## Interim report

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Org.nr. 556012-6293

## Interim report 1 January-30 June 2006

## First half of 2006 compared with 2005

- Net sales amounted to SEK $50,694 m(46,504)$.
- Net profit for the period amounted to SEK $2,490 \mathrm{~m}(1,668)$.
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK 10.58 (7.09).
- Profit before tax amounted to SEK 3,277m $(2,255)$. In the previous year, profit before tax, adjusted for items affecting comparability, amounted to SEK 2,680m, an improvement of $22 \%$.


## Second quarter of 2006 compared with the first quarter of 2006

- Net sales amounted to SEK $25,294 m(25,400)$.
- Net profit for the period amounted to SEK $1,321 \mathrm{~m}(1,169)$.
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK 5.62 (4.96).
- Profit before tax amounted to SEK 1,708m (1,569), an improvement of $9 \%$.
- Debt/equity ratio amounted to 0.70 (0.65).


## EARNINGS TREND ${ }^{1}$

| SEKm | $2006: 2$ | $2006: 1$ | 0606 | 0506 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales | 25,294 | 25,400 | 50,694 | 46,504 |
| Operating expenses | $-21,653$ | $-21,879$ | $-43,532$ | $-40,448$ |
| Operating surplus | $\mathbf{3 , 6 4 1}$ | 3,521 | $\mathbf{7 , 1 6 2}$ | 6,056 |
| Depreciation and write-downs | $-1,537$ | $-1,571$ | $-3,108$ | $-3,114$ |
| Share of profits of associated |  |  |  |  |
| companies | 9 | 5 | 14 | 14 |
| Operating profit | $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 3}$ | 1,955 | $\mathbf{4 , 0 6 8}$ | 2,956 |
| Financial items | -405 | -386 | -791 | -701 |
| Profit before tax | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 8}$ | 1,569 | $\mathbf{3 , 2 7 7}$ | 2,255 |
| Tax | -387 | -400 | -787 | -587 |
| Net profit for the period | $\mathbf{1 , 3 2 1}$ | 1,169 | $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 0}$ | 1,668 |
| Earnings per share, SEK | 5.62 | 4.96 | 10.58 | 7.09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which, operating profit per business area |  |  | 1,392 | 1,100 |
| Personal Care | 693 | 699 | 701 | 770 |
| Tissue | 401 | 300 | 914 | 913 |
| Packaging | 476 | 438 | 1,208 | 817 |
| Forest Products | 631 | 577 | 442 | 234 |
| - Publication papers | 237 | 205 |  |  |
| - Pulp, timber and solid-wood |  |  | 766 | 583 |
| products | 394 | 372 | -147 | -644 |
| Other | -88 | -59 | 4,068 | 2,956 |

[^0]
## CEO'S MESSAGE

During the first half of 2006, SCA's profit before tax improved by $22 \%$ compared with the previous year, adjusted for items affecting comparability. Second-quarter earnings provided the highest operating profit for three years. Continued strong volume growth for Personal Care contributed to this improvement in earnings with sales of incontinence products to the retail sector performing particularly well. The publication papers business also contributed to this earnings improvement through high production and increased prices. The same applies to solid-wood products.

Net sales increased by $9 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005 and amounted to SEK $50,694 \mathrm{~m}(46,504)$. Volume growth contributed SEK 2,200m while the price effect was SEK 500m. Exchange rate fluctuations accounted for SEK 1,400m of the increase in net sales. Profit before tax improved by $22 \%$ to SEK 3,277m $(2,680)$ adjusted for items affecting comparability. Of the earnings improvement, SEK 660m was due to increased volumes, SEK 400 m to an improved price and changed product mix, and SEK 680 m to the effects of the efficiency programmes. Exchange rate fluctuations also had a positive earnings impact of SEK 200 m . Increased costs for energy and raw materials, on the other hand, had a negative earnings impact of approximately SEK 870m.

Net sales in the second quarter amounted to SEK 25,294m compared with SEK 25,400m in the first quarter. Exchange rate fluctuations had a negative impact on net sales of SEK 210m. Profit before tax in the second quarter amounted to SEK $1,708 \mathrm{~m}$ compared with SEK $1,569 \mathrm{~m}$ in the first quarter, an increase of $9 \%$. Exchange rate fluctuations had a $4 \%$ negative impact on earnings.

The Group's tissue operations for bulk consumers, AFH, performed well primarily in the US but also in Europe. Energy costs, which increased dramatically compared with the previous year, decreased in the second quarter but remain at a high level. The European market for consumer tissue was still affected by intense competition and continued overcapacity. The demand trend remains good, however, which means that the market balance will gradually improve. We introduced price increases, although these took a long time to implement. Since earnings remain unsatisfactory, we are actively engaged in a number of market activities.

Development within our European packaging operations is proceeding according to plan with regard to programmes for efficiency enhancements and the market situation has stabilized. Another key step will be taken in July with the closure of the liner mill in Castelfranco, Italy, with a capacity of 70,000 tonnes. Several price increases for liner have paved the way for the first increases for corrugated board. Compared with the situation at the start of the year, we gained acceptance for price increases of approximately $5 \%$ of which approximately half is expected to have an impact on earnings during the third quarter. The packaging operations in China continued to show a positive development with good growth. Lower energy and raw material costs in the US provided some improvement in earnings.

## GROUP

## CASH FLOW AND FINANCING

The operating cash surplus was SEK 6,878m compared with SEK 6,242m in the previous year. Tied-up working capital was slightly higher during the period than in the previous year, mainly due to good growth and price increases. Current capital expenditures amounted to SEK $2,040 \mathrm{~m}(1,913)$, corresponding to approximately $4 \%$ of net sales. Expenditures for the ongoing savings programmes are running according to plan and the impact on cash flow for the first half of 2006 was SEK 564 m compared with SEK 325 m in the previous year. Operating cash flow amounted to SEK 2,387m $(2,563)$. In Packaging, in addition to high tiedup working capital, restructuring costs and current capital expenditures were higher than in the same period last year. For Personal Care, the improvement primarily relates to an improved operating cash surplus.

| Operating cash flow | 1 | June 2006 | June 2005 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | Change

Financial items increased to SEK -791m compared with SEK -701m in the previous year. The increase is attributable to higher interest rate levels. Tax payments were at the previous year's level and amounted to SEK 825m (805).

After financial items and income taxes paid, cash flow from current operations was SEK $772 \mathrm{~m}(1,058)$.
During the period strategic investments amounted to SEK 447m $(1,403)$ primarily within the incontinence and tissue operations. The dividend for the year of SEK $2,574 \mathrm{~m}(2,455)$ was paid in April.

Net cash flow for the period amounted to SEK -2,187m (-2,797).
Net debt amounted to SEK 38,962m at the end of the six month period, a decrease of SEK 864 m since the start of the year. A negative cash flow of SEK 2,187m increased the net debt. Currency effects, resulting from a strengthening of the Swedish krona, reduced the net debt by SEK 1,609m. Remeasurements according to IAS 19, for pensions, and IAS 39, for financial instruments, had a combined positive effect of SEK $1,442 \mathrm{~m}$, most of which is attributable to pensions.

## SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Consolidated shareholders' equity decreased during the period by SEK 1,280m to SEK 55,830m. Net profit for the period and the effects of remeasurements according to IAS 19, for pensions, and IAS 39, for financial instruments, increased equity by SEK $2,490 \mathrm{~m}$ and SEK $1,004 \mathrm{~m}$ respectively. Dividends and currency effects had a negative impact on equity of SEK $2,574 \mathrm{~m}$ and SEK $2,200 \mathrm{~m}$ respectively. The debt/equity ratio amounted to $0.70(0.74)$ and was 0.70 at year-end 2005. The interest coverage ratio amounted to 5.1 (4.2).

## PERSONNEL

At the end of the second quarter, the average number of employees was approximately 50,000 compared with approximately 50,500 at the end of the first quarter of 2006 and 52,000 at the end of the second quarter of 2005 . The decrease is mainly an effect of efficiency programmes.

## EFFICIENCY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME

The efficiency programme announced in August 2005 and which will provide annual savings of SEK $1,550 \mathrm{~m}$ with full effect as from 2008, is proceeding according to plan. Savings thus far amount to SEK 280 m , of which SEK 30m in additional savings in the second quarter of 2006.

[^1]
## BUSINESS AREAS

## PERSONAL CARE

Net sales increased by $15 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005, of which volume growth was 10 percentage points, currency effects 4 percentage points as well as some positive price effects.

Net sales during the quarter totalled SEK 5,249m, a decrease of $2 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006. Currency effects had a negative impact on net sales of 2 percentage points.

Operating profit rose $27 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005, primarily due to increased volumes, 34 percentage points, and positive currency effects, 6 percentage points. Higher raw material costs and increased costs for advertising and promotion had a negative impact on earnings.

Operating profit during the quarter amounted to SEK 693m, a decrease of less than $1 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006. Improved volumes did not fully compensate for higher raw material costs and negative currency effects.

Incontinence products: Sales during the second quarter remained strong in Europe and the product mix was improved with a number of recently launched products with improved performance and margins. Volume growth within the retail sector continued. Mini Magic, a product for light incontinence, was launched during the second quarter. This segment showed strong growth.

Sales to the retail sector in North America developed well during the quarter. SCA strengthened its marketing activities for the recently launched Discreet Activewear incontinence product during the second quarter. Sales to the healthcare sector remained high with favourable growth for incontinence protection in pant models.

In Australia, sales improved during the second quarter following a seasonally weak first quarter.
Baby diapers: The sales trend remained good in the second quarter. Libero increased or maintained its strong market shares in the Nordic region, Russia and Central Europe. Sales volumes for retailers' brands increased during the second quarter.

Deliveries of baby diapers in Australia and Malaysia were slightly lower than in the first quarter. Earnings in both markets are at the same level as earnings during the first quarter. In South America, last year's product launches continued to have positive effect on the product mix which contributed to improved earnings.

Feminine hygiene products: Competition within this segment remains intense in Europe with many price initiatives. Sales of SCA's brands increased during the quarter while the proportion of panty liners continued to increase in relation to pads.

The sales trend in Australia and New Zealand was stable and margins continued to improve. In South America, and particularly in Mexico, the segment developed well with increased sales and improved profitability.

## TISSUE

Net sales increased by $7 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005 , of which 3 percentage points were attributable to increased volumes, 3 percentage points to positive currency effects, together with a marginal price increase.

In the second quarter, net sales amounted to SEK $7,787 \mathrm{~m}$, a decrease of $2 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006. Marginally higher prices and slightly higher volumes were counteracted by negative currency effects of 3 percentage points.

Operating profit decreased by $9 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005, of which increased volumes and higher prices contributed 26 percentage points, although this did not compensate for substantially higher energy costs of 35 percentage points and increased raw material costs of 7 percentage points.

During the second quarter operating profit was SEK 401 m , an increase of $34 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006. Higher prices and lower energy costs improved earnings while negative currency effects reduced this improvement.

Consumer tissue: The European market continues to be affected by overcapacity and competition remains intensive. The underlying market growth, however, remained favourable. Among retail customers a clear orientation towards Eastern Europe can be seen where the establishment of new stores continues. SCA has strong sales development in this region. SCA's total volume development in Europe, however, was slightly lower in the second quarter than in the first quarter. Price increases were partly able to compensate for the lower volume.

Operations in Australia and New Zealand were at the same level as the first quarter. In Latin America, the effects of increased prices had a positive earnings impact, mainly in Mexico. The sales trend was also good in Latin America, particularly in Mexico where sales of retailers' brands increased.

Tissue for bulk consumers, AFH: SCA's European operations continue to show stable development with good profitability. Volume was slightly better in the second quarter compared with the first quarter but the trend varied between the regions. Volumes in Eastern Europe during the quarter were the highest ever, mainly driven by a positive trend in Russia. Implemented price increases had positive effects on earnings in several regions but above all the product and country mix was further improved.

SCA's operations in the US had a strong second quarter with seasonally good volume development and high capacity utilization which led to a considerable improvement in earnings. The effects of implemented price increases also contributed to the improved quarterly earnings.

The tissue plant in Tilburg, the Netherlands, was closed. After the end of the quarter, a small facility in Italy was divested.

## PACKAGING

Net sales increased by $6 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005 of which volume growth accounted for 3 percentage points with especially strong growth within the Asian packaging operations which grew by $29 \%$. Exchange rate fluctuations had a positive impact on net sales of $3 \%$.

During the quarter net sales amounted to SEK 8.231 m , a decrease of $2 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006. Despite higher prices, negative exchange rate fluctuations and slightly lower external sales of liner led to reduced net sales.

Operating profit was on a par with the first half of 2005. Higher volumes and higher prices as well as effects of efficiency programmes counteracted the increased energy costs.

During the second quarter, operating profit was SEK 476m, an increase of 9\% compared with the first quarter of 2006. Higher prices, a positive volume trend for corrugated board and reduced energy costs contributed to this improvement.

The paper market continues to strengthen and in Europe additional price increases were announced for kraftliner and testliner during the second quarter. For SCA, which has an integrated business model where production of containerboard is roughly the same size as consumption, the price of corrugated board is decisive for the earnings trend. Price erosion has ceased here. Compared with year-end 2005, we have gained acceptance for price increases of approximately $5 \%$ of which approximately half is expected to have an impact on earnings during the third quarter. Volumes during the second quarter were at the same level as volumes in the first quarter.

Including the closure of the containerboard mill in Castelfranco, Italy, SCA closed three mills with a combined capacity of almost 400,000 tonnes as well as a number of conversion plants. Efficiency enhancements are proceeding according to plan.

Profitability in the American packaging operations improved during the second quarter. A seasonally favourable volume trend for protective packaging and temperature-assurance packaging solutions, as well as price increases for industrial packaging, contributed to the improved profitability. In addition, lower prices for energy and oil-based raw materials contributed to the earnings improvement.

SCA's packaging operations in China continued to show improved volumes during the second quarter. Market growth in southern China has now been overtaken by development in eastern China, which will benefit SCA since it has its largest operations in this region. Customers in China are demanding increasingly integrated packaging solutions where suppliers that can provide complete solutions are
rewarded. SCA has a strong customer offering here. Earnings improved primarily due to volume growth which more than compensated for continued increased raw material costs.

## FOREST PRODUCTS

## Publication papers:

Net sales increased by 15 \% compared with the first half of 2005 due to a favourable price and volume trend.

Net sales amounted to SEK 2,339m in the second quarter, an increase of $9 \%$ over the first quarter of 2006. The increase is attributable to favourable volume growth, primarily within LWC paper.

Operating profit increased by $89 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005, despite rising energy costs, due to higher prices and volumes as well as positive currency effects.

Operating profit was SEK 237 m in the second quarter, an increase of $16 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006. Continued strong production led to lower energy costs and contributed to this earnings improvement.

The market for newsprint was stable. Demand for LWC and SC paper, however, was seasonally slightly weaker during the second quarter.

## Pulp, Timber and Solid-Wood Products:

Net sales increased by $9 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005 , primarily due to higher prices for the pulp and sawmill operations.

During the second quarter net sales amounted to SEK $2,115 \mathrm{~m}$, a decrease of $5 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006. Temporarily lower volumes within the pulp operations and negative currency effects contributed to this decrease.

Operating profit increased by $31 \%$ compared with the first half of 2005 due to higher prices, mainly for the sawmill operations, and positive currency effects.

Operating profit for the second quarter was SEK 394m, an increase of $6 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2006 which mainly comprised improved prices within the pulp business.

The market for pulp remained strong and prices continued to rise. The market for solid-wood products was also strong during the second quarter with good demand in all SCA's export markets, with the exception of the UK. It is mainly raw material shortages in Finland and Russia that are having a positive impact on the market. There is strong demand for Nordic spruce with stable prices while price increases have been implemented for Nordic pine.

## OTHER

This interim report is prepared according to IAS 34 the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendation RR 31 and, with regard to the Parent Company, RR 32. Applied accounting principles are in accordance with the Annual Report for 2005.
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 - June 2006 amounted to SEK 62 m (74) and profit before appropriations and tax was SEK 1,075m (994). The Parent Company made no investments in shares and participations during the period. Investments in properties and plant totalled SEK 14 m (10) during the period. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period amounted to SEK 19m (20).

## SHARE DISTRIBUTION

| 30 June 2006 | Class A | Class B | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Registered number of shares | $38,214,069$ | $196,822,629$ | $235,036,698$ |
| Of which treasury shares | - | $(1,322,071)$ | $(1,322,071)$ |

During the period 201,066 Class A shares were converted to Class B shares. At the end of the quarter, the proportion of Class A shares was 16.3 \%.

Calculated according to IFRS recommendations, the effects of outstanding employee option programmes correspond to a maximum dilution of $0.05 \%$, which was taken into account when calculating earnings per share for the period.

## FUTURE REPORTS

The next interim report in 2006 will be released on 31 October.

Stockholm, 25 July 2006
SVENSKA CELLULOSA AKTIEBOLAGET SCA (publ)

Jan Åström<br>President and CEO

This report has not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

## Press conference

SCA invites media representatives, analysts and investors to a press conference at Salén Konferenser, Norrlandsgatan 15, Stockholm, at. 14.00 CET on 25 July. The presentation will be held in English and web cast. For more information, visit www.sca.com/investors. The presentation can also be followed by telephone, Sweden +46 8505202 66, UK +44 (0) 2071542638 or US +1(0)718 3541226.

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## OPERATING CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

| 1 January-30 June |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm | 2006 | 2005 |
| Operating cash surplus | 6,878 | 6,242 |
| Change in working capital | -1,887 | -1,441 |
| Current capital expenditures, net | -2,040 | -1,913 |
| Restructuring costs, etc. | -564 | -325 |
| Operating cash flow | 2,387 | 2,563 |
| Financial items | -791 | -701 |
| Income taxes paid | -825 | -805 |
| Other | 1 | 1 |
| Cash flow from current operations | 772 | 1,058 |
| Acquisitions | -36 | -305 |
| Strategic capital expenditures, fixed assets | -393 | -1,074 |
| Strategic structural expenditures | -18 | -24 |
| Divestments | 0 | 0 |
| Cash flow before dividend | 325 | -345 |
| Dividend | -2,574 | -2,455 |
| Cash flow after dividend | -2,249 | -2,800 |
| Sale of treasury shares | 62 | 3 |
| Net cash flow | -2,187 | -2,797 |
| Net debt at the start of the period | -39,826 | -35,823 |
| Net cash flow | -2,187 | -2,797 |
| Remeasurement to equity | 1,442 | -715 |
| Currency effects | 1,609 | -3,215 |
| Net debt at the end of the period | -38,962 | -42,550 |
| Debt payment capacity | 28\% | 24\% |
| Debt/equity ratio | 0.70 | 0.74 |

## OPERATING CASH FLOW ANALAYSIS, QUARTERLY DATA

| SEKm | 2006 |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II | I | IV | III | 11 | 1 |
| Cash operating surplus | 3,497 | 3,381 | 3,446 | 3,425 | 3,155 | 3,087 |
| Change in working capital | -326 | -1,561 | 1,395 | 284 | -175 | -1,266 |
| Current capital expenditures, net | -1,106 | -934 | -2,161 | -785 | -1,163 | -750 |
| Restructuring costs, etc. | -271 | -293 | -332 | -364 | -169 | -156 |
| Operating cash flow | 1,794 | 593 | 2,348 | 2,560 | 1,648 | 915 |
| Financial items | -405 | -386 | -401 | -393 | -358 | -343 |
| Income taxes paid | -492 | -333 | -346 | -478 | -204 | -601 |
| Other | 0 | 1 | 30 | -16 | -2 | 3 |
| Cash flow from current operations | 897 | -125 | 1,631 | 1,673 | 1,084 | -26 |
| Acquisitions | -27 | -9 | -76 | -47 | -256 | -49 |
| Strategic capital expenditures, fixed assets | -185 | -208 | -633 | -379 | -473 | -601 |
| Strategic structural expenditures | -9 | -9 | -26 | -31 | -12 | -12 |
| Divestments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash flow before dividend | 676 | -351 | 896 | 1,217 | 343 | -688 |
| Dividend | -2,574 | - | -2 | -21 | -2,455 | - |
| Cash flow after dividend | -1,898 | -351 | 894 | 1,196 | -2,112 | -688 |
| Sale of treasury shares | 3 | 59 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Net cash flow | -1,895 | -292 | 901 | 1,199 | -2,111 | -686 |


| SEKm | 2006:2 | 2005:2 | 2006:1 | 0606 | 0506 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 25,294 | 23,986 | 25,400 | 50,694 | 46,504 |
| Other income | 726 | 694 | 679 | 1,405 | 1,076 |
| Change in fair value of biological assets | 88 | 81 | 86 | 174 | 164 |
| Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress | -181 | -91 | 185 | 4 | -19 |
| Work performed and capitalized | 46 | 57 | 48 | 94 | 116 |
| Raw materials and consumables | -8,958 | -8,180 | -9,213 | -18,171 | -15,553 |
| Personnel costs ${ }^{1}$ | -4,992 | -4,998 | -5,015 | -10,007 | -9,798 |
| Other operating expenses | -8,382 | -8,274 | -8,649 | -17,031 | -14,703 |
| Depreciation | -1,536 | -1,563 | -1,569 | -3,105 | -3,082 |
| Write-downs ${ }^{2}$ | -1 | -1 | -2 | -3 | -1 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 9 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 14 |
| Operating profit | 2,113 | 1,719 | 1,955 | 4,068 | 2,956 |
| Financial items | -405 | -358 | -386 | -791 | -701 |
| Profit before tax | 1,708 | 1,361 | 1,569 | 3,277 | 2,255 |
| Tax ${ }^{3,4}$ | -387 | -355 | -400 | -787 | -587 |
| Net profit for the period | 1,321 | 1,006 | 1,169 | 2,490 | 1,668 |
| Earnings attributable to: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity holders of the Parent Company | 1,314 | 998 | 1,159 | 2,473 | 1,656 |
| Minority interests | 7 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 12 |
| Earnings per share, SEK |  |  |  |  |  |
| - before dilution effects | 5.62 | 4.27 | 4.96 | 10.58 | 7.10 |
| - after dilution effects | 5.62 | 4.27 | 4.96 | 10.58 | 7.09 |
| Return on equity | 9\% | 7\% | 8\% | 8\% | 7\% |
| Return on capital employed | 9\% | 7\% | 8\% | 9\% | 7\% |
| Margins (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross margin | 14.4 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 13.0 |
| Operating margin | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| Net financial margin | -1.6 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.5 |
| Profit margin | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 4.9 |
| Tax | -1.5 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.3 |
| Net margin | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.6 |


| Calculation of earnings per share |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings attributable to equity holders of the Parent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Company | 1,314.0 | 998.0 | 1,159.0 | 2,473.0 | 1,656.0 |
| Average number of shares before dilution, millions | 233.7 | 233.4 | 233.5 | 233.7 | 233.4 |
| Warrants | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Average number of shares after dilution | 233.8 | 233.5 | 233.7 | 233.8 | 233.5 |
| Specification of items affecting comparability ${ }^{1}$ Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Costs related to efficiency programmes | - | - | - | - | -394 |
| ${ }^{2}$ Write-downs |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Write-downs in conjunction with efficiency |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {programmes }}$ |  | - | - | - | -31 |
| ${ }^{\text {- Effects of efficiency programmes }}$ | - | - | - | - | 111 |

${ }^{4}$ Tax rate for the year is expected to be $24 \%$ compared with $25 \%$ in the previous report. The effects of this change affected the second quarter.

## CoNSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSE

|  | January-June |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| SEKm | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ |  |
| Actuarial gains and losses related to pensions, incl. payroll tax | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 9}$ |  |
| Available-for-sale financial assets: | -724 |  |
| - Gains from fair value measurement taken to equity | -62 | 9 |
| Cash flow hedges: | 56 | 18 |
| - Gains from remeasurement of derivatives taken to equity | -58 | 0 |
| - Transfer to profit or loss for the period | -7 | 0 |
| - Transfer to cost of hedged investments | $-2,233$ | 3,244 |
| Translation difference in foreign operations | -32 | 529 |
| Gains from hedging of net investments in foreign operations | -464 |  |
| Tax on items taken to/transferred from equity | $-1,261$ | 3,307 |
| Total transactions taken to equity | 2,490 | 1,668 |
| Net profit for the period recognized in the income statement | $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 9}$ | 4,975 |

Attributable to:

| Altributable to. |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| - Equity holders of the Parent Company | 1,238 | 4,915 |
| - Minority interests | -9 | 60 |

Other changes in equity:
sale of treasury shares 62
transition to IAS 32 and IAS 39 as of 1 January 2005

- dividend

| 62 | 3 |
| ---: | ---: |
| - | 95 |
| $-2,574$ | $-2,455$ |
| 3 | - |

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, |  |  |  |  | 28.40 |
| before goodwill amortization, SEK | 1.84 | 22.11 | 26.51 | 29.15 | 0.51 |
| Debt/equity ratio, multiple | 0.70 | 0.63 | 0.44 | 0.49 | 14 |
| Return on capital employed, \% | 2 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Return on equity, \% | 1 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ Adjusted historically to reflect new issues. |  |  |  |  |  |

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

|  | 30 June 2006 |  | 31 December 2005 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SEKm | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | SEKm | EURm ${ }^{1}$ |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill | 18,644 | 2,022 | 19,823 | 2,104 |
| Other intangible assets | 2,422 | 263 | 2,431 | 258 |
| Tangible assets | 75,255 | 8,161 | 77,843 | 8,261 |
| Shares and participations | 572 | 62 | 573 | 61 |
| Financial investments held as fixed assets ${ }^{2}$ | 2,056 | 222 | 2,035 | 216 |
| Other long-term receivables | 1,102 | 119 | 1,170 | 124 |
| Total fixed assets | 100,051 | 10,849 | 103,875 | 11,024 |
| Operating receivables and inventories | 29,778 | 3,229 | 29,356 | 3,116 |
| Short-term financial assets | 608 | 66 | 237 | 25 |
| Fixed assets held for sale | 87 | 9 | 68 | 7 |
| Liquid funds | 1,252 | 136 | 1,684 | 179 |
| Total current assets | 31,725 | 3,440 | 31,345 | 3,327 |
| Total assets | 131,776 | 14,289 | 135,220 | 14,351 |
| Shareholders' equity |  |  |  |  |
| Equity, equity holders of the Parent Company | 55,075 | 5,972 | 56,343 | 5,980 |
| Minority interests | 755 | 82 | 767 | 81 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 55,830 | 6,054 | 57,110 | 6,061 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Provisions for pensions | 3,259 | 353 | 4,810 | 510 |
| Other provisions | 12,270 | 1,331 | 12,225 | 1,298 |
| Long-term financial liabilities | 17,246 | 1,870 | 18,638 | 1,978 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 217 | 24 | 208 | 22 |
| Total long-term liabilities | 32,992 | 3,578 | 35,881 | 3,808 |
| Short-term financial liabilities ${ }^{3}$ | 22,244 | 2,412 | 20,190 | 2,143 |
| Operating liabilities | 20,710 | 2,245 | 22,039 | 2,339 |
| Total current liabilities | 42,954 | 4,657 | 42,229 | 4,482 |
| Total liabilities | 75,946 | 8,235 | 78,110 | 8,290 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 131,776 | 14,289 | 135,220 | 14,351 |
| Debt/equity ratio | 0.70 |  | 0.70 |  |
| Visible equity/assets ratio | 42\% |  | 42\% |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Closing day rate 9.22 (9.42) was applied in translation to EUR. |  |  |  |  |
| Capital employed | 94,792 |  | 96,936 |  |
| - of which working capital | 10,893 |  | 9,573 |  |
| Net debt | 38,962 |  | 39,826 |  |
| Shareholders' equity | 55,830 |  | 57,110 |  |
| Of which provisions for restructuring costs |  |  |  |  |
| Other provisions | 518 |  | 834 |  |
| Operating liabilities | 1,446 |  | 1,776 |  |


| CASH FLOW STATEMENT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 January-30 June |  |  |
| SEKm | 2006 | 2005 |
| Operating activities |  |  |
| Profit after financial items | 3,277 | 2,255 |
| Adjustment for non-cash items ${ }^{1}$ | 2,180 | 2,838 |
|  | 5,457 | 5,093 |
| Paid tax | -825 | -805 |
| Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital | 4,632 | -4,288 |
| Cash flow from changes in working capital |  |  |
| Change in inventories | -463 | -610 |
| Change in operating receivables | -1,542 | 232 |
| Change in operating liabilities | 118 | -1,063 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | 2,745 | 2,847 |
| Investing activities |  |  |
| Acquisition of operations | -36 | -282 |
| Acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets | -2,616 | -3,050 |
| Sale of equipment | 212 | 80 |
| Repayment of loans from external parties | - | 33 |
| Payment of loans to external parties | -989 | - |
| Cash flow from investing activities | -3,429 | $-3,219$ |
| Financing activities |  |  |
| Sale of treasury shares | 62 | 3 |
| Borrowings | 2,833 | 1,156 |
| Dividends paid | -2,574 | -2,455 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | 321 | -1,296 |
| Cash flow for the period | -363 | -1,668 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,684 | 3,498 |
| Exchange differences in cash and cash equivalents | -69 | 142 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 1,252 | 1,972 |
| Reconciliation with operating cash flow analysis |  |  |
| Cash flow for the period | -363 | -1,668 |
| Deducted items: |  |  |
| Payment of loans to external parties | 989 | - |
| Repayment of loans from external parties | - | -33 |
| Borrowings | -2,833 | -1,156 |
| Added items: |  |  |
| Net debt in acquired companies | 0 | -23 |
| Accrued interest | 49 | 100 |
| Investments through finance leases | -29 | -17 |
| Net cash flow according to operating cash flow analysis | -2,187 | -2,797 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Depreciation and write-downs, fixed assets | 3,108 | 3,114 |
| Fair value valuation of forest assets | -174 | -164 |
| Unpaid related to efficiency programmes | - | 394 |
| Payments related to efficiency programmes previously recognized as liabilities | -578 | -356 |
| Other | -176 | -150 |
| Total | 2,180 | 2,838 |

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS TREND, supplementary disclosures

|  | 2006:2 | 2005:2 | 2006:1 | 0606 | 0506 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{2}$ | EURm ${ }^{3}$ | EURm ${ }^{4}$ |
| Net sales | 2.714 | 2.608 | 2.717 | 5.439 | 5.091 |
| Operating expenses | -2.323 | -2.252 | -2.340 | -4.671 | -4.428 |
| Operating surplus | 391 | 356 | 377 | 768 | 663 |
| Depreciation and write-downs | -165 | -170 | -168 | -333 | -341 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Operating profit | 227 | 187 | 210 | 437 | 324 |
| Financial items | -43 | -39 | -41 | -85 | -77 |
| Profit before tax | 184 | 148 | 169 | 352 | 247 |
| Tax | -41 | -38 | -43 | -84 | -64 |
| Net profit for the period | 143 | 110 | 126 | 268 | 183 |

${ }^{1}$ Isolated quarterly amounts have been calculated as the difference between two accumulated results.
${ }^{2}$ Average exchange rate of 9.35 was applied in translation to EUR.
${ }^{3}$ Average exchange rate of 9.32 was applied in translation to EUR.
${ }^{4}$ Average exchange rate of 9.13 was applied in translation to EUR.

## Quarterly data

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS TREND

|  | 2006 |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm | II | 1 | IV | III | 11 | \| |
| Net sales | 25,294 | 25,400 | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 |
| Operating expenses ${ }^{1,2}$ | -21,653 | -21,879 | -21,552 | -23,809 | -20,711 | -19,737 |
| Operating surplus | 3,641 | 3,521 | 3,589 | 931 | 3,275 | 2,781 |
| Depreciation and write-downs ${ }^{3}$ Share of profits of associated companies | $-1,537$ 9 | $-1,571$ 5 | $-1,622$ 8 | $-3,937$ 3 | $-1,564$ 8 | $\begin{array}{r}-1,550 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Operating profit | 2,113 | 1,955 | 1,975 | -3,003 | 1,719 | 1,237 |
| Financial items | -405 | -386 | -401 | -393 | -358 | -343 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 1,708 | 1,569 | 1,574 | -3,396 | 1,361 | 894 |
| Tax ${ }^{4}$ | -387 | -400 | -377 | 985 | -355 | -232 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 1,321 | 1,169 | 1,197 | -2,411 | 1,006 | 662 |

Earnings per share, SEK

| - before dilution effects | 5.62 | 4.96 | 5.06 | -10.32 | 4.27 | 2.83 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - after dilution effects | 5.62 | 4.96 | 5.06 | -10.31 | 4.27 | 2.82 |

Margins (\%)

| 12.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gross margin | 14.4 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 13.7 | 5.5 |
| Operating margin | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.9 | -12.1 | 7.2 | -1.5 |
| Net financial margin | -1.6 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.5 | 4.0 |
| Profit margin | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | -13.7 | 5.7 | -1.0 |
| Tax | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.5 | 4.0 | -1.5 | 3.0 |
| Net margin | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | -9.7 | 4.2 | 82 |
| 1 <br> Incl. change in the fair value of <br> biological assets |  |  |  |  | 81 | 8 |

Specification of items affecting comparability
${ }^{2}$ Operating expenses

| - Costs related to efficiency |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| programmes | - |  |  |
| -394 |  |  |  |

${ }^{3}$ Depreciation and writedowns

- Write-downs in conjunction

| with efficiency programmes | - | - | $-2,321$ | -31 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{4}$ Income taxes

- Effects of efficiency
programmes
1,273
111

PERSONAL CARE

| SEKm | 2006:2 | 2006:1 | 0606 | 0506 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 5,249 | 5,348 | 10,597 | 9,189 |
| Operating surplus | 939 | 950 | 1,889 | 1,557 |
| Operating profit | 693 | 699 | 1,392 | 1,100 |
| Gross margin, \% | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 16.9 |
| Operating margin, \% | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.0 |
| Volume growth, \% <br> ${ }^{1}$ Compared with immediately preceding quarter. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Compared with the same period in the previous year. | 0.61 | 2.81 | $10.3{ }^{2}$ | $7.3^{2}$ |
| TISSUE |  |  |  |  |
| SEKm | 2006:2 | 2006:1 | 0606 | 0506 |
| Net sales | 7,787 | 7,962 | 15,749 | 14,675 |
| Operating surplus | 924 | 850 | 1,774 | 1,780 |
| Operating profit | 401 | 300 | 701 | 770 |
| Gross margin, \% | 11.9 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 12.1 |
| Operating margin, \% | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Volume growth, \% <br> ${ }^{1}$ Compared with immediately preceding quarter. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Compared with the same period in the previous year. | $0.2{ }^{1}$ | -1.41 | $3.5{ }^{2}$ | $14.4{ }^{2}$ |
| PACKAGING |  |  |  |  |
| MSEK | 2006:2 | 2006:1 | 0606 | 0506 |
| Net sales | 8,231 | 8,389 | 16,620 | 15,736 |
| Operating surplus | 888 | 854 | 1,742 | 1,817 |
| Operating profit | 476 | 438 | 914 | 913 |
| Gross margin, \% ${ }^{1}$ | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 11.5 |
| Operating margin, \% ${ }^{1}$ | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Production Liner products, kt | 557 | 644 | 1,201 | 1,355 |
| Deliveries Liner products, kt Corrugated board, million $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 622 \\ 1,097^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ 1,096^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,270 \\ 2,193^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,341 \\ 2,157^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

[^2]| SEKm | 2006:2 | 2006:1 | 0606 | 0506 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 4,454 | 4,378 | 8,832 | 7,878 |
| Publication papers | 2,339 | 2,145 | 4,484 | 3,897 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 2,115 | 2,233 | 4,348 | 3,981 |
| Operating surplus | 970 | 919 | 1,889 | 1,496 |
| Publication papers | 456 | 426 | 882 | 664 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 514 | 493 | 1,007 | 832 |
| Operating profit | 631 | 577 | 1,208 | 817 |
| Publication papers | 237 | 205 | 442 | 234 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 394 | 372 | 766 | 583 |
| Gross margin, \% | 21.8 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 19.0 |
| Publication papers | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 17.0 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 24.3 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 20.9 |
| Operating margin, \% | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 10.4 |
| Publication papers | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 6.0 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 18.6 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 14.6 |
| Production |  |  |  |  |
| Publication papers, kt | 389 | 390 | 779 | 719 |
| Solid-wood products, $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ | 393 | 399 | 792 | 744 |
| Deliveries |  |  |  |  |
| Publication papers, kt | 385 | 376 | 761 | 724 |
| Solid-wood products, $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ | 424 | 381 | 805 | 776 |

Quarterly data - Business areas

|  | 2006 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| SEKm | II | I | IV | III | II | I |  |
| NET SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Care | $\mathbf{5 , 2 4 9}$ | 5,348 | 5,136 | 5,026 | 4,727 | 4,462 |  |
| Tissue | $\mathbf{7 , 7 8 7}$ | 7,962 | 8,109 | 7,917 | 7,531 | 7,144 |  |
| Packaging | $\mathbf{8 , 2 3 1}$ | 8,389 | 8,272 | 8,351 | 8,094 | 7,642 |  |
| Forest Products | $\mathbf{4 , 4 5 4}$ | 4,378 | 4,071 | 3,986 | 4,116 | 3,762 |  |
| $\quad$ Publication papers | 2,339 | 2,145 | 2,067 | 2,034 | 1,965 | 1,932 |  |
| $\quad$ Pulp, timber and solid-wood |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| products | 2,115 | 2,233 | 2,004 | 1,952 | 2,151 | 1,830 |  |
| Other | $\mathbf{2 9 6}$ | 233 | 301 | 247 | 288 | 232 |  |
| Intra-group deliveries | $\mathbf{- 7 2 3}$ | -910 | -748 | -787 | -770 | -724 |  |
| Total net sales | $\mathbf{2 5 , 2 9 4}$ | 25,400 | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 |  |

OPERATING SURPLUS

| Personal Care | 939 | 950 | 983 | 889 | 809 | 748 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tissue | 924 | 850 | 941 | 999 | 892 | 888 |
| Packaging | 888 | 854 | 841 | 900 | 919 | 898 |
| Forest Products | 970 | 919 | 910 | 853 | 758 | 738 |
| Publication papers <br> Pulp, timber and solid-wood | 456 | 426 | 456 | 420 | 330 | 334 |
| products | 514 | 493 | 454 | 433 | 428 | 404 |
| Other | -80 | -52 | -86 | -2,710 | -103 | -491 |
| Total operating surplus | 3,641 | 3,521 | 3,589 | 931 | 3,275 | 2,781 |

OPERATING PROFIT

| Personal Care | $\mathbf{6 9 3}$ | 699 | 719 | 655 | 571 | 529 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tissue | $\mathbf{4 0 1}$ | 300 | 379 | 428 | 391 | 379 |
| Packaging | $\mathbf{4 7 6}$ | 438 | 418 | 444 | 455 | 458 |
| Forest Products | $\mathbf{6 3 1}$ | 577 | 553 | 516 | 416 | 401 |
| Publication papers <br> Pulp, timber and solid-wood <br> products <br> Other | 237 | 205 | 222 | 206 | 113 | 121 |
| Total operating profit | 394 | 372 | 331 | 310 | 303 | 280 |
| \% | $\mathbf{- 8 8}$ | -59 | -94 | $-5,046$ | -114 | -530 |
| GROSS MARGINS | $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 3}$ | 1,955 | 1,975 | $-3,003$ | 1,719 | 1,237 |
| Personal Care |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tissue | $\mathbf{1 7 . 9}$ | 17.8 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 16.8 |
| Packaging | $\mathbf{1 1 . 9}$ | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.4 |
| Forest Products | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
| $\quad$ Publication papers | 21.8 | 21.0 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 19.6 |
| $\quad$ Pulp, timber and solid-wood | 19.5 | 19.9 | 22.1 | 20.6 | 16.8 | 17.3 |
| products | 24.3 | 22.1 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 19.9 | 22.1 |

## OPERATING MARGINS

| Personal Care | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2}$ | 13.1 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tissue | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Packaging | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Forest Products | $\mathbf{1 4 . 2}$ | 13.2 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 10.7 |
| $\quad$Publication papers <br> Pulp, timber and solid-wood <br> products | 10.1 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
|  | 18.6 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 15.3 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ First half of 2005 includes items affecting comparability, operating expenses SEK -394m, write-downs SEK -31m and tax effects SEK 111m.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Operating cash flow comprises the total of operating cash surplus and change in working capital, with deduction for current capital expenditures and restructuring costs.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adjusted for external trading with liner, margins increased by approximately 2 percentage points
    ${ }^{2}$ Volumes from corrugated board plants.

