome is 60–80% of the fixed salary, while the corresponding limit for other senior executives is 40%. The STI goals set for the Business Unit Presidents are mainly based on operating cash flow, cost control, operating profit and growth for each business unit. The goal for the CEO and others reporting directly to him is based primarily on the Group's profit before tax, operating cash flow and growth. Furthermore, a non-financial goal also applies accounting for 10 to 30% of the variable remuneration. The long-term portion (Long-Term Incentive, or LTI) may amount to a maximum of 50% of the fixed salary. The senior executive is to invest half of the variable LTI compensation, after tax withholdings, in SCA shares. The shares may then not be sold before the end of the third calendar year after the purchase of shares in the relevant LTI program. The established LTI goal is based on the performance of the company's B share, measured as the TSR (Total Shareholder Return) index, compared with a weighted index of competitors' and consumer companies' shares performance (TSR) over a three-year period. The structure of the LTI was approved by the Board in 2003.

Outcome, variable remuneration

For the CEO, Executive Vice Presidents and Central Staff Managers, STI resulted in 25 to 35% of fixed salary for 2016. STI resulted in variable remuneration corresponding to 8 to 37% of fixed salary for the Business Unit Presidents. The LTI target was achieved for 2014–2016, resulting in maximum outcome for the CEO and other senior executives.

Other benefits

Other benefits pertain, in some cases, to a company car, housing and school fees.

Pension

The CEO has a defined contribution pension based on an annual payment, to be paid by the company, amounting to 40% of the employee's fixed salary, and in addition to the agreed premium the basic pension benefits in the ITP plan, with retirement pension benefits limited to a maximum salary income of 7.5 income amounts. The retirement age for the CEO is 65. Six of the other senior executives in the Group in Sweden have a combination of defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans that entitle the executives, on reaching the age of 60, to receive a retirement pension (including national pension benefits) of up to 45% of the average salary (excluding variable remuneration) three

C3. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR EXECUTIVES, CONT.

years prior to retirement age. For full pension, the individual must have been employed for at least 20 years calculated from 40 years of age. Upon termination of employment prior to reaching retirement age, a paid-up policy is received for pension payments from age 60, on condition that the executive, after reaching the age of 40, has been employed in the Group for at least three years. In addition, beneficiaries' pension amounts to about 50% of retirement pension. In addition to the defined benefit pension, a pension is paid based on premiums paid by the company. The premiums paid for each year of service amount to 10% of the executive's fixed salary and are invested in a fund or traditional insurance chosen by the executive. Four senior executives in Sweden have a defined contribution pension plan (in addition to national pension benefits) into which the company pays 30 to 40% of the executives' fixed salary, which is invested in funds or traditional insurance. Five senior executives are employed in companies outside Sweden, of whom three executives are encompassed by defined contribution pension plans and two by defined benefit pension plans.

Notice period and severance pay

The agreement with the CEO stipulates a period of notice of termination of two years if such notice is given by the company. The CEO has a corresponding right with a period of termination of one year. If notice is given by the company, the CEO is not obligated to serve during the notice period. The agreement does not contain any stipulations with regard to severance pay. Between the company and other senior executives, a period of notice of termination of one to two years normally applies, if such notice is given by the company. The executive has a corresponding right with a period of notice of termination of six months to one year. The executive is normally expected to be available to

the company during the notice period. The agreements have no stipulations with regard to severance pay.

Preparation and decision process for remuneration

During the year, the Remuneration Committee submitted recommendations to the Board regarding the principles for remuneration of senior executives. The recommendations encompassed the ratio between fixed and variable remuneration and the size of any salary increases. In addition, the Remuneration Committee expressed an opinion on the criteria for assessing variable remuneration and pension terms. The Board discussed the Remuneration Committee's proposal and decided on the basis of the Committee's recommendations. The remuneration of senior executives for the fiscal year was based on the Remuneration Committee's recommendation and, with regard to the CEO, decided by the Board. The executives concerned did not participate in remuneration matters pertaining to themselves. When it was deemed appropriate, the work of the Remuneration Committee was carried out with the support of external expertise. For information about the composition of the Remuneration Committee, see page 69.

The Board's proposal for new guidelines

The Board has decided to propose to the 2017 Annual General Meeting certain changes in the guidelines for determining salaries and other remuneration for senior executives for the purpose of simplifying and clarifying the guidelines and their application. In addition, it is proposed that the Board, in individual cases, is entitled to depart from the guidelines on special grounds. With the salary situation prevailing in 2017 and an unchanged number of senior executives, the maximum outcome of variable remuneration could entail a cost for the Group, excluding social security costs, of approximately SEK 73m.

Obligations in relation to former presidents and CEOs

For former presidents and CEOs, SCA has outstanding, non-funded obligations amounting to SEK 157m. These costs were recognized in previous years and largely comprise pension obligations.

Remuneration of senior executives

TC3:1 Remuneration and other benefits during the year 2016

SEK	Fixed salary	Variable remuneration ¹⁾	Other benefits	Total salaries and remuneration
President and CEO Magnus Groth	11,000,000	8,998,000 ²⁾	87,738	20,085,738
Other senior executives (15 people) ⁴⁾	63,817,033	49,682,430 ³⁾	6,248,771	119,748,234
Total	74,817,033	56,680,430	6,336,509	139,833,972

¹⁾ Variable remuneration covers the 2016 fiscal year but is paid in 2017.

²⁾ Of which LTI program SEK 5,500,000.

³⁾ Of which LTI program SEK 31,680,631.

⁴⁾ During the year, two business areas were discontinued. Remuneration and benefits for the two business area managers are included in the table, but not in the number of senior executives.

Pension costs 2016¹⁾

SEK	
President and CEO Magnus Groth ²⁾	4,495,961
Other senior executives (15 people) ³⁾	22,377,410
Total	26,873,371

¹⁾ The pension costs pertain to the costs that affected profit for 2016, excluding special payroll tax.

²⁾ Outstanding pension obligations amount to SEK 15,741,000.

³⁾ Outstanding pension obligations amount to SEK 162,635,322.

Remuneration and other benefits during the year 2015

SEK	Fixed salary	Variable remuneration ¹⁾	Other benefits	Total salaries and remuneration
President and CEO Magnus Groth ²⁾	7,922,878	7,713,718 ⁴⁾	428,659	16,065,255
Other senior executives (17 people)	61,717,544	50,270,385 ⁵⁾	8,912,198	120,900,127
Former President and CEO Jan Johansson ³⁾	25,491,326	0	380,318	25,871,644
Total	95,131,748	57,984,103	9,721,175	162,837,026

¹⁾ Variable remuneration covers the 2015 fiscal year but is paid in 2016.

²⁾ President and CEO Magnus Groth, who assumed his position on March 1, collected a fixed annual salary of SEK 9.5m. In connection with the adjustment of the President and CEO's pension agreement to a defined contribution pension, his fixed annual salary was set at SEK 11m as of December 15. Accordingly, pension obligations will not continue to be earned.

³⁾ Former President and CEO Jan Johansson, who was dismissed from the position on March 1, will continue to collect contractual employment benefits during a period of notice of two years, with the exception of variable remuneration. The above amounts pertain to Jan Johansson's fixed salary, benefits and pension costs for the period from 2015 until February 28, 2017, when his employment ends.

⁴⁾ Of which LTI program SEK 3,992,608.

⁵⁾ Of which LTI program SEK 28,218,873.

Pension costs 2015¹⁾

SEK	
President and CEO Magnus Groth ²⁾	3,153,521
Other senior executives (17 people) ³⁾	63,845,664
Former President and CEO Jan Johansson ⁴⁾	25,027,185
Total	92,026,370

¹⁾ The pension costs pertain to the costs that affected profit for 2015, excluding special payroll tax.

²⁾ Outstanding pension obligations amount to SEK 16,304,000.

³⁾ Outstanding pension obligations amount to SEK 155,571,000.

⁴⁾ Outstanding pension obligations amount to SEK 83,014,000.

C4. FEES TO BOARD MEMBERS IN THE PARENT COMPANY DURING THE YEAR

Remuneration to non-executive Board members refers to the fees approved at the AGM on April 14, 2016 for the period until the next AGM in April 2017. No remuneration is paid to the President and CEO and other employees.

SEK	Board fee		Audit Committee fee		Remuneration Committee fee		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Pär Boman (Chairman)	2,100,000	2,100,000	200,000	130,000	135,000	135,000	2,435,000	2,365,000
Eva Björling	700,000						700,000	
Majja-Liisa Friman	700,000						700,000	
Annemarie Gardshol	700,000	700,000					700,000	700,000
Leif Johansson		700,000				105,000		805,000
Louise Svanberg	700,000	700,000			105,000	105,000	805,000	805,000
Johan Malmquist	700,000						700,000	
Bert Nordberg	700,000	700,000	200,000	130,000	105,000		1,005,000	830,000
Barbara Milian Thoralfsson	700,000	700,000	250,000	175,000			950,000	875,000
Total	7,000,000	5,600,000	650,000	435,000	345,000	345,000	7,995,000	6,380,000

C5. REMUNERATION AFTER EMPLOYMENT

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Defined benefit pension plans

Defined benefit pension plans are characterized by the fact that payment is based on the period of employment and the employee's salary at, or just prior to, retirement. The actuarial and investment-related risks associated with defined benefit pension plans are carried by the company.

The defined benefit obligations are calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Calculation is based on actuarial assumptions. Actuarial assumptions comprise the company's best assessment of the variables that determine the final cost for providing the benefits. The obligation is measured at the present value of the anticipated future cash flows using a discount rate (see key assessments and assumptions below). Actuarial gains and losses (remeasurements) are recognized directly in equity under other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The recognized cost for the defined benefit plans includes personnel costs, as well as net interest items. Net interest items comprise the discount rate calculated on the average net pension liability for the period, taking fee and remuneration payments into consideration. The difference between the calculated interest income (discount rate) on the plan assets and SCA's actual return on the plan assets is included in the remeasurement of the defined benefit net liability (net asset) recognized in equity under other comprehensive income. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet for defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the obligation on the balance sheet date minus the fair value of the plan assets. Funded plans with net assets, meaning plans with assets exceeding obligations, are recognized as a financial non-current asset provided they are not limited by the "asset ceiling" in IAS 19. Other pension plans, which are not fully funded or unfunded, are recognized as Provisions for pensions.

In certain countries, pension payments are subject to taxes or fees. In such cases, these are included in the calculation of the obligation for the defined benefit pension plans. These taxes or fees are recognized as an expense in profit or loss, except in cases where they are attributable to actuarial gains or losses, in which case they are recognized directly in equity under other comprehensive income, as are the actuarial gains or losses.

Defined contribution pension plans

Plans where the employer's obligation is limited to the premiums the company has undertaken to pay are classified as defined contribution plans. In these plans, it is the employee who bears the investment risk, meaning the risk that the invested assets could be insufficient to generate the anticipated compensation. The Group's payments relating to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense during the period the employees carry out the service to which the payment relates.

Other post-retirement benefits

Some Group companies provide post-retirement healthcare benefits. The obligation and anticipated costs for these benefits has been calculated and recognized in a similar manner to that applying to defined benefit pension plans.

Severance pay

Severance pay is recognized as a payroll expense when the Group has an obligation to compensate employees whose employment was terminated early.

C5. REMUNERATION AFTER EMPLOYMENT, CONT.

KAA KEY ASSESSMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The calculation of recognized expenses and provisions for defined benefit pension plans, where the size of the future compensation is unknown and payment will occur far in the future, is dependent on assumptions and assessments. Key assumptions and assessments include the discount rate, future salary increases, inflation and life expectancy. SCA determines the discount rate based primarily on AA-rated corporate bonds issued in the currency in which the payments will be made that match the duration of the obliga-

tions. If no such corporate bonds are available, government bonds or mortgage bonds are used. Inflation assumptions are based on a combination of central bank targets, implicit market expectations and long-term analyst forecasts. Assumptions regarding salary increases are based on market expectations and market research forecasts. Key actuarial assumptions are presented in **TC5:5**. The sensitivity of the recognized provision with respect to key actuarial assumptions is described in **TC5:6**.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
TC5:2 Defined benefit obligations	32,352	27,101	28,943
TC5:3 Fair value of plan assets	-29,234	-25,863	-24,850
TC5:4 Effect of asset ceiling	1,298	1,162	1,004
TC5:1 Provision for pensions, net	4,416	2,400	5,097

Surpluses in funded plans recognized as financial non-current assets amounted to **BS** SEK 1,186m (371; 3) on the balance sheet date and provisions for pensions totaled **BS** SEK 5,602m (2,771; 5,100). Defined benefit obligations include obligations in an amount of SEK 2,461m (1,929; 2,363) pertaining to unfunded plans.

SCA has both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans in a number of subsidiaries. The most significant defined benefit plans are the pension plans in the Netherlands, the UK, Sweden, Germany and the US, as described below.

TC5:1 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations per plan

SEKm	Active	Paid-up pension policies	Pensioners	Total obligation	Plan assets, fair value	Effect of asset ceiling	Net obligation	Duration of obligation, years
Netherlands	1,976	1,012	1,044	4,032	-3,725	-	307	24
UK	1,603	6,663	7,171	15,437	-14,591	-	846	20
Sweden	1,624	696	953	3,273	-3,588	-	-315	20
Germany	1,180	346	1,042	2,568	-2,466	-	102	16
US	825	135	432	1,392	-1,034	-	358	16
Other	2,357	885	2,408	5,650	-3,830	1,298	3,118	13
Total	9,565	9,737	13,050	32,352	-29,234	1,298	4,416	

Netherlands

The plan is a defined benefit plan with premiums paid by the company and is managed by an independent fund. Surpluses in the fund remain in the fund assets but can be utilized in the form of premium discounts. The plan is based on average salary and includes beneficiaries' pension and disability pension. The plan is obligated to meet the minimum legislated funding level. The plan applies a duration matching strategy to control the interest rate risk in the plan.

United Kingdom

The plan is a defined benefit plan with premiums paid by the company and the employee, and is managed by an independent fund in accordance with British law.

Surpluses in the pension fund remain in the fund assets but can be utilized in the form of premium discounts. The plan is based on final salary and includes beneficiaries' pension and disability pension.

The plan was closed to new participants in July 2007. The plan is obligated to meet the minimum funding level according to an agreement with the pension fund.

Sweden

The ITP2 plan (supplementary pensions for salaried employees) encompasses employees born before 1979 and is a defined benefit plan that provides retirement pension based on final salary. The ITP2 plan provides pension as a percentage of various salary intervals.

The pension is reduced proportionately if the total period of service is less than 30 years. The ITP2 plan is managed by a fund, and the company may compensate itself using any surpluses in the plan assets.

Germany

The plan is a defined benefit plan and, in addition to retirement pension, includes beneficiaries' pension and disability pension. The plan, which is managed by a fund, provides pension as a percentage of a salary interval and is based on final salary. The plan also includes individual pensions based on average salary. No premium payments are required by the company or its employees. The company may compensate itself using any surpluses in the plan assets.

US

The plan includes retirement pension, accident insurance and life insurance. The plan is a defined benefit plan with premiums paid by the company. Benefits are based on a standard amount per service year and are financed through a pension fund. The plan is obligated to meet the minimum legislated funding level. Surpluses in the pension fund can be utilized in the form of premium discounts.

Other

SCA has a number of minor pension obligations in some 15 countries. Some of these plans are funded.

Costs for the period for defined benefit plans

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Current service cost, after deduction for premiums paid by the employees	-584	-646	-494
Past service cost	-23	-21	19
Pension-tax expense	-36	-65	-35
Remeasurement, net	-5	-2	-33
Net interest income/expense	-100	-143	-65
Pension costs before effects of settlements	-748	-877	-608
Settlements	-	-	2
Pension costs after effects of settlements	-748	-877	-606

TC5:2 Defined benefit obligations

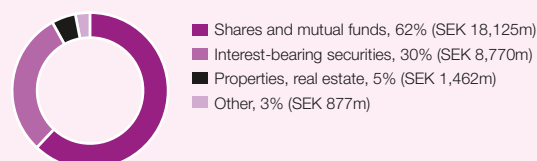
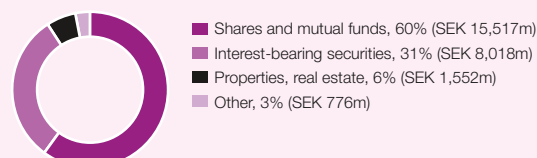
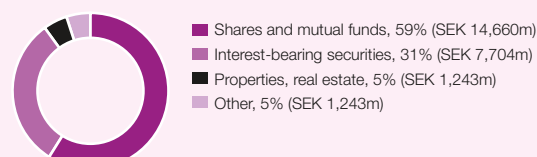
SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	27,101	28,943	21,793
Current service cost	598	657	527
Interest expense	971	893	912
Past service cost	23	21	-19
Pension-tax expense	36	65	35
Settlements and transfers	-15	11	9
Acquisitions and disposals	2,168	-	-
Benefits paid	-1,137	-1,040	-932
Pension taxes paid	-63	-43	-20
Remeasurement: financial assumptions	4,167	-1,888	4,079
Remeasurement: demographic assumptions	-34	-149	38
Remeasurement: experience-based assumptions	-588	-43	-17
Pension taxes pertaining to remeasurement	16	-340	221
Translation differences	-891	14	2,317
Value, December 31	32,352	27,101	28,943

Remeasurements in the defined benefit obligations comprise changes in financial assumptions, such as changes to the discount rate, etc., any changes in demographic assumptions and experience-based deviations. Experience-based deviations include unexpectedly high or low employee turnover or salary increases. For 2016, acquisitions and disposals relate to the acquisition of Wausau.

TC5:3 Plan assets

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Fair value, January 1	-25,863	-24,850	-20,603
Interest income	-909	-775	-883
Acquisitions and disposals	-1,473	-	-
Contributions by plan participants	-14	-11	-7
Contributions by the employer	-1,036	-991	-785
Benefits paid, excluding settlements	1,129	1,040	932
Benefits paid for settlements	30	2	10
Return in excess of recognized interest income	-2,133	-275	-1,440
Administrative expenses for pension obligations	40	24	25
Translation differences	995	-27	-2,099
Fair value, December 31	-29,234	-25,863	-24,850

For 2016, acquisitions and disposals relate to the acquisition of Wausau.

The plan assets are distributed according to the following classes of assets, 2016:**The plan assets are distributed according to the following classes of assets, 2015:****The plan assets are distributed according to the following classes of assets, 2014:**

95% (94; 95) of the plan assets on the balance sheet date were traded on active markets in which market quotations are used for the valuation of assets. As in the preceding year, no financial instruments issued by SCA are included in the fair value of plan assets at December 31, 2016.

TC5:4 Effect of asset ceiling

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	1,162	1,004	916
Interest expense	38	25	36
Other changes to asset ceiling	98	133	52
Value, December 31	1,298	1,162	1,004

Effect of asset ceiling pertains to funds in two Swedish foundations that can be used for possible future undertakings for early retirement for certain categories of employees.

TC5:5 Principal actuarial assumptions

	Sweden	United Kingdom	Eurozone	US
2016				
Discount rate	2.73	2.72	1.31	4.13
Expected salary increase rate	2.75	3.00	2.85	N/A
Expected inflation	1.50	3.00	1.60	N/A
Life expectancy, men ¹⁾	22	22	22	20
Life expectancy, women ¹⁾	25	25	24	22
2015				
Discount rate	3.27	3.85	1.94	4.38
Expected salary increase rate	2.75	3.50	2.85	N/A
Expected inflation	1.50	3.00	1.60	N/A
Life expectancy, men ¹⁾	22	22	22	20
Life expectancy, women ¹⁾	25	25	24	22
2014				
Discount rate	2.46	3.59	1.62	4.11
Expected salary increase rate	3.25	4.00	3.00	N/A
Expected inflation	2.00	3.00	1.75	N/A
Life expectancy, men ¹⁾	23	22	21	20
Life expectancy, women ¹⁾	24	24	24	21

¹⁾ Life expectancy, expressed in years, for an individual currently aged 65.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations with respect to the changes in the principal actuarial assumptions is as follows:

TC5:6 Change of obligation, increased obligation (-)

SEKm	
Discount rate +0.25%	1,329
Price inflation, incl. salary inflation +0.25%	-925
Longevity +1 year	-1,174

The above sensitivity analysis is calculated by changing one assumption while the others remain constant.

Multemployer plans

SCA has obligations for disability and family pensions for salaried employees in Sweden, secured through insurance with the insurance company Alecta. The company also has employees in Finland who are covered by the country's statutory TyEL pension plan. These obligations are secured through the insurance company Varma. These benefits are reported as defined contribution plans, since there is no basis for allocating the obligations, plan assets and costs to the individual companies covered by the plan.

Budgeted contributions

The budgeted contributions for the company's defined benefit pension plans for 2017 were calculated at SEK 1,006m. Contributions for multiemployer plans for 2017 were calculated at SEK 51m.

D. OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

D1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Goodwill

Goodwill arises in connection with business combinations where the consideration transferred exceeds the fair value of the acquired net assets. Goodwill is recognized at cost less accumulated impairment and is an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life. This means that goodwill is not amortized, but rather is tested annually for impairment. All goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies from the business combination. In connection with the sale of Group companies, the remaining carrying amount of the goodwill attributable to the divested unit is included in the capital gain/loss. Goodwill that arises in acquisitions of associates or joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of the respective associate or joint venture.

Trademarks

Trademarks arise either in connection with acquisitions or through agreements to purchase trademarks. Trademarks are recognized at cost after any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment. Trademarks that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but rather are tested annually for impairment along with the impairment testing of goodwill. Trademarks with a limited useful life are amortized on a straight-line basis during their anticipated useful life, which varies between three and ten years.

Licenses, patents and similar rights

Intangible assets also include patents, licenses and other similar rights. Acquired assets of this type are recognized at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis during their anticipated useful life, which varies between three and 20 years.

Customer relations

Customer relations are measured at fair value at the time of the acquisition. The value of these customer relations is amortized over their useful life, which is considered to be between three and 15 years.

Research and development

Research expenditure is recognized as an expense as incurred. Identifiable expenditure for development of new products and processes is capitalized to the extent it is expected to provide future economic benefits. In cases in which it is difficult to separate the research phase from the development phase in a project, the entire project is treated as research and expensed immediately. Capitalized expenditure is amortized on a straight-line basis from the date when the asset starts to be used during the estimated useful life of the asset. The amortization period is between five and ten years.

Impairment testing

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. When testing for impairment, the assets are grouped in cash-generating units. SCA's cash-generating units coincide with its defined operating segments. The test compares the carrying amounts of the cash-generating units with the recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit is determined by discounting future cash flows in order to determine their value in use. The calculation of future cash flows is based on the strategic plans adopted by the Executive Management Team for the next three years. The carrying amount for the cash-generating unit includes goodwill, trademarks with indefinite useful lives and assets with definite useful lives, such as non-current assets, trademarks and working capital. Effects of expansion investments are excluded when calculating the value in use.

The value of depreciated assets is tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the carrying amount might not be recoverable.

In cases in which the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized on the asset down to the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss recognized earlier is reversed, if the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. The carrying amount after the reversal is limited to what it would have been had no past impairment been recognized. Impairment losses on goodwill are never reversed.

KAA KEY ASSESSMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

In connection with the annual impairment testing of goodwill, the recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount for the cash-generating units is determined by calculating value in use. Calculation of the value in use is based on the three-year strategy plans adopted by the Executive Management Team, which in turn are based on assumptions and assessments. The most important assessments and assumptions pertain to forecasts for organic growth, the profit margin and the discount rate used. The discount rate used in the present value calculation of the anticipated future cash flows is the current weighted average cost of capital (WACC) established within the Group for the markets in which the cash-generating units conduct operations.

Profit margin assumptions are based on current market prices and costs with an addition for real price reductions and cost inflation as well as assumed productivity development. Growth assumptions follow the Group's target of an average annual growth of 3 to 4%, depending on the operating segment, which is in line with historic outcome and expected global market growth.

The expected sustained future cash flow for periods that are beyond the planning horizon of the strategy plan are extrapolated for a ten-year period from the final year of the strategy plan using assumed sustained growth of 2%. The value of the cash flows for the period beyond ten years is calculated by applying an operating surplus multiple to estimated sustained cash flow.

D1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, CONT.

Goodwill

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Accumulated costs	19,452	15,472	15,806
Accumulated impairment	-195	-60	-89
Total	19,257	15,412	15,717
Value, January 1	15,412	15,717	13,785
Company acquisitions	3,379	-	308
Company divestments	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	46
Impairment	-135	-87	-
Translation differences	601	-218	1,578
BS Value, December 31	19,257	15,412	15,717

Intangible assets excluding goodwill

SEKm	Trademarks			Licenses, patents and similar rights			Capitalized development costs			Total Other intangible assets		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Accumulated costs	6,782	6,647	6,552	4,528	3,889	3,737	273	286	267	11,583	10,822	10,556
Accumulated amortization	-318	-244	-118	-2,937	-2,471	-2,267	-173	-182	-184	-3,428	-2,897	-2,569
Accumulated impairment	-452	-532	-61	-5	-2	-8	-33	-36	-33	-490	-570	-102
Total	6,012	5,871	6,373	1,586	1,416	1,462	67	68	50	7,665	7,355	7,885
Value, January 1	5,871	6,373	7,129	1,416	1,462	833	68	50	57	7,355	7,885	8,019
Investments	-	-	-	155	221	115	10	35	6	165	256	121
Sales and disposals	-	-	-	-1	-2	-1	-	-	-	-1	-2	-1
Company acquisitions	33	-	-	180	-	20	-	-	3	213	-	23
Company divestments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	76	-1,242	128	-	591	3	-	-1	131	76	-652
Amortization ¹⁾	-59	-27	-33	-324	-251	-233	-14	-15	-15	-397	-293	-281
Impairment	-	-464	-36	-2	-	-	-	-3	-	-2	-467	-36
Translation differences	167	-87	555	34	-14	137	0	1	0	201	-100	692
Value, December 31	6,012	5,871	6,373	1,586	1,416	1,462	67	68	50	7,665	7,355	7,885
TD1:1 Emission allowances, net value										85	85	78
BS Value, December 31 including emission allowances										7,750	7,440	7,963

¹⁾ Amortization of Trademarks and Customer relations is included in Sales, general and administration while for Licenses and patents is included in Cost of goods sold.

Impairment testing

Annual testing for impairment of goodwill and trademarks with indefinite useful lives is carried out in the fourth quarter per operating segment. The testing for 2016 showed that no impairment was needed. Sensitivity analyses show that reasonable changes to key parameters do not give rise to any impairment requirement. In addition to annual impairment testing of the cash-generating units, which coincide with the defined operating segments, individual assets, goodwill and trademarks with indefinite useful lives are tested when there is an indication of an impairment need. During the period, goodwill was

impaired by SEK -135m in conjunction with the discontinuation of the baby diaper operation in Mexico, SEK -67m, and the discontinuation of Tork Smart-Fresh, SEK -68m. The recoverable amount of the trademarks was determined through a present value calculation, in which expected future cash flows were discounted using a WACC before tax varying from 5.8% to 19.2%, depending on the market, to determine the value in use. The WACC before tax used in the impairment testing of goodwill is presented in the table below.

Distribution by operating segment

SEKm	Goodwill			Trademarks			WACC, before tax %		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Personal Care	3,036	2,757	3,338	1,109	1,069	1,325	11.3	10.3	10.1
Tissue	16,216	12,655	12,322	4,903	4,802	5,048	8.3	8.4	8.3
Forest Products	5	-	57	-	-	-	5.7	6.1	7.2
Total	19,257	15,412	15,717	6,012	5,871	6,373			

D1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, CONT.

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Emission allowances and costs for carbon dioxide emissions

SCA participates in the European system for emission allowances.

When emission allowances relating to carbon dioxide emissions are received from an individual EU state, they are recognized as an intangible asset and as deferred income (liability). Allowances are received free of charge and measured and recognized at market value as of the date to which the allocation pertains. During the period, the initial liability for emission allowances received is dissolved over profit or loss as income in pace with carbon dioxide emissions made. If the emission allowances received do not cover emissions made, SCA makes a provision for the deficit valued at the market value on the balance sheet date. Sales of surplus emission allowances are recognized as income on the delivery date.

If the market price of emission allowances on the balance sheet date is less than recognized cost, any surplus emission allowances that are not required to cover emissions made are impaired to the market price applying on the balance sheet date. In conjunction with this, the remaining part of the deferred income is recognized as income by a corresponding amount and therefore no net effect occurs in profit or loss. The emission allowances are used as payment in the settlement with the state regarding liabilities for emissions.

TD1:1 Emission allowances

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Accumulated costs	98	93	88
Accumulated revaluation of surplus	-13	-8	-10
Total	85	85	78
Value, January 1	85	78	117
Emission allowances received	104	93	77
Purchases	-	4	0
Sales	-30	-29	-57
Reclassifications	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-3	-0
Settlement with the government	-71	-54	-58
Revaluation of surplus	-2	0	-3
Translation differences	-1	-4	2
Value, December 31	85	85	78

D2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. In cases where an investment in foreign currency has been recognized using hedge accounting, the gain/loss from the hedge is recognized as part of the acquisition cost. The cost of properties and production facilities included in major projects includes costs for running-in and start-up. Borrowing costs are included in the cost of investments exceeding SEK 250m that take more than 12 months to complete. Expenditure for repairs and maintenance is expensed directly in profit or loss.

Depreciation and impairment

Land is not subject to depreciation. Buildings, machinery and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets. If, at accounting year-end, there is an indication that property, plant and equipment has declined in value, impairment testing is carried out.

Assessed useful lives	Number of years
Pulp and paper mills, sawmills	10 – 25
Converting machines, other machinery	7 – 18
Tools	3 – 10
Vehicles	4 – 5
Buildings	15 – 50
Energy plants	15 – 30
Computers	3 – 5
Office equipment	5 – 10
Harbors, railways	20 – 30
Land improvements, forest roads	10 – 20

Carrying amounts

SEKm	Buildings			Land and land improvements			Machinery and equipment			Construction in progress		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Accumulated costs	24,980	22,802	22,007	7,701	7,437	7,422	96,247	86,804	84,367	7,125	4,023	4,368
Accumulated depreciation	-10,725	-9,653	-9,023	-2,006	-1,826	-1,679	-58,321	-52,403	-50,009	-24	-	-
Accumulated impairment	-485	-407	-222	-68	-70	-32	-2,202	-2,173	-847	-38	-2	-7
Total	13,770	12,742	12,762	5,627	5,541	5,711	35,724	32,228	33,511	7,063	4,021	4,361
Value, January 1	12,742	12,762	11,458	5,541	5,711	5,420	32,228	33,511	32,493	4,021	4,361	3,406
Investments	315	505	389	211	154	163	2,841	2,337	2,342	6,431	4,337	2,713
Sales and disposals	-34	-2	-13	-10	-7	-35	-117	-134	-56	-	-23	-8
Company acquisitions	511	-	1	28	-	1	2,289	-	52	68	-	2
Company divestments	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-48	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	686	926	796	-53	28	77	2,626	3,361	1,143	-3,536	-4,516	-1,711
Depreciation ¹⁾	-811	-873	-723	-148	-143	-136	-4,878	-4,652	-4,369	-24	-	-
Impairment	-159	-197	-9	-102	-48	-3	-127	-1,394	-50	-32	-	-
Translation differences	520	-379	863	150	-154	224	862	-753	1,956	135	-138	-41
Value, December 31	13,770	12,742	12,762	5,627	5,541	5,711	35,724	32,228	33,511	7,063	4,021	4,361

Total property, plant and equipment

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Accumulated costs	136,053	121,066	118,164
Accumulated depreciation	-71,076	-63,882	-60,711
Accumulated impairment	-2,793	-2,652	-1,108
Total	62,184	54,532	56,345
Value, January 1	54,532	56,345	52,777
Investments	9,798	7,333	5,607
Sales and disposals	-161	-166	-112
Company acquisitions	2,896	-	56
Company divestments	10	-48	-
Reclassifications	-277	-201	305
Depreciation ¹⁾	-5,861	-5,668	-5,228
Impairment	-420	-1,639	-62
Translation differences	1,667	-1,424	3,002
BS Value, December 31	62,184	54,532	56,345

¹⁾ Included in Cost of goods sold.

Impairment losses for the year totaling SEK -420m are mainly attributable to the restructuring of the tissue operations in France and Spain and the closure of the hygiene operation in India and diaper operation in Mexico.

During the period, interest was capitalized in machinery and equipment in an amount of SEK 19m (47; 29) and in construction in progress in an amount of SEK 41m (3; 6). The average interest rate used was 10% (7; 2).

D3. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group's standing timber is defined and recognized as biological assets at fair value in accordance with IAS 41 Agriculture and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. Forest assets are divided up and recognized as biological assets and land assets in accordance with IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. Forest land and forest roads are classified as land and land improvements. The fair value of the Group's standing timber is calculated as the present value of anticipated future cash flows from the assets before tax and classified at Level 3 in accordance with IFRS 13. The calculation is based on existing, sus-

tainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling costs and silviculture costs, including costs for statutory replanting. Environmental restrictions and other limitations are taken into account and the calculation is performed for a production cycle that SCA estimates at an average of 100 years. The discount rate is based on a normal forest company's weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

The change in value is recognized in profit or loss in cost of goods sold.

KAA KEY ASSESSMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Since a market price or other comparable value does not exist for assets of the scope owned by SCA, biological assets are measured at the present value of anticipated future cash flows. Key assessments and assumptions pertain to future wood prices, felling costs, felling volumes and discount rates. As of 2014, expected future felling volume and growth are based on the forest sur-

vey conducted between 2012 and 2013. A new forest survey is performed every eight years. The calculation of future income and expenses is based on the trends of these items over the most recent five-year period. **TD3:1** describes the sensitivity of the carrying amount with respect to key assumptions.

Biological assets

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	30,119	29,685	28,767
Purchases and forest swaps	17	33	375
Sales	-55	-75	-72
Other changes in fair value	1,472	1,549	1,646
Change due to felling	-783	-1,073	-1,031
BS Value, December 31	30,770	30,119	29,685
Deferred tax related to standing forest	6,769	6,626	6,531

The change in fair value and change due to felling are recognized as a net value in profit or loss under cost of goods sold, amounting to SEK 689m (476; 615). The unrealized change in value recognized during the year for assets held on the reporting date is estimated at SEK 1,472m.

For the valuation of standing timber, the same valuation model was used as in the past. For the 2016 valuation, the WACC was reduced from 6.25% to 5.25% as an adaption to the lower interest rate environment in Sweden. The lower WACC yielded a value increase of approximately SEK 7,100m. Assessed income and expenses are adjusted upward by an annual inflation rate of 2%. Assumptions regarding future price and cost levels have, in valuations in previous years, been based on the outcome for the ten preceding years. Application of the ten-year average yields prices and costs that are rel-

atively far from current levels. The assumptions concerning prices and costs are therefore based instead on the average historical outcome over five years. The adaptation to the five-year average has yielded a value decrease of about SEK 6,700m. The 2016 valuation used an average wood price of SEK 432 (467) per solid cubic meter under bark (m³sub). Annual harvesting is expected to rise over the calculated future production cycle and amount to 4.3 million m³sub for 2017, ending at 5.9 million m³sub by 2116.

On average, 89% of felling comprises final harvesting and 11% thinning. 56% is expected to comprise sawlogs and 44% pulpwood.

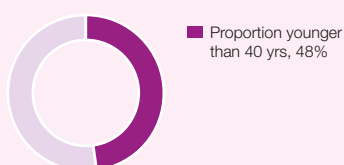
SCA's forest holdings comprise approximately 2.6 million hectares of forest land primarily in northern Sweden, of which approximately 2.0 million is productive forest land. The timber volume of the forest portfolio amounts to 230 million cubic meters of forest (m³fo) and is divided into types of trees according to the diagram below. Growth amounts to approximately 9.5 millions m³fo per year on the productive land. Net growth, i.e. gross growth less felling and losses due to natural causes is expected to be 3.0 million m³fo per year. Felling in 2016 amounted to approximately 4.1 million m³sub.

	2016	2015	2014
Value/hectare productive forest land, SEK	15,385	15,060	14,843
Value timber supplies SEK/m ³ fo	134	136	136

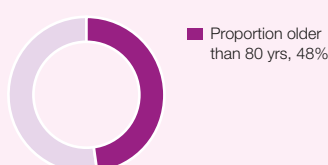
TD3:1 Sensitivity analysis

SEKm	Change in assumption		Change in value, before tax		
			2016	2015	2014
WACC	0.25%	+ / -	2,238	1,805	1,770
Wood price	0.50% the first 10 years	+ / -	2,884	2,309	2,264
Felling cost	0.50% the first 10 years	+ / -	742	494	397
Volume (final felling)	150.000 m ³ sub the first 10 years	+ / -	412	463	456

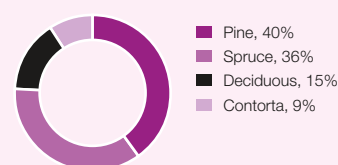
Forest area



Timber volume



Forest portfolio



D4. INVENTORIES

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is calculated mainly by applying the first-in, first-out (FIFO) principle or weighted average cost formula. The cost of inventories and work in progress includes raw material costs, direct labor, other direct expenses and production-related overheads, based on a normal capacity utilization.

The net sales price is the calculated sales price received for normal business transactions less calculated sales costs.

Felling rights for standing timber are measured at contract prices, which on average have not exceeded the lower of net realizable value and cost.

Inventories

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Raw materials and consumables	4,254	4,731	4,163
Spare parts and supplies	1,906	1,734	1,812
Products in progress	1,346	1,243	1,165
Finished products	6,349	6,421	6,179
Felling rights	489	523	463
Advance payments to suppliers	3	9	11
BS Total	14,347	14,661	13,793

Impairment of inventory amounted to SEK 258m (45; 235) during the period. Refer to not B2 for further information.

D5. OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

Other current receivables

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
VAT receivables	908	1,000	888
Prepaid expenses and accrued income ¹⁾	644	537	695
Suppliers with debit balance	155	229	190
Receivables for electricity and gas	171	169	149
Receivables from authorities	112	124	118
Derivatives	314	70	70
Receivables from associates	19	1	54
Other receivables	575	701	680
BS Total	2,898	2,831	2,844

¹⁾ Accrued financial income have been reclassified to current financial assets specified in Note E2.

D6. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Other non-current liabilities			
Derivatives	2	108	57
Other non-current liabilities	179	150	149
BS Total	181	258	206

Of which items that fall due for payment later than within five years

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Other current liabilities			
Derivatives	76	379	321
TD6:1 Accrued expenses and prepaid income ¹⁾	9,527	8,653	8,105
Other operating liabilities	2,863	2,548	2,577
BS Total	12,466	11,580	11,003

¹⁾ Accrued financial expenses have been reclassified to current financial liabilities and specified in Note E4.

TD6:1 Accrued expenses and prepaid income

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Accrued social security costs	481	463	391
Accrued vacation pay liability	717	618	526
Other liabilities to personnel	1,167	1,073	995
Bonus and discounts to customers	4,116	3,886	3,715
Other items	3,046	2,613	2,478
Total	9,527	8,653	8,105

D7. OTHER PROVISIONS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Provisions are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet when there is a legal or informal obligation arising from events that have occurred and it is probable that payments will be required to settle the obligation. It must also be possible to reliably estimate the amount to be paid. The provision is valued at the present value of the anticipated future expenditure to settle the obligation.

A provision for restructuring measures is recognized when the Group has established a detailed plan and either implementation has begun or the main features of the measures have been communicated to the parties involved. Restructuring costs include, for example, costs for plant closures, impairment of production machinery and costs for personnel reductions.

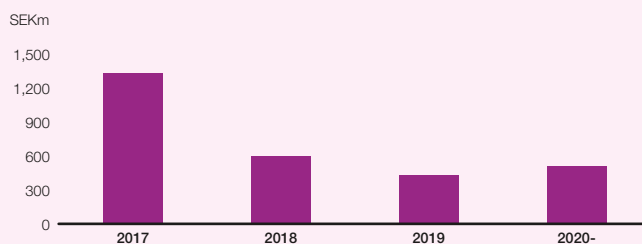
KAA KEY ASSESSMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The amount of the provisions made relating to national competition investigations is based on the company's best assessment, which was determined in consultation with local expertise in the field. Considering the tax risks it is also based on SCA's best assessment, which in most cases is determined in consultation with local expertise.

Other provisions

SEKm	Efficiency programs	Tax risks	Environment	Legal disputes	Other	Total
Value, January 1	581	784	92	48	386	1,891
Provisions	738	91	76	1,173	95	2,173
Utilization	-402	-358	-72	-312	-41	-1,185
Reclassifications	-	-	-14	96	-67	15
Dissolutions	-28	-	-2	-2	-40	-72
Translation differences	28	3	-2	6	3	38
Value, December 31	917	520	78	1,009	336	2,860
Provisions comprise:						
BS Short-term component						1,447
BS Long-term component						1,413

Distribution of other provisions by maturity



Of the provisions for the period for "Environment," SEK 75m pertains to a liability for carbon dioxide emissions, which will be paid out in 2017. Of the "Efficiency programs" provisions, SEK 402m was paid out in 2016. The provisions for efficiency programs consist of personnel costs and closure costs in connection with restructuring. Tax risks mainly comprise one tax dispute attributable to Denmark. Legal disputes mainly consist of reserves relating to competition cases, primarily attributable to Poland, Chile, Hungary and Spain. During the year, provisions and payments were also made relating to a competition case in Colombia. The provisions for legal disputes were impacted by reclassification between the categories. Other provisions mainly comprise reserves in connection with prior divestments of operations, a reserve for final settlement of a prior investment and a reserve for potential packaging costs.

E. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FINANCING

E1. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY AND MEASUREMENT LEVEL

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Financial instruments recognized in the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, securities, other financial receivables, trade receivables, trade payables, loans and derivatives.

Current investments and derivatives are recognized on the trade date. Available-for-sale financial assets and loans are recognized on the settlement date. Trade receivables and trade payables are recognized in the balance sheet once the invoice has been sent or received, respectively.

Financial assets are initially recognized at cost, and transaction costs are included for certain instruments that are not measured at fair value. Financial assets are recognized in the balance sheet until the rights in the agreement have been realized or the company no longer has the rights to the asset. Impairment of financial assets takes place when there is objective proof of impairment, such as cessation of an active market or where it is probable that the debtors cannot meet their commitments.

Financial liabilities are recognized at amortized cost, except in cases where they are recognized at fair value using hedge accounting. Financial liabilities are derecognized from the balance sheet when SCA has met its commitments.

SCA recognizes financial instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months as current assets and liabilities, and those that exceed 12 months as non-current assets and liabilities.

Fair value measurement

For the financial instruments for which market quotations are available, actual prices are used for fair value measurement (Level 1). In the absence of market quotations for the instruments, SCA determines fair values with the aid of common valuation models, using quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets (Level 2).

For disclosures in a note relating to non-current loans, current market interest rates are taken into account in fair value calculations. The fair value of short-term loans and investments is considered to correspond to the carrying amount, since a change in market interest rates does not have a significant effect on market value.

Classification and subsequent recognition

On the acquisition date, SCA classifies financial instruments into the following categories.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Assets are classified in this category when the intention is to sell in the short term and, if such is the case, they are recognized continuously at fair value through profit or loss.

This category also includes derivatives with positive market values not recognized using hedge accounting. Only financial derivatives were classified in this category during the year.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are defined as financial assets that have determinable payments and that SCA intends to hold to maturity. Assets in this category are measured at amortized cost applying the effective interest method, which means they are accrued so that a constant return is obtained.

Loan and trade receivables

This category comprises loan receivables that have determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market, as well as trade receivables. Receivables arise when SCA provides money, goods or services directly to another party without any intention of conducting trading in the receivables. Assets in this category are measured at amortized cost less a potential provision for impairment.

Available-for-sale financial assets

This category includes assets that are available for sale or that have not been classified in any of the other categories. These assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes derivatives with negative fair values that are not used for hedge accounting and financial liabilities held for trading. Liabilities in this category are continuously measured at fair value and changes in value are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

This category includes financial liabilities that are not held for trading. These are recognized initially at fair value, net after transaction costs, and subsequently at amortized cost according to the effective interest method.

Accounting for derivatives used for hedging purposes

All derivatives are initially and continuously recognized at fair value in the balance sheet. Gains and losses on remeasurement of derivatives used for hedging purposes are recognized in accordance with the accounting principles stated in Note E6 Derivatives and hedge accounting.

E1. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY AND MEASUREMENT LEVEL, CONT.

Financial instruments by category and measurement level

SEKm	Note	Measure- ment level	2016	2015	2014
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives – Non-current financial assets	E2	2	52	41	–
Derivatives – Current financial assets	E2	2	169	465	761
Derivatives – Other current receivables	D5	2	92	70	64
Total			313	576	825
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-current financial liabilities	E4	2	16,021	10,967	12,904
Current financial liabilities	E4	2	424	5,634	4,126
Derivatives – Non-current financial liabilities	E4	2	19	–	23
Derivatives – Current financial liabilities	E4	2	502	467	369
Derivatives – Other non-current liabilities	D6	2	–	12	2
Derivatives – Other current liabilities	D6	2	46	59	106
Total			17,012	17,139	17,530
Loans and receivables					
Non-current financial assets	E2	–	24	233	252
Current financial assets	E2	–	385	42	286
Trade receivables	E3	–	17,811	16,829	16,827
Cash and cash equivalents	E2	–	4,482	5,042	3,815
Total			22,702	22,146	21,180
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Non-current financial assets	E2	1	82	75	1,807
Current financial assets	E2	2	8	8	8
Total			90	83	1,815
Held-to-maturity investments					
Non-current financial assets	E2	–	–	296	276
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Non-current financial liabilities	E4	–	15,317	10,394	11,311
Current financial liabilities	E4	–	4,328	6,329	10,018
Trade payables	–	–	15,750	14,351	13,964
Total			35,395	31,074	35,293
Derivatives used for hedge accounting					
Non-current financial assets	E2	2	556	379	794
Other non-current assets	–	2	154	2	2
Other current receivables	D5	2	222	–	6
Current financial assets	E2	2	14	268	213
Total			946	649	1,015
Non-current financial liabilities	E4	2	3	115	8
Other non-current liabilities	D6	2	2	96	55
Current financial liabilities	E4	2	103	21	304
Other current liabilities	D6	2	30	320	215
Total			138	552	582

These financial instruments are measured at fair value, with the exception of loans and trade receivables and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. According to SCA's assessment, the fair value essentially corresponds to the carrying amount, with the exception of non-current liabilities, the fair value of which is recognized in Note E4 Financial liabilities.

Measurement levels

Level 1: Quoted prices on an active market for identical assets or liabilities, such as shares or bonds quoted on the stock exchange.

Level 2: Other observable inputs for the asset or liability than quoted prices included in Level 1, either directly (price quotations) or indirectly (obtained from price quotations), such as forward contracts or interest rate swaps.

Financial instruments in other notes to the balance sheet

		2016		2015		2014	
		Financial instru- ments	Of which deriva- tives	Financial instru- ments	Of which deriva- tives	Financial instru- ments	Of which deriva- tives
SEKm	Note						
Assets							
Financial assets, cash and cash equivalents	E2	5,772	791	6,849	1,153	8,212	1,768
Other non-current assets		154	154	2	2	2	2
Trade receivables	E3	17,811	–	16,829	–	16,827	–
Other current receivables	D5	314	314	70	70	70	70
Total		24,051	1,259	23,750	1,225	25,111	1,840
Liabilities							
Financial liabilities	E4	36,717	627	33,927	603	39,063	704
Other non-current liabilities	D6	2	2	108	108	57	57
Trade payables		15,750	–	14,351	–	13,964	–
Other current liabilities	D6	76	76	379	379	321	321
Total		52,545	705	48,765	1,090	53,405	1,082

E2. FINANCIAL ASSETS, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash and bank balances as well as short-term investments with a maturity of less than three months from the acquisition date. Restricted deposits are not included in cash and cash equivalents.

Loan receivables are recognized at amortized cost.

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Changes in value are recognized in equity under other comprehensive income, while exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets, cash and cash equivalents

SEKm	Carrying amount		
	2016	2015	2014
Non-current financial assets			
TE2:1 Available-for-sale financial assets	90	83	1,815
Derivatives	608	420	751
Loan receivables, associates	–	207	270
Loan receivables, other	24	322	301
BS Total	722	1,032	3,137
Current financial assets			
Financial assets	19	–	2
Derivatives	183	733	974
Accrued financial income ¹⁾	–	1	8
Loan receivables, other	366	41	276
BS Total	568	775	1,260
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and bank balances	3,126	2,554	3,023
Short-term investments < 3 months	1,356	2,488	792
BS Total	4,482	5,042	3,815
Total financial assets, cash and cash equivalents	5,772	6,849	8,212

¹⁾ Accrued financial income have previously been specified in Note D5 Other current receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2016 include SEK 1,683m (1,089) that is not fully available for use by the Group or for which other limitations exist, primarily cash or cash equivalents in countries that are subject to exchange restrictions and other legal restrictions. Accordingly, it is not possible to immediately use these cash and cash equivalents in other areas of the Group, although it is normally possible to use them in the operations of the respective country.

E2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY AND MEASUREMENT LEVEL, CONT.

TE2:1 Available-for-sale financial assets

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	83	1,815	1,657
Investments	4	–	12
Divestment of securities	–	–2,046	–
Remeasurement taken to equity, net	–1	318	140
Translation differences	4	–4	6
Value, December 31	90	83	1,815
Available-for-sale financial assets			
SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Shares – AB Industrivärden	–	–	1,729
Pension assets not included in IAS 19 calculation	82	75	77
Other	8	8	9
Total	90	83	1,815

Shares in pension assets attributable to certain pension obligations are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. These assets are not included in the normal pension calculations, as set out in Note C5 Remuneration after termination of employment.

E3. TRADE RECEIVABLES

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Trade receivables are recognized at amortized cost after a provision is made for doubtful receivables. The provision for doubtful receivables is based on an individual assessment of each customer. Any impairment of trade receivables affects SCA's operating profit. Translation differences on trade receivables are recognized on the line net sales. SCA's trade receivables are generally current and are not discounted.

Trade receivables

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Trade receivables, gross	18,195	17,132	17,091
Provision to reserves for doubtful receivables	–384	–303	–264
BS TE3:1 Total	17,811	16,829	16,827

TE3:1 Analysis of credit risk exposure in trade receivables

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Trade receivables neither overdue nor impaired	15,834	15,127	14,742
Trade receivables overdue but not impaired			
< 30 days	1,439	1,200	1,513
30–90 days	297	266	413
> 90 days	241	236	159
Trade receivables overdue but not impaired	1,977	1,702	2,085
Total	17,811	16,829	16,827

SCA's customer structure is dispersed, with customers in many different areas of business. In 2016, SCA's ten largest customers accounted for 23.0% of SCA's sales. The single largest customer accounted for 3.4% of sales. More information is available in the section on credit risks on page 81. In total, the Group has collateral mainly in the form of credit insurance taken out amounting to SEK 867m (1,593; 1,513). Of this amount, SEK 59m (767; 454) relates to the category Trade receivables overdue but not impaired.

Provision to reserves for doubtful receivables

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	–303	–264	–218
Provision for possible loan losses	–159	–127	–51
Confirmed losses	27	71	14
Increase due to acquisitions	–	–	–9
Decrease due to divestments	–	–	0
Decrease due to reversal of provisions for possible loan losses	56	9	13
Translation differences	–5	8	–13
Value, December 31	–384	–303	–264

The expense for the period for doubtful receivables amounted to SEK –103m (–118; –38). Of this amount, a major portion relates to bad debt losses in Greece.

E4. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The main principle for recognition of SCA's financial liabilities is that they are initially measured at fair value, net after transaction costs, and subsequently at amortized cost according to the effective interest method. Transaction costs are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the loan.

In cases where loans with fixed interest rates are hedged using derivatives, both the loan and the derivative are measured at fair value through a fair value hedge. Non-current loans that are subject to hedge accounting are discounted to the market interest rate without a credit spread. The cash flows from the interest rate derivative are discounted to the same market interest rate as the loan and the changes in value are recognized in the income statement.

Financial liabilities

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Current financial liabilities			
Amortization within one year	256	471	497
Bond issues	–	7,445	4,177
Derivatives	604	480	674
Loans with maturities of less than one year	4,400	3,950	9,292
Accrued financial expenses ¹⁾	97	106	177
BS Total²⁾	5,357	12,452	14,817
Non-current financial liabilities			
Bond issues	18,708	14,725	14,646
Derivatives	23	123	31
Other long-term loans with maturities > 1 year < 5 years	8,139	3,162	5,447
Other long-term loans with maturities > 5 years	4,490	3,465	4,122
BS Total	31,360	21,475	24,246
Total financial liabilities	36,717	33,927	39,063
Fair value of financial liabilities	37,047	33,877	39,243

¹⁾ Accrued financial expenses have previously been specified in Note D6 Other liabilities.

²⁾ Fair value of short-term loans is estimated to be the same as the carrying amount.

E4. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, CONT.

Borrowing

SCA has a Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) program with a program amount of EUR 4,000m (SEK 38,233m) for issuing bonds in the European capital market. As of December 31, 2016, a nominal EUR 2,217m (2,441; 2,043) was outstanding with a remaining maturity of 4.8 years (4.1; 3.4).

Bond issues

Issued	Maturity	Carrying amount, SEKm	Fair value, SEKm
Notes SEK 600m	2019	603	602
Notes SEK 900m	2019	910	908
Green bond SEK 1,500m	2019	1,499	1,522
Notes EUR 300m	2020	2,895	2,871
Notes EUR 500m	2021	4,733	4,739
Notes EUR 500m	2023	5,157	5,269
Notes EUR 300m	2025	2,911	2,921
Total		18,708	18,832

SCA has a Swedish and a Belgian commercial paper program that can be utilized for current borrowing.

Commercial paper program¹⁾

Program size	Issued SEKm
Commercial paper SEK 15,000m	750
Commercial paper EUR 400m	909
Total	1,659

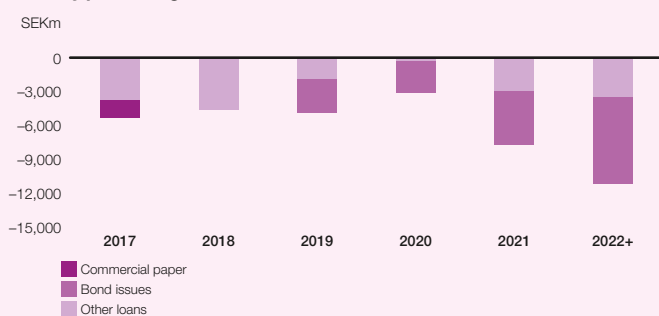
¹⁾ Included in Loans with maturities of less than one year in the Financial liabilities table.

SCA has syndicated bank facilities to limit the refinancing risk and maintain a liquidity reserve. Contracted bilateral credit facilities with banks are used to supplement these syndicated bank facilities.

Credit facilities

	Nominal	Maturity	Total SEKm	Utilized SEKm	Unutilized SEKm
Syndicated credit facilities	EUR 1,000m	2021	9,558	–	9,558
	EUR 1,000m	2019	9,558	–	9,558
Bilateral credit facilities	SEK 48m	2017	48	–	48
Total			19,164	–	19,164

Maturity profile of gross debt¹⁾



¹⁾ Gross debt includes accrued interest in the amount of SEK 97m.

After additions for net pension provisions and deductions for cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing receivables and capital investment shares, net debt amounted to SEK 35,361m (29,478; 35,947). For a description of the methods used by SCA to manage its refinancing risk, refer to page 81.

E5. LIQUIDITY RISK

The table below shows the Group's liquidity risk regarding financial liabilities (including interest payments), net settled derivatives that constitute financial liabilities and negative cash flows from gross settled derivatives. For a description of how SCA manages its liquidity risk, refer to page 81.

Liquidity risk

SEKm	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
2016			
Loans including interest	5,059	21,094	11,475
Net settled derivatives	-6	-27	–
Energy derivatives	29	1	–
Trade payables	14,519	1,231	–
Total	19,601	22,299	11,475
Gross settled derivatives ¹⁾	38,315	2,443	1,373
2015			
Loans including interest	12,204	12,483	10,284
Net settled derivatives	-18	-76	-69
Energy derivatives	357	96	–
Trade payables	13,244	1,107	–
Total	25,787	13,610	10,215
Gross settled derivatives ¹⁾	41,262	1,025	293
2014			
Loans including interest	14,699	17,858	7,791
Net settled derivatives	197	9	–
Energy derivatives	244	57	–
Trade payables	12,893	1,071	–
Total	28,033	18,995	7,791
Gross settled derivatives ¹⁾	34,964	2,195	–

¹⁾ The gross settled derivatives have, largely, corresponding positive cash flows and therefore in SCA's opinion do not constitute any real liquidity risk.

E6. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Accounting for derivatives used for hedging purposes

All derivatives are initially and continuously recognized at fair value in the balance sheet. Gains and losses on remeasurement of derivatives used for hedging purposes are recognized as described below. When using hedge accounting, the relationship between the hedge instrument and the hedged item is documented. Assessment of the effectiveness of the hedge is also documented, both when the transaction is initially executed and on an ongoing basis. Hedge effectiveness is the extent to which the hedging instrument offsets changes in value in a hedged item's fair value or cash flow. The ineffective portion is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

Gains and losses on remeasurement of derivatives intended for cash flow hedging are recognized in equity under other comprehensive income and reversed to profit or loss at the rate at which the hedged cash flow affects profit or loss. If a hedge relationship is interrupted and cash flow is still expected, the result is recognized in equity under other comprehensive income until the cash flow affects the result. If the hedge pertains to a balance sheet item, the result is transferred from equity to the asset or liability to which the hedge relates when the value of the asset or liability is determined for the first time. In cases in which the forecast cash flow that forms the basis of the hedging transaction is no longer assessed as probable, the cumulative gain or loss that is recognized in equity under other comprehensive income is transferred directly to profit or loss. Cash flow hedges relating to energy affect the energy costs, that is, cost of goods sold. Transaction exposure's cash flow hedges affect consolidated net sales and expenses. Cash flow hedges relating to interest expenses affect net financial items.

E6. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING, CONT.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

Gains and losses on remeasurement of derivatives intended to hedge SCA's net investments in foreign operations are recognized in equity under other comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss in equity is recognized in profit or loss in the event of divestment of the foreign operation.

Fair value hedges

The gain or loss from remeasurement of a derivative relating to fair value hedges is recognized in profit or loss with changes in fair value of the asset or liability exposed to the hedged risk. For SCA, this means that non-current loans with fixed interest rates that are subject to hedge accounting are discounted without a credit spread to the market interest rate and meet inherent interest rate derivatives' discounted cash flows at the same interest rate.

Financial hedges

When SCA conducts hedges and the transactions do not meet requirements for hedge accounting according to IAS 39, changes in fair value of the hedging instrument are recognized directly in profit or loss.

Outstanding derivatives

SEKm	Total	of which currency ¹⁾	Interest rate	Energy
2016				
Nominal	56,599	38,695	16,094	1,810
Asset	1,259	351	561	347
Liability	705	664	11	30
2015				
Nominal	84,713	64,639	18,133	1,941
Asset	1,225	660	538	27
Liability	1,090	516	121	453
2014				
Nominal	64,773	44,793	17,718	2,262
Asset	1,839	893	931	15
Liability	1,082	575	207	300

¹⁾ Nominal SEK 110,115m (135,448; 82,957) is outstanding before the right of set-off.

Offsetting of outstanding derivatives

SEKm	Assets	Liabilities
December 31, 2016		
Gross amount	2,394	1,840
Offsettable amount	-1,135	-1,135
Net amount recognized in the balance sheet	1,259	705
ISDA agreements whose transactions are not offset in the balance sheet	-288	-288
Net after offsetting in accordance with ISDA agreements	971	417
December 31, 2015		
Gross amount	2,236	2,101
Offsettable amount	-1,011	-1,011
Net amount recognized in the balance sheet	1,225	1,090
ISDA agreements whose transactions are not offset in the balance sheet	-472	-472
Net after offsetting in accordance with ISDA agreements	753	618
December 31, 2014		
Gross amount	3,163	2,406
Offsettable amount	-1,324	-1,324
Net amount recognized in the balance sheet	1,839	1,082
ISDA agreements whose transactions are not offset in the balance sheet	-567	-567
Net after offsetting in accordance with ISDA agreements	1,272	515

Balance sheet

SCA uses financial derivatives to manage currency, interest rate and energy price risks. For a description of how SCA manages these risks, refer to the Board of Directors' Report. The table above shows the derivatives that impacted the Group's balance sheet on December 31, 2016. For more information relating to derivatives in the balance sheet, see Note E1 Financial instruments by category.

Income statement

Hedges pertaining to transaction exposure had an impact of SEK 18m (54; -158) on operating profit for the period. At year-end, the net market value amounted to SEK 45m (28; -77). Currency hedges reduced the cost of non-current assets by SEK 19m (unchanged: 0; increased: 3) At year-end, the net market value amounted to SEK 24m (-17; 4).

Energy derivatives had an impact of SEK -225m (-360; -288) on operating profit for the period. Energy derivatives had an outstanding market value of SEK 317m (-426; -286) at year-end. Derivatives impacted net interest items in an amount of SEK -68m (16; 175). The net market value of outstanding interest rate derivatives amounted to SEK 550m (417; 724) at year-end. For further information relating to net financial items, see Note E7 Financial income and expenses.

Sensitivity analysis

SCA has performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the financial instruments' risk at December 31, 2016 using assumptions on market movements that are regarded as reasonably possible in one year's time. If the Swedish krona had unilaterally weakened/strengthened by 5% against all currencies, outstanding financial hedges as well as trade payables and trade receivables would have decreased/increased profit for the period before tax by SEK 113m (26; 4).

If the Swedish krona had unilaterally weakened/strengthened by 5%, currency hedges relating to the cost of non-current assets would have increased/decreased equity by SEK 46m (63; 7). If energy prices had increased/decreased by 20%, outstanding financial hedges relating to natural gas and electricity, all other things being equal, would have decreased/increased energy costs for the period by SEK 259m (187; 237). In addition to the earnings impact, equity would have increased/decreased by SEK 136m (73; 89). However, the total energy cost for the Group would have been affected differently if the price risk related to supply contracts was taken into account.

Outstanding derivatives with hedge accounting ¹⁾

SEKm	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Tax	Hedge reserve after tax
2016					
Derivatives with hedge accounting in hedge reserve					
Cash flow hedges					
Energy risk	329	-23	306	-78	228
Currency risk	45	-10	35	-8	27
Total	374	-33	341	-86	255
Derivatives with hedge accounting without hedge reserve					
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations					
Currency risk ²⁾	704	-537	167		
Fair value hedges					
Interest rate risk	561	-8	553		
Total	1,639	-578	1,061	-86	255
2015					
Derivatives with hedge accounting in hedge reserve					
Cash flow hedges					
Energy risk	2	-393	-391	102	-289
Currency risk	1	-18	-17	-4	-21
Total	3	-411	-408	98	-310
Derivatives with hedge accounting without hedge reserve					
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations					
Currency risk ²⁾	860	-259	601		
Fair value hedges					
Interest rate risk	538	-115	423		
Total	1,401	-785	616	98	-310

¹⁾ Outstanding derivatives with hedge accounting are included in the table Outstanding derivatives.

²⁾ Derivatives before offsetting.

E6. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING, CONT.

Outstanding derivatives with hedge accounting ¹⁾

SEKm	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Tax	Hedge reserve after tax
2014					
Derivatives with hedge accounting in hedge reserve					
Cash flow hedges					
Energy risk	4	-261	-257	72	-185
Interest rate risk	-	-8	-8	2	-6
Currency risk	17	-9	8	-5	3
Total	21	-278	-257	69	-188
Derivatives with hedge accounting without hedge reserve					
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations					
Currency risk ²⁾	281	-1,263	-982		
Fair value hedges					
Interest rate risk	920	-171	749		
Total	1,222	-1,712	-490	69	-188

¹⁾ Outstanding derivatives with hedge accounting are included in the table Outstanding derivatives.

²⁾ Derivatives before offsetting.

Hedging of net investments

SCA has hedged net investments in a number of selected legal entities in order to achieve the desired hedging level for foreign capital employed. The result of hedging positions affected equity in 2016 by a total of SEK -437m (58; -1,497). This result is largely due to hedges of net investments in EUR. The total market value of outstanding hedging transactions at the end of the period was SEK 167m (601; -982). In total at year-end, SCA hedged net investments outside Sweden amounting to SEK -11,405m. SCA's total foreign net investments at year-end amounted to SEK 61,009m.

The results from hedging of net investments in foreign operations are recognized in the translation reserve, refer to note E8 Equity. The results from fair value hedges are recognized directly in profit or loss.

Hedge reserve in equity

Currency derivatives relating to hedging of transaction exposure mature mainly during the first quarter of 2017. With unchanged exchange rates, profit after tax will be affected in an amount of SEK 9m (0; 0). Currency derivatives relating to hedging of the cost of non-current assets have a maturity spread until June 2019. With unchanged exchange rates, the cost of non-current assets will decrease by SEK 18m (increase: 21; decrease: 3) after tax.

Derivatives pertaining to hedging of interest expenses were concluded in 2015. The derivatives intended to hedge energy costs in the Group mature during 2017 and 2018. With unchanged prices, the Group's profit after tax will be affected positively in an amount of SEK 228m (neg: 289; neg: 185).

E7. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial income and expenses

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Results from shares and participations in other companies			
Dividend	2	80	83
Interest income and similar profit items			
Interest income, investments	115	73	132
Other financial income	15	52	2
Total financial income	132	205	217
Interest expenses and similar loss items			
Interest expenses, borrowing	-842	-1,073	-1,280
Interest expenses, derivatives	-92	7	208
Fair value hedges, unrealized	24	9	-33
Other financial expenses	-141	-103	-73
Total financial expenses	-1,051	-1,160	-1,178
Total	-919	-955	-961

Other financial income and expenses include an exchange difference of SEK 15m (52; 2).

Sensitivity analysis

If interest rate levels had been 1 percentage point higher/lower, with unchanged fixed-interest terms and volumes in the net debt, interest expenses for the period would have been SEK 103m (66; 108) higher/lower. Sensitivity analysis calculations have been performed on the risk to which SCA was exposed at December 31, 2016 using assumptions on market movements that are regarded as reasonably possible in one year's time. For a description of how SCA manages its interest rate risk, refer to the Board of Directors' Report, see page 81.

E8. EQUITY

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Transaction costs directly relating to the issue of new shares or options are recognized, net after tax, in equity as a reduction in the issue proceeds. Expenditure for the purchase of SCA's treasury shares reduces retained earnings in equity in the Parent Company and the portion of consolidated equity

that pertains to owners of the Parent. When these are sold, the sales proceeds are included in retained earnings in the equity pertaining to owners of the Parent.

Equity totaled SEK 79,519m (75,691; 72,872) at December 31, 2016. The following tables show the distribution and profit for the period.

SEKm	Share capital	Other capital provided	Reserves ¹⁾	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to SCA's shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Value, January 1, 2016	2,350	6,830	-2,242	63,463	70,401	5,290	75,691
IS Profit for the period recognized in profit or loss				5,570	5,570	442	6,012
Other comprehensive income for the period							
Items that cannot be transferred to profit for the period							
Actuarial gains and losses relating to defined benefit pension plans ²⁾				-1,526	-1,526	1	-1,525
Income tax attributable to components in other comprehensive income				411	411	-	411
				-1,115	-1,115	1	-1,114
Items that have been or can be transferred to profit for the period							
Available-for-sale financial assets:							
Result from measurement at fair value recognized in equity			-1		-1		-1
Cash flow hedges:							
Result from remeasurement of derivatives recognized in equity			495		495		495
Transferred to profit or loss for the period			274		274		274
Transferred to cost of hedged investments			-19		-19		-19
Translation differences in foreign operations			2,418		2,418	234	2,652
Result from hedging of net investments in foreign operations			-437		-437		-437
Other comprehensive income from associates				12	12		12
Tax on items recognized directly in/transferred from equity ³⁾			-88	-1	-89		-89
Other comprehensive income for the period, net after tax			2,642	-1,104	1,538	235	1,773
Comprehensive income for the period			2,642	4,466	7,108	677	7,785
Private placement to non-controlling interests				240	240	199	439
Private placement to non-controlling interests, dilution				-110	-110	110	-
Issue expenses, private placement				-4	-4	-4	-8
Acquisition of non-controlling interests				-799	-799	643	-156
Acquisition of non-controlling interests, dilution				348	348	-348	-
Remeasurement effect upon acquisition of non-controlling interests				-4	-4		-4
Dividend, SEK 5.75 per share ⁴⁾				-4,038	-4,038	-190	-4,228
BS Value, December 31	2,350	6,830	400	63,562	73,142	6,377	79,519
SEKm							
Value, January 1, 2015	2,350	6,830	237	58,205	67,622	5,250	72,872
IS Profit for the period recognized in profit or loss				7,002	7,002	450	7,452
Other comprehensive income for the period							
Items that cannot be transferred to profit for the period							
Actuarial gains and losses relating to defined benefit pension plans ²⁾				2,562	2,562	-	2,562
Income tax attributable to components in other comprehensive income				-558	-558	-	-558
				2,004	2,004	-	2,004
Items that have been or can be transferred to profit for the period							
Available-for-sale financial assets:							
Result from measurement at fair value recognized in equity			318		318		318
Transferred to profit or loss upon sale			-970		-970		-970
Cash flow hedges:							
Result from remeasurement of derivatives recognized in equity			-499		-499		-499
Transferred to profit or loss for the period			342		342		342
Translation differences in foreign operations			-1,656		-1,656	-215	-1,871
Result from hedging of net investments in foreign operations			-58		-58		-58
Other comprehensive income from associates				-17	-17		-17
Tax on items recognized directly in/transferred from equity ³⁾			44		44		44
Other comprehensive income for the period, net after tax			-2,479	1,987	-492	-215	-707
Comprehensive income for the period			-2,479	8,989	6,510	235	6,745
Acquisition of non-controlling interests				-40	-40	21	-19
Remeasurement effect upon acquisition of non-controlling interests				-4	-4		-4
Dividend, SEK 5.25 per share ⁴⁾				-3,687	-3,687	-216	-3,903
BS Value, December 31	2,350	6,830	-2,242	63,463	70,401	5,290	75,691

¹⁾ Revaluation reserve, Hedge reserve, Available-for-sale assets and Translation reserve are included in the Reserves line in the balance sheet; see specification below.

²⁾ Including payroll tax.

³⁾ For a specification of income tax attributable to components in other comprehensive income, see below.

⁴⁾ Dividend SEK 5.75 (5.25; 4.75) per share pertains to owners of the Parent. For the 2016 fiscal year, the Board has decided to propose a dividend of SEK 6.00 per share to the Annual General Meeting.

E8. EQUITY, CONT.

SEKm	Share capital	Other capital provided	Reserves ¹⁾	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to SCA's shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Value, January 1, 2014	2,350	6,830	-3,281	57,372	63,271	4,540	67,811
IS Profit for the period recognized in profit or loss				6,599	6,599	469	7,068
Other comprehensive income for the period							
Items that cannot be transferred to profit for the period							
Actuarial gains and losses relating to defined benefit pension plans ²⁾				-2,925	-2,925	-	-2,925
Income tax attributable to components in other comprehensive income				660	660	-	660
				-2,265	-2,265	-	-2,265
Items that have been or can be transferred to profit for the period							
Available-for-sale financial assets:							
Result from measurement at fair value recognized in equity			140		140	-	140
Cash flow hedges:							
Result from remeasurement of derivatives recognized in equity			-428		-428	-	-428
Transferred to profit or loss for the period			344		344	-	344
Transferred to cost of hedged investments			3		3	-	3
Translation differences in foreign operations			4,597		4,597	572	5,169
Result from hedging of net investments in foreign operations			-1,497		-1,497	-	-1,497
Tax on items recognized directly in/transferred from equity ³⁾			359		359	-	359
Other comprehensive income for the period, net after tax			3,518	-2,265	1,253	572	1,825
Comprehensive income for the period			3,518	4,334	7,852	1,041	8,893
Issue cost in associates			-	-49	-49	-	-49
Acquisition of non-controlling interests			-	-112	-112	-61	-173
Effect of confirmation of acquisition balance sheet			-	-	-	-42	-42
Remeasurement effect upon acquisition of non-controlling interests			-	-4	-4	-	-4
Dividend, SEK 4.75 per share ⁴⁾			-	-3,336	-3,336	-228	-3,564
BS Value, December 31	2,350	6,830	237	58,205	67,622	5,250	72,872

¹⁾ Revaluation reserve, Hedge reserve, Available-for-sale assets and Translation reserve are included in the Reserves line in the balance sheet; see specification below.

²⁾ Including payroll tax.

³⁾ For a specification of income tax attributable to components in other comprehensive income, see below.

⁴⁾ Dividend SEK 5.75 (5.25; 4.75) per share pertains to owners of the Parent. For the 2016 fiscal year, the Board has decided to propose a dividend of SEK 6.00 per share to the Annual General Meeting.

For further information regarding equity, see Parent Company Note PC11.

Equity, specification of reserves

SEKm	Revaluation reserve ¹⁾			Hedge reserve ²⁾			Available-for-sale assets			Translation reserve		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	107	107	107	-310	-188	-128	7	659	519	-2,046	-341	-3,779
Available-for-sale financial assets:												
Result from measurement at fair value recognized in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	318	140	-	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss upon sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-970	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedges:												
Result from remeasurement of derivatives recognized in equity	-	-	-	495	-499	-428	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss for the period	-	-	-	274	342	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to cost of hedged investments	-	-	-	-19	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences in foreign operations ³⁾	-	-	-	-1	5	-9	-	-	-	2,419	-1,661	4,606
Result from hedging of net investments in foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-437	-58	-1,497
Tax on items recognized directly in/transferred from equity	-	-	-	-184	30	30	-	-	0	96	14	329
Other comprehensive income for the period, net after tax	-	-	-	565	-122	-60	-1	-652	140	2,078	-1,705	3,438
Value, December 31	107	107	107	255	-310	-188	6	7	659	32	-2,046	-341

¹⁾ Revaluation reserve includes effect on equity of step acquisitions.

²⁾ See also Note E6 for details of when profit or loss is expected to be recognized.

³⁾ Transfer to profit or loss of realized exchange gains relating to divested companies is included in the amount of SEK -13m (-; -).

Specification of income tax attributable to other comprehensive income for the period

SEKm	2016			2015			2014		
	Before tax	Tax effect	After tax	Before tax	Tax effect	After tax	Before tax	Tax effect	After tax
Actuarial gains and losses relating to defined benefit pension plans	-1,525	411	-1,114	2,562	-558	2,004	-2,925	660	-2,265
Available-for-sale financial assets	-1	-	-1	-652	-	-652	140	0	140
Cash flow hedges	750	-184	566	-157	30	-127	-81	30	-51
Translation differences in foreign operations	2,652	-	2,652	-1,871	-	-1,871	5,169	-	5,169
Other comprehensive income from associates	12	-1	11	-17	-	-17	-	-	-
Result from hedging of net investments in foreign operations	-437	96	-341	-58	14	-44	-1,497	329	-1,168
Other comprehensive income for the period	1,451	322	1,773	-193	-514	-707	806	1,019	1,825

At December 31, 2016, the debt/equity ratio amounted to 0.44. Change in liabilities and equity is described on page 45 under Financial position. SCA's target for capital structure is to establish an effective capital structure, while at the same time ensuring long-term access to loan financing. Cash flow in relation to net debt is to be taken into consideration in the target to maintain

a solid investment grade rating. SCA has a credit rating for long-term debt of Baa1 from Moody's and BBB+ from Standard & Poor's. SCA's financial risk management is described in the Risk and risk management section on pages 78-83. SCA's dividend policy and capital structure are described on page 34 and 16.

F. GROUP STRUCTURE

F1. SUBSIDIARIES

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Subsidiaries

The companies over which SCA has control are consolidated as subsidiaries. Control means that SCA has sufficient influence to control the activities of the subsidiary, has the right to its returns and has control over its exposure, and is able to impact the return of the company through its influence. Most of the Group's subsidiaries are wholly owned, which means that SCA has control over the companies. SCA owns 54.6% of Vinda and 50% of Familia; SCA also has control of these companies, despite the fact that there are significant non-controlling interests in the companies.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are recognized as a separate item in the Group's equity. Profit or loss and every component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the Parent and to non-controlling interests. Losses attributable to non-controlling interests are recognized even if this results in a negative balance for the interest. In connection with acquisitions of less than 100% when a controlling influence is achieved, non-controlling interests are determined either as a proportional share of the fair value of identifiable net assets excluding goodwill or at fair value. Subsequent acquisitions up to 100% and divestments of participations in a subsidiary that do not lead to a loss of controlling influence are recognized as an equity transaction.

List of major subsidiaries

The Group's participations in major subsidiaries at December 31, 2016. The following selection of wholly owned subsidiaries and subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests includes companies with external sales in excess of SEK 500m in 2016.

Company name	Corp. Reg. No.	Domicile	Share of equity at December 31, 2016	Share of equity at December 31, 2015	Share of equity at December 31, 2014
SCA Hygiene Products SAS	509 395 109	Saint-Ouen, France	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products Nederland B.V.	30-135 724	Zeist, Netherlands	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products (Fluff) Ltd.	577 116	Dunstable, UK	100	100	100
SCA Tissue North America LLC	58-2494137	Delaware, US	100	100	100
Vinda International Holdings Ltd ¹⁾	90235	Hong Kong, China	55	51	51
Wausau Paper Towel & Tissue LLC	41-2218501	Wisconsin, US	100	–	–
SCA Skog AB	556048-2852	Sundsvall, Sweden	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products Vertriebs GmbH	HRB 713 332	Mannheim, Germany	100	100	100
SCA Graphic Sundsvall AB	556093-6733	Sundsvall, Sweden	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products AB	556007-2356	Gothenburg, Sweden	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products S.L.	B28451383	Puigpelat, Spain	100	100	100
SCA Consumidor Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	SCM-931101-3S5	Mexico City, Mexico	100	100	100
Productos Familia S.A. Colombia ¹⁾	8909001619	Medellin, Colombia	50	50	50
SCA Timber AB	556047-8512	Sundsvall, Sweden	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products SPA	3 318 780 966	Altopascio, Italy	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products Russia OOO	704 031 845	Moscow, Russia	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Sp.z.o.o.	KRS No. 0000427360	Warsaw, Poland	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products GmbH	FN49537z	Vienna, Austria	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products SA-NV	BE0405.681.516	Stembert, Belgium	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products AFH Sales GmbH	HRB 710 878	Mannheim, Germany	100	100	100
SCA Obbola AB	556147-1003	Umeå, Sweden	100	100	100
SCA Munksund AB	556237-4859	Piteå, Sweden	100	100	100
SCA North America-Canada Inc.	421984	Ontario, Canada	100	100	100
OY SCA Hygiene Products AB	0165027-5	Espoo, Finland	100	100	100
SCA PERSONAL CARE INC.	23-3036384	Delaware, US	100	100	100
Productos Familia del Sancela Ecuador S.A. ¹⁾	1791314379001	Quito, Ecuador	50	50	50
SCA Hygiene Products AS	915 620 019	Oslo, Norway	100	100	100
SCA Timber Supply Ltd	2541468	Stoke on Trent, UK	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products AG	CHE-106.977.885	Schenkon, Switzerland	99	99	99
SCA Hygiene Products A/S	DK20 638 613	Allerød, Denmark	100	100	100
SCA Chile SA	94.282.000-3	Santiago de Chile, Chile	100	100	100
Sancela S.A.	B14441997	La Chargaia, Tunisia	49	49	49
SCA Hygiene Products Kft	01-09-716945	Budapest, Hungary	100	100	100
SCA Timber Supply Skandinavien AB	556302-0667	Sundsvall, Sweden	100	100	100
Uni-Charm Mölnlycke kk	0104-01-046146	Tokyo, Japan	49	49	49
SCA Hygiene Products s.r.o.	485 36 466	Prague, Czech Republic	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Spain, SL	B31235260	Allo, Spain	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products Slovakia s.r.o.	36 590 941	Gemerska Horská, Slovakia	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products GmbH Wiesbaden	HRB 5301	Mainz-Kostheim, Germany	100	100	100
SCA Tissue France SAS	702 055 187	Bois-Colombes, France	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products GmbH Mannheim	HRB 3248	Mannheim, Germany	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products GmbH Neuss	HRB14343	Neuss, Germany	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products Sp.z.o.o.	KRS No. 0000086815	Olawa, Poland	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products Supply SAS	509 599 619	Roissy, Bobigny, France	100	100	100
SCA Hygiene Products Manchester Ltd	4 119 442	Dunstable, UK	100	100	100

¹⁾ The SCA Group has a small number of subsidiaries that are partly owned and hold significant non-controlling interests. These subsidiaries primarily conduct hygiene products operations; see **TF2:1**.

F2. JOINTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES WITH SIGNIFICANT NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Vinda

Vinda is one of China's largest hygiene companies. SCA has been a shareholder in Vinda since 2007, became its majority shareholder in late 2013, and has consolidated Vinda financials since the first quarter of 2014. In 2014, SCA divested its hygiene business in China, Hong Kong and Macau for integration with Vinda. In 2016, SCA's divestment of its business in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and South Korea for integration with Vinda was also approved by the company's independent shareholders and the transaction was completed on April 1, 2016. Following this transaction and at the end of the reporting period SCA's holding amounted to 54.6%. In 2017, Vinda is expected to acquire a property via a private placement that will dilute SCA's holding to about 52.1%. Vinda's market capitalization on the Hong Kong stock exchange was SEK 19,329m (16,533; 11,551) at the end of the period.

Familia

Familia is 50% owned by SCA and 49.8% owned by the Gomez family. SCA is considered to have a controlling influence over Familia, despite the fact that SCA does not hold a majority of votes in the company. SCA is deemed to have a controlling influence since it has control over the activities with the most significant impact on Familia's return. Familia operates in the South American market and sells tissue and personal care products.

Financial information

Financial information is disclosed below for both subsidiaries. Financial information has not been disclosed for other subsidiaries since no other individual subsidiary had a material impact on the Group's earnings and position. These balance sheets have been recognized taking into consideration the recognition of Vinda and Familia in SCA's consolidated financial statements, whereby consideration was given to adjustments for surplus values in connection with acquisitions.

TF2:1 Subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests, 100% of operations

SEKm	Vinda ¹⁾			Familia ¹⁾		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Condensed income statement						
Net sales	13,297	10,463	7,024	6,075	6,186	5,650
Operating profit	1,038	736	500	733	783	719
Profit for the period	685	302	368	236	607	499
- Of which attributable to owners of the Parent	374	155	189	115	311	247
Other comprehensive income for the period	-94	194	1,371	486	-684	41
- Of which attributable to owners of the Parent	-51	119	857	270	-412	27
Comprehensive income for the period	591	496	1,739	722	-77	540
- Of which attributable to owners of the Parent	323	274	1,046	385	-101	274
- Of which attributable to non-controlling interests	268	222	693	337	24	266
Dividend to non-controlling interests	55	88	63	87	92	145
Condensed balance sheet						
Non-current assets	17,327	13,587	12,535	3,250	2,917	3,344
Current assets	5,669	4,623	4,320	2,825	2,494	2,453
Total	22,996	18,210	16,855	6,075	5,411	5,797
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	7,573	5,895	5,715	2,398	2,089	2,259
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	4,503	3,570	3,437	1,764	1,510	1,583
Non-current liabilities	5,394	4,543	3,165	475	486	548
Current liabilities	5,526	4,202	4,538	1,438	1,326	1,407
Total	22,996	18,210	16,855	6,075	5,411	5,797
Cash flow from operating activities	2,439	810	739	569	440	767
Cash flow from investing activities	-1,129	-1,322	-2,092	-60	-135	-103
Cash flow from financing activities	583	171	1,384	-349	-249	-475
Cash flow for the period	1,893	-341	31	160	56	189

¹⁾ For more information about the companies, refer to the list of major subsidiaries.

F3. JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Joint arrangements

SCA classifies its joint arrangements as joint ventures or joint operations, which are presented in further detail in Note F4.

Joint ventures

Joint ventures are defined as companies in which SCA together with other parties through an agreement, has shared control over operations. A joint venture entitles the joint owners to the net assets of the investment. Joint ventures are recognized in accordance with the equity method, meaning that a net item including the goodwill will be recognized for each joint venture in the balance sheet. A share in profits is recognized in the income statement as a part of "Share of profits of associates and joint ventures". Share in profits is calculated on the basis of SCA's share of equity in the respective joint venture. Joint arrangements recognized in accordance with the equity method are initially measured at cost. Measurement of acquired assets and liabilities is carried out in the same way as for subsidiaries. SCA's single largest joint venture is Bunzl & Biach G.m.b.H., Vienna, which supplies the hygiene business with raw materials.

Associates

Associates are companies in which the Group exercises a significant influence without the partly owned company being a subsidiary or a joint arrangement. Normally, this means that the Group owns between 20% and 50% of the votes. Accounting for associates is carried out according to the equity method and they are initially measured at cost. Valuation of acquired assets and liabilities is performed in the same manner as for subsidiaries and the carrying amount for associates includes any goodwill and other Group adjustments.

The Group's share of profit after tax arising in the associate after the acquisition is recognized as part of "Share of profits of associates and joint ventures" in the consolidated income statement. Share in profits is calculated on the basis of SCA's share of equity in the respective associate.

F3. JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES, CONT.

Carrying amounts of joint ventures and associates

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Joint ventures			
Value, January 1	114	122	837
Investments	–	–	129
Net increase in joint ventures ¹⁾	10	4	–165
Reclassification between joint ventures and associates	–	–8	–719
Translation differences	6	–4	40
Value, December 31	130	114	122
Associates			
Value, January 1	964	966	183
Investments	–	68	–
Company divestments	–43	–	–
Net increase in associates ¹⁾	5	41	101
Impairment of associates	–	–62	–
Reclassification between associates and subsidiaries	–	–7	–72
Reclassifications due to changes in the acquisition balance sheet	–	–	–11
Reclassification between joint ventures and associates	–	8	719
Translation differences	67	–50	46
Value, December 31	993	964	966
BS TF3:1 Value, December 31, joint ventures and associates	1,123	1,078	1,088

¹⁾ Net increase for the period includes the Group's share of the profit after tax of joint ventures and associates, as well as items recognized directly in equity (both after deductions for any non-controlling interests), in addition to an adjustment for dividends received during the period, which amounted to SEK 2m (11; 10) for joint ventures, and SEK 147m (125; 16) for associates.

Joint ventures and associates

Asaleo Care Ltd

As of 2014, Asaleo Care Ltd in Australia is recognized as an associate in accordance with the equity method, following the flotation of the company on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). In connection with the flotation, SCA's participation decreased to 32.5% from earlier 50%. In 2015, the company implemented a program to repurchase shares from the market, in which SCA did not participate. This caused SCA's participation in Asaleo Care to increase to 34.7% during the fourth quarter 2015. This program continued in 2016, resulting in SCA's share in the company increasing to 35.9%. Asaleo Care manufactures and markets consumer tissue and AfH tissue, baby diapers, feminine care products and incontinence products. SCA has licensed its Tork and TENA brands to Asaleo Care for sale in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Bunzl & Biach

Bunzl & Biach is a joint venture that operates in the recovered paper market and supplies raw materials to SCA's hygiene business.

TF3:1 Material joint ventures and associates, 100% of operations

SEKm	Joint ventures			Associates			Total		
	Bunzl & Biach			Asaleo Care Ltd					
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Condensed income statement									
Net sales	955	852	776	3,851	3,946	3,890	4,806	4,798	4,666
Depreciation/amortization	–11	–11	–9	–185	–169	–154	–196	–180	–163
Operating profit	22	31	20	597	736	375	619	767	395
Interest income	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	3	–
Interest expenses	–	–	–	–67	–64	–153	–67	–64	–153
Other financial items	1	3	1	–2	–3	–208	–1	–	–207
Tax expense	–	–8	–6	–155	–193	5	–155	–201	–1
Profit for the period	23	26	16	375	479	18	398	505	34
Other comprehensive income for the period	–	–1	–	31	–49	106	31	–50	106
Comprehensive income for the period	23	25	16	406	430	124	429	455	140
Condensed balance sheet									
Non-current assets	118	106	53	3,600	3,343	3,555	3,718	3,449	3,608
Cash and cash equivalents	15	10	55	199	214	226	214	224	281
Other current assets	120	93	98	1,269	1,159	1,161	1,389	1,252	1,259
Total assets	253	209	206	5,068	4,716	4,942	5,321	4,925	5,148
Non-current financial liabilities	60	50	48	2,121	1,792	1,723	2,181	1,842	1,771
Other non-current liabilities	46	47	46	252	181	78	298	228	124
Current financial liabilities	–	–	–	28	24	5	28	24	5
Other current liabilities	25	16	18	652	668	658	677	684	676
Total liabilities	131	113	112	3,053	2,665	2,464	3,184	2,778	2,576
Net assets	122	96	94	2,015	2,051	2,478	2,137	2,147	2,572
Group share of net assets	60	47	46	725	711	806	785	758	852
Fair value adjustment	58	56	66	178	119	43	236	175	109
Carrying amount of the companies	118	103	112	903	830	849	1,021	933	961
Carrying amount of other joint ventures							12	11	10
Carrying amount of other associates							90	134	117
BS TF3:2 Carrying amount of joint ventures and associates							1,123	1,078	1,088
Market value, December 31				5,296	5,495	6,402			

F3. JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES, CONT.

TF3:2 Carrying amounts of joint ventures and associates

Company name	Corp. Reg. No.	Domicile	Share of equity at December 31, 2016, %	Share of equity at December 31, 2015, %	Share of equity at December 31, 2014, %	Carrying amount December 31, 2016, SEK m	Carrying amount December 31, 2015, SEK m	Carrying amount December 31, 2014, SEK m
Joint ventures								
Bunzl & Blach GmbH	FN79555v	Vienna, Austria	49	49	49	118	103	112
Other						12	11	10
Associates								
Asaleo Care Ltd	61 154 461 300	Melbourne, Australia	36	35	33	903	830	849
Other						90	134	117
BS TF3:1 Carrying amount, December 31						1,123	1,078	1,088

F4. JOINT OPERATIONS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Joint operations are defined as companies in which SCA together with other parties through an agreement, has shared control over operations. In joint operations, parties to the agreement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities associated with the investment, meaning that the operator must account for its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and costs according to the proportional method.

Measurement of acquired assets and liabilities according to the proportional method is carried out in the same way as for subsidiaries. SCA recognizes its proportional share of the company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses in its financial statements. A small number of companies in the SCA Group are deemed to be joint operations, namely Uni-Charm Mölnlycke, ProNARO and Nokianvirran Energia, in which the parties to the agreement acquire all products from the companies and the companies are operated with near-zero profit.

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Joint operations

Company name	Corp. Reg. No.	Domicile	Share of equity at December 31, 2016	Share of equity at December 31, 2015	Share of equity at December 31, 2014
Uni-Charm Mölnlycke B.V.	02-330 631	Hoogezand, Netherlands	40	40	40
ProNARO GmbH	HRB 8744	Stockstadt, Germany	50	50	50
Nokianvirran Energia Oy (NVE)	213 1790-4	Kotipakka, Finland	27	27	27

Uni-Charm Mölnlycke

Uni-Charm is classified as a joint operation since the parties to the agreement purchase all products produced by the company. The products are priced in a manner that allows the operations to receive full cost recovery for their production and financing costs. This means that the company in the joint operation is operated with near-zero profit and thus is not exposed to commercial risk. This joint operation has operations in Hoogezand in the Netherlands, Venio in Russia and Delaware in the US.

ProNARO

A number of paper mills merged and formed the company ProNARO, whose main task is to negotiate favorable prices, optimize inventory levels, improve timber quality and reduce lead times and costs when purchasing timber. ProNARO's purchasing is based on forecast volumes from the paper mills. The company's production and administration costs are charged to the paper mills through the price set for the timber. Any budget or price deviations are charged to the paper mills for these additional costs, which means that ProNARO is not exposed to commercial risk.

Nokianvirran Energia

SCA has entered into an agreement with two other stakeholders to form a joint so-called mankala company in the Finnish energy market, where the joint parties produce heat and steam from biofuel. Each party in the joint operation is obligated to bear a portion of the fixed costs in proportion to its holding in the company and to pay for the raw materials used in the production of heat and steam in proportion to its consumption. Accordingly, the company is not profit-driven since the parties themselves bear their respective costs. The company is expected to generate near-zero profit and thus is not exposed to commercial risk.

F5. SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS

Shares and participations

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Value, January 1	45	53	52
Investments during the year	1	–	–
Divestments	–1	–7	–
Other reclassifications	–	–	1
Impairment	–	–	–
Translation differences	1	–1	–
BS Value, December 31	46	45	53

Shares and participations pertain to holdings in other companies that are not classified as subsidiaries, joint arrangements or associates. Since these holdings are of an operating nature, the holdings are not classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Carrying amounts concur with fair value.

F6. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Acquisition of subsidiaries

SCA applies IFRS 3 Business Combinations in connection with acquisitions. In business combinations, acquired assets and assumed liabilities are identified and classified at fair value on the date of acquisition (also known as an acquisition analysis). The acquisition analysis also includes an assessment of whether there are any assets that are intangible in nature, such as trademarks, patents, customer contracts or similar assets that were not recognized in the acquired unit. If the cost is higher than the net value of the acquired assets, assumed liabilities and identified intangible assets in the company, the difference is recognized as goodwill. Any surplus value on property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. Goodwill and strong trademarks with indefinite useful lives are not amortized; instead, they are subjected to annual impairment testing. Some trademarks and customer contracts are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

If the transferred consideration is contingent on future events, it is measured at fair value and any changes in value are recognized in profit for the period.

Transaction costs in conjunction with acquisitions are not capitalized, but rather expensed directly.

Companies acquired during the period are included in the consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date. Divested companies are included in the consolidated financial statements until the divestment date.

Non-controlling interests

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are measured on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either as a proportional share of the fair value of identifiable net assets excluding goodwill (partial goodwill) or at fair value, which means that goodwill is also recognized on non-controlling interests (full goodwill).

In step acquisitions in which a controlling influence is achieved, any net assets acquired earlier in the acquired units are remeasured at fair value and the result of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. If the controlling influence is lost upon the divestment of an operation, the result is recognized in profit or loss and the portion of the divested operation that remains in the Group is measured at fair value on the divestment date, with the remeasurement effect recognized in profit or loss.

Acquisitions in which a controlling influence is achieved that do not lead to loss of control are recognized as an equity transaction, meaning a transfer between equity attributable to owners of the Parent and non-controlling interests. The same applies for divestments that take place without the loss of a controlling influence.

Acquisitions

On October 13, 2015, SCA announced that it had made a public bid on Wausau Paper Corp., one of the largest AfH tissue companies in the North American market. The transaction was approved by US authorities on November 17, 2015, and Wausau Paper's shareholders accepted the bid from SCA at the general meeting held on January 20, 2016. The transaction was completed on January 21, 2016 and SCA consolidated the company as of this date. The consideration transferred amounted to USD 513m (SEK 4,401m) in cash. Goodwill is motivated by synergies between SCA and Wausau Paper, including the capacity to offer customers a broad portfolio of products. The acquisition is expected to generate annual synergies of approximately USD 40m, with full effect three years after closing. Synergies are expected in sourcing, production, logistics, reduced imports, increased volumes of premium products and reduced sales, general and administration costs. The restructuring costs are expected to amount to approximately USD 50m.

The cost for the acquisition amounted to SEK 90m.

Two minor acquisitions were completed during the year, Sensassure in Canada and Swedscot in the UK, for a total consideration of SEK 50m, of which SEK 19m relates to an earn-out payment that is contingent upon certain performance measures being met.

Effect on sales and earnings of acquisitions for the period

Since the acquisition date, the acquisition of Wausau Paper has had an impact of SEK 2,996m on consolidated net sales, of SEK 272m on adjusted operating profit and of SEK 32m on profit for the period, including items affecting comparability, before tax. If the acquisition had been consolidated from January 1, 2016, the expected net sales would have amounted to SEK 3,164m and profit before tax, including items affecting comparability, to SEK 48m. The acquisitions of Sensassure and Swedscot impacted consolidated net sales in the amount of SEK 9m and profit for the period before tax by SEK -1m. If the acquisitions had been consolidated from January 1, 2016, the expected net sales would have amounted to SEK 42m and profit before tax to SEK -2m.

F6. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS, CONT.

Acquired operations

The table below shows the fair value of acquired net assets recognized on the acquisition date, recognized goodwill and the effect on the Group's cash flow statements.

Acquisition balance sheets			
SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Intangible assets	213	–	23
Property, plant and equipment	2,896	–	56
Other non-current assets	–	66	166
Operating assets	682	–	86
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2	27
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	–71	–	–5
Net debt excl. cash and cash equivalents	–2,128	–	–20
Operating liabilities	–534	–	–29
Fair value of net assets	1,072	68	304
Goodwill	3,379	–	269
Consolidated value of share in associates	–	–	–72
Revaluation of previously owned shares	–	–	–35
Consideration transferred	4,451	68	466
Consideration transferred	–4,451	–68	–466
Earn-out payment	19	–	–
Settled debt pertaining to acquisitions in earlier years	–2	–6	–
Cash and cash equivalents in acquired companies	14	–	27
Adjustment of cash and cash equivalents in final acquisition analysis for Vinda	–	–	–69
CF Effect on Group's cash and cash equivalents, acquisition of operations	–4,420	–74	–508
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	–50	–19	–173
Acquired net debt excl. cash and cash equivalents	–2,138	–	–20
Adjustment of net debt in final acquisition analysis for Vinda	–	–	193
OCF Acquisition of operations during the period, including net debt assumed	–6,598	–93	–508

Specification of acquisition balance sheet 2016			
SEKm	Wausau	Other	Total
Intangible assets	213	–	213
Property, plant and equipment	2,896	–	2,896
Operating assets	672	10	682
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	14
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	–71	–	–71
Net debt excl. cash and cash equivalents	–2,127	–1	–2,128
Operating liabilities	–525	–9	–534
Fair value of net assets	1,072	–	1,072
Goodwill	3,329	50	3,379
Consideration transferred	4,401	50	4,451
Consideration transferred	–4,401	–50	–4,451
Earn-out payment	–	19	19
Settled debt pertaining to acquisitions in earlier years	–	–2	–2
Cash and cash equivalents in acquired companies	14	–	14
CF Effect on Group's cash and cash equivalents, acquisition of operations	–4,387	–33	–4,420
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	–	–50	–50
Acquired net debt excl. cash and cash equivalents	–2,127	–1	–2,128
OCF Acquisition of operations during the period, including net debt assumed	–6,514	–84	–6,598

Adjustment of preliminary acquisition balance sheets for 2016

An acquisition analysis is considered preliminary until it is confirmed. A preliminary acquisition analysis is changed as soon as new information regarding assets/liabilities on the acquisition date is obtained, but not later than one year from the time of acquisition the acquisition balance sheet is confirmed. Adjustments to acquisition analyses result in changes to the income statements and balance sheets for the comparative period. The preliminary acquisition analysis for Wausau was adjusted compared with the first quarter as a result of further information being obtained regarding the market value and new calculations were made relating to intangible assets. The other acquisition analyses prepared in the preceding year were confirmed in accordance with the preliminary acquisition analyses.

Acquisitions after the end of the reporting period

On December 19, 2016, SCA announced that it had entered an agreement to acquire BSN medical, a leading medical technology company. BSN medical develops, manufactures, markets and sells products with the areas of wound care, compression therapy and orthopedics. The purchase consideration for shares amounted to EUR 1,400m and the takeover of net debt to approximately EUR 1,340m. The acquisition will be fully debt-funded, and the SCA Hygiene-group have committed credit facilities in place. The transaction is subject to the customary approvals from competition authorities. Closing of the transaction is expected in the second quarter of 2017.

Divestments

In June, SCA divested its holding of 33% in the recycling company IL Recycling. The purchase consideration amounted to SEK 239m and capital gain to SEK 218m.

In November, SCA divested its remaining non-current assets in China that were not included in the hygiene business transferred to Vinda in 2014. The purchase consideration amounted to SEK 169m and resulted in a capital gain of SEK 40m excluding divestment costs and the reversal of realized exchange rate differences in the divested operation. Including divestment costs and the reversal of realized exchange rate differences, the outcome was SEK –26m. In addition to these divestments, payment was received for a number of minor divestments in China and Sweden, with the total purchase consideration for these amounting to SEK 30m and the capital gain to SEK 27m.

All capital gains were recognized in items affecting comparability in profit or loss. In addition, final settlement totaling SEK 59m was received relating to the earn-out payment for the baby diaper operation in South Africa, which was divested in 2015.

Assets and liabilities included in divestments

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Property, plant and equipment	–10	48	–
Other non-current assets	44	–	–
Operating assets	3	68	–
Non-current assets held for sale	124	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	8	–	–
Net debt excl. cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–
Operating liabilities	–16	–	–
Gain/loss on sale ¹⁾	285	0	–
Purchase price received after divestment costs	438	116	–
Less:			
Unpaid purchase consideration	–	–67	–
Cash and cash equivalents in divested companies	–8	–	–
Add:			
Payment of receivable for purchase consideration	59	280	206
CF Effect on Group's cash and cash equivalents, divestments	489	329	206
Less:			
Divested net debt excl. cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–
OCF Divestment of operations during the period, including net debt transferred	489	329	206

¹⁾ Excluding reversal of realized translation differences in divested companies to profit or loss. Gain/loss on sale is included in items affecting comparability in profit or loss.

G. OTHER

G1. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Assets are classified as held for sale if their value, within one year, will be recovered through a sale and not through continued use in the operations. On the reclassification date, the assets and liabilities are measured at the lower of fair value minus selling costs and the carrying amount. The assets are no longer depreciated after reclassification. The gain is limited to the amount equivalent to previously made impairment charges. Gains and losses recognized on remeasurement and divestment are recognized in profit and loss for the period.

When an independent business segment or a significant operation within a geographic area is divested, it is classified as a discontinued operation. The divestment date, or the point in time when the operation fulfills the criteria for classification as held for sale, determines when the operation should be classified as a discontinued operation.

Profit/loss after tax from discontinued operations is recognized on a separate line in the income statement. The income statement is adjusted for the comparative period as though the discontinued operation had already been disposed of at the start of the comparative period.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Buildings	59	53	15
Land	31	67	43
Machinery and equipment	66	–	1
Construction in progress	–	–	1
BS Total	156	120	60

In 2016, non-current assets held for sale are attributable to the closure of a tissue production plant in Spain in the amount of SEK 59m and the discontinuation of the hygiene operation in India in the amount of SEK 97m.

G2. LEASING

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Lease agreements are classified and recognized as either operating or finance leases. In cases where a lease agreement essentially entails that the risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred to SCA, the lease agreement is classified as a finance lease. The leased asset is recognized as a non-current asset with a corresponding interest-bearing liability. The initial value of both these items comprises the lower of the fair value of the assets or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Future lease fees are divided between amortization and interest, so that each reporting period is charged with an interest amount that corresponds to a fixed interest rate on the recognized liability for the respective period. The leased asset is depreciated according to the same principles that apply to other assets of the same nature. If it is uncertain whether the asset will be taken over at the end of the leasing period, the asset is depreciated over the lease term if this is shorter than the useful life that applies to other assets of the same nature. Lease agreements in which the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are essentially carried by the lessor are classified as operating leases, and the lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Operating lease objects comprise a large number of items, including warehouses, offices, other buildings, machinery and equipment, IT equipment, office fixtures and various transport vehicles. The assessment for a number of the objects is that, in reality, it is possible to terminate contracts early.

Finance leases, future minimum lease payments

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Within 1 year	260	9	44
Between 2 and 5 years	1	13	9
Later than 5 years	–	35	–
Total	261	57	53
Of which, interest	0	–18	–3
Present value of future minimum lease payments	261	39	50

Other disclosures

Total payments for finance leases during the period amounted to SEK –46m (–13; –17), of which amortization of debt accounted for SEK –41m (–11; –15). The carrying amount of finance lease assets at year-end amounted to SEK 9m (39; 46) relating to buildings/land and SEK 264m (9; 12) relating to machinery. Significant events in 2016 included the renegotiation and termination of a rental contract for a soda recovery boiler and the termination of a contract for a distribution center. The renegotiated contract for the soda recovery boiler resulted in the contract being recognized as a leased asset with a carrying amount of SEK 258m at the end of the reporting period. The soda recovery boiler will be acquired for its carrying amount in 2017. The distribution center was acquired in 2016 for SEK 29m. For information about significant lease agreements, refer to Note G3 Contingent liabilities.

Leasing expenses

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Operating leases	–842	–816	–797
Finance leases, depreciation/amortization	–10	–7	–9
Finance leases, interest expense	–5	–2	–3
Total	–857	–825	–809

Operating leases, future minimum lease payments

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Within 1 year	602	624	605
Between 2 and 5 years	1,384	1,235	1,324
Later than 5 years	1,453	623	708
Total	3,439	2,482	2,637

G3. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND PLEDGED ASSETS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A contingent liability is recognized when there is a potential or actual obligation arising from events that have occurred that is not recognized as a liability or provision, either because it is improbable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or because the amount cannot be calculated in a reliable manner.

Contingent liabilities

SEKm	2016	2015	2014
Guarantees for:			
associates	13	15	17
customers and others	55	54	51
Tax disputes	–	1,302	1,554
Other contingent liabilities	227	256	262
Total	295	1,627	1,884

Other contingent liabilities above relates to recovery fees/taxes for packaging material in France where the requirements is subject to judicial review.

During 2000, SCA entered into a leasing transaction with US banks as counterparties relating to the Östrand pulp mill in Timrå, Sweden. The term of the transaction was originally 30 years. In January 2017, SCA discontinued this transaction with no resulting financial implications. At the time the transaction was entered into, the current value of the leasing amount that SCA had undertaken to pay amounted to about SEK 4bn, or USD 442m. Of this amount, in accordance with the agreement, an amount corresponding to SEK 3.6bn was partly invested in accounts in banks, partly in US securities, which at the time of the agreement had an AA and AAA rating, respectively. The value of outstanding deposits and US securities amounted to SEK 2.7bn at December 31, 2016. SCA carried the credit risk against the depository bank. The advance payments and deposits have been netted in the balance sheet since 2000.

In 2007, SCA entered into a sale and leaseback transaction with a European bank relating to the new soda recovery boiler at the kraftliner plant in Obbola, Sweden. The original term of the contract is 25 years and SCA has a right to terminate the transaction in 2023 without any financial consequences. The present value of SCA's future rental amounts was SEK 671m, which was invested in a security with an A rating issued by the counterparty and deposited in a Swedish bank assigned to handle rental payments during the term of the contract. Should the counterparty's rating fall below BBB–, SCA is entitled, without incurring any financial consequences, to terminate the transaction in advance. Should SCA, as a result of extraordinary events (of a force majeure nature), elect not to fulfill, or cannot fulfill the leasing contract, SCA is liable to compensate the counterparty for any economic loss that may be incurred as a result. Compensation varies during the term and can amount to a maximum of 11% of the transaction amount. SCA has the use of the facility without operational restrictions. The lease and depository arrangement have been recognized net in SCA's balance sheet since 2007.

SCA signed a ten-year fixed-price agreement with a Norwegian electricity supplier comprising electricity deliveries corresponding to approximately 17% of SCA Graphic Sundsvall's estimated consumption. The agreement became effective in 2009.

Pledged assets

SEKm	Pledged assets related to financial liabilities		Total		
			2016	2015	2014
Real estate mortgages	7	–	7	11	11
Chattel mortgages	35	20	55	52	56
Other	–	130	130	430	414
Total	42	150	192	493	481

Liabilities for which some of these assets were pledged as collateral amounted to SEK 0m (5; 5).

G4. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Transactions with related parties were based on generally accepted commercial terms and conditions in the industry and were entered into on standard commercial conditions.

Joint ventures and joint arrangements are classified as transactions with related parties. Transactions with these parties are not of a material nature and are not specified separately below. For information regarding SCA's share of assets, liabilities and profit in joint ventures and associates, see Notes F3 and F4. For information regarding salaries and other remuneration, costs and obligations for pensions and similar benefits for the Board, President and other senior executives, refer to Notes C3 and C4. Otherwise, no transactions took place between SCA and related parties that materially impacted the company's financial position and earnings.

Financial statements, Parent Company

Income statement **IS**

SEKm	Note	2016	2015
Administrative expenses		-829	-1,109
Other operating income		539	430
Other operating expenses		-202	-200
Operating loss	PC1	-492	-879
Financial items	PC9		
Result from participations in Group companies		44,191	12,191
Interest income and similar profit items		266	25
Interest expenses and similar loss items		-1,063	-1,240
Total financial items		43,394	10,976
Profit after financial items		42,902	10,097
Appropriations	PC3	-12	-16
Tax on profit for the period	PC3	-345	-349
Profit for the period		42,545	9,732

Statement of comprehensive income

SEKm	2016	2015
Profit for the period	42,545	9,732
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	42,545	9,732

Cash flow statement **CF**

SEKm	2016	2015
Operating activities		
Profit after financial items	42,902	10,097
Adjustment for non-cash items T1	-33,087	-1,576
Total operating activities	9,815	8,521
Paid tax	-	-8
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	9,815	8,513
Change in operating receivables ¹⁾	128	-42
Change in operating liabilities ¹⁾	-258	-983
Cash flow from operating activities	9,685	7,488
Investing activities		
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-1	-6,346
Capitalization of subsidiaries	-75,000	-
Divestment of subsidiaries	167,601	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	-139	-126
Divestment of financial assets	6	10
Sale of tangible fixed assets	24	31
Cash flow from investing activities	92,491	-6,431
Financing activities		
Loans raised	-	2,630
Amortization of debt	-98,138	-
Dividend paid	-4,038	-3,687
Cash flow from financing activities	-102,176	-1,057
Cash flow for the period	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31 ²⁾	0	0

T1 Adjustment for non-cash items	2016	2015
Depreciation/amortization of fixed assets	72	68
Change in accrued items	-632	498
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries	681	102
Non cash flow-impacting dividends	-32,493	-
Dividend income in the form of a reduction in internal financial liabilities	-	-2,272
Capital gain on sale of properties	-44	-64
Change in provisions	-671	92
Total	-33,087	-1,576

¹⁾ Dealings of the Parent Company with the Swedish subsidiaries relating to tax are recognized as Change in operating receivables or Change in operating liabilities, respectively.

²⁾ The company's current account is a sub-account and is recognized in the balance sheet as Liabilities to subsidiaries.

Supplementary disclosures

Interest and dividends paid and received	2016	2015
Dividends received	43,623	10,688
Group contribution received	1,548	1,339
Group contribution paid	-64	-68
Interest paid	-1,233	-1,406
Interest received	427	227
Total	44,301	10,780

Balance sheet **BS**

SEKm	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Capitalized development costs		-	0
Intangible fixed assets	PC4	-	0
Land and buildings		8,271	8,182
Machinery and equipment		0	8
Tangible fixed assets	PC5	8,271	8,190
Participations	PC6	79,772	139,886
Receivables from subsidiaries	PC7	-	186
Other long-term receivables		108	126
Financial fixed assets		79,880	140,198
Total fixed assets		88,151	148,388
Current assets			
Receivables from subsidiaries	PC7	61,063	2,345
Current tax assets	PC3	26	26
Other current receivables	PC8	58	59
Cash and bank balances		0	0
Total current assets		61,147	2,430
Total assets		149,298	150,818
Equity, provisions and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	PC11	2,350	2,350
Revaluation reserve		1,363	1,363
Statutory reserve		7,283	7,283
Total restricted equity		10,996	10,996
Retained earnings		44,845	39,151
Profit for the period		42,545	9,732
Total non-restricted equity		87,390	48,883
Total equity		98,386	59,879
Untaxed reserves	PC3	242	230
Provisions			
Provisions for pensions	PC2	24	713
Provisions for taxes	PC3	1,303	958
Other provisions		3	3
Total provisions		1,330	1,674
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities to subsidiaries	PC7	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	PC9	2,272	16,556
Other non-current liabilities		0	0
Total non-current liabilities		2,272	16,556
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to subsidiaries	PC7	46,558	64,319
Current interest-bearing liabilities	PC9	217	7,484
Accounts payable		60	27
Other current liabilities	PC10	233	649
Total current liabilities		47,068	72,479
Total equity, provisions and liabilities		149,298	150,818

Change in equity (Refer also to Note PC11)

SEKm	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings and profit for the period	Total equity
Equity at December 31, 2014	2,350	1,363	7,283	42,838	53,834
Profit for the period				9,732	9,732
Dividend, SEK 5.25 per share				-3,687	-3,687
Equity at December 31, 2015	2,350	1,363	7,283	48,883	59,879
Profit for the period				42,545	42,545
Dividend, SEK 5.25 per share				-4,038	-4,038
Equity at December 31, 2016	2,350	1,363	7,283	87,390	98,386

PC. PARENT COMPANY NOTES**PC1. OPERATING LOSS****Operating loss by type of cost**

SEKm	Note	2016	2015
Other operating income		539	430
Other external costs		-310	-586
Personnel and Board costs		-514	-517
Amortization of capitalized development costs	PC4	0	0
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	PC5	-71	-68
Other operating expenses excluding depreciation/amortization		-136	-138
IS Total		-492	-879

The item "Other external costs" includes consultancy fees, travel expenses, leasing expenses, management costs, and so forth.

Auditing expenses

SEKm	2016	2015
EY		
Audit assignments	-10	-
Auditing activities other than the audit assignment	-1	-
Tax consultancy services	0	-
Other assignments	-2	-
Total	-13	-
PWC		
Audit assignments	-	-9
Auditing activities other than the audit assignment	-1	0
Tax consultancy services	-7	-14
Other assignments	-19	-6
Total	-27	-29

Leasing**AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

The Parent Company recognizes all leases as operating leases.

Future payment commitments for non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

SEKm	2016	2015
Within 1 year	-	24
Between 2 and 5 years	-	71
Later than 5 years	-	-
Total	-	95

Cost for the period for leasing of assets amounted to SEK -25m (-120). Costs for 2015 included the early termination of a leasing contract in the amount of SEK 73m. Leased assets comprised means of transportation, office premises and technical equipment. As per December 31, 2016, all outstanding leasing contracts have been transferred to the subsidiary SCA Hygiene AB.

PC2. PERSONNEL AND BOARD COSTS**Salaries and remuneration**

SEKm	2016	2015
Board of Directors ¹⁾ , President, Executive Vice Presidents and senior executives (6 (5))	-73	-85
of which variable remuneration	-31	-25
Other employees	-129	-149
Total	-202	-234

¹⁾ Board fees decided by the Annual General Meeting amounted to SEK -8.0m (-6.4). For further information, see Notes C1-C4.

Social security costs

SEKm	2016	2015
Total social security costs	-299	-272
of which pension costs ²⁾	-235	-198

²⁾ Of the Parent Company's pension costs, SEK -101m (-100) pertain to the Board, President, Executive Vice President and senior executives. Former Presidents and Executive Vice Presidents and their survivors are also included. The company's outstanding pension obligations to these individuals amounted to SEK 497m (409) prior to the agreement on the transfer of assets and liabilities between the company and SCA Hygiene AB. The company's outstanding pension obligations as per the balance sheet on December 31, 2016 relates to the pension obligation to the Executive Vice President.

Pension costs

SEKm	2016	2015
Self-administered pension plans		
Costs excluding interest expense	-152	-127
Interest expense (recognized in personnel costs)	-6	-12
	-158	-139
Retirement through insurance		
Insurance premiums	-24	-27
Other	-3	5
	-185	-161
Policyholder tax	0	0
Special payroll tax on pension costs	-47	-36
Cost of credit insurance, etc.	-3	-1
Pension costs for the period	-235	-198

Premiums during the year for disability and family pension insurance with Alecta amounted to SEK -3m (-2). Premiums for 2017 is expected to be SEK 3m, see also Pension provisions in this note. Personnel costs also include other personnel costs in the amount of SEK -13m (-11).

Average number of employees

	2016	2015
Sweden	120	118
of whom women, %	50	53

Breakdown of employees by age groups, %

	21-30 yrs	31-40 yrs	41-50 yrs	51-60 yrs	61+ yrs
2016	5	23	36	29	7

Women comprised 42% (30) of Board members and 33% (35) of senior executives.

PC2. PERSONNEL AND BOARD COSTS, CONT.

Provisions for pensions

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Parent Company applies the regulations in the Pension Obligations Vesting Act (Tryggandelagen). The main difference compared with IAS 19 is that Swedish GAAP disregards future increases in salaries and pensions when calculating the present value of the pension obligation. This present value includes, however, a special reserve for future payments of pension supplements indexed for inflation. Both defined contribution and defined benefit plans exist in the Parent Company.

PRI pensions

Pension liabilities pertaining to PRI pensions have been secured through a common Swedish SCA pension fund. The market value of the Parent Company's portion of the foundation's assets at December 31, 2016 amounted to SEK 127m (111). In the past two years, no compensation has been received. The capital value of the pension obligations at December 31, 2016 amounted to SEK 125m (119). Pension payments of SEK -7m (-7) were made in 2016. The assets exceeded pension obligations during 2016, which is why provisions in the balance sheet of SEK 8m made in previous years could be dissolved.

Other pension obligations

The Group's Note C3 Remuneration of senior executives describes the other defined benefit pension plans of the Parent Company. The table below shows the change between the years.

Capital value of pension obligations relating to self-administered pension plans

SEKm	2016	2015
Value, January 1	713	619
Compensation received for assumed pension obligations	24	-
Compensation paid for transferred pension obligations	-839	-
Costs excluding interest expense	152	127
Interest expense (recognized in personnel costs)	6	12
Payment of pensions	-32	-45
BS Value, December 31	24	713

External actuaries have carried out capital value calculations pursuant to the provisions of the Swedish Act on Safeguarding of Pension Obligations. The discount rate is 0.8% (1.9). The defined benefit obligations are calculated based on salary levels valid on the respective balance sheet dates. The majority of pension obligations were transferred to the subsidiary SCA Hygiene AB on December 30, 2016. The pension obligations will be formally transferred when the County Administrative Board grants its approval, which is expected to occur in 2017. Next year's expected payments for the above defined benefit pension plans amount to SEK 30m, which will be charged to the subsidiary SCA Hygiene AB. Part of the pension obligations are covered by capital redemption policies. The capital redemption policies are reported as other long-term receivables in the balance sheet.

PC3. TAXES

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Due to the links between accounting and taxation, the deferred tax liability on untaxed reserves in the Parent Company is recognized in the Parent Company's annual accounts as a component of untaxed reserves.

Tax expense (+), tax income (-)

SEKm	2016	2015
Deferred tax	345	349
Current tax	0	0
IS Total	345	349

Explanation of tax expense

The difference between the recognized tax expense and expected tax expense is explained below. The expected tax expense is calculated based on profit before tax multiplied by the current tax rate.

	2016		2015	
Reconciliation	SEKm	%	SEKm	%
IS Profit before tax	42,890		10,081	
IS Tax expense/income	345	0.8	349	3.5
Expected tax	9,436	22.0	2,218	22.0
Difference	-9,091	-21.2	-1,869	-18.5
The difference is due to:				
Taxes related to prior periods	0	0.0	14	0.2
Non-taxable dividends from subsidiaries	-9,597	-22.4	-2,351	-23.3
Non-taxable Group contributions from subsidiaries ¹⁾	-49	-0.1	-50	-0.5
Non-deductible Group contributions to subsidiaries ¹⁾	394	0.9	487	4.8
Other non-taxable/non-deductible items	161	0.4	31	0.3
Total	-9,091	-21.2	-1,869	-18.5

¹⁾ Non-taxable and non-deductible group contributions relate to the repayment from/to respective subsidiary which amounts to 78% of the group contributions.

The Parent Company participates in the Group's tax pooling arrangement and pays the majority of the Group's total Swedish taxes. These are recognized in profit and loss as Group contributions paid and received. The net of given and received group contribution per subsidiary amount to 22% and is the respective subsidiary's share of the tax cost for the Group.

Current tax liability (+), tax asset (-)

SEKm	2016	2015
Value, January 1	-26	-18
Current tax expense	0	0
Paid tax	0	-8
BS Value, December 31	-26	-26

Deferred tax expense (+), tax income (-)

SEKm	2016	2015
Changes in temporary differences	345	335
Adjustments for prior periods	0	14
Total	345	349

Provisions for taxes

SEKm	Value, January 1	Deferred tax expense	Value, December 31
Land and buildings	1,539	-3	1,536
Provisions for pensions	-144	149	5
Tax loss carryforwards	-399	205	-194
Other	-38	-6	-44
BS Total	958	345	1,303

Appropriations and untaxed reserves

Accumulated depreciation in excess of plan totaling SEK 242m (230) is included in the Parent Company's untaxed reserves.

PC4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Capitalized development costs

SEKm	2016	2015
Accumulated costs	-	20
Accumulated amortization	-	-20
Residual value according to plan	-	0
Value, January 1	0	0
Investments	-	-
Sales and disposals	0	-
Amortization for the period	0	0
BS Value, December 31	-	0

PC5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Parent Company's tangible fixed assets are recognized in accordance with the Group's accounting principles. The Parent Company recognizes standing timber as a tangible fixed asset at historical cost. No systematic

depreciation or changes in value in conjunction with felling is carried out in the Parent Company. Collective revaluation of forest assets has occurred. The revaluation amount was placed in a revaluation reserve in equity.

Tangible fixed assets

SEKm	Buildings		Land and land improvements		Machinery and equipment		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Accumulated costs	166	166	4,186	4,029	5	25	4,357	4,220
Accumulated amortization	-110	-106	-977	-913	-5	-17	-1,092	-1,036
Accumulated write-ups	-	-	5,006	5,006	-	-	5,006	5,006
Total	56	60	8,215	8,122	0	8	8,271	8,190
Value, January 1	60	65	8,122	8,034	8	9	8,190	8,108
Investments	1	1	164	154	0	2	165	157
Sales and disposals	0	0	-7	-6	-6	-1	-13	-7
Amortization for the period	-5	-6	-64	-60	-2	-2	-71	-68
BS Value, December 31	56	60	8,215	8,122	0	8	8,271	8,190

Land includes forest land in the amount of SEK 7,393m (7,384).

PC6. PARTICIPATIONS

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Parent Company recognizes all holdings in Group companies at cost after deduction for any accumulated impairment losses.

Participations in Group companies

SEKm	Subsidiaries		Other companies		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Accumulated costs	79,772	139,982	0	6	79,772	139,988
Accumulated write-ups	-	140	-	-	-	140
Accumulated impairment	-	-242	-	-	-	-242
Total	79,772	139,880	0	6	79,772	139,886
Value, January 1	139,880	133,636	6	13	139,886	133,649
Investments	108,174	6,346	-	-	108,174	6,346
Divestments	-167,601	0	-6	-7	-167,607	-7
Impairment for the period	-681	-102	-	-	-681	-102
BS TPC6:1 Value, December 31	79,772	139,880	0	6	79,772	139,886

In 2016, the Group acquired three intra-Group companies at a total value of SEK 0m. In addition, the company provided capital contributions to subsidiaries in the total amount of SEK 75,681m and obtained new shares in SCA Capital NV in the form of a one-off distribution valued at SEK 32,493m. All shares in SCA Group Holding BV were divested at the carrying amount of SEK 95,836m. Shares in subsidiaries were impaired with the amount of SEK 681m. As per December 30, 2016, all shares in six subsidiaries were transferred at carrying amount via an agreement on the transfer of assets and liabilities with SCA Hygiene AB. The shares in SCA Försäkringsaktiebolag were included in the transfer, however, pending the approval of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, the holding is recognized among participations in subsidiaries.

TPC6:1 Parent Company's holdings of shares and participations in subsidiaries, December 31, 2016

Company name	Corp. Reg. No.	Domicile	No. of shares	Share of equity, %	Carrying amount, SEKm
Swedish subsidiaries:					
SCA Hygiene AB	556325-5511	Stockholm, Sweden	5,000	100	75,000
SCA Försäkringsaktiebolag	516401-8540	Stockholm, Sweden	140,000	100	14
SCA Graphic Holding Aktiebolag	556479-2058	Stockholm, Sweden	1,000	100	4,758
SCA Skogsfastigheter AB	556207-6256	Stockholm, Sweden	1,000	100	0
SCA Kraftfastigheter Aktiebolag	556449-7237	Stockholm, Sweden	1,000	100	0
Total carrying amount of subsidiaries					79,772

German subsidiaries released from public duties. The following German companies are fully consolidated and released from the publication duties pursuant to Sec. 264 para. 3 of the German Commercial Code ("HGB").

1. SCA GmbH, with registered office in Mannheim, Germany
2. SCA Hygiene Products Holding GmbH, with registered office in Ismaning, Germany
3. SCA Hygiene Products GmbH Neuss, with registered office in Neuss, Germany
4. SCA Hygiene Products GmbH, with registered office in Mannheim, Germany

PC7. RECEIVABLES FROM AND LIABILITIES TO SUBSIDIARIES

Receivables from and liabilities to subsidiaries

SEKm	2016	2015
Non-current assets		
Interest-bearing receivables	-	186
BS Total	-	186
Current assets		
Interest-bearing receivables	59,604	625
Other receivables	1,459	1,720
BS Total	61,063	2,345
Non-current liabilities		
Interest-bearing liabilities	-	-
BS Total	-	-
Current liabilities		
Interest-bearing liabilities	45,766	64,108
Other liabilities	792	211
BS Total	46,558	64,319

5. SCA Hygiene Products GmbH, with registered office in Wiesbaden, Germany
6. SCA Hygiene Products AFH Sales GmbH, with registered office in Mannheim, Germany
7. SCA Hygiene Products Vertriebs GmbH, with registered office in Mannheim, Germany
8. SCA Hygiene Products GmbH Witzhausen, with registered office in Witzhausen, Germany
9. SCA Hygiene GmbH, with registered office in Mannheim, Germany

PC8. OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

Other current receivables

SEKm	2016	2015
TPC8:1 Prepaid expenses and accrued income	22	22
Other receivables	36	37
BS Total	58	59
TPC8:1 Prepaid expenses and accrued income		
Prepaid lease of premises	–	6
Prepaid financial expenses	–	1
Prepaid pension premiums	–	0
Other items	22	15
Total	22	22

PC9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial items

SEKm	2016	2015
Result from participations in Group companies		
Dividends from subsidiaries	46,623	10,688
Group contributions received from subsidiaries	1,312	1,669
Group contributions paid to subsidiaries	–63	–64
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries	–681	–102
Interest income and similar profit items		
Interest income, external	0	0
Interest income, subsidiaries	266	25
Interest expenses and similar loss items		
Interest expenses, external	–419	–607
Interest expenses, subsidiaries	–537	–563
Other financial expenses ¹⁾	–107	–70
IS Total	43,394	10,976

¹⁾ Other financial expenses are recognized separately as of 2015. The item includes exchange rate differences amounting to SEK 5m (0), net.

Interest-bearing liabilities

Non-current interest-bearing liabilities

SEKm	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Bond issues	–	14,490	–	14,666
Other non-current loans with a term > 1 year < 5 yrs	1,149	149	1,171	161
Other non-current loans with a term > 5 yrs	1,123	1,917	1,175	1,980
BS Total	2,272	16,556	2,346	16,807

The counterparty for all outstanding bond issues was changed to SCA Hygiene AB in 2016. All other outstanding non-current interest bearing liabilities have been transferred to SCA Hygiene AB during 2017.

Financial instruments by category

AP ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In accordance with Paragraph 3 of RFR 2, the Parent Company has chosen not to apply IAS 39. The Parent Company recognizes financial fixed assets at cost less any impairment and financial current assets according to the lower of cost or market rule. For derivatives used for hedging purposes, recognition is determined by the hedged item. Currency derivatives used to hedge foreign receivables and liabilities are remeasured at the closing day rate to match the currency remeasurement in the receivable/liability. Interest rate derivatives used to hedge interest rate exposure in financial receivables or liabilities are recognized at amortized cost. The accounting policies for financial instruments are applied for the items below. The financial instruments in the Parent Company are classified as loans and receivables for assets, and other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost for liabilities. No other categories have been utilized over the past two years. These balance sheet items are not fully reconcilable since they may include items that are not financial instruments.

Loans and receivables

SEKm	2016	2015
Assets		
<i>Financial fixed assets</i>		
Interest-bearing receivables	108	126
Interest-bearing receivables from subsidiaries	–	186
<i>Current assets</i>		
Receivables from subsidiaries ¹⁾	59,943	1,105
Other current receivables	34	35
Cash and bank balances	0	0
Total	60,085	1,452

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

SEKm	2016	2015
Liabilities		
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Liabilities to subsidiaries	–	–
Interest-bearing liabilities	2,272	16,556
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Interest-bearing liabilities	217	7,484
Liabilities to subsidiaries ¹⁾	45,829	64,152
Accounts payable	60	27
Other current liabilities	16	268
Total	48,394	88,487

¹⁾ The item Receivables from subsidiaries includes the carrying amount of financial derivatives in respect of subsidiaries of SEK 6m (162). The item Liabilities to subsidiaries includes the carrying amount of financial derivatives in respect of subsidiaries of SEK 35m (344). The net fair value of these derivatives amounts to SEK –18m (–169). The nominal value of the derivatives is SEK 2,548m (32,264).

PC10. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities

SEKm	2016	2015
PC10:1 Accrued expenses and prepaid income	179	596
Other operating liabilities	54	53
BS Total	233	649

PC10:1 Accrued expenses and prepaid income

SEKm	2016	2015
Accrued interest expenses	16	268
Accrued social security costs	5	36
Accrued vacation pay liability	1	18
Other liabilities to personnel	1	84
Other items	156	190
Total	179	596

PC11. SHARE CAPITAL

The change in equity is shown in the financial report relating to Equity presented on page 130. The share capital and number of shares have increased since 1993 with new issues, conversions and splits as set out below:

Change in SCA's share capital

Year	Event	No. of shares	Increase in share capital	Cash payment, SEKm
1993	Number of shares, January 1, 1993	172,303,839		
1993	Conversion of debentures and new subscription through Series 1 warrants	4,030,286	40.3	119.1
	New issue 1:10, issue price SEK 80	17,633,412	176.3	1,410.7
1994	Conversion of debentures	16,285	0.2	–
1995	Conversion of debentures	3,416,113	34.2	–
1999	New issue 1:6, issue price SEK 140	32,899,989	329.0	4,579.0
2000	Conversion of debentures	101,631	1.0	15.0
2001	New issue, private placement	1,800,000	18.0	18.0
2002	New subscription through IIB warrants	513	0	0.1
2003	Conversion of debentures	1,127,792	11.3	288.4
	New subscription through IIB warrants	1,697,683	17.0	434.5
2004	Conversion of debentures	9,155	0.1	1.1
2007	Split 3:1	470,073,396	–	–
2016	Number of shares, December 31, 2016	705,110,094		

SCA's share capital, December 31, 2016

	No. of votes	No. of shares	Share capital, SEKm
Class A shares	10	64,594,572	225
Class B shares	1	640,515,522	2,125
Total		705,110,094	2,350

The quotient value of the Parent Company's shares amounts to SEK 3.33. Treasury shares at the beginning and at the end of the year amounted to 2,767,605 shares. Shares were held as part of the employee stock option programs that expired in 2008 and 2009.

PC12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND PLEDGED ASSETS

Contingent liabilities

SEKm	2016	2015
Guarantees for subsidiaries	76,476	13,072
Other contingent liabilities	17	17
Total	76,493	13,089

The Parent Company has issued a guarantee in relation to the Group's UK pension plan in the event of the plan being dissolved or one of the companies covered by the plan becoming insolvent.

Pledged assets

SEKm	2016	2015
Chattel mortgages	20	20
Other	130	134
Total	150	154

PC13. ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The annual accounts are subject to adoption by SCA's Annual General Meeting and will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on April 5, 2017.

PC14. PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF EARNINGS

Annual accounts 2016

Disposition of earnings, Parent Company

Non-restricted equity in the Parent Company:

retained earnings	44,844,697,534
net profit for the year	42,545,369,155
Total	87,390,066,689

The Board of Directors and the President propose:

to be distributed to shareholders, a dividend of SEK 6.00 per share	4,214,054,934 ¹⁾
to be carried forward	83,176,011,755
Total	87,390,066,689

¹⁾ Based on the number of outstanding shares at December 31, 2016. The amount of the dividend may change if any treasury share transactions are executed before the record date, April 7, 2017. The company's equity would have been SEK 22,526,665 higher if assets and liabilities had not been measured at fair value in accordance with Chapter 4, Section 14a of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

Stockholm February 23, 2017

The Board of Directors and President declare that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the EU and that disclosures herein give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and results of operations. The Parent Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden and give a true and fair view of the Parent Company's financial position and results of operations. The statutory Board of Directors' Report provides a fair review of the Parent Company's and Group's operations, financial position and results of operations and describes material risks and uncertainties facing the Parent Company and the companies included in the Group.

Pär Boman
Chairman of the Board

Roger Boström
Board member,
appointed by the employees

Ewa Björling
Board member

Majja-Liisa Friman
Board member

Annemarie Gardshol
Board member

Johan Malmquist
Board member

Bert Nordberg
Board member

Louise Svanberg
Board member

Örjan Svensson
Board member,
appointed by the employees

Barbara Milian Thoralfsson
Board member

Thomas Wiklund
Board member,
appointed by the employees

Magnus Groth
President, CEO and Board member

Our audit report was submitted on February 23, 2017
Ernst & Young AB

Hamish Mabon
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in charge

PC15. AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA (publ), corporate identity number 556012-6293.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA (publ) for the year 2016. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 40–135 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2016 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2016 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities section*. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets (trademarks)

The value of goodwill and other intangible assets (trademarks) with an indefinite useful life as of 31 December 2016 amounted to 25.3 billion SEK. An impairment test is a complex process and contains a high degree of judgment regarding future cash flows and other assumptions. We have therefore assessed valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life to be a key audit matter. The company performs annual impairment tests as well as when impairment indicators have been identified. The recoverable amount for each cash-generating unit is determined as the value in use, which is calculated based on the discontinued present value of future cash flows. Key assumptions in these calculations are future growth rate, gross profit and applied discount rate. The process is by nature based on assumptions and judgment, not least because it is based on estimates of how the company's business will be effected by future market developments and by other economic events, and the underlying calculations are in themselves complex.

In our audit we have evaluated and reviewed key assumptions, application of recognized valuation practice, discount rate (called WAAC – "Weighted Average Cost of Capital") and other source data that the company has used. This has been done by i.e. comparing to external data sources, such as forecasts of inflation or assessment of future market growth and by evaluating the sensitivity in the company's valuation model. We have as appropriate included valuation experts in the team performing our review. We have specifically focused on the sensitivity in the calculations and have made an independent

evaluation of whether there is a risk that reasonably probable events would give rise to a situation where the value in use would be lower than the carrying amount. In this assessment we have also evaluated the company's historical capability to forecast. Finally we have evaluated if disclosures provided in note D1 ("Intangible assets") in the company's notes are appropriate, specifically with regards to disclosure of which of the stated assumptions that are most sensitive in calculating the value in use.

Forest valuation

The group's forest assets are accounted for as biological assets valued at fair value in accordance with IAS 41 Agriculture and by application of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. As of 31 December 2016 the forest is accounted for at 30.8 billion SEK. The fair value of the group's forest assets is calculated as the present value of future cash flows before tax and is classified as Level 3 valuation as defined in IFRS 13. The valuation process is complex since a quoted price in an active market does not exist for these assets. As a result biological assets are valued based on the present value of future cash flows. Key assumptions are future forest prices, felling costs, volume assumptions and discount rate which all include a high degree of assumptions from the company.

In our audit we have evaluated and reviewed key assumptions, application of common valuation practice, discount rate ("WAAC") and other source data that the company has used by i.e. comparing to external data sources, such as forecasted inflation, forest prices and felling costs or assumptions of future felling volumes and by evaluating the sensitivity in the company's valuation model. We have as appropriate included valuation specialists in the team performing our review. We have specifically focused on the sensitivity in the calculations. Furthermore we have evaluated the company's historical capability to forecast. Finally we have evaluated if disclosures provided in note D3 ("Biological Assets") in the company's notes are appropriate, specifically with regards to disclosure of which of the stated assumptions that are most sensitive in calculating the fair value.

Provisions for tax risks and legal disputes

Provisions for tax risks and legal disputes amounted to 1.5 billion SEK in the statement of financial position for the group as of 31 December 2016. As follows from note D7 the provisions mainly relate to tax matters in Sweden as well as antitrust cases in Chile, Poland, Spain and Hungary. The provisions are made based on the company's best estimate of the outcome of these tax matters and legal disputes which is based on current regulation and praxis in the respective area.

Calculation of future expenditure for tax risks and legal disputes includes a number of assumptions made by the company and changes in these assumptions can have a considerable effect on the reported provision. Based on this we have made the assessment that provisions for tax risks and legal disputes is a key audit matter.

In our audit we have evaluated the company's process of assessing the outcome of the legal disputes and the size of the provisions. We have evaluated the company's process of identifying and assessing tax risks and size of provisions. Our audit has included to take part of correspondence with authorities, comparisons with current legislation and outcome of similar cases. We have considered opinions from the company's internal as well as external legal counsel. We have also included tax specialists in our audit. We furthermore evaluated whether disclosures provided are appropriate.

Revenue recognition and related sales incentives

Revenue recognition and related sales incentives are areas with a great element of estimates and assessments. We have noted that rebates and adjustments to sales prices in some cases can be material. Normal incentives related to sales are reported as reduction of the company's revenue. The company applies different incentive programs to increase sales. Incentives can for example be structured as percentage reductions on sales, discounts per item, fixed amounts with or without thresholds or in other ways. The company calculates an estimate of final incentives based on the information available at the end of the period. In our audit we have reviewed the company's

revenue recognition with a focus on such bonuses and rebates. We have evaluated the company's revenue process and tested the company's controls within the process. We have also reviewed the accrued costs related to bonuses and rebates to customers as of 31 December 2016 which amounted to 4.1 billion SEK to underlying customer agreements and performed a retrospective analysis of the accruals per 31 December 2015. Our audit has also included review of credit invoices and other adjustments to trade receivables that have taken place after 31 December 2016. We have also reviewed non-standard customer agreements. In our audit we have tested larger payments to the company's customers that have taken place during 2016 in order to confirm that they are in accordance with customer agreements and reported in the correct accounting period. Finally we have audited manual journal entries related to bonus and rebates in order to confirm that sufficient documentation and suitable attestations exist for these entries.

Initial audit engagement

We have been appointed as auditors during the year. The company conducts business in several business areas in closer to 100 markets. A first-time audit engagement of a company with such extensive and geographically spread operations includes a number of considerations that are not present in a recurring audit engagement. Additional planning activities and considerations become necessary in order to establish a suitable audit strategy and audit plan including:

- Obtaining sufficient knowledge of the company and its business including their control environment and information systems in order to make a risk assessment and develop an audit strategy and audit plan;
- Obtaining audit evidence regarding the opening balances including application of accounting principles; and
- Communication with the predecessor auditors.

Before we were appointed as auditors in April 2016 we developed a comprehensive plan for the audit transition. During the spring of 2016 we started to retrieve material in order to create an understanding of risks for material misstatements in the financial reporting and the company's internal control framework. Our work included a close interaction with the predecessor auditors and a review of their reporting from the prior year, including all formal audit procedures that are a part of generally accepted auditing standards. Furthermore we performed walkthroughs with the company's internal audit department in order to take part of their view of the operations, risks and material observations from their review and an assessment of key areas within accounting and auditing from prior years. We conducted a review of the company's internal control system in order to understand the company's business processes and processes for financial reporting. On the basis of this work our audit plan was presented to the audit committee in May 2016 and we have reported status and material observations from our audit throughout the year.

Other Information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 1–35 and 139–147. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, con-

cerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intends to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee shall, without prejudice to the Board of Director's responsibilities and tasks in general, among other things oversee the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

We must also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the most important assessed risks for material misstatement, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in the auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA (publ) for the year 2016 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Other Disclosures

The audit of the annual report for the years 2015 and 2014 has been performed by a different auditor who has issued an auditor's report dated 21 March 2016 and 10 March 2015 with unqualified opinions in the "Report on the annual accounts".

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability.

As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined the Board of Directors' reasoned statement and a selection of supporting evidence in order to be able to assess whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Stockholm 23 February 2017

Ernst & Young AB

Hamish Mabon
Authorized Public Accountant

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT RELATING TO SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Pages 18–19, 22, 28 and 30–31 of this document contains an extract of the Sustainability Report. A complete Sustainability Report has been prepared by the company, which contains our full assurance report. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the sustainability report has not, in all material respects, been prepared in accordance with the criteria stipulated in our full version of the assurance report.

Stockholm, 23 February 2017

Ernst & Young AB

Hamish Mabon
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in charge

Outi Alestalo
Expert member of the Swedish Institute of
Authorized Public Accountants (FAR)

Multi-year summary¹⁾

SEKm	2016	2015	2014	2013 ²⁾	2012 ²⁾	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
INCOME STATEMENT										
Net sales ³⁾	117,314	115,316	104,054	92,873	89,229	81,337	82,731	109,358	110,449	105,913
Operating profit⁴⁾	11,279	10,947	10,449	9,142	6,426	2,299	7,793	8,190	8,554	10,147
Personal Care	4,255	3,990	3,526	3,519	3,437	2,645	2,922	3,235	2,912	2,960
Tissue	8,155	7,217	6,652	5,724	4,778	3,150	3,041	3,946	2,375	1,724
Packaging	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	413	1,493	2,651
Forest products	2,211	2,605	2,505	1,843	1,363	2,423	2,915	2,503	2,207	2,870
Other operations ⁵⁾	–3,342	–2,865	–2,234	–1,944	–3,152	–5,919	–1,085	–1,907	–433	–58
Financial income ⁶⁾	132	205	217	132	107	129	57	158	246	193
Financial expenses	–1,051	–1,160	–1,178	–1,193	–1,430	–1,454	–1,227	–1,802	–2,563	–2,103
Profit before tax	10,360	9,992	9,488	8,081	5,103	974	6,623	6,546	6,237	8,237
Tax	–4,348	–2,540	–2,420	–2,220	–364	–1,267	–1,755	–1,716	–639	–1,076
Profit for the period from disposal group	–	–	–	–	503	900	724	–	–	–
Profit for the period	6,012	7,452	7,068	5,861	5,242	607	5,592	4,830	5,598	7,161
BALANCE SHEET										
Non-current assets (excl. financial receivables)	122,837	109,839	112,345	106,356	96,516	83,428	105,655	111,745	113,866	104,150
Receivables and inventories	35,797	35,194	34,124	31,077	29,736	25,577	31,890	30,605	36,121	33,793
Non-current assets held for sale	156	120	60	32	1,937	3,379	93	105	102	55
Financial receivables	1,908	1,403	3,140	3,190	3,577	2,083	3,254	2,062	2,499	3,663
Current financial assets	568	774	1,252	536	401	292	220	194	642	366
Cash and cash equivalents	4,482	5,042	3,815	3,785	2,118	2,644	1,866	5,148	5,738	3,023
Assets in disposal group held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	21,601	–	–	–	–
Total assets	165,748	152,372	154,736	144,976	134,285	139,004	142,978	149,859	158,968	145,050
Equity	73,142	70,401	67,622	63,271	59,706	60,752	67,255	67,156	66,450	63,590
Non-controlling interests	6,377	5,290	5,250	4,540	1,993	539	566	750	802	689
Provisions	17,320	13,847	15,295	13,079	14,027	12,651	13,908	13,351	13,292	14,199
Interest-bearing debt	36,717	34,980	39,692	39,305	35,204	37,834	37,297	44,766	52,886	42,323
Operating and other non-interest bearing liabilities	32,192	27,854	26,877	24,781	23,355	19,627	23,952	23,836	25,538	24,249
Liabilities in disposal group held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	7,601	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities and equity	165,748	152,372	154,736	144,976	134,285	139,004	142,978	149,859	158,968	145,050
Capital employed ⁷⁾	111,980	108,549	105,409	95,349	87,059	83,374	84,664	112,264	105,955	96,368
Net debt, incl. pension liabilities	–35,361	–29,478	–35,947	–33,919	–33,063	–36,648	–34,406	–40,430	–47,002	–37,368
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
Operating cash flow	14,948	12,921	11,184	8,893	9,927	7,418	8,725	14,133	7,813	8,127
Cash flow from current operations	10,382	9,890	8,149	6,252	7,441	5,306	6,490	11,490	3,810	4,508
Cash flow before dividend	9	7,001	6,031	574	8,279	2,671	5,049	8,483	77	1,473
Current capital expenditures	–5,181	–4,162	–3,737	–3,489	–3,272	–3,250	–3,017	–4,037	–5,353	–5,165
Strategic capital expenditures, non-current assets	–4,264	–3,125	–1,816	–1,906	–1,971	–1,637	–2,254	–3,031	–3,109	–1,342
Company acquisitions	–6,598	–93	–508	–5,488	–14,873	–983	–484	–51	–1,764	–4,545
Divestments	489	329	206	1,716	17,682	–15	1,297	75	1,140	2,852
KEY FIGURES⁸⁾										
Equity/assets ratio, %	44	46	44	44	44	44	47	45	42	44
Interest coverage, multiple	12.3	11.5	10.9	8.6	4.9	1.7	6.7	5.0	3.7	5.3
Debt payment capacity, incl. pension liabilities, %	40	47	39	38	38	36	35	31	26	35
Debt/equity ratio, incl. pension liabilities	0.44	0.39	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.51	0.60	0.70	0.58
Debt/equity ratio, excl. pension liabilities	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.47	0.52	0.48	0.55	0.66	0.58
Return on capital employed, %	10	10	10	10	8	4	8	7	8	11
Return on capital employed, excl. items affecting comparability, %	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	10
Return on equity, %	8	10	10	9	9	1	8	7	9	12
Operating margin, %	10	9	10	10	7	3	9	7	8	10
Operating margin, excl. items affecting comparability, %	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	8	9
Net margin, % ⁹⁾	5	7	7	6	5	0	6	4	5	7
Capital turnover rate, multiple	1.05	1.06	0.99	0.97	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.04	1.10
Operating cash flow per share, SEK	14.78	14.08	11.60	8.90	10.59	7.55	9.24	16.36	5.42	6.42
Earnings per share, SEK	7.93	9.97	9.40	7.90	7.06	0.78	7.90	6.78	7.94	10.16
Dividend per share, SEK ¹⁰⁾	6.00	5.75	5.25	4.75	4.50	4.20	4.00	3.70	3.50	4.40

¹⁾ Up to 2009 including packaging operations, which were divested in June 2012.

²⁾ 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

³⁾ Net sales for SCA's recycling business were reclassified to other income, with retroactive adjustment for 2009.

⁴⁾ 2015 includes the sale of securities, SEK 970m.

⁵⁾ 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2007 include items affecting comparability of SEK –2,710m, SEK –2,067m, SEK –1,400m, SEK –1,239m, SEK –2,614m, SEK –5,439m, SEK –702m, SEK –1,458m and SEK 300m.

⁶⁾ 2015 does not include the sale of securities, SEK 970m.

⁷⁾ Calculation of average capital employed is based on five measurements.

⁸⁾ Key figures are defined on page 144.

⁹⁾ Net margin for 2012 excludes profit for the period from disposal group.

¹⁰⁾ Dividend for 2016 relates to the proposed dividend.

Comments to the multi-year summary

Income statement

Net sales

In 2008, sales increased 4%. SCA's European packaging operations were reclassified to Disposal group held for sale with retroactive adjustment from 2010. Sales declined 24% in 2010 mainly due to the reclassification of the European packaging operations, but also to negative exchange rate effects and the divestment of the Asian packaging operations. A number of strategic acquisitions and divestments were carried out in 2012, including the acquisition of Georgia-Pacific's European tissue operations and the divestment of SCA's European packaging operations. Net sales for 2012 rose 5%. In 2013, SCA divested its publication paper mill in Laakirchen, Austria, as well as the areas of Georgia-Pacific's European tissue operations which the European Commission ordered SCA to divest in conjunction with the acquisition in 2012. Net sales increased 4%. The Chinese tissue company Vinda was consolidated as of 2014, with retroactive effect for 2012 and 2013. Net sales rose 12% in 2014. In 2015, net sales increased 11%, of which organic sales growth accounted for 5%. In 2016, the North American tissue company Wausau Paper Corp. was acquired and net sales rose 2%, of which organic growth accounted for 2%.

Operating profit

Earnings for Personal Care were stable in 2008 to subsequently increase 11% in 2009. Profit declined in 2010. Operating profit for 2011 declined 5% excluding exchange rate effects compared with the preceding year. Higher volumes, prices and cost savings did not offset higher costs for raw materials. In 2012, operating profit rose 20% compared with the preceding year. The earnings improvement was attributable to higher volumes and prices, an improved product mix, lower raw material costs and cost savings. In 2013, profit increased 1%. Earnings were impacted positively by higher volumes, cost savings and acquisitions. Investments in increased market activity resulted in higher volumes, but impacted earnings, particularly in the area of baby diapers. Increased raw material costs and negative exchange rate effects had an adverse impact on profit. Operating profit for 2014 was in line with the preceding year. Higher volumes, an improved price/mix and cost savings had a positive impact on earnings, while higher raw material costs and investments in market activity had an adverse impact on earnings. In 2015, operating profit increased 13%, with higher

volumes and an improved price/mix offsetting higher raw material costs and increased investments in market activities. In 2016, profit increased 7%, due primarily to higher volumes and a better price/mix. Negative exchange rate effects from the GBP and the MXN negatively impacted earnings.

In 2010, profit declined for Tissue compared with the preceding year, due to a sharp increase in costs for raw materials. Operating profit for 2011 increased 4% compared with the preceding year. In 2012, operating profit rose 47%. Higher prices, an improved product mix, increased volumes, acquisitions, lower raw material costs and cost savings contributed to the improvement in earnings. Earnings for 2013 increased 21% compared with the preceding year. The improvement in earnings was due to acquisitions, increased volumes and cost savings. In 2014, operating profit rose 16% as a result of higher volumes, an improved price/mix, cost savings and the acquisition of the Chinese company Vinda. In 2015, operating profit rose 8%. Higher volumes, an improved price/mix and cost savings compensated for the higher costs for raw materials, which were primarily the result of the stronger USD. Profit for 2016 increased 13 percent due to an improved price/mix, higher volumes, cost savings, lower raw material and energy costs and the acquisition of Wausau Paper Corp.

Operating profit for Packaging declined in 2008 due to the financial crisis and the ensuing recession. The recession continued in 2009 and the result from Packaging declined 72%. The Asian packaging operations were divested in 2010. In 2012, the European packaging operations were divested and reclassified to Disposal group held for sale with retroactive adjustment from 2010.

In 2008, profit for Forest Products declined due to increased energy and raw material costs. In 2009, profit improved, primarily for publication papers, an area in which higher prices, lower raw material costs and efficiency enhancements made a positive contribution. Profit increased 16% in 2010 due to productivity improvements and implemented price increases in pulp and solid-wood products. Profit declined in 2011, primarily as a result of higher costs for raw materials and negative exchange rate effects. In 2012, operating profit declined, mainly due to lower prices and negative exchange rate effects due to the stronger SEK. The Austrian publication paper mill in Laakirchen was divested in 2013. Profit increased 35% due to cost savings, lower raw material costs and

profit from forest swaps. In 2014, profit rose 36% as a result of higher prices (including exchange rate effects), increased volumes, lower energy costs and cost savings. In 2015, profit increased 4%, 17% excluding profit from forest swaps. Profit for 2016 declined 15%, mainly due to lower prices for solid-wood products, pulp and kraftliner.

Cash flow statement

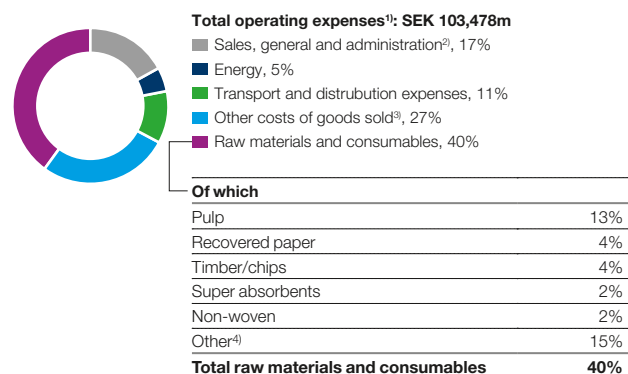
A total of SEK 60bn has been invested in expansion during the reported ten-year period, of which SEK 35bn is attributable to company acquisitions. Maintenance investments amounted to SEK 41bn and have remained at a steady level of about 4% in relation to sales.

Key figures

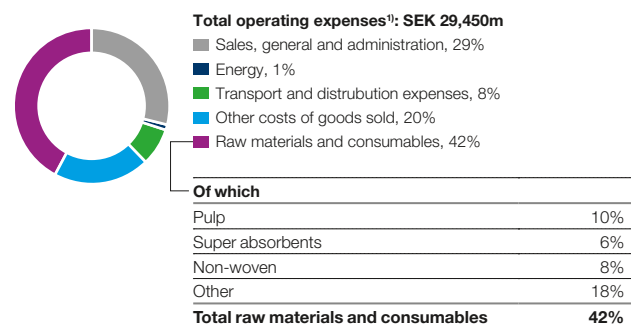
During the reporting period, the Group's dividend rose from SEK 4.40 to the proposed SEK 6.00, corresponding to an average annual increase of approximately 4.1%. The proposed dividend of SEK 6.00 per share corresponds to an increase of 4.3% compared with the preceding year.

Description of costs

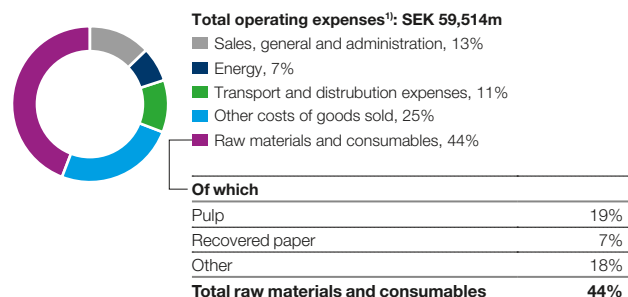
SCA Group



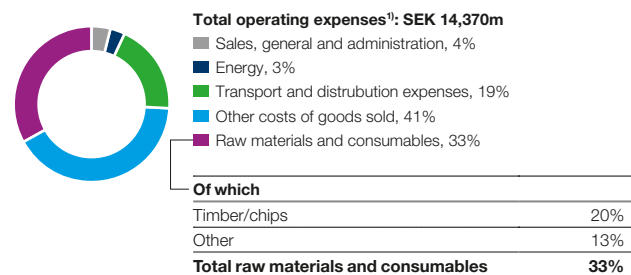
Personal Care



Tissue



Forest Products



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

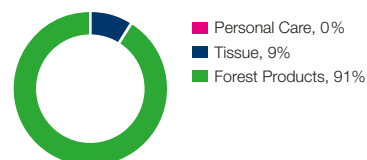
²⁾ Sales, general and administration include costs for marketing (5 percentage points).

³⁾ The two largest items in Other costs of goods sold comprise personnel (12 percentage points) and depreciation/amortization (5 percentage points).

⁴⁾ The item Other in Raw materials and consumables includes costs for chemicals, packaging material and plastic material.

Raw materials, energy and transport activities

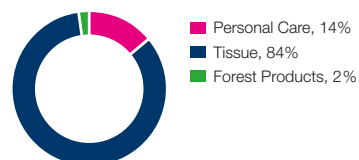
Timber and chips consumption



Total of 10.8 million cubic meters

of which, 48% comprises timber from own forests and chips from own sawmills and 52% purchased externally

Pulp consumption



Total of 3.1 million tons

SCA's own pulp production corresponded to 23% of pulp consumption

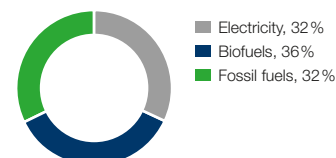
Recovered paper consumption



Total of 2.6 million tons

of which, 100% purchased externally

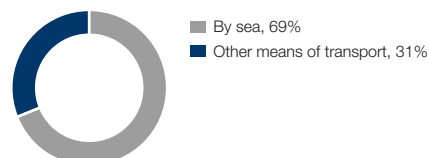
Energy consumption⁵⁾



Total of 24.8 TWh

⁵⁾ Excluding Vinda.

Transport activities⁵⁾



Total of 30 billion ton kilometers

Production plants¹⁾

(Capacity is stated in thousands of tons, unless otherwise indicated, and per year)

Personal Care		Tissue					
Production plant	Country	Production plant	Country	Capacity	Production plant	Country	Capacity
Annaba	Algeria	Ortmann	Austria	132	Sovetsk	Russia	90
Buenos Aires	Argentina	Stembert	Belgium	75	Svetogorsk	Russia	55
Jarinu	Brazil	Santiago	Chile	45	Allo	Spain	160
Hubei	China	Beijing	China	30	La Riba	Spain	26
Zhejiang	China	Hubei	China	180	Valls	Spain	132
Drummondville	Canada	Liaoning	China	55	Lilla Edet	Sweden	100
Caloto	Colombia	Sichuan	China	75	Chesterfield	UK	31
Rio Negro	Colombia	Shangdong	China	110	Manchester	UK	50
San Cristobal	Dominican Republic	Xinhui, Sanjiang	China	440	Oakenholt	UK	68
Lasso	Ecuador	Zhejiang	China	150	Prudhoe	UK	92
Ranjangaon	India	Cajica	Colombia	70	Stubbins	UK	70
Shah Alam 1 & 2	Malaysia	Medellin	Colombia	39	Barton	US	180
Ecatepec	Mexico	Lasso	Ecuador	26	Flagstaff	US	55
Gennep	Netherlands	Nokia	Finland	67	Harrodsburg	US	55
Hoogezand	Netherlands	Gien	France	145	Middletown	US	100
Olawa	Poland	Hondouville	France	60	Menasha	US	211
Veniov	Russia	Kunheim	France	50	South Glens Falls	US	64
Gemerská Hôrka	Slovakia	Le Theil	France	65	Converting plants:		
Valls	Spain	Kostheim	Germany	152	St. Etienne du Rouvray	France	
Falkenberg	Sweden	Mannheim	Germany	283	Ranjangaon	India	
Mölnlycke	Sweden	Neuss	Germany	112	Lucca	Italy	
Kao Hsiung	Taiwan	Witzenhausen	Germany	32	Hlohovec	Slovakia	
Ksibet el Mediouni	Tunisia	Altopascio	Italy	25	Telde	Spain	
Gebze (Istanbul)	Turkey	Collodi	Italy	42	Skelmersdale	UK	
Tuzla (Istanbul)	Turkey	Lucca	Italy	140	Dubai	United Arab Emirates	
Bowling Green	US	Monterrey	Mexico	57	Bellemont	US	
		Sahagun	Mexico	60	Greenwich	US	
		Uruapan	Mexico	38	Neennah	US	
		Cuijk	Netherlands	52			
		Suameer	Netherlands ²⁾	8			
Total							4,354

Forest Products

Production plant	Country	Uncoated paper	Coated paper	Kraftliner	CTMP pulp	Kraft pulp	Total pulp and paper	Solid-wood products 1,000 m ³
Ortviken	Sweden	255	520				775	
Östrand	Sweden				100	430	530	
Munksund	Sweden			415			415	400
Obbola	Sweden			450			450	
Bollsta	Sweden							560
Tunadal	Sweden							540
Rundvik	Sweden							320
Gällö Timber	Sweden							320
Total		255	520	865	100	430	2,170	2,140

¹⁾ As of December 31, 2016.

²⁾ Non-woven production.

Definitions and key figures

Capital definitions

Capital employed The Group's and business areas' capital employed is calculated as an average of the balance sheet's total assets, excluding interest-bearing assets and pension assets, less total liabilities, excluding interest-bearing liabilities and pension liabilities.

Equity The equity reported in the consolidated balance sheet consists of taxed equity increased by the equity portion of the Group's untaxed reserves and non-controlling interests. (Deferred tax liability in untaxed reserves has been calculated at a 22.0% rate for Swedish companies and at the applicable tax rate for foreign companies in each country outside Sweden).

Net debt The sum of consolidated interest-bearing liabilities, including pension liabilities and accrued interest less cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing current and non-current receivables and capital investment shares.

Equity per share Equity in relation to the total number of registered shares.

Financial measurements

Equity/assets ratio Equity expressed as a percentage of total assets.

Debt/equity ratio Expressed as net debt in relation to equity.

Interest coverage ratio Calculated according to the net method where operating profit is divided by financial items.

Cash earnings Calculated as profit before tax, with a reversal of depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets, share of profits of associates, and nonrecurring items, reduced by tax payments.

Debt payment capacity Expressed as cash earnings in relation to average net debt.

Operating surplus Expressed as operating profit before depreciation/impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and share of profits of associates.

Operating cash flow The sum of operating cash surplus and change in working capital, with deductions for current capital expenditures in tangible assets, and restructuring costs.

Cash flow from current operations Operating cash flow less net financial items and tax payments and taking into account other financial cash flow.

Strategic capital expenditure in plant and equipment Strategic investments increase the company's future cash flow to expand facilities, or new technologies that boost SCA's competitiveness.

Current capital expenditure Investments to maintain competitiveness, such as maintenance, rationalization and replacement measures or investments of an environmental nature.

Organic sales growth Sales growth excluding exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments.

Margins, etc.

Operating surplus margin Operating surplus as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Operating margin Operating profit as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Net margin Profit for the year as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Capital turnover Net sales for the year divided by average capital employed.

Profitability ratios

Return on capital employed Accumulated return on capital employed is calculated as 12-month rolling operating profit as a percentage of average capital employed for the five most recent quarters. The corresponding key figure for a single quarter is calculated as operating profit for the quarter multiplied by four as a percentage of average capital employed for the two most recent quarters.

Return on equity Return on equity is calculated for the Group as profit for the year as a percentage of average equity.

Other measurements

Value added per employee Operating profit plus salaries, wages and payroll expenses divided by the average number of employees.

For additional definitions, refer to Note A2 Use of non-IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) performance measures on pages 91–94.

Glossary

CTMP (Chemical thermo mechanical pulp) A high-yield pulp produced through heating and mechanical defibration in a refiner of preheated, chemically pretreated softwood.

FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council) An international organization working to ensure responsible forest management. The FSC has developed principles for responsible forestry that can be applied for certifying forest management and that facilitate FSC labeling of wood products from FSC-certified forests.

Kraftliner The surface layer of corrugated board based on fresh wood fiber.

LWC paper (Light Weight Coated) LWC paper is a coated paper with a high mechanical pulp content. Used for high-quality magazines and advertising materials with demanding color-printing requirements.

Consumer tissue Includes toilet and household towels, facial tissues and handkerchiefs.

AfH (Away-from-Home) tissue Tissue sold to bulk consumers such as hospitals, restaurants, hotels, offices and industrial premises.

M³s or m³sub Solid cubic meter under bark. Specifies the volume of timber excluding bark and tops. Used in felling and the timber trade.

M³fo Forest cubic meter. Volume of timber including tops and bark, but excluding branches. Used to describe the forest portfolio of standing timber. Growth is also specified in forest cubic meters.

PEFC™ (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) An international forest certification system.

Personal care products Here defined as incontinence products, baby diapers and feminine care products.

Productive forest land Land with a productive capacity that exceeds one cubic meter of forest per hectare annually.

Kraft pulp Pulp from wood fiber that is chemically treated usually by boiling.

Super absorbents Collective name of a number of synthetic absorbent materials based on polymers. Important material in personal care products such as diapers and pads.

Solid-wood products Wood sawn into various sizes used in, for example, furniture manufacturing and the joinery industry or as construction timber.

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Awards and memberships



SCA's initiatives and results have gained recognition. We are included in a number of sustainability indexes and have received several prestigious awards.

SCA plays an active role in leading organizations at the global, regional and local levels with the aim of contributing to a sustainable future for companies, society and the environment.

WWF Environmental
Paper Index



The mark of
responsible forestry
FSC® N002446





Hygiene Matters – an initiative to promote a global dialog concerning hygiene, health and well-being

Poor hygiene and sanitation constitute a barrier for the health, well-being, livelihood and development of millions of people. SCA has gathered insights and ignited the conversation around the role and importance of hygiene over a period of many years and via its Hygiene Matters initiative since 2008. Through the Hygiene Matters initiative, SCA wants to increase awareness of the importance of hygiene and its link to health and well-being and break the taboos surrounding issues such as menstruation and hygiene. SCA is contributing to raise hygiene standards worldwide through its business model and hygiene

solutions. Two integral aspects of the Hygiene Matters initiative are a global consumer survey and the Hygiene Matters report. The 2016/2017 report looked at the economic value of investing in hygiene, taboos and stigma surrounding menstruation and incontinence, as well as innovative solutions for the future. For the first time, the report was produced in collaboration with the WSSCC (Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council). The WSSCC is the only UN body that works solely with sanitation and hygiene issues.