## Interim report

SVENSKA CELLULOSA AKTIEBOLAGET SCA (publ)
Communications and Investor Relations
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Org. nr. 556012-6293

## Interim report 1 January-30 September 2006

## Period 1 January - 30 September 2006 compared with previous year

- Net sales amounted to SEK 75,789m $(71,244)$.
- Net profit for the period amounted to SEK 4,016m (-743).
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK 17.09 (-3.22).
- Profit before tax amounted to SEK 5,030m (-1,141). Adjusted for items affecting comparability, an improvement of 19\%.


## Third quarter of 2006 compared with second quarter of 2006

- Net sales amounted to SEK $25,095 m(25,294)$.
- Net profit for the period amounted to SEK $1,526 \mathrm{~m}(1,321)$.
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK 6.51 (5.62).
- Profit before tax amounted to SEK 1,753m (1,708).
- Debt/equity ratio amounted to 0.69 (0.70).


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

| SEKm | 2006:3 | 2006:2 | 2006:1 | 0609 | 0509 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 25,095 | 25,294 | 25,400 | 75,789 | 71,244 |
| Operating expenses | -21,410 | -21,653 | -21,879 | -64,942 | -64,257 |
| Operating surplus | 3,685 | 3,641 | 3,521 | 10,847 | 6,987 |
| Depreciation and write-downs | -1,516 | -1,537 | -1,571 | -4,624 | -7,051 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 7 | 9 | 5 | 21 | 17 |
| Operating profit/loss | 2,176 | 2,113 | 1,955 | 6,244 | -47 |
| Financial items | -423 | -405 | -386 | -1,214 | -1,094 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 1,753 | 1,708 | 1,569 | 5,030 | -1,141 |
| Tax | $-227^{2}$ | -387 | -400 | -1,014 | 398 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 1,526 | 1,321 | 1,169 | 4,016 | -743 |
| Earnings per share, SEK | 6.51 | 5.62 | 4.96 | 17.09 | -3.22 |
| Of which operating profit per business area |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Care | 681 | 693 | 699 | 2,073 | 1,755 |
| Tissue | 431 | 401 | 300 | 1,132 | 1,198 |
| Packaging | 560 | 476 | 438 | 1,474 | 1,357 |
| Forest Products | 591 | 631 | 577 | 1,799 | 1,333 |
| - Publication papers | 168 | 237 | 205 | 610 | 440 |
| - Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 423 | 394 | 372 | 1,189 | 893 |
| Other | -87 | -88 | -59 | -234 | -5,690 |
|  | 2,176 | 2,113 | 1,955 | 6,244 | -47 |

[^0]
## CEO'S MESSAGE

SCA improved its profit before tax by $19 \%$ in the first nine months of 2006 compared with the previous year, adjusted for items affecting comparability. Third-quarter earnings were slightly higher than the strong result for the previous quarter. Exchange rate fluctuations of $-4 \%$ and increased raw material costs reduced the upswing in earnings. The operating margin surplus improved from $14.4 \%$ to $14.7 \%$.

During the quarter SCA noted the strongest effect from price increases, SEK 300m, for three years. The packaging operations in Europe accounted for most of these price increases. Energy costs rose by approximately SEK 30 m compared with the previous quarter, which was in line with expectations. Our assessment is that the positive price trend for the Group's operations will continue during the fourth quarter but also that energy and raw material costs will rise, energy costs with approximately SEK 200 m . The higher raw material costs related to paper pulp and containerboard mean that there is strong market pressure for continued price increases on end products and therefore opportunities for continued improvement in margins.

Personal care show a consistent and high earnings level despite seasonally lower activity. We introduced a new system for ordering Tena via the Internet in Great Britain during the summer. This has given us new customers and sales developed well. In our European packaging operations, price increases implemented earlier are now gradually having an effect. We focus on price and not volume and have therefore turned down some volume. The packaging operations in the US and China continue to show positive development.

Sales of tissue for bulk consumers, AFH, remained favourable during the quarter. We are optimistic about the global launch of our TORK brand which is now under way and the advantages this will provide in synergies on the cost and development side. Within consumer tissue energy and raw material costs increased by more than SEK 600m compared with the previous year. SCA's own price increases have not yet compensated for these higher costs.

Earnings in the publication papers business decreased during the quarter due to negative exchange rate fluctuations and a changed market mix. Combined with high electricity costs and two fire incidents in Ortviken which disrupted production for several days, this led to a SEK 40m decrease in earnings for Forest Products. Development within solid-wood products remained strong.

## GROUP

## NET SALES AND EARNINGS

Consolidated net sales increased by $6 \%$ compared with the previous year and amounted to SEK $75,789 \mathrm{~m}$ ( 71,244 ). Volume growth contributed SEK $2,400 \mathrm{~m}$ and price effects SEK $1,300 \mathrm{~m}$. Exchange rate fluctuations accounted for SEK 850 m of the increase in net sales. Profit before tax improved by $19 \%$ to SEK $5,030 \mathrm{~m}(4,224)$, adjusted for items affecting comparability. Of the earnings improvement, SEK 840 m was due to increased volumes and SEK 940 m to higher selling prices and a changed product mix. The effects of the efficiency programme contributed SEK 975 m . Exchange rate fluctuations also had a positive earnings impact of SEK 190m. Increased costs for energy and raw materials, on the other hand, had a negative earnings impact of approximately SEK $1,400 \mathrm{~m}$.

Net sales in the third quarter amounted to SEK $25,095 \mathrm{~m}$ compared with SEK $25,294 \mathrm{~m}$ in the second quarter. The entire decrease is due to exchange rate fluctuations. Profit before tax in the third quarter amounted to SEK 1,753m compared with SEK 1,708m in the second quarter, an increase of 3\%. Exchange rate fluctuations had a negative impact on earnings of $4 \%$.

## CASH FLOW AND FINANCING

The operating cash surplus was SEK $10,387 \mathrm{~m}$ compared with SEK $9,667 \mathrm{~m}$ in the previous year. Tied-up working capital was slightly higher during the period than in the previous year, mainly due to higher growth and price increases. Current net capital expenditures amounted to SEK $3,314 \mathrm{~m}(2,698)$, corresponding to approximately $4 \%$ of net sales. Expenditures for the ongoing efficiency programmes are running according to plan and the impact on cash flow for the first nine months of 2006 was SEK 915 m compared with SEK 642 m in the previous year. Operating cash flow for the first nine months amounted to SEK $4,384 \mathrm{~m}(5,123)$.

In Packaging, the cash flow decreased compared with the same period in the previous year primarily due to planned expenditures for the ongoing efficiency programmes and current capital expenditures. In addition, cash flow was decreased by higher tied-up working capital as a consequence of implemented price increases and a positive volume trend. In Personal Care, the improvement mainly comprised an improved operating cash surplus. The decrease within Tissue was due to a lower cash operating surplus and slightly higher current capital expenditures. Cash flow for the period for Forest Products was better than in the same period last year, partly due to lower current capital expenditures. The cash flow from Forest Products remained strong.

| Operating cash flow ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{0 6 0 9}$ | 0509 | Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Personal Care | 2,202 | 1,643 | $34 \%$ |
| Tissue | 656 | 974 | $\mathbf{- 3 3 \%}$ |
| Packaging | 135 | 1,663 | $\mathbf{- 9 2 \%}$ |
| Forest Products | 1,784 | 1,474 | $21 \%$ |
| Other | -393 | -631 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 , 3 8 4}$ | 5,123 | $\mathbf{- 1 4 \%}$ |

Financial items increased to SEK $-1,214 \mathrm{~m}$ compared with SEK $-1,094 \mathrm{~m}$ in the previous year. The increase is attributable to higher interest rate levels. Tax payments were slightly higher than in the previous year and amounted to SEK $1,537 \mathrm{~m}(1,283)$. This includes payment of additional tax in Germany amounting to SEK 446m. Additional information is provided under the heading "Other" on page 6 of this report.

After financial items and income taxes paid, cash flow from current operations was SEK $1,549 \mathrm{~m}$ $(2,731)$. During the period strategic capital expenditures amounted to SEK 611m (1,453), primarily within incontinence, baby diapers and tissue operations. The dividend totalled SEK $2,623 m(2,476)$. Net cash flow for the period amounted to SEK $-1,781 m(-1,598)$.

Net debt amounted to SEK 39,532m at the end of the third quarter, a decrease of SEK 294 m since the start of the year. A negative cash flow of SEK 1,781m increased the net debt. Currency effects, resulting from a strengthening of the Swedish krona, reduced the net debt by SEK 1,194m. Remeasurements according to IAS 19, for pensions, and IAS 39, for financial instruments, had a combined positive effect of SEK 881 m , most of which is attributable to pensions.

## SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Consolidated shareholders' equity increased during the period by SEK 417 m to SEK $57,527 \mathrm{~m}$. 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 4,016m and SEK 628m respectively. Dividends and currency effects had a negative impact on equity of SEK $2,623 \mathrm{~m}$ and SEK $1,604 \mathrm{~m}$ respectively. The debt/equity ratio amounted to $0.69(0.73)$ and was 0.70 at year-end 2005 . The interest coverage ratio amounted to 5.1 (0.0).

## PERSONNEL

At the end of the third quarter, the average number of employees was approximately $50,000(51,500)$, which was unchanged compared with the end of the previous quarter. 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 from 2008, is proceeding according to plan. Savings thus far amount to SEK 475 m , of which SEK 40 m in additional savings in the third quarter of 2006.

[^1]
## BUSINESS AREAS

## PERSONAL CARE

Net sales increased by $11 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005 , which comprised volume growth of 9 percentage points, currency effects 1 percentage point as well as some positive price effects.

Net sales during the quarter totalled SEK $5,246 \mathrm{~m}$, which is on a par with the second quarter of 2006. Currency effects had a negative impact on net sales of 2 percentage points which was counteracted by a positive price effect.

Operating profit rose $18 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005 , primarily due to increased volumes, 25 percentage points, and positive currency effects, 2 percentage points. Higher raw material costs and increased marketing activities had a negative impact on earnings.

Operating profit during the quarter amounted to SEK 681m, slightly lower than in the second quarter of 2006 due, among other things, to negative currency effects.

Incontinence products: Sales of incontinence products increased compared with the previous quarter. In Europe, development in the healthcare sector was seasonally slightly weaker while sales to the retail sector developed well. In North America, volumes rose in the healthcare sector and within the retail sector the proportion of incontinence protection in a pant model rose, which improved the product mix.

In Australia, sales and earnings improved slightly compared with the second quarter due to higher volumes. Following the "Libre by Tena" product launch market shares in Latin America strengthened during the quarter.

Baby diapers: In Europe, sales of baby diapers decreased somewhat during the third quarter, partly due to seasonal variations. In the Nordic region, however, volumes for Libero improved due to successful marketing activities.

Sales of baby diapers in Australia and Malaysia increased slightly during the third quarter. Earnings were at the same level as the previous quarter. In Latin America, the good sales and earnings trend continued.

Feminine hygiene products: Sales in Europe increased compared with the previous quarter, partly as an effect of fewer promotions and therefore higher net prices. SCA's launch of new Secure Fit led to increased market shares, particularly in the Nordic countries.

Sales in Australia and New Zealand increased compared with the previous quarter. Earnings were on a par with the previous quarter. In Latin America, earlier product launches contributed to a continued rise in market shares.

## TISSUE

Net sales increased by $4 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005 , of which 1 percentage point was attributable to increased volumes, 1 percentage point to positive price effects and 2 percentage points to positive currency effects.

In the third quarter, net sales amounted to SEK 7,743m, a decrease of 1\% compared with the second quarter of 2006. Marginally higher prices and volumes were offset by negative currency effects.

Operating profit decreased by $6 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005 . Despite higher prices that had a positive effect on earnings of 29 percentage points, earnings declined due to substantially increased energy costs, 33 percentage points, and increased raw material costs, 21 percentage points. The decline primarily stems from consumer tissue in Europe.

In the third quarter, operating profit was SEK 431m, an increase of $7 \%$ compared with the second quarter of 2006. Despite higher raw material and energy costs, higher prices and increased volumes, primarily within the AFH segment, contributed to an improvement in earnings.

Consumer tissue: The European market continues to be characterized by intense competition. SCA's sales were at the same level as in the previous quarter. Efforts to push forward price increases have meant that SCA did not accept certain assignments. Earnings were on a par with the previous quarter but remain unsatisfactory.

The sales trend in Australia and New Zealand was favourable during the third quarter with a volumedriven improvement in earnings. In Latin America, sales of both own brands and retailers' brands increased.

Tissue for bulk consumers, AFH: The stable sales and earnings trend within SCA's European operations continued during the third quarter. The result was at the same level as in the second quarter.

SCA's operations in the US continued to develop favourably during the third quarter with increased sales and earnings on a par with the second quarter. In Australia, sales and earnings rose in the third quarter.

## PACKAGING

Net sales increased by $3 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005 , of which price contributed 2 percentage points and volume growth 2 percentage points. Exchange rate fluctuations had a positive impact on net sales of 1 percentage point. The closure of units, within the framework of the efficiency programme, led to a decrease of 2 percentage points.

In the third quarter, net sales amounted to SEK 8,288m, an increase of $1 \%$ compared with the second quarter of 2006. Higher prices were counteracted by negative currency effects and slightly reduced volumes during the summer months.

Operating profit was $9 \%$ higher than in the same period last year. Increase volumes and higher prices, as well as effects from the efficiency programmes, more than made up for the substantial increase in energy costs.

In the third quarter, operating profit was SEK 560 m , an increase of $18 \%$ compared with the second quarter of 2006. Higher corrugated board prices and a positive volume trend in the Asian packaging operations contributed to this improvement. Effects from efficiency programmes continue to have an increasingly positive earnings impact.

The market for paper raw material continues to strengthen in Europe and further price increases were announced in September of EUR 30 per tonne for liner. Earnings improved as a result of implemented price increases for corrugated board. The average price within the corrugated board operations in the third quarter was $2 \%$ better than in the second quarter. Further price increases for corrugated board were initiated in the third quarter.

Sales in the American packaging operations improved somewhat during the third quarter compared with the previous quarter. Earnings were strengthened due to higher prices as well as lower production costs, despite a negative currency effect. Protective packaging and temperature-assurance packaging solutions accounted for most of this improvement.

SCA's packaging operations in China continued to show strong growth during the third quarter. Due to continued increased raw material costs, however, earnings for the third quarter remained at the same level as the previous quarter.

## FOREST PRODUCTS

## Publication papers:

Net sales increased by $14 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005 due to a favourable price and volume trend.

Net sales amounted to SEK 2,279m in the third quarter, a decrease of 3\% compared with the second quarter of 2006. The decrease was mainly due to negative currency effects.

Operating profit rose $39 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005. Despite rising energy costs, earnings improved due to higher prices and volumes as well as high capacity utilization.

Operating profit was SEK 168 m in the third quarter, a decrease of $29 \%$ compared with the second quarter of 2006. This decline was due to negative currency effects, a changed product mix, higher electricity costs and two fire incidents in the Ortviken paper mill which disrupted production for several days.

The market for newsprint was strong with good demand in the third quarter, Demand for LWC remained rather weak, while demand for SC strengthened somewhat during the quarter.

## Pulp, timber and solid-wood products:

Net sales increased by $8 \%$ compared with the first nine months of 2005 , primarily due to higher prices for the pulp and sawmill operations as well as higher volumes within the sawmill operations.

In the third quarter, net sales amounted to SEK 2,060m, a decrease of 3\% compared with the second quarter of 2006. Lower volumes within the sawmill operations were counteracted by slightly higher prices.

Operating profit increased by 33\% compared with the first nine months of 2005, due to higher prices and higher capacity utilization.

In the third quarter, operating profit was SEK 423 m , an increase of $7 \%$ compared with the previous quarter, which mainly comprised improved prices within the sawmill operations.

The strong development for paper pulp continued during the third quarter with additional price increases. Demand for sawlogs remains strong driven by shortages of sawlogs in Finland, Russia and the Baltic countries, and further price increases have been announced. Construction activity is strong in most European countries including Eastern Europe.

After the end of the period, a new soda recovery boiler went into operation at SCA's pulp mill in Östrand, Sweden. The new recovery boiler will allow increased production of paper pulp but will also double production of electric power. The Östrand mill will therefore become self-sufficient in electricity.

## OTHER

During the quarter, SCA concluded an agreement for acquisition of a small tissue converting company, Mapacasa, Canary Islands. The acquisition was approved by the relevant competition authorities in October. Converting capacity corresponds to 9,000 tonnes and will strengthen SCA's ability to further improve the level of service to significant customers in the Iberian market. SCA also acquired the outstanding shares in Cool Logistics, UK, a company specialized in protective packaging for temperature-sensitive products.

A review of outstanding tax risks was conducted during the quarter which resulted in reversal of SEK 185 m as a lower tax expense. This was due, among other things, to a positive outcome in a tax dispute, changes in provisions and changed assessments regarding future loss carry forwards.

In 2000, SCA sold its $50 \%$ holding in the fine paper company MoDo Paper AB. The transaction was preceded by a merger of SCA's then Swedish and German fine paper operations. The German tax authorities have re-examined the valuation on which the transaction was based. As a consequence of the tax authorities' decision, SCA must pay capital gains tax of EUR 48m including interest. EUR 8 m of this amount can be recovered in future years. Accordingly, the decision, which is final, means that SCA is paying a capital gains tax of $11 \%$ on the transaction. The tax expense now incurred, EUR 40 m , is matched by the tax reserve allocated earlier for the divestment transaction. In total, cash flow for the third quarter was charged with EUR 48m.

This interim 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. 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 - September 2006 amounted to SEK 104m (116) and profit before appropriations and tax was SEK 732m (704). The Parent Company invested SEK $2 m(0)$ in shares and participations during the period. Investments in properties and plant totalled SEK 44m (23). Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period amounted to SEK 44m (0).

## SHARE DISTRIBUTION

| 30 September 2006 | Class A | Class B | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Registered number of shares | $37,713,069$ | $197,323,629$ | $235,036,698$ |
| Of which treasury shares | - | $1,310,821$ | $1,310,821$ |

During the period 501,000 Class A shares were converted to Class B shares. At the end of the quarter, the proportion of Class A shares was 16.0\%.

Calculated according to IFRS recommendations, the effects of outstanding employee option programmes correspond to a maximum dilution of $0.06 \%$, which was taken into account when calculating earnings per share for the period.

## NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee, whose tasks include providing proposals regarding the composition of SCA's Board of Directors to the 2007 Annual General Meeting, comprises Carl-Olof By, AB Industrivärden, Chairman of the Nomination Committee; Curt Källströmer, Handelsbanken's funds and foundations; Björn Lind, SEB funds; Carl Rosén, Second Swedish National Pension Fund; Caroline af Ugglas, Skandia Liv, and Sverker Martin-Löf, Chairman of SCA.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of SCA will be held in Stockholm on Thursday, 29 March 2007.

## FUTURE REPORTS

The year-end report will be published on 30 January.
Stockholm, 31 October 2006
SVENSKA CELLULOSA AKTIEBOLAGET SCA (publ)
Jan Åström
President and CEO

## Review report

We have reviewed the interim report for the period 1 January to 30 September 2006, for Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA (publ). Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34 and the Annual Accounts Act. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements SÖG 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, issued by FAR. A review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing in Sweden, RS, and other generally accepted auditing practices. The procedures performed in a review do not enable us to obtain a level of assurance that would make us aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Therefore, the conclusion expressed based on a review does not give the same level of assurance as a conclusion expressed based on an audit.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information is not, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 and the Annual Accounts Acts.

Stockholm, 31 October 2006
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB
Robert Barnden
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in charge

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.

## OPERATING CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

1 January-30 September

| SEKm | 0609 | 0509 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating cash surplus | 10,387 | 9,667 |
| Change in working capital | -1,767 | -1,157 |
| Current capital expenditures, net | -3,314 | -2,698 |
| Restructuring costs, etc. | -922 | -689 |
| Operating cash flow | 4,384 | 5,123 |
| Financial items | -1,214 | -1,094 |
| Income taxes paid | -1,537 | -1,283 |
| Other | -84 | -15 |
| Cash flow from current operations | 1,549 | 2,731 |
| Acquisitions | -134 | -352 |
| Strategic capital expenditures, fixed assets | -611 | -1,453 |
| Strategic structural expenditures | -30 | -55 |
| Divestments | 4 | 1 |
| Cash flow before dividend | 778 | 872 |
| Dividend | -2,623 | -2,476 |
| Cash flow after dividend | -1,845 | -1,604 |
| Sale of treasury shares | 64 | 6 |
| Net cash flow | -1,781 | -1,598 |
| Net debt at the start of the period | -39,826 | -35,823 |
| Net cash flow | -1,781 | -1,598 |
| Remeasurement to equity | 881 | -310 |
| Currency effects | 1,194 | -2,729 |
| Net debt at the end of the period | -39,532 | -40,460 |


| Debt payment capacity | $\mathbf{2 8 \%}$ | $26 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Debt/equity ratio | $\mathbf{0 . 6 9}$ | 0.73 |

OPERATING CASH FLOW ANALYSIS, QUARTERLY DATA

| SEKm | 2006 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | III | II | 1 | IV | III | II | 1 |
| Cash operating surplus | 3,509 | 3,497 | 3,381 | 3,446 | 3,425 | 3,155 | 3,087 |
| Change in working capital | 120 | -326 | -1,561 | 1,395 | 284 | -175 | -1,266 |
| Current capital expenditures, net | -1,274 | -1,106 | -934 | -2,161 | -785 | -1,163 | -750 |
| Restructuring costs, etc. | -358 | -271 | -293 | -332 | -364 | -169 | -156 |
| Operating cash flow | 1,997 | 1,794 | 593 | 2,348 | 2,560 | 1,648 | 915 |
| Financial items | -423 | -405 | -386 | -401 | -393 | -358 | -343 |
| Income taxes paid | -712 | -492 | -333 | -346 | -478 | -204 | -601 |
| Other | -85 | 0 | 1 | 30 | -16 | -2 | 3 |
| Cash flow from current operations | 777 | 897 | -125 | 1,631 | 1,673 | 1,084 | -26 |
| Acquisitions | -94 | -31 | -9 | -76 | -47 | -256 | -49 |
| Strategic capital expenditures, fixed assets | -218 | -185 | -208 | -633 | -379 | -473 | -601 |
| Strategic structural expenditures | -12 | -9 | -9 | -26 | -31 | -12 | -12 |
| Divestments | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash flow before dividend | 453 | 676 | -351 | 896 | 1,217 | 343 | -688 |
| Dividend | -49 | -2,574 | - | -2 | -21 | -2,455 | - |
| Cash flow after dividend | 404 | -1,898 | -351 | 894 | 1,196 | -2,112 | -688 |
| Sale of treasury shares | 2 | 3 | 59 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Net cash flow | 406 | -1,895 | -292 | 901 | 1,199 | -2,111 | -686 |

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| SEKm | 2006:3 | 2005:3 | 2006:2 | 0609 | 0509 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 25,095 | 24,740 | 25,294 | 75,789 | 71,244 |
| Other income | 454 | 795 | 442 | 1,575 | 1,624 |
| Change in fair value of biological assets | 87 | 81 | 88 | 261 | 246 |
| Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress | -268 | -290 | -181 | -264 | -309 |
| Work performed and capitalized | 54 | 74 | 45 | 148 | 190 |
| Raw materials and consumables ${ }^{1}$ | -8,617 | -9,115 | -8,674 | -26,504 | -25,774 |
| Personnel costs ${ }^{1}$ | -4,884 | -6,581 | -4,992 | -14,891 | -16,773 |
| Other operating expenses ${ }^{1}$ | -8,236 | -8,773 | -8,382 | -25,267 | -23,461 |
| Depreciation | -1,514 | -1,606 | -1,536 | -4,619 | -4,688 |
| Write-downs ${ }^{2}$ | -2 | -2,331 | -1 | -5 | -2,363 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 7 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 17 |
| Operating profit/loss | 2,176 | -3,003 | 2,113 | 6,244 | -47 |
| Financial items | -423 | -393 | -405 | -1,214 | -1,094 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 1,753 | -3,396 | 1,708 | 5,030 | -1,141 |
| Tax ${ }^{3}$ | -227 | 985 | -387 | -1,014 | 398 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 1,526 | -2,411 | 1,321 | 4,016 | -743 |
| Earnings attributable to: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity holders of the Parent Company | 1,521 | -2,408 | 1,314 | 3,994 | -752 |
| Minority interests | 5 | -3 | 7 | 22 | 9 |
| Earnings per share, SEK |  |  |  |  |  |
| - before dilution effects | 6.51 | -10.32 | 5.62 | 17.09 | -3.22 |
| - after dilution effects | 6.51 | -10.31 | 5.62 | 17.09 | -3.22 |
| Return on equity | 9\% | -17\% | 9\% | 9\% | 2\% |
| Return on capital employed | 9\% | -12\% | 9\% | 9\% | 3\% |
| Margins (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating surplus margin | 14.7 | 3.8 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 9.8 |
| Operating margin | 8.7 | -12.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | -0.1 |
| Net financial margin | -1.7 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.5 |
| Profit margin | 7.0 | -13.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | -1.6 |
| Tax | -0.9 | 4.0 | -1.5 | -1.3 | 0.6 |
| Net margin | 6.1 | -9.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | -1.0 |


| Calculation of earnings per share |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earnings attributable to equity holders of the Parent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Company | $1,521.0$ | $-2,408.0$ | $1,314.0$ | $3,994.0$ | -752.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 233.7 | 233.4 |
| Average number of shares before dilution, millions | 233.7 | 233.4 | 233.7 | 0.1 |  |
| Warrants | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
| Average number of shares after dilution | 233.8 | 233.5 | 233.8 | 233.5 |  |


| Specification of items affecting comparability ${ }^{1}$ Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Costs related to efficiency programmes | - | -2,619 | - | - | -3,013 |
| ${ }^{2}$ Write-downs |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Write-downs in conjunction with efficiency |  |  |  |  |  |
| programmes | - | -2,321 | - | - | -2,352 |
| ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Tax}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Effects of efficiency programmes | - | 1,273 | - |  | 1,384 |

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSE

|  | January-September |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm | 2006 | 2005 |
| Actuarial gains and losses related to pensions, incl. payroll tax | 922 | -416 |
| Available-for-sale financial assets: |  |  |
| - Gains from fair value measurement taken to equity | 12 | 107 |
| - Transferred to income statement at sale | -19 | - |
| Cash flow hedges: |  |  |
| - Gains from remeasurement of derivatives taken to equity | 76 | 43 |
| - Transfer to profit or loss for the period | -79 | -2 |
| - Transfer to cost of hedged investments | -8 | -13 |
| Translation difference in foreign operations | -1,569 | 2,846 |
| Gains from hedging of net investments in foreign operations | -93 | 434 |
| Tax on items taken to/transferred from equity | -276 | 125 |
| Total transactions taken to equity | -1,034 | 3,124 |
| Net profit for the period recognized in the income statement | 4,016 | -743 |
| Total income and expenses recognized for the period | 2,982 | 2,381 |


| Attributable to: | 2,986 | 2,333 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| - Equity holders of the Parent Company | -4 | 48 |
| - Minority interests | 2,982 | 2,381 |


| Other changes in equity: | 64 | 6 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| - sale of treasury shares | $-{ }^{2}$ | 95 |
| - transition to IAS 32 and IAS 39 as of 1 January 2005 | $-2,476$ |  |
| - dividend | $-2,623$ | -10 |
| - changes in Group structure | 4 | 61 |

## FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

|  |  |  | IFRS |  | Swedish accounting standards |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Full year | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
| Profit before tax, 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, | 1.84 | 22.11 | 26.51 | 29.15 | 28.40 |
| before goodwill amortization, SEK | 0.70 | 0.63 | 0.44 | 0.49 | 0.51 |
| Debt/equity ratio, multiple | 2 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 |
| Return on capital employed, \% | 1 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| Return on equity, \% |  |  |  |  |  |

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

|  | 30 September 2006 |  | 31 December 2005 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SEKm | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | SEKm | EURm ${ }^{1}$ |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill | 18,960 | 2,046 | 19,823 | 2,104 |
| Other intangible assets | 2,405 | 260 | 2,431 | 258 |
| Tangible assets | 75,952 | 8,196 | 77,843 | 8,261 |
| Shares and participations | 669 | 72 | 573 | 61 |
| Financial investments held as fixed assets ${ }^{2}$ | 2,023 | 218 | 2,035 | 216 |
| Other long-term receivables | 1,119 | 121 | 1,170 | 124 |
| Total fixed assets | 101,128 | 10,913 | 103,875 | 11,024 |
| Operating receivables and inventories | 30,313 | 3,271 | 29,356 | 3,116 |
| Short-term financial assets | 295 | 32 | 237 | 25 |
| Fixed assets held for sale | 176 | 19 | 68 | 7 |
| Liquid funds | 1,446 | 156 | 1,684 | 179 |
| Total current assets | 32,230 | 3,478 | 31,345 | 3,327 |
| Total assets | 133,358 | 14,391 | 135,220 | 14,351 |
| Shareholders' equity |  |  |  |  |
| Equity equity holders of the Parent Company | 56,826 | 6,132 | 56,343 | 5,980 |
| Minority interests | 701 | 76 | 767 | 81 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 57,527 | 6,208 | 57,110 | 6,061 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Provisions for pensions | 3,754 | 405 | 4,810 | 510 |
| Other provisions | 11,423 | 1,233 | 12,225 | 1,298 |
| Long-term financial liabilities | 16,746 | 1,807 | 18,638 | 1,978 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 206 | 22 | 208 | 22 |
| Total long-term liabilities | 32,129 | 3,467 | 35,881 | 3,808 |
| Short-term financial liabilities ${ }^{3}$ | 22,617 | 2,441 | 20,190 | 2,143 |
| Operating liabilities | 21,085 | 2,275 | 22,039 | 2,339 |
| Other current liabilities | 43,702 | 4,716 | 42,229 | 4,482 |
| Total liabilities | 75,831 | 8,183 | 78,110 | 8,290 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 133,358 | 14,391 | 135,220 | 14,351 |
| Debt/equity ratio | 0,69 |  | 0,70 |  |
| Visible equity/assets ratio | 43\% |  | 42\% |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Closing day rate 9.27 (9.42) was applied in translation to EUR. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Of which pension assets <br> ${ }^{3}$ Contracted committed credit lines amount to SEK $25,792 \mathrm{~m}$. | 802 | 87 | 470 | 50 |
| Capital employed | 97,059 |  | 96,936 |  |
| - of which working capital | 10,944 |  | 9,573 |  |
| Net debt | 39,532 |  | 39,826 |  |
| Shareholders' equity | 57,527 |  | 57,110 |  |
| Of which provisions for restructuring costs |  |  |  |  |
| Other provisions | 447 |  | 834 |  |
| Operating liabilities | 1,174 |  | 1,776 |  |


| CASH FLOW STATEMENT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 January-30 September |  |  |
| SEKm | 0609 | 0509 |
| Operating activities |  |  |
| Profit/loss after financial items | 5,030 | -1,141 |
| Adjustment for non-cash items ${ }^{1}$ | 3,108 | 8,875 |
|  | 8,138 | 7,734 |
| Paid tax | -1,537 | -1,283 |
| Cash flow from operating activities <br> before changes in working capital <br> 6,601 <br> 6,451 |  |  |
| Cash flow from changes in working capital |  |  |
| Change in inventories | -553 | -279 |
| Change in operating receivables | -1,427 | 767 |
| Change in operating liabilities | 213 | -1,645 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | 4,834 | 5,294 |
| Investing activities |  |  |
| Acquisition of operations | -134 | -333 |
| Disposals of operations | 4 | 1 |
| Acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets | -4,220 | -4,534 |
| Sale of equipment | 296 | 407 |
| Repayment of loans from external parties | - | 2 |
| Payment of loans to external parties | -425 | - |
| Cash flow from investing activities | -4,479 | -4,457 |
| Financing activities |  |  |
| Sale of treasury shares | 64 | 6 |
| Borrowings | 2,015 | 23 |
| Dividends paid | -2,623 | -2,476 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | -544 | -2,447 |
| Cash flow for the period | -189 | -1,610 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,684 | 3,498 |
| Exchange differences in cash and cash equivalents | -49 | 133 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 1,446 | 2,021 |
| Reconciliation with operating cash flow analysis |  |  |
| Cash flow for the period | -189 | -1,610 |
| Deducted items: |  |  |
| Payment of loans to external parties | 425 | -2 |
| Repayment of loans from external parties | 0 | -23 |
| Borrowings | -2,015 |  |
| Added items: |  |  |
| Net debt in acquired companies | - | -19 |
| Accrued interest | -1 | 80 |
| Investments through finance leases | -1 | -24 |
| Net cash flow according to operating cash flow analysis | -1,781 | -1,598 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Depreciation and write-downs, fixed assets | 4,624 | 7,051 |
| Fair value valuation of forest assets | -261 | -245 |
| Unpaid related to efficiency programmes | - | 2,320 |
| Payments related to efficiency programmes previously recognized as liabilities | -915 | - |
| Other | -340 | -251 |
| Total | 3,108 | 8,875 |

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS TREND, supplementary disclosures

|  | 2006:3 | 2005:3 | 2006:1 | 0609 | 0509 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{1}$ | EURm ${ }^{2}$ | EURm ${ }^{3}$ |
| Net sales | 2,702 | 2,646 | 2,717 | 8,160 | 7,737 |
| Operating expenses | -2,305 | -2,550 | -2,340 | -6,992 | -6,978 |
| Operating surplus | 397 | 96 | 377 | 1,168 | 759 |
| Depreciation and write-downs, fixed assets | -163 | -425 | -168 | -498 | -766 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Operating profit/loss | 235 | -329 | 210 | 672 | -5 |
| Financial items | -46 | -42 | -41 | -131 | -119 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 189 | -371 | 169 | 541 | -124 |
| Tax | -24 | 107 | -43 | -109 | 43 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 165 | -264 | 126 | 432 | -81 |

1 Isolated quarterly amounts have been calculated as the difference between two accumulated results.
2 Average exchange rate of 9.29 was applied in translation to EUR.
${ }^{3}$ Average exchange rate of 9.21 was applied in translation to EUR.

## Quarterly data

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS TREND

|  | 2006 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEKm | III | II | 1 | IV | III | 11 | 1 |
| Net sales | 25,095 | 25,294 | 25,400 | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 |
| Operating expenses ${ }^{1,2}$ | -21,410 | -21,653 | -21,879 | -21,552 | -23,809 | -20,711 | -19,737 |
| Operating surplus | 3,685 | 3,641 | 3,521 | 3,589 | 931 | 3,275 | 2,781 |
| Depreciation and writedowns, fixed assets ${ }^{3}$ | -1,516 | -1,537 | -1,571 | -1,622 | -3,937 | -1,564 | -1,550 |
| Share of profits of associated companies | 7 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Operating profit/loss | 2,176 | 2,113 | 1,955 | 1,975 | -3,003 | 1,719 | 1,237 |
| Financial items | -423 | -405 | -386 | -401 | -393 | -358 | -343 |
| Profit/loss before tax | 1,753 | 1,708 | 1,569 | 1,574 | -3,396 | 1,361 | 894 |
| Tax ${ }^{4}$ | -227 | -387 | -400 | -377 | 985 | -355 | -232 |
| Net profit/loss for the period | 1,526 | 1,321 | 1,169 | 1,197 | -2,411 | 1,006 | 662 |

Earnings per share, SEK

| - before dilution effects | $\mathbf{6 . 5 1}$ | 5.62 | 4.96 | 5.06 | -10.32 | 4.27 | 2.83 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - after dilution effects | 6.51 | 5.62 | 4.96 | 5.06 | -10.31 | 4.27 | 2.82 |

Margins (\%)

| Operating surplus | 14.7 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 13.7 | 12.4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| margin | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.9 | -12.1 | 7.2 | 5.5 |
| Operating margin | -1.7 | -1.6 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.5 | -1.5 |
| Net financial margin | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | -13.7 | 5.7 | 4.0 |
| Profit margin | -0.9 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.5 | 4.0 | -1.5 | -1.0 |
| Tax | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | -9.7 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| Net margin |  |  |  |  | 8 | 82 |  |

## Specification of items

 affecting comparability${ }^{2}$ Operating expenses

- Costs related to efficiency

| programmes | - | - | $-2,619$ | - | -394 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{3}$ Depreciation and write-

## downs

- Write-downs in
conjunction with efficiency programmes
$-31$
${ }^{4}$ Income taxes
- Effects of efficiency programmes

PERSONAL CARE

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

| SEKm | 2006:3 | 2006:2 | 2006:1 | 0609 | 0509 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 4,339 | 4,454 | 4,378 | 13,171 | 11,864 |
| Publication papers | 2,279 | 2,339 | 2,145 | 6,763 | 5,931 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 2,060 | 2,115 | 2,233 | 6,408 | 5,933 |
| Operating surplus | 911 | 970 | 919 | 2,800 | 2,349 |
| Publications papers | 371 | 456 | 426 | 1,253 | 1,084 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 540 | 514 | 493 | 1,547 | 1,265 |
| Operating profit | 591 | 631 | 577 | 1,799 | 1,333 |
| Publication papers | 168 | 237 | 205 | 610 | 440 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 423 | 394 | 372 | 1,189 | 893 |
| Operating surplus margin, \% | 21,0 | 21,8 | 21,0 | 21,3 | 19,8 |
| Publication papers | 16,3 | 19,5 | 19,9 | 18,5 | 18,3 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 26,2 | 24,3 | 22,1 | 24,1 | 21,3 |
| Operating margin, \% | 13,6 | 14,2 | 13,2 | 13,7 | 11,2 |
| Publication papers | 7,4 | 10,1 | 9,6 | 9,0 | 7,4 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 20,5 | 18,6 | 16,7 | 18,6 | 15,1 |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publication papers, kt | 382 | 389 | 390 | 1,162 | 1,089 |
| Solid-wood products, $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ | 449 | 393 | 399 | 1,241 | 1,111 |
| Deliveries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publication papers, kt | 398 | 385 | 376 | 1,159 | 1,093 |
| Solid-wood products, $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ | 450 | 424 | 381 | 1,255 | 1,159 |

Quarterly data - Business areas

|  | 2006 |  |  |  |  | 2005 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SEKm | III | II | I | IV | III | II | I |
| NET SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Care | $\mathbf{5 , 2 4 6}$ | 5,249 | 5,348 | 5,136 | 5,026 | 4,727 | 4,462 |
| Tissue | $\mathbf{7 , 7 4 3}$ | 7,787 | 7,962 | 8,109 | 7,917 | 7,531 | 7,144 |
| Packaging | $\mathbf{8 , 2 8 8}$ | 8,231 | 8,389 | 8,272 | 8,351 | 8,094 | 7,642 |
| Forest Products | $\mathbf{4 , 3 3 9}$ | 4,454 | 4,378 | 4,071 | 3,986 | 4,116 | 3,762 |
| $\quad$ Publication paper | 2,279 | 2,339 | 2,145 | 2,067 | 2,034 | 1,965 | 1,932 |
| $\quad$ Pulp, timber and solid-wood | 2,060 | 2,115 | 2,233 | 2,004 | 1,952 | 2,151 | 1,830 |
| products | $\mathbf{3 2 6}$ | 296 | 233 | 301 | 247 | 288 | 232 |
| Other | $\mathbf{- 8 4 7}$ | -723 | -910 | -748 | -787 | -770 | -724 |
| Intra-group deliveries | $\mathbf{2 5 , 0 9 5}$ | 25,294 | 25,400 | 25,141 | 24,740 | 23,986 | 22,518 |

OPERATING SURPLUS

| Personal Care | 925 | 939 | 950 | 983 | 889 | 809 | 748 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tissue | 944 | 924 | 850 | 941 | 999 | 892 | 888 |
| Packaging | 988 | 888 | 854 | 841 | 900 | 919 | 898 |
| Forest Products | 911 | 970 | 919 | 910 | 853 | 758 | 738 |
| Publication paper | 371 | 456 | 426 | 456 | 420 | 330 | 334 |
| Pulp, timber and solid-wood products | 540 | 514 | 493 | 454 | 433 | 428 | 404 |
| Other | -83 | -80 | -52 | -86 | -2,710 | -103 | -491 |
| Total operating surplus | 3,685 | 3,641 | 3,521 | 3,589 | 931 | 3,275 | 2,781 |

OPERATING PROFIT

| Personal Care | 681 | 693 | 699 | 719 | 655 | 571 | 529 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tissue | 431 | 401 | 300 | 379 | 428 | 391 | 379 |
| Packaging | 560 | 476 | 438 | 418 | 444 | 455 | 458 |
| Forest Products | 591 | 631 | 577 | 553 | 516 | 416 | 401 |
| Publication paper <br> Pulp, timber and solid-wood | 168 423 | 237 394 | 205 372 | 222 331 | 206 | 113 303 | 121 280 |
| Other | -87 | -88 | -59 | -94 | -5,046 | -114 | -530 |
| Total operating profit | 2,176 | 2,113 | 1,955 | 1,975 | -3,003 | 1,719 | 1,237 |

\%
OPERATING SURPLUS MARGINS

| Personal Care | $\mathbf{1 7 . 6}$ | 17.9 | 17.8 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 16.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Tissue | 12.2 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.4 |
| Packaging | 11.9 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
| Forest Products | 21.0 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 19.6 |
| Publication papers <br> Pulp, timber and solid-wood <br> products 16.3 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 22.1 | 20.6 | 16.8 | 17.3 |  |

## OPERATING MARGINS

| Personal Care | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tissue | 5.6 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Packaging | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Forest Products | 13.6 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 10.7 |
| Publication papers <br> Pulp, timber and solid-wood <br> products | 7.4 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 |


[^0]:    1 First nine months of 2005 includes items affecting comparability: operating expenses SEK $-3,013 \mathrm{~m}$, write-downs SEK $-2,352 \mathrm{~m}$ and tax effects SEK $1,384 \mathrm{~m}$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Tax expense for the period was affected by SEK 185 m in changed assessments regarding tax provisions.

[^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.

