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Reg. no. 556012-6293

## Year-end Report 1 January-31 December 2005

## Dividend

- The Board of Directors proposes a dividend of SEK 11.00 per share (10.50).


## Fourth quarter compared with third quarter of 2005

- Net sales amounted to SEK $25,141 \mathrm{~m}(24,740)$.
- Profitloss for the period amounted to SEK $1,197 \mathrm{~m}(-2.411)$.
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK 5.06 (-10.31).
- Profit after financial items amounted to SEK $1,574 \mathrm{~m}(-3,396)$. Adjusted for items affecting comparability of SEK $-4,940 \mathrm{~m}$ in the third quarter, profit after financial items amounted to SEK 1,574m (1,544).


## 2005 compared with 2004

- Net sales amounted to SEK 96,385m (89,967).
- Profit for the period amounted to SEK $454 \mathrm{~m}(5,192)$.
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK 1.84 (22.12).
- Profit after financial items amounted to SEK $433 \mathrm{~m}(6,585)$. Adjusted for items affecting comparability of SEK $-5,365 \mathrm{~m}(-600)$ profit after financial items amounted to SEK $5,798 \mathrm{~m}$ $(7,185)$.


## Earnings and cash flow

|  | $2005: 4$ | $2005: 3$ | $2005: 2$ | $2005: 1$ |  | $12 / 05$ | $12 / 04$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earnings per share, SEK | 5.06 | -10.31 | 4.27 | 2.82 |  | 1.84 | 22.12 |
| Cash flow from current operations <br> per share, SEK | 6.98 | 7.16 | 4.64 | -0.11 |  | 18.67 | 24.35 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net sales, SEKm | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 |  | 96,385 | 89,967 |
| Profit/loss after financial items, <br> SEKm | 1,574 | $-3,396$ | 1,361 | 894 |  | 433 | 6,585 |
| Net profit/loss for the period, SEKm | 1,197 | $-2,411$ | 1,006 | 662 |  | 454 | 5,192 |

Excluding items affecting comparability

| Profit after financial items, SEKm | 1,574 | 1,544 | 1,361 | 1,319 |  | 5,798 | 7,185 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net profit for the period, SEKm | 1,197 | $1,256^{*}$ | 1,006 | 976 |  | 4,435 | 5,233 |
| Earnings per share, SEK | 5.06 | $5.40^{*}$ | 4.27 | 4.16 |  | 18.89 | 22.29 |

* Retroactive effect of changed tax rate had a positive impact on earnings of SEK 72 m and on earnings per share of SEK 0.32 .

Effective 2005, the Group's financial reports are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). An EU directive makes this mandatory for listed companies. The effects of the transition are reported as an adjustment of opening equity for 2004. All comparative figures for 2004 have been restated.
A detailed description of the effects of the transition from Swedish accounting standards to IFRS on opening and closing balance sheets for 2004 and earnings in 2004 is presented in the 2004 Annual Report (Note 33). The effects of the transition to IAS 32 and IAS 39 as of 1 January 2005 are described in detail in the interim report for the first quarter of 2005. The first-quarter report also includes a description of the effects of the transition on consolidated profit and equity per quarter during 2004. For further information, see www.sca.com

## CEO's MESSAGE

The market decline in the past four years has affected profitability in several of our markets. Our strategic strengths: customer focus, regional presence and efficient production, form the foundation of our strong structure and give us the stamina to meet deep recessions and changed competitive patterns. Compared with the previous year, and adjusted for restructuring costs, profit after financial items decreased by $19 \%$. Earnings improved by $16 \%$ in the second half of the year, compared with the first half. During 2005 we reduced costs within the Group by approximately SEK 700m through our ongoing efficiency enhancement programmes. Net sales totalled SEK $96,385 \mathrm{~m}$, which corresponds to growth of $7 \%$, of which $4 \%$ from acquisitions.

Personal Care improved in terms of both sales and earnings during 2005 after a weak start to the year. In incontinence products, SCA strengthened its global leadership, driven among other things by strong development of sales to the European retail trade. The North American operations developed well, due to successful product focus and intensive efforts to change the product mix. Competition within baby diapers was intense during the year but SCA was able to strengthen its market-leading position in the Nordic region and noted a strong sales increase in some countries including Russia, Hungary and Greece.

In the European tissue operations, we gained acceptance for some price increases during the third and fourth quarters, following a long period of falling prices, and we are continuing to push demands for further price increases. Our customers' fight for consumers is mainly driven by low prices. The AFH segment continues to show positive development, particularly in North America. High volumes, and a good market balance combined with several price increases during the year contributed to a positive earnings trend.

Profit levels within the European packaging operations remain below the 2004 level as a consequence of a prolonged decline in the market. Following price increases in October for kraftliner and testliner, we announced further increases in December which will improve opportunities to raise the price of corrugated board during the first half of 2006. Reducing internal costs continued to be given top priority and intensive work is under way to implement the efficiency enhancement programme. The focus on strategic customers and segments is having a positive result.

The favourable sales and earnings trend for SCA's Forest Products operations continued. Our constant efforts to raise productivity continue to have a positive impact on profitability.

The Group's net sales increased during the fourth quarter by $2 \%$ compared with the third quarter and totalled SEK $25,141 \mathrm{~m}$. Adjusted for restructuring costs of SEK 4,940m in the third quarter, profit after financial items improved by $2 \%$. The business areas Personal Care and Forest Products finished the year strongly and contributed with improved earnings. Despite price increases for tissue and containerboard, profit within these areas did not increase, mainly due to higher energy costs and seasonally lower volumes in North America. Energy costs rose sharply by approximately SEK 240 m in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter. We were able to compensate for this cost increase with SEK 130m in raised prices and SEK 80 m in lower costs from the most recent efficiency enhancement programme. A positive currency effect in the fourth quarter improved earnings by SEK 35m.

## EARNINGS TREND (excluding items affecting comparability)

Comments on earnings through page 7 exclude the costs of the efficiency enhancement programmes.

| SEKm | 2005:4 | 2005:3 | 2005:2 | 2005:1 | 12/2005 | 12/2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 | 96,385 | 89,967 |
| Operating expenses | -21,552 | -21,190 | -20,711 | -19,343 | -82,796 | -75,565 |
| Operating surplus | 3,589 | 3,550 | 3,275 | 3,175 | 13,589 | 14,402 |
| Depreciation | -1,622 | -1,616 | -1,564 | -1,519 | -6,321 | -5,981 |
| Share in profits | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 25 | 18 |
| Operating profit | 1,975 | 1,937 | 1,719 | 1,662 | 7,293 | 8,439 |
| Financial items | -401 | -393 | -358 | -343 | -1,495 | -1,254 |
| Profit after financial items | 1,574 | 1,544 | 1,361 | 1,319 | 5,798 | 7,185 |
| Tax | -377 | -288 | -355 | -343 | -1,363 | -1,952 |
| Net profit for the period | 1,197 | 1,256 | 1,006 | 976 | 4,435 | 5,233 |
| Earnings per share, SEK | 5.06 | 5.40 | 4.27 | 4.16 | 18.89 | 22.29 |
| Of which, operating profit per business area |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Care | 719 | 655 | 571 | 529 | 2,474 | 2,429 |
| Tissue | 379 | 428 | 391 | 379 | 1,577 | 2,026 |
| Packaging | 418 | 444 | 455 | 458 | 1,775 | 2,604 |
| Forest Products | 553 | 516 | 416 | 401 | 1,886 | 1,777 |
| - Publication papers | 222 | 206 | 113 | 121 | 662 | 470 |
| - Pulp, timber and solid-wood |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| products | 331 | 310 | 303 | 280 | 1,224 | 1,307 |
| Other | -94 | -106 | -114 | -105 | -419 | -397 |
|  | 1,975 | 1,937 | 1,719 | 1,662 | 7,293 | 8,439 |

Fourth quarter compared with third quarter of 2005 (excl. items affecting comparability)
Net sales and operating profit increased by 2\%. Personal Care improved operating profit by 10\%, Forest Products by $7 \%$, while Packaging's operating profit was $6 \%$ lower and Tissue's $11 \%$ lower than in the previous quarter.

Consolidated profit after financial items amounted to SEK 1,574m (1,544), an increase of 2\%. Exchange rate fluctuations had a positive impact on net sales and earnings of $2 \%$.

## 2005 compared with 2004 (excl. items affecting comparability)

Net sales increased by $7 \%$ of which acquisitions contributed with 4 percentage points. Exchange rate fluctuations had a positive impact on net sales of $2 \%$.
Operating profit decreased by $14 \%$ and amounted to SEK $7,293 \mathrm{~m}(8,439)$. Operating profit for Personal Care improved by $2 \%$ and by $6 \%$ for Forest Products, while operating profit for Packaging and Tissue decreased by $32 \%$ and $22 \%$ respectively. Exchange rate fluctuations had a positive impact on operating profit of $2 \%$.
Return on equity amounted to $8 \%$ (10) and return on capital employed was $8 \%$ (10).

## BUSINESS AREAS

## PERSONAL CARE

Incontinence products: Following a weak start to the year, sales and earnings showed positive development. European sales of incontinence products increased, with sales to the retail sector developing particularly well. SCA's TENA is the brand with by far the highest market demand. During the year SCA worked intensively to change the product mix with the help of recently launched products with a better quality, performance and comfort, which resulted in higher margins. There was some increase during the year in private labels for incontinence products as well, but this proportion remains modest. SCA supplies selected customers where we can develop partnerships within several categories.

The US market also saw a weak start to the year but volumes rose during the second half. Intensive efforts to secure distribution channels have yielded results and new products were well received. Both the retail market and the healthcare sector showed strong growth of $8 \%$ during the year and some price increases could be implemented.

SCA's incontinence operations in Asia developed favourably during 2005 with improved profitability and growth of approximately 10\%. Sales of incontinence products in Australia and New Zealand continued to develop well.

Baby diapers: Competition in the Nordic market intensified during the year with more and increasingly aggressive campaigns. The successful launch of the Libero Up\&Go pant diaper helped SCA to retain and strengthen its leading position in the Nordic region. SCA also noted a very strong performance in Russia where sales achieved double-digit percentage growth.

In Europe, the price pressure on private labels continued during the year. Higher raw material costs also had a negative impact on margins. SCA's sales of private labels developed relatively well due to a number of important new contracts for major European retail chains.

SCA strengthened its market shares in Malaysia through the new product launch of the Drypantz baby diaper.

Feminine hygiene products: In Europe, this segment is developing intensively with a large range of new products, multi-packs and lower prices. Sales during the year were affected positively by new trend products containing additives of natural ingredients. During 2005 SCA prepared the launch of a new generation of Libresse ultra-thin panty liners. Sales and marketing commenced on 8 January 2006 and had a positive start.

Sales of feminine hygiene products in Australia and New Zealand achieved double-digit percentage growth. Profitability was very satisfactory.

In Central America, sales and profitability primarily of feminine hygiene products improved during the year. New product launches during the year contributed to higher volumes.

Net sales in the fourth quarter amounted to SEK 5,136m, an increase of $2 \%$ compared with the previous quarter. A positive price trend within the European retail sector lies behind this increase. Compared with the previous year, net sales increased by $9 \%$, of which acquisitions account for 4 percentage points.

Operating profit for the fourth quarter was SEK 719 m , an increase of $10 \%$ over the previous quarter. This improved result is due to lower costs as well as positive currency effects of 2 percentage points. Compared with the previous year, operating profit increased by $2 \%$, primarily due to increased volumes within all geographic areas. Manufacturing costs were negatively affected by short supply of super absorbents during the year which led to substantially increased prices.

## TISSUE

Consumer tissue: Demand for tissue in Europe was relatively good during 2005. Particularly strong growth of over $15 \%$ was noted in the Russian and Eastern European markets. Competition remains considerable, however. During the third quarter SCA was able to raise the price of tissue for the first time in four years. However, this did not have an impact on earnings due to sharply increased energy costs. Further price increases have been implemented which will have an effect from the first quarter of 2006.

SCA will substantially reduce its indirect costs as a result of the efficiency enhancement programmes. The tissue mill in Rovereto, Italy, was sold and a decision was made to close the plants in Tilburg, the Netherlands, Lucca, Italy, and Nisa, Portugal. The conversion plants in Rantigny and Roanne, France, and Birmingham, England, were closed. Following the acquisition of Munksjö's tissue operations, the production facilities in Jönköping, Sweden, and Drammen, Norway, were rationalized. In summer 2005, production started successfully with the new paper machine in Valls, Spain, with very high capacity utilization. In response to the strong growth in the Iberian market, SCA decided to invest in a second paper machine in Valls, with an annual capacity of 60,000 tonnes.

In Mexico, SCA increased its sales and strengthened its market share, which is now about 18\% and earnings improved. In Australia and New Zealand, competition intensified significantly and private labels captured market share which led to increased price pressure. The region's result for the fourth quarter was unchanged compared with the previous quarter.

Tissue for bulk consumers, AFH: Demand in Europe was modest during 2005 and increased competition was noted. SCA's sales were unchanged compared with the previous year. SCA was able to compensate for pressure for lower prices through improvements in the product and market mix. Russia and other Eastern European markets showed good growth.

SCA's operations in the US improved both volume and profitability during 2005. The most recent price increase was implemented in the third quarter which had a positive impact on margins in the fourth quarter. The American market has a good balance between supply and demand, and SCA has been able to develop its customer relationships, particularly within Hotel-Restaurant-Catering (HoReCa). This segment grew by approximately $5 \%$ in 2005 while total market growth was about $1 \%$. SCA has twothirds of its volume within this segment and invests in specific product launches for this customer category, such as Xpress Nap, a new table napkin system. Sysco, the largest US distributor within HoReCa, named SCA as its best tissue supplier in 2005 and placed SCA ninth out of 500 selected suppliers.

Net sales for the tissue operations amounted to SEK 8,109m in the fourth quarter, an increase of 2\% compared with the previous quarter. The increase is mainly attributable to price rises in North America as well as volume improvements in the European tissue operations. Compared with the previous year, net sales rose $11 \%$, of which 9 percentage points is attributable to acquisitions in Mexico and Australia.

Operating profit for SCA's total tissue operations for the fourth quarter was SEK 379m, a decrease of $11 \%$ compared with the previous quarter. Higher prices compensated to a certain extent, approximately SEK 60m, for increased energy costs which amounted to SEK 120m. Volume increases in Europe had a positive impact on earnings. Compared with the previous year, operating profit decreased by $22 \%$. The decline is due to lower average prices in the European consumer tissue operations and higher energy costs.

## PACKAGING

The prolonged decline in the European packaging market has led to a gradual fall in prices in a recessionary climate. During 2005 most of the European market saw weak development with the exception of Germany which increased slightly. The average price level is approximately 3\% below 2004 and 7\% below 2003. Prices of both corrugated board and recovered paper were unchanged in the fourth quarter.

SCA realized price increases in the third quarter for kraftliner and testliner of EUR 40 per tonne. The effects of these were offset by increased energy costs. Further price increases for liner (EUR 50 per tonne) were announced in December. This increases opportunities for a rise in prices for corrugated board during the first half of 2006. The sales trend in Europe was good in the fourth quarter .

SCA's focus on integrated packaging solutions and services continues to develop well. Targeted efforts towards segments such as consumer electronics, speciality goods and cosmetics have yielded results with increased volumes. In 2005, SCA improved and coordinated its sales and market functions, including common design functions for key customers. Ahead of the football World Cup in 2006, a special market function has been set up to exploit opportunities and meet customer demands.

Intensive work is under way to implement the efficiency enhancement programme in Europe. The paper mill in Argovia, Switzerland, was closed in the fourth quarter, as well as a conversion plant in Brussels, Belgium. A decision has also been made on closure of plants in Darlington, England, and Prague, Czech Republic. In addition to these closures, the operations in Sweden, Denmark and Finland are being restructured.

In the US packaging operations, sales and earnings improved during 2005. Internal costs were reduced through efficiency enhancement programmes and, combined with price increases, this compensated for higher raw material and energy costs and contributed to the positive earnings trend. The temperatureassurance packaging segment with the Thermo-Safe brand showed positive development as did consumer packaging, while industrial packaging was exposed to intense price competition which led to pressure on margins.

In China, SCA's packaging sales increased substantially. The customer structure is fragmented and the strategy to increase sales to the largest customers is yielding results. Profitability in the Chinese operations improved.

Net sales in the fourth quarter amounted to SEK 8,272m, a decrease of $1 \%$ compared with the previous quarter. Seasonally lower volumes were offset by positive currency effects. Compared with the previous year, net sales rose 3\%.

Operating profit for the fourth quarter reached SEK 418m, a decrease of $6 \%$ compared with the previous quarter. Earnings were negatively affected in the fourth quarter by increased energy costs, SEK 90m, and a production shutdown due to rebuilding in the testliner mill in Aschaffenburg, Germany. The effects of the cost-saving programme reduced the decline in earnings, as did price increases of SEK 20 m . Compared with the previous year, operating profit decreased by $32 \%$, due to lower prices for corrugated board combined with higher energy costs.

## FOREST PRODUCTS

Publication papers: Underlying European demand for publication papers was good during 2005, partly due to customer stock depletions due to the prolonged strike in Finland. The advertising market is comparatively favourable, particularly in Germany.

SCA focuses on raising profitability in each unit through intensive efforts to reduce costs and increase productivity. This, combined with favourable demand and slightly rising prices, yielded positive results.

Net sales for SCA's publication papers in the fourth quarter amounted to SEK 2,067m, an increase of $2 \%$ compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the previous year, net sales increased by $5 \%$.

Operating profit for the fourth quarter was SEK 222m, an increase of 8\% compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the preceding year, operating profit rose $41 \%$. The earnings improvement is due to increased prices the effects of which were offset by higher energy prices.

Pulp, timber and solid-wood products: The market balance towards the end of 2005 was comparatively favourable for long-fibre pulp and prices were in principle unchanged since the summer. Prices of short-fibre pulp gradually stabilized in the latter part of 2005 despite considerable additional capacity in the market. Consumption of solid-wood products is high and prices for redwood increased due to low stocks. The whitewood market was balanced during the fourth quarter with stable prices in quality segments. In the lower grades, the situation is still under pressure due to the heavy storm fellings in southern Sweden at the beginning of the year. Deliveries from SCA's sawmills were high during the fourth quarter.

Net sales of pulp, timber and solid-wood products during the fourth quarter amounted to SEK 2,004m, an increase of $3 \%$ compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the previous year, net sales increased by 8\%.

Operating profit for the fourth quarter was SEK 331m, an improvement of 7\% compared with the previous quarter. High capacity utilization contributed to this improved result. Compared with the previous year, operating profit decreased by 6\%, due to lower average prices for pulp and solid-wood products.

OPERATING CASH FLOW ANALYSIS, CASH FLOW REQUIREMENTS

| SEKm | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5 : 4}$ | $2005: 3$ | $2005: 2$ | $2005: 1$ | $\mathbf{1 2 / 2 0 0 5}$ | $12 / 2004$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 | 96,385 | 89,967 |
| Operating cash surplus | 3,446 | 3,425 | 3,155 | 3,087 | 13,113 | 14,108 |
| \% of net sales | 14 | 144 | 13 | 14 | 16 |  |
| Current capital expenditures, net | $-2,161$ | -785 | $-1,163$ | -750 | $-4,859$ | $-4,270$ |
| \% of net sales | -8 | -3 | -5 | -3 | -5 | -5 |
| Change in working capital | 1,395 | 284 | -175 | $-1,266$ | -646 |  |
| Restructuring costs, etc. | -332 | -364 | -169 | -156 | $-1,021$ | -355 |
| Operating cash flow | $\mathbf{2 , 3 4 8}$ | 2,560 | 1,648 | 915 | $\mathbf{7 , 4 7 1}$ | 8,837 |
| Tax payment, etc. | -467 | -596 | -311 | -704 | $-2,078$ | $-2,412$ |
| Free cash flow | $\mathbf{1 , 8 8 1}$ | 1,964 | 1,337 | 211 | 5,393 | 6,425 |
| Per share, SEK | 8.05 | 8.41 | 5.73 | 0.90 | 23.09 | 27.51 |
| Interest payments after taxes | -250 | -291 | -253 | -237 | $-1,031$ | -737 |
| Cash flow from current operations | $\mathbf{1 , 6 3 1}$ | 1,673 | 1,084 | -26 | $\mathbf{4 , 3 6 2}$ | 5,688 |
| Per share, SEK | 6.98 | 7.16 | 4.64 | -0.11 | 18.67 | 24.35 |
| Strategic investments, net | -735 | -456 | -741 | -662 | $-2,594$ | $-11,964$ |
| Cash flow before dividend | 896 | 1,217 | 343 | -688 | $-6,276$ |  |
| Dividend | -2 | -21 | $-2,455$ | - | $\mathbf{1 , 7 6 8}$ | $-2,478$ |
| Conversion of debentures, warrants | - | $-2,471$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sale of own shares | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Net cash flow | 901 | 1,199 | $-2,111$ | -686 | 15 |  |

Tax attributable to operating profit

## Fourth quarter compared with the third quarter of 2005

Cash flow from current operations was on a par with the third quarter and amounted to SEK 1,631m $(1,673)$. Increased current capital expenditures compared with the third quarter balanced a seasonally positive change in working capital.

## 2005 compared with 2004

Compared with 2004, operating cash flow declined, mainly due to the effect of a lower cash operating surplus and increased current capital expenditures as well as payments for the ongoing efficiency enhancement programmes. Divestments of SEK 623m (513) reduced current capital expenditures net. Taxes paid decreased slightly compared with the previous year.

## Cash flow requirements

SCA presents cash flow requirements to show at what levels the Group creates value. These targets have top priority in SCA's efforts to meet the challenging market conditions in the immediate future.

The complementary cash flow requirements at the operating cash surplus level are calculated for 2005 and provisionally for 2006 at SEK 14.1 bn and SEK 14.6 bn respectively. Furthermore, a requirement for cash flow from current operations of SEK 5.1 bn and SEK 5.2bn respectively, is derived from the operating cash surplus. For 2006, similar requirements are derived for capital employed of $9 \%$ and equity of $8 \%$ and for the gross margin (EBITDA), 15\%.

## FINANCIAL ITEMS AND TAXES

Financial items rose to SEK $-1,495 \mathrm{~m}(-1,084)$. The increase is primarily attributable to a higher net debt due to company acquisitions.
The tax expense on current earnings is calculated based on the profit distribution that SCA currently has between countries. The average tax rate for the year was $24 \%$ compared with the earlier estimate of $26 \%$. The tax expense in the third quarter was affected by this reduction while the tax expense in the fourth quarter amounted to $24 \%$. The allocation of restructuring costs across countries is expected to result in an average tax rate of $26 \%$ for these expenses.

## FINANCING AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Net debt amounted to SEK $39,826 \mathrm{~m}$, an increase of SEK 4,003m since the beginning of the year. The increase is due to a negative cash flow of SEK 697 m , negative currency effects of SEK $3,240 \mathrm{~m}$ and remeasurements according to IAS 19, for pensions, and IAS 39, for financial instruments, which together had a negative effect of SEK 66m

The Group's pension liabilities net increased by SEK 370m during the year. The increase is primarily due to lower discount rates and currency effects. A higher return on fund assets reduced this increase. Equity was negatively affected by SEK $205 \mathrm{~m}^{1}$ after tax.

Consolidated shareholders' equity increased during the period by SEK 1,992m to SEK 57,110m. Net profit for the period increased equity by SEK 454m. Currency effects, etc., had a positive impact on equity of SEK $3,887 \mathrm{~m}$, while the negative effect from dividends was SEK $2,478 \mathrm{~m}$. Effects of remeasurements according to IAS 19, for pensions, and IAS 39, for financial instruments, had a positive impact of SEK 129 m after tax. The debt/equity ratio amounted to 0.65 at the beginning of the year and was 0.70 ( 0.63 ) at year-end. Taking restructuring costs into account, the interest coverage multiple was 1.3 (7.1).

## PERSONNEL

At the end of the year the average number of employees totalled approximately 51,000 compared with approximately 52,000 at the end of the fourth quarter of 2004 . The decrease is the net from acquisitions within the Group in 2004 and efficiency enhancement programmes.

## EFFICIENCY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME

The savings programme announced in August 2005 and which will provide annual savings of SEK $1,550 \mathrm{~m}$ with full effect in 2008, is proceeding according to plan. Earnings for 2005 were charged with the restructuring costs for the entire programme of SEK 4,940m, of which write-downs accounted for SEK $2,321 \mathrm{~m}$. Other restructuring costs, SEK $2,619 \mathrm{~m}$, are primarily related to redundancies. The programme provided savings of SEK 80 m in the fourth quarter. Programmes announced earlier, which are essentially completed, provided savings of SEK 600m in 2005, of which SEK 50m in additional savings during the fourth quarter.

## TESTING GOODWILL FOR IMPAIRMENT

Goodwill is tested for impairment every year. The Group's goodwill is distributed among the Group's cash-generating units.

A recoverable amount is determined for a cash-generating unit based on calculations of value in use. These calculations are based on the Group's annual strategy process where future cash flows for the existing operations are forecast for the next five-year period. These plans are approved by management. Cash flows beyond the five year period are taken into account by applying an operating surplus multiple to sustained cash flow. This multiple corresponds to the current market multiples for similar operations.

SCA uses the current average weighted cost of capital for discounting estimated future cash flows. Discounted cash flows are compared with book values of capital employed per cash-generating unit. Testing in 2005 did not indicate any impairment losses for the Group's goodwill.

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## OTHER

This year-end report is prepared according to IAS 34 and the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendation RR 31 and, with regard to the Parent Company, RR 32. Actuarial gains and losses from pension calculations are recognized directly in equity according to a supplement to IAS 19.

The Group's Parent Company, Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA (publ), owns the forest land and other real property that are part of the forestry operations and grants felling rights for standing timber to its subsidiary SCA Skog AB. The Parent Company is in other respects a holding company whose key task is to own and manage shares in a number of business-group companies and exercise Group-wide management and administration. Operating income during the period January-December 2005 amounted to SEK 118m (135) and profit before appropriations and tax was SEK 340m (2,998). The Parent Company made no investments in shares and participations during the year. Investments in properties and plant totalled SEK 69m (60) during the year. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period amounted to SEK 42m (79).

Munksjö's Nordic tissue operations were acquired during the year. The acquisition price was SEK 257 m on a debt-free basis and goodwill amounts to SEK 88m. These operations have been consolidated since 18 May 2005.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 15.00 CET on Thursday, 6 April 2006 in Aula Magna at Stockholm University. The proposed record date for entitlement to receive dividends is Tuesday, 11 April. Dividend payments through VPC are expected to be made on Tuesday, 18 April. The Annual Report for 2005 is scheduled for publication in mid-March 2006.

## DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors has decided to propose to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of SEK 11.00 per share. Accordingly, average dividend growth during the past five years will amount to $7 \%$. In total, the dividend will amount to approximately SEK 2,570m.

## SHARE DISTRIBUTION

| 31 December 2005 | Class A | Class B | Total |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Registered number of shares | $38,445,535$ | $196,591,163$ | $235,036,698$ |
| Of which treasury shares | - | $(1,602,283)$ | $(1,602,283)$ |

During the year 1,982,322 Class A shares were converted to Class B shares. The proportion of Class A shares at the end of the quarter was $16.4 \%$.

Calculated according to IFRS recommendations, the effects of outstanding employee option programmes correspond to a maximum dilution of $0.08 \%$, which is taken into account when calculating earnings per share for the period.

## FUTURE REPORTS

In 2006, interim reports will be released on 27 April, 25 July and 31 October.

Stockholm, 31 January 2006
SVENSKA CELLULOSA AKTIEBOLAGET SCA (publ)

## Jan Åström

President and CEO

This report has not been reviewed by the auditors.

|  | 2005:4 | 2004:4 | 2005:3 | 12/2005 | 12/2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net sales | 25,141 | 23,128 | 24,740 | 96,385 | 89,967 |
| Other income | 648 | 490 | 425 | 1,902 | 1,364 |
| Change in fair value of biological assets | 41 | 63 | 82 | 286 | 252 |
| Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress | -108 | -322 | -289 | -417 | -688 |
| Work performed and capitalized | -23 | 130 | 74 | 167 | 201 |
|  | 25,699 | 23,489 | 25,032 | 98,323 | 91,096 |
| Raw materials and consumables ${ }^{1}$ | -8,974 | -9,579 | -9,115 | -34,748 | -33,370 |
| Personnel costs ${ }^{1}$ | -5,139 | -4,980 | -6,581 | -21,912 | -19,418 |
| Other expenses ${ }^{1}$ | -8,001 | -6,025 | -8,403 | -31,089 | -24,505 |
| Depreciation, fixed assets | -1,610 | -1,516 | -1,607 | -6,299 | -5,972 |
| Write-downs ${ }^{2}$ | -8 | -180 | -2,332 | -2,372 | -180 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 8 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 18 |
| Operating profit/loss | 1,975 | 1,212 | -3,003 | 1,928 | 7,669 |
| Financial items ${ }^{3}$ | -401 | -241 | -393 | -1,495 | -1,084 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 1,574 | 971 | -3,396 | 433 | 6,585 |
| Tax ${ }^{4}$ | -377 | 111 | 985 | 21 | -1,393 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 1,197 | 1,082 | -2,411 | 454 | 5,192 |
| Earnings attributable to: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parent Company shareholders | 1,182 | 1,080 | -2,408 | 430 | 5,164 |
| Minority interests | 15 | 2 | -3 | 24 | 28 |
| Earnings per share, SEK |  |  |  |  |  |
| - before dilution effects | 5.06 | 4.63 | -10.32 | 1.84 | 22.13 |
| - after dilution effects | 5.06 | 4.62 | -10.31 | 1.84 | 22.12 |
| Return on equity | 9\% | 8\% | -17\% | 1\% | 10\% |
| Return on capital employed | 8\% | 5\% | -12\% | 2\% | 9\% |
| Margins (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross margin | 14.3 | 12.6 | 3.8 | 11.0 | 15.3 |
| Operating margin | 7.9 | 5.2 | -12.1 | 2.0 | 8.5 |
| Net financial margin | -1.6 | -1.0 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.2 |
| Profit margin | 6.3 | 4.2 | -13.7 | 0.4 | 7.3 |
| Tax | -1.5 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | -1.5 |
| Net margin | 4.8 | 4.7 | -9.7 | 0.4 | 5.8 |
| Calculation of earnings per share |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings attributable to parent company shareholders | 1,182.0 | 1,080.0 | -2,408.0 | 430,0 | 5,164.0 |
| Average number of shares before dilution | 233.4 | 233.4 | 233.4 | 233.4 | 233.4 |
| Warrants | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Average number of shares after dilution | 233.5 | 233.5 | 233.5 | 233.5 | 233.5 |
| Specification of items affecting comparability ${ }^{1}$ Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Rationalization costs for: | - | -555 | -2,619 | -3,013 | -599 |
| Raw materials and consumables | - |  | -100 | -100 | - |
| Personnel costs | - | -555 | -1,586 | -1,980 | -599 |
| Other expenses | - | - | -933 | -933 | - |
| ${ }^{2}$ Write-downs, fixed assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Write-downs in conjunction with efficiency programmes | - | -171 | -2,321 | -2,352 | -171 |
| ${ }^{3}$ Financial income |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Sale of shares in Industrivärden | - | 100 | - | - | 170 |
| ${ }^{4}$ Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Effects of efficiency enhancement programme <br> - Tax treatment of loss carry forwards and changed tax rates | - | 225 320 | 1,273 | 1,384 | 239 320 |

## STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE

SEKm

|  | January-December |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 | 2004 |
| Actuarial gains and losses related to pensions, incl. salary taxes | -238 | -244 |
| Available-for-sale financial assets: |  |  |
| - Gains from fair value measurement taken to equity | 191 | - |
| - Transferred to profit or loss at sale | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges: |  |  |
| - Gains from remeasurement of derivatives taken to equity | 64 | - |
| - Transfer to profit or loss for the period | 3 |  |
| - Transfer to cost of hedged investments | -24 | - |
| Translation difference in foreign operations | 3,355 | -1,181 |
| Gains from hedging of net investments in foreign operations | 567 | 192 |
| Tax on items taken to/transferred from equity | 38 | - |
| Total transactions taken to equity | 3,956 | -1,233 |
| Net profit for the period | 454 | 5,192 |
| Total for the period | 4,410 | 3,959 |
| Attributable to: |  |  |
| - Parent Company shareholders | 4.333 | 3.921 |
| - Minority interests | 77 | 38 |
|  | 4.410 | 3.959 |
| Other changes in equity: |  |  |
| - dividend to Parent Company shareholders | -2,451 | -2,450 |
| - dividend to minority interests | -27 | -21 |
| - sale of own shares et.c. | 15 | 15 |
| - conversion of debentures, warrants |  | 1 |
| - transition to IAS 32 and IAS 39 as of 1 January 2005 | 95 | - |
| - other changes | -50 | 143 |

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT, supplementary disclosures

|  | 2005:4 | 2004:4 | 2005:3 | 12/2005 | 12/2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{2}$ | EURm ${ }^{3}$ |
| Net sales | 2,661 | 2,568 | 2,646 | 10,398 | 9,867 |
| Operating expenses | -2,279 | -2,245 | -2,550 | -9,257 | -8,354 |
| Operating surplus | 382 | 323 | 96 | 1,141 | 1,513 |
| Depreciation and write-downs, fixed assets | -170 | -188 | -425 | -936 | -675 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Operating profit/loss | 213 | 135 | -329 | 208 | 840 |
| Financial items | -42 | -27 | -42 | -161 | -119 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 171 | 108 | -371 | 47 | 721 |
| Tax | -41 | 11 | 107 | 2 | -153 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 130 | 119 | -264 | 49 | 568 |

${ }^{1}$ Isolated quarterly amounts have been calculated as the difference between two accumulated results.
${ }^{2}$ Average exchange rate of 9.27 was applied in translation to EUR.
${ }^{3}$ Average exchange rate of 9.12 was applied in translation to EUR.

## Quarterly data

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

|  | 2005 |  |  |  | 2004 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm | IV | III | II | I | IV | III | II | 1 |
| Net sales | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 | 23,128 | 22,812 | 22,340 | 21,687 |
| Operating expenses ${ }^{1,2}$ | -21,552 | -23,809 | -20,711 | -19,737 | -20,222 | -19,099 | -18,644 | -18,199 |
| Operating surplus | 3,589 | 931 | 3,275 | 2,781 | 2,906 | 3,713 | 3,696 | 3,488 |
| Depreciation and write-downs, fixed assets ${ }^{3}$ | -1,622 | -3,937 | -1,564 | -1,550 | -1,696 | -1,588 | -1,473 | -1,395 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Operating profit | 1,975 | -3,003 | 1,719 | 1,237 | 1,212 | 2,129 | 2,231 | 2,097 |
| Financial items ${ }^{4}$ | -401 | -393 | -358 | -343 | -241 | -330 | -299 | -214 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 1,574 | -3,396 | 1,361 | 894 | 971 | 1,799 | 1,932 | 1,883 |
| Tax ${ }^{5}$ | -377 | 985 | -355 | -232 | 111 | -465 | -540 | -499 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 1,197 | -2,411 | 1,006 | 662 | 1,082 | 1,334 | 1,392 | 1,384 |

Earnings per share, SEK

| - before dilution effects | 5.06 | -10.32 | 4.27 | 2.83 | 4.63 | 5.67 | 5.94 | 5.90 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - after dilution effects | 5.06 | -10.31 | 4.27 | 2.82 | 4.62 | 5.67 | 5.94 | 5.89 |

Margins (\%)

| Gross margin | 14.3 | 3.8 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating margin | 7.9 | -12.1 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.7 |
| Net financial margin | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -1.0 | -1.4 | -1.3 | -1.0 |
| Profit margin | 6.3 | -13.7 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Tax and minority | -1.5 | 4.0 | -1.5 | -1.0 | 0.5 | -2.0 | -2.4 | -2.3 |
| Net margin | 4.8 | -9.7 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Incl. change in the fair value of biological assets | 41 | 82 | 81 | 82 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Specification of items affecting comparability |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Rationalization costs | - | -2,619 | - | -394 | -555 | - | -14 | -30 |
| ${ }^{3}$ Depreciation and write-downs, fixed assets <br> - Write-downs in conjunction with efficiency enhancement programmes | - | -2,321 | - | -31 | -171 | - | - | - |
| ${ }^{4}$ Financial items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Sale of shares in Industrivärden | - | - | - | - | 100 | 70 | - | - |
| ${ }^{5}$ Income taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Effects of efficiency programme <br> - Tax treatment of loss carry forwards and changed tax rates | - | 1,273 | - | 111 | 225 320 | - | 5 | 9 |

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{31 December 2005} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{31 December 2004} <br>
\hline \& SEKm \& EURm ${ }^{1}$ \& SEKm \& EURm ${ }^{1}$ <br>
\hline Assets \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Goodwill \& 19,823 \& 2,104 \& 17,594 \& 1,958 <br>
\hline Other intangible assets \& 2,431 \& 258 \& 2,140 \& 238 <br>
\hline Tangible assets \& 77,843 \& 8,261 \& 74,607 \& 8,301 <br>
\hline Shares and participations \& 573 \& 61 \& 1,140 \& 127 <br>
\hline Financial investments held at fixed assets ${ }^{2}$ \& 2,035 \& 216 \& 682 \& 76 <br>
\hline Other long-term receivables \& 1,170 \& 124 \& 681 \& 75 <br>
\hline Total fixed assets \& 103,875 \& 11,024 \& 96,844 \& 10,775 <br>
\hline Operating receivables and inventories \& 29,356 \& 3,116 \& 25,681 \& 2,858 <br>
\hline Short-term financial assets \& 237 \& 25 \& 128 \& 14 <br>
\hline Fixed assets held for sale \& 68 \& 7 \& - \& - <br>
\hline Liquid funds \& 1,684 \& 179 \& 3,498 \& 389 <br>
\hline Total current assets ${ }^{4}$ \& 31,345 \& 3,327 \& 29,307 \& 3,261 <br>
\hline Total assets \& 135,220 \& 14,351 \& 126,151 \& 14,036 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Shareholders' equity} <br>
\hline Equity excluding minority interests \& 56,343 \& 5,980 \& 54,350 \& 6,048 <br>
\hline Minority interests \& 767 \& 81 \& 768 \& 85 <br>
\hline Total equity \& 57,110 \& 6,061 \& 55,118 \& 6,133 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Liabilities} <br>
\hline Provisions for pensions \& 4,810 \& 510 \& 4,388 \& 488 <br>
\hline Other provisions \& 12,225 \& 1,298 \& 12,574 \& 1,399 <br>
\hline Long-term financial liabilities \& 18,638 \& 1,978 \& 19,155 \& 2,131 <br>
\hline Other long-term liabilities \& 208 \& 22 \& 91 \& 10 <br>
\hline Total long-term liabilities ${ }^{5}$ \& 35,881 \& 3,808 \& 36,208 \& 4,028 <br>
\hline Short-term financial liabilities ${ }^{7}$ \& 20,190 \& 2,143 \& 15,775 \& 1,755 <br>
\hline Operating liabilities \& 22,039 \& 2,339 \& 19,050 \& 2,120 <br>
\hline Other current liabilities ${ }^{6}$ \& 42,229 \& 4,482 \& 34,825 \& 3,875 <br>
\hline Total liabilities \& 78,110 \& 8,290 \& 71,033 \& 7,903 <br>
\hline Total equity and liabilities \& 135,220 \& 14,351 \& 126,151 \& 14,036 <br>
\hline Debt/equity ratio \& 0.70 \& \& 0.63 \& <br>
\hline Visible equity/assets ratio \& 42\% \& \& 44\% \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{${ }_{2}^{1}$ Closing day rate 9.33 (8.99) was applied in translation to EUR.} <br>
\hline ${ }^{2}$ Of which pension assets \& 470 \& 50 \& 418 \& 46 <br>
\hline ${ }^{3}$ Of which derivative instruments \& 472 \& 51 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{5}^{4}$ Of which derivative instruments \& 170 \& 18 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{6}^{5}$ Of which derivative instruments \& 478 \& 51 \& \& <br>
\hline 6

7
Of which derivative instruments
Contracted committed credit lines amount to SEK 26,141m. \& 363 \& 39 \& - \& - <br>
\hline Capital employed \& 96,936 \& \& 89,863 \& <br>
\hline - of which working capital \& 9,573 \& \& 7,875 \& <br>
\hline Net debt \& 39,826 \& \& 34,745 \& <br>
\hline Shareholders' equity \& 57,110 \& \& 55,118 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Of which provisions for restructuring costs} <br>
\hline Other provisions \& 834 \& \& 240 \& <br>
\hline Operating liabilities \& 1,776 \& \& 475 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## OPERATING CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

| 1 January-31 December |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm | 2005 | 2004 |
| Operating cash surplus | 13,113 | 14,108 |
| Change in working capital | 238 | -646 |
| Current capital expenditures, net | -4,859 | -4,270 |
| Restructuring costs, etc | -1,021 | -355 |
| Operating cash flow | 7,471 | 8,837 |
| Financial items | -1,495 | -1,084 |
| Income taxes paid | -1,629 | -2,088 |
| Other | 15 | 23 |
| Cash flow from current operations | 4,362 | 5,688 |
| Acquisitions | -428 | -9,340 |
| Strategic capital expenditures, fixed assets | -2,086 | -2,398 |
| Strategic structural expenditures | -81 | -226 |
| Divestments | 1 | - |
| Cash flow before dividend | 1,768 | -6,276 |
| Dividend | -2,478 | -2,471 |
| Cash flow after dividend | -710 | -8,747 |
| Conversion of debentures, warrants | - | 1 |
| Sale of own shares | 13 | 15 |
| Net cash flow | -697 | -8,731 |
| Net debt | -35,823 | -26,533 |
| Net cash flow | -697 | -8,731 |
| Remeasurement to equity | -66 | -265 |
| Currency effects | -3,240 | 784 |
| Net debt at the end of the period | -39,826 | -34,745 |
| Debt payment capacity | 27\% | 35\% |
| Debt/equity ratio | 0.70 | 0.63 |

OPERATING CASH FLOW ANALYSIS PER QUARTER

|  | 2005 |  |  |  | 2004 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm | IV | III | 11 | I | IV | III | II | 1 |
| Cash operating surplus | 3,446 | 3,425 | 3,155 | 3,087 | 3,371 | 3,634 | 3,658 | 3,445 |
| Change in working capital | 1,395 | 284 | -175 | -1,266 | 942 | 552 | -771 | -1,369 |
| Current capital expenditures, net | -2,161 | -785 | -1,163 | -750 | -1,596 | -1,071 | -1,020 | -583 |
| Restructuring costs, etc | -332 | -364 | -169 | -156 | -195 | 6 | -88 | -78 |
| Operating cash flow | 2,348 | 2,560 | 1,648 | 915 | 2,522 | 3,121 | 1,779 | 1,415 |
| Financial items | -401 | -393 | -358 | -343 | -241 | -330 | -299 | -214 |
| Income taxes paid | -346 | -478 | -204 | -601 | -367 | -501 | -878 | -342 |
| Other | 30 | -16 | -2 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Cash flow from current operations | 1,631 | 1,673 | 1,084 | -26 | 1,925 | 2,295 | 607 | 861 |
| Acquisitions | -76 | -47 | -256 | -49 | -1,757 | $452^{1}$ | -7,047 | -988 |
| Strategic capital expenditures, fixed assets | -633 | -379 | -473 | -601 | -669 | -752 | -512 | -465 |
| Strategic structural expenditures | -26 | -31 | -12 | -12 | -46 | -63 | -32 | -85 |
| Divestments | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash flow before dividend | 896 | 1,217 | 343 | -688 | -547 | 1,932 | -6,984 | -677 |
| Dividend | -2 | -21 | -2,455 | - | - | -21 | -2,450 |  |
| Cash flow after dividend | 894 | 1,196 | -2,112 | -688 | -547 | 1,911 | -9,434 | -677 |
| Conversion of debentures, warrants | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 1 |
| Sale of own shares | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Net cash flow | 901 | 1,199 | -2,111 | -686 | -541 | 1,913 | -9,431 | -672 |

[^1]PERSONAL CARE

| SEKm | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5 : 4}$ | $2005: 3$ | $2005: 2$ | $2005: 1$ | $\mathbf{1 2 / 2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 / 2 0 0 4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales | $\mathbf{5 , 1 3 6}$ | 5,026 | 4,727 | 4,462 | $\mathbf{1 9 , 3 5 1}$ | 17,763 |
| Operating surplus | $\mathbf{9 8 3}$ | 889 | 809 | 748 | $\mathbf{3 , 4 2 9}$ | 3,287 |
| Operating profit | $\mathbf{7 1 9}$ | 655 | 571 | 529 | $\mathbf{2 , 4 7 4}$ | 2,429 |
| Gross margin, \% | $\mathbf{1 9 . 1}$ | 17.7 | 17.1 | 16.8 | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7}$ | 18.5 |
| Operating margin, \% | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0}$ | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 8}$ | 13.7 |
| Volume growth, \% | $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ | $1.4^{1}$ | $8.0^{1}$ | $-2.7^{1}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 2}$ | $10.1^{2}$ |

tissue

| SEKm | 2005:4 | 2005:3 | 2005:2 | 2005:1 | 12/2005 | 12/2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 8,109 | 7,917 | 7,531 | 7,144 | 30,701 | 27,596 |
| Operating surplus | 941 | 999 | 892 | 888 | 3,720 | 3,975 |
| Operating profit | 379 | 428 | 391 | 379 | 1,577 | 2,026 |
| Gross margin, \% | 11.6 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 14.4 |
| Operating margin, \% | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 7.3 |
| Volume growth, \% <br> ${ }^{1}$ Compared with immediately preceding quarter. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Compared with the same period in the previous year. | 0.2 | 2.61 | $4.6{ }^{1}$ | $-2.1^{1}$ | $10.1^{2}$ | $9.7^{2}$ |
| PACKAGING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEKm | 2005:4 | 2005:3 | 2005:2 | 2005:1 | 12/2005 | 12/2004 |
| Net sales | 8,272 | 8,351 | 8,094 | 7,642 | 32,359 | 31,501 |
| Operating surplus | 841 | 900 | 919 | 898 | 3,558 | 4,409 |
| Operating profit | 418 | 444 | 455 | 458 | 1,775 | 2,604 |
| Gross margin, \% ${ }^{1}$ | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 14.0 |
| Operating margin, \% ${ }^{1}$ | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 8.3 |
| Production Liner products, kt | 606 | 651 | 689 | 666 | 2,612 | 2,616 |
| Deliveries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liner products, kt | 588 | 660 | 690 | 651 | 2,589 | 2,601 |
| Corrugated board, million $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 1,076 | 1,076 ${ }^{2}$ | 1,105 ${ }^{2}$ | 1,052 ${ }^{2}$ | 4,309 | 4,246 ${ }^{2}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Adjusted for external trading with liner, margins increased by approximately 2 percentage points.
${ }^{2}$ Volumes do not include volumes from protective packaging and other high-value segments.

| SEKm | 2005:4 | 2005:3 | 2005:2 | 2005:1 | 12/2005 | 12/2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 4,071 | 3,986 | 4,116 | 3,762 | 15,935 | 14,954 |
| Publication papers | 2,067 | 2,034 | 1,965 | 1,932 | 7,998 | 7,609 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 2,004 | 1,952 | 2,151 | 1,830 | 7,937 | 7,345 |
| Operating surplus | 910 | 853 | 758 | 738 | 3,259 | 3,095 |
| Publications papers | 456 | 420 | 330 | 334 | 1,540 | 1,328 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 454 | 433 | 428 | 404 | 1,719 | 1,767 |
| Operating profit | 553 | 516 | 416 | 401 | 1,886 | 1,777 |
| Publication papers | 222 | 206 | 113 | 121 | 662 | 470 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 331 | 310 | 303 | 280 | 1,224 | 1,307 |
| Gross margin, \% | 22.4 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 20.7 |
| Publication papers | 22.1 | 20.6 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 17.5 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 22.7 | 22.2 | 19.9 | 22.1 | 21.7 | 24.1 |
| Operating margin, \% | 13.6 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Publication papers | 10.7 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 6.2 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 16.5 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 17.8 |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publication papers, kt | 381 | 370 | 352 | 367 | 1,470 | 1,471 |
| Solid-wood products, $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ | 419 | 367 | 372 | 372 | 1,530 | 1,462 |
| Deliveries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publication papers, kt | 370 | 369 | 358 | 366 | 1,463 | 1,472 |
| Solid-wood products, $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ | 380 | 383 | 407 | 369 | 1,539 | 1,500 |

Quarterly data - Business areas

|  | 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SEKm | IV | III | II | I | IV | III | II | I |
| NET SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Care | $\mathbf{5 , 1 3 6}$ | 5,026 | 4,727 | 4,462 | 4,568 | 4,512 | 4,497 | 4,186 |
| Tissue | $\mathbf{8 , 1 0 9}$ | 7,917 | 7,531 | 7,144 | 7,336 | 7,249 | 6,652 | 6,359 |
| Packaging | $\mathbf{8 , 2 7 2}$ | 8,351 | 8,094 | 7,642 | 7,804 | 7,928 | 7,939 | 7,830 |
| Forest Products | $\mathbf{4 , 0 7 1}$ | 3,986 | 4,116 | 3,762 | 3,814 | 3,586 | 3,741 | 3,813 |
| $\quad$ Publication papers | 2,067 | 2,034 | 1,965 | 1,932 | 2,005 | 1,909 | 1,790 | 1,905 |
| $\quad$ Pulp, timber and solid-wood |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| products | 2,004 | 1,952 | 2,151 | 1,830 | 1,809 | 1,677 | 1,951 | 1,908 |
| Other | $\mathbf{3 0 1}$ | 247 | 288 | 232 | 298 | 265 | 268 | 256 |
| Intra-group deliveries | $\mathbf{7 4 8}$ | -787 | -770 | -724 | -692 | -728 | -757 | -757 |
| Total net sales | $\mathbf{2 5 , 1 4 1}$ | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 | 23,128 | 22,812 | 22,340 | 21,687 |

## OPERATING SURPLUS

| Personal Care | 983 | 889 | 809 | 748 | 805 | 822 | 853 | 807 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tissue | 941 | 999 | 892 | 888 | 907 | 1,056 | 1,028 | 984 |
| Packaging | 841 | 900 | 919 | 898 | 1,036 | 1,172 | 1,138 | 1,063 |
| Forest Products | 910 | 853 | 758 | 738 | 800 | 773 | 782 | 740 |
| Publication papers | 456 | 420 | 330 | 334 | 354 | 340 | 317 | 317 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 454 | 433 | 428 | 404 | 446 | 433 | 465 | 423 |
| Other | -86 | -2,710 | -103 | -491 | -642 | -110 | -105 | -106 |
| Total operating surplus | 3,589 | 931 | 3,275 | 2,781 | 2,906 | 3,713 | 3,696 | 3,488 |


| OPERATING PROFIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Personal Care | $\mathbf{7 1 9}$ | 655 | 571 | 529 | 590 | 598 | 630 | 611 |
| Tissue | $\mathbf{3 7 9}$ | 428 | 391 | 379 | 408 | 495 | 556 | 567 |
| Packaging | $\mathbf{4 1 8}$ | 444 | 455 | 458 | 580 | 706 | 697 | 621 |
| Forest Products | 553 | 516 | 416 | 401 | 457 | 446 | 457 | 417 |
| $\quad$Publication papers  <br> Pulp, timber and solid-wood 222 | 206 | 113 | 121 | 137 | 127 | 104 | 102 |  |
| products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | $\mathbf{- 9 4}$ | $-5,046$ | 303 | 280 | 320 | 319 | 353 | 315 |
| Total operating profit | $\mathbf{1 , 9 7 5}$ | $-3,003$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 1 4}$ | -530 | $\mathbf{- 8 2 3}$ | -116 | -109 | -119 |


|  | 2005 |  |  | 2004 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% | IV | III | II | 1 | IV | III | II | 1 |
| GROSS MARGINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Care | 19.1 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 19.3 |
| Tissue | 11.6 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Packaging | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 13.6 |
| Forest Products | 22.4 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 19.6 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 20.9 | 19.4 |
| Publication papers | 22.1 | 20.6 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 16.6 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 22.7 | 22.2 | 19.9 | 22.1 | 24.5 | 25.8 | 23.8 | 22.2 |
| OPERATING MARGINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Care | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 14.6 |
| Tissue | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| Packaging | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| Forest Products | 13.6 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 10.9 |
| Publication papers | 10.7 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 60 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 16.5 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 16.5 |

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

|  | IFRS |  | Swedish accounting standards |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Full year | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
| Profit after financial items, SEKm | 433 | 6,585 | 6,967 | 8,078 | 8,090 |
| Earnings per share, SEK | 1.84 | 22.11 | 21.84 | 24.54 | 24.05 |
| Earnings per share, |  |  |  | 29.15 | 28.40 |
| before goodwill amortization, SEK | 1.84 | 22.11 | 26.51 | 0.51 |  |
| Debt/equity ratio | 0.70 | 0.63 | 0.44 | 0.49 | 13 |
| Return on capital employed, \% | 2 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 |
| Return on equity, \% | 1 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 |


| CASH FLOW STATEMENT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 January-31 December |  |  |
| SEKm | 2005 | 2004 |
| Operating activities |  |  |
| Profit after financial items | 433 | 6,585 |
| $\underline{\text { Adjustment for non-cash items }{ }^{1}}$ | 10,064 | 5,896 |
|  | 10,497 | 12,481 |
| Paid tax | -1,629 | -2,088 |
| Cash flow from operating activities |  |  |
| Cash flow from changes in working capital |  |  |
| Change in inventories | -499 | -320 |
| Change in operating receivables | 1,023 | 942 |
| Change in operating liabilities | -286 | -1,242 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | 9,106 | 9,747 |
| Investing activities |  |  |
| Acquisition of subsidiaries | -353 | -7,305 |
| Sold units | 1 | - |
| Acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets | -7,482 | -7,096 |
| Sale of equipment | 560 | 513 |
| Repayment of loans from external parties | -154 | -112 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | -7,428 | -14,000 |
| Financing activities |  |  |
| Sale of own shares | 13 | 15 |
| Borrowings | - | 8,311 |
| Amortization of debt | -1,187 | - |
| Dividend paid | -2,478 | -2,471 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | -3,652 | 5,855 |
| Cash flow for the period | -1,974 | 1,602 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 3,498 | 1,929 |
| Exchange differences in cash and cash equivalents | 160 | -33 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 1,684 | 3,498 |
| Reconciliation with operating cash flow analysis |  |  |
| Cash flow for the period | -1,974 | 1,602 |
| Deducted items: |  |  |
| Repayment of loans from external parties | 154 | 112 |
| Borrowings | - | -8,311 |
| Amortisation of debt | 1,187 |  |
| Added items: |  |  |
| Net debt in acquired companies | -75 | -2,035 |
| Accrued interest | 34 | -15 |
| Investments through finance leases | -23 | -85 |
| Conversion of loan to equity | - | 1 |
| Net cash flow according to operating cash flow analysis | -697 | -8,731 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Depreciation and write-downs, fixed assets | 8,673 | 6,152 |
| Fair value valuation of forest assets | -286 | -252 |
| Non-cash items related to efficiency programmes | 1,928 | 304 |
| Other | -251 | -308 |
| Total | 10,064 | 5,896 |

## Press conference

SCA invites media representatives, analysts and investors to a press conference at Salénhuset, Aulan, Norrlandsgatan 15, Stockholm, at 15.00 CET on 31 January. The presentation will be held in English and web cast. For more information, visit www.sca.com/investors.

## Disclaimer

This report has been prepared in both Swedish and English. In case of variation in the content of the two versions, the Swedish version shall prevail.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actuarial gains and losses from pension calculations are recognized directly in equity.

[^1]:    Preference shares have been reclassified and are treated as loans.

