

Multi-year summary¹⁾

SEKm	2015	2014	2013 ²⁾	2012 ²⁾	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
INCOME STATEMENT										
Net sales ³⁾	115,316	104,054	92,873	89,229	81,337	82,731	109,358	110,449	105,913	101,439
Operating profit	10,947⁹⁾	10,449	9,142	6,426	2,299	7,793	8,190	8,554	10,147	8,505
Personal Care	3,990	3,526	3,519	3,437	2,645	2,922	3,235	2,912	2,960	2,799
Tissue	7,217	6,652	5,724	4,778	3,150	3,041	3,946	2,375	1,724	1,490
Packaging	–	–	–	–	–	–	413	1,493	2,651	2,072
Forest Products	2,605	2,505	1,843	1,363	2,423	2,915	2,503	2,207	2,870	2,475
Other operations ⁴⁾	–2,865	–2,234	–1,944	–3,152	–5,919	–1,085	–1,907	–433	–58	–331
Financial income	205 ¹⁰⁾	217	132	107	129	57	158	246	193	179
Financial expenses	–1,160	–1,178	–1,193	–1,430	–1,454	–1,227	–1,802	–2,563	–2,103	–1,851
Profit before tax	9,992	9,488	8,081	5,103	974	6,623	6,546	6,237	8,237	6,833
Tax	–2,540	–2,420	–2,220	–364	–1,267	–1,755	–1,716	–639	–1,076	–1,366
Profit for the period from disposal group	–	–	–	503	900	724	–	–	–	–
Profit for the year	7,452	7,068	5,861	5,242	607	5,592	4,830	5,598	7,161	5,467
BALANCE SHEET										
Non-current assets (excl. financial receivables)	109,839	112,345	106,356	96,516	83,428	105,655	111,745	113,866	104,150	95,994
Receivables and inventories	35,194	34,124	31,077	29,736	25,577	31,890	30,605	36,121	33,793	29,907
Non-current assets held for sale	120	60	32	1,937	3,379	93	105	102	55	2,665
Financial receivables	1,403	3,140	3,190	3,577	2,083	3,254	2,062	2,499	3,663	2,970
Non-current financial assets	774	1,252	536	401	292	220	194	642	366	409
Cash and cash equivalents	5,042	3,815	3,785	2,118	2,644	1,866	5,148	5,738	3,023	1,599
Assets in disposal group held for sale	–	–	–	–	21,601	–	–	–	–	–
Total assets	152,372	154,736	144,976	134,285	139,004	142,978	149,859	158,968	145,050	133,544
Equity	70,401	67,622	63,271	59,706	60,752	67,255	67,156	66,450	63,590	58,299
Non-controlling interests	5,290	5,250	4,540	1,993	539	566	750	802	689	664
Provisions	13,847	15,295	13,079	14,027	12,651	13,908	13,351	13,292	14,199	14,240
Interest-bearing debt	34,980	39,692	39,305	35,204	37,834	37,297	44,766	52,886	42,323	38,601
Operating and other non-interest bearing liabilities	27,854	26,877	24,781	23,355	19,627	23,952	23,836	25,538	24,249	21,740
Liabilities in disposal group held for sale	–	–	–	–	7,601	–	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities and equity	152,372	154,736	144,976	134,285	139,004	142,978	149,859	158,968	145,050	133,544
Capital employed ⁵⁾	108,549	105,409	95,349	87,059	83,374	84,664	112,264	105,955	96,368	96,192
Net debt, incl. pension liabilities	–29,478	–35,947	–33,919	–33,063	–36,648	–34,406	–40,430	–47,002	–37,368	–36,399
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
Operating cash flow	12,921	11,184	8,893	9,927	7,418	8,725	14,133	7,813	8,127	6,304
Cash flow from current operations	9,890	8,149	6,252	7,441	5,306	6,490	11,490	3,810	4,508	2,772
Cash flow before dividend	7,001	6,031	574	8,279	2,671	5,049	8,483	77	1,473	1,538
Current capital expenditures	–4,162	–3,737	–3,489	–3,272	–3,250	–3,017	–4,037	–5,353	–5,165	–5,672
Strategic capital expenditures, non-current assets	–3,125	–1,816	–1,906	–1,971	–1,637	–2,254	–3,031	–3,109	–1,342	–935
Company acquisitions	–93	–508	–5,488	–14,873	–983	–484	–51	–1,764	–4,545	–323
Divestments	329	206	1,716	17,682	–15	1,297	75	1,140	2,852	48
KEY FIGURES ⁶⁾										
Equity/assets ratio, %	46	44	44	44	44	47	45	42	44	44
Interest coverage, multiple	11.5	10.9	8.6	4.9	1.7	6.7	5.0	3.7	5.3	5.1
Debt payment capacity, incl. pension liabilities, %	47	39	38	38	36	35	31	26	35	29
Debt/equity ratio, incl. pension liabilities	0.39	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.51	0.60	0.70	0.58	0.62
Debt/equity ratio, excl. pension liabilities	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.47	0.52	0.48	0.55	0.66	0.58	0.59
Return on capital employed, %	10	10	10	8	4	8	7	8	11	9
Return on capital employed, excl. items affecting comparability, %	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	10	9
Return on equity, %	10	10	9	9	1	8	7	9	12	9
Operating margin, %	9	10	10	7	3	9	7	8	10	8
Operating margin, excl. items affecting comparability, %	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	8	9	8
Net margin, % ⁷⁾	7	7	6	5	0	6	4	5	7	6
Capital turnover rate, multiple	1.06	0.99	0.97	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.04	1.10	1.05
Operating cash flow per share, SEK	14.08	11.60	8.90	10.59	7.55	9.24	16.36	5.42	6.42	3.95
Earnings per share, SEK	9.97	9.40	7.90	7.06	0.78	7.90	6.78	7.94	10.16	7.75
Dividend per share, SEK ⁸⁾	5.75	5.25	4.75	4.50	4.20	4.00	3.70	3.50	4.40	4.00

¹⁾ Up to 2009 including packaging operations, which were divested in June 2012.

²⁾ 2012 and 2013 restated in accordance with IFRS 10 and 11.

³⁾ Net sales for SCA's recycling business were reclassified to other income, with retroactive adjustment for 2009.

⁴⁾ 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2007 include items affecting comparability of SEK –2,067m, SEK –1,400m, SEK –1,239m, SEK –2,614m, SEK –5,439m, SEK –702m, SEK –1,458m and SEK 300m.

⁵⁾ Calculation of average capital employed is based on five measurements.

⁶⁾ Key figures are defined on page 136.

⁷⁾ Net margin for 2012 excludes Profit for the period from disposal group.

⁸⁾ Dividend for 2015 relates to the proposed dividend.

⁹⁾ Includes the sale of securities, SEK 970m.

¹⁰⁾ Excludes the sale of securities, SEK 970m.

Comments to the multi-year summary

Income statement

Net sales

In 2008, sales increased 4%. SCA's European packaging operations were reclassified to Disposal group held for sale with retroactive adjustment from 2010. Sales declined 24% in 2010 mainly due to the reclassification of the European packaging operations, but also to negative exchange rate effects and the divestment of the Asian packaging operations. Net sales in 2011 fell 2%. A number of strategic acquisitions and divestments were carried out in 2012, including the acquisition of Georgia-Pacific's European tissue operations and the divestment of SCA's European packaging operations. Net sales for 2012 rose 5%. In 2013, SCA divested its publication paper mill in Laakirchen, Austria, as well as the areas of Georgia-Pacific's European tissue operations which the European Commission ordered SCA to divest in conjunction with the acquisition in 2012. Net sales increased 4%. The Chinese hygiene products company Vinda has been consolidated as of 2014. Net sales rose 12% in 2014. In 2015, net sales increased 11%, of which organic sales growth accounted for 5%.

Operating profit

Profit for Personal Care improved in 2007. Operating profit was stable in 2008 and increased 11% in 2009. Profit declined in 2010. Higher volumes and lower costs failed to offset increased costs of raw materials, marketing activities and negative exchange rate effects. Operating profit for 2011 declined 5% excluding exchange rate effects compared with the preceding year. Higher volumes, prices and cost savings did not offset higher costs of raw materials. In 2012, operating profit rose 20% compared with the preceding year. The earnings improvement was attributable to higher volumes and prices, an improved product mix, lower raw material costs and cost savings. In 2013, profit increased 1%. Earnings were impacted positively by higher volumes, cost savings and acquisitions. Investments in increased market activity resulted in higher volumes, but impacted earnings, particularly in the area of diapers. Increased raw material costs and negative exchange rate effects had an adverse impact on profit. Operating

profit for 2014 was in line with the preceding year. Higher volumes, an improved price/mix and cost savings had a positive impact on earnings, while higher raw material costs and investments in market activity had an adverse impact on earnings. In 2015, operating profit increased 13%, with higher volumes and an improved price/mix offsetting higher raw material costs and increased investments in market activities.

The Tissue operations experienced a number of years of lower prices, higher raw material and energy costs, and negative exchange rate effects. In 2007, this negative trend was reversed and operating profit increased. As of the fourth quarter of 2007, the acquisition of Procter & Gamble's European tissue unit is included in SCA's Tissue operations. In 2008, the profit level increased mainly as a result of acquisitions and higher prices and volumes. In 2009, the profit level increased as a result of higher prices and lower costs for raw materials. In 2010, profit declined for Tissue compared with the preceding year, due to a sharp increase in costs for raw materials. Operating profit for 2011 rose 4%. Higher prices, a changed product mix and increased volumes had a positive impact, while higher raw material and distribution costs combined with negative exchange rate effects had an adverse impact on profit. In 2012, operating profit increased 47%. Higher prices, an improved product mix, increased volumes, acquisitions, lower raw material costs and cost savings contributed to the improvement in earnings. Profit for 2013 rose 21%. The improvement in earnings was due to acquisitions, increased volumes and cost savings. In 2014, operating profit increased 16% as a result of higher volumes, an improved price mix, cost savings and the acquisition of the Chinese company Vinda. In 2015, operating profit rose 8%. Higher volumes, an improved price/mix and cost savings compensated for the higher costs for raw materials, which were primarily the result of the stronger USD.

Packaging implemented price increases in 2007. SCA sold its North American packaging operations in 2007. Operating profit declined sharply in 2008 due to the financial crisis and the ensuing recession. The recession continued in 2009 and the result from Packaging declined 72%. The

Asian packaging operations were divested in 2010. In 2012, the European packaging operations were divested and reclassified to Disposal group held for sale with retroactive adjustment from 2010.

Forest Products' earnings improved until 2007. The earnings improvement was mainly an effect of higher prices. In 2008, profit declined due to increased energy and raw material costs. In 2009, profit improved, primarily for publication papers, an area in which higher prices, lower raw material costs and efficiency enhancements made a positive contribution. Profit increased 16% in 2010 due to productivity improvements and implemented price increases in pulp and solid-wood products. Profit declined in 2011, primarily as a result of higher costs for raw materials and negative exchange rate effects. In 2012, operating profit declined, mainly due to lower prices and negative exchange rate effects due to the stronger SEK. The Austrian publication paper mill in Laakirchen was divested in 2013. Profit increased 35% due to cost savings, lower raw material costs and profit from forest swaps. In 2014, profit rose 36% as a result of higher prices (including exchange rate effects), increased volumes, lower energy costs and cost savings. In 2015, profit increased 4%, or 17% excluding profit from forest swaps.

Cash flow statement

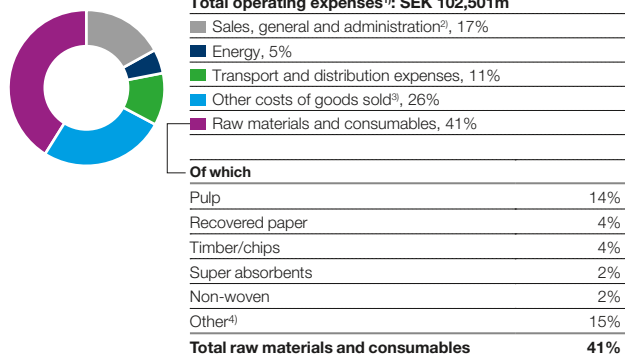
A total of SEK 50bn has been invested in expansion during the reported ten-year period, of which SEK 29bn is attributable to company acquisitions. Maintenance investments amounted to SEK 41bn and have remained at a steady level of about 4% in relation to sales.

Key figures

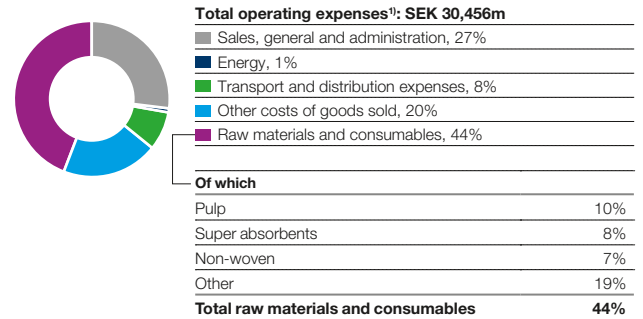
During the reporting period, the Group's dividend rose from SEK 4.00 to the proposed SEK 5.75, corresponding to an average annual increase of approximately 4.6%. The proposed dividend of SEK 5.75 per share corresponds to an increase of 9.5% compared with the preceding year.

Description of costs

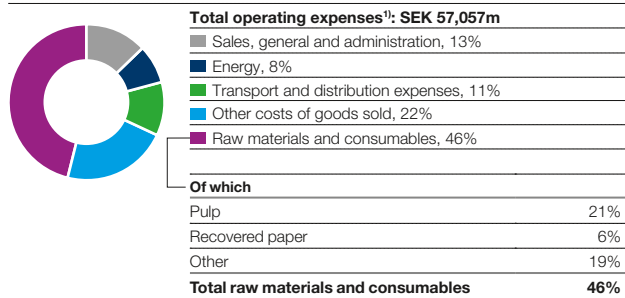
SCA Group



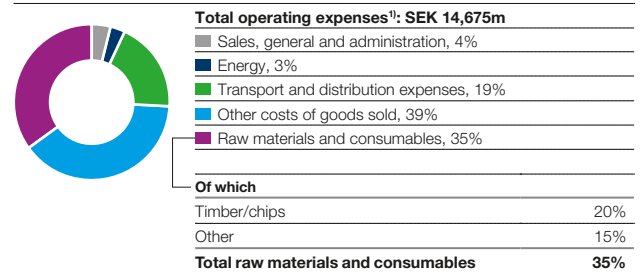
Personal Care



Tissue



Forest Products



¹⁾ Excluding items affecting comparability.

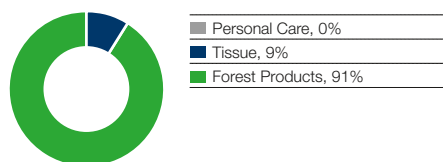
²⁾ Sales, general and administration include costs for marketing (5 percentage points).

³⁾ The two largest items in Other costs of goods sold comprise personnel (11 percentage points) and depreciation/amortization (5 percentage points).

⁴⁾ The item Other in Raw materials and consumables includes costs for chemicals, packaging material and plastic material.

Raw materials, energy and transport activities

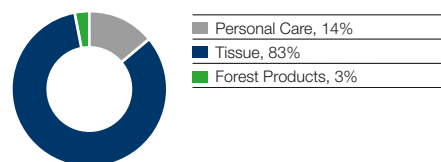
Timber and chips consumption



Total of 11.1 million cubic meters

of which, 54% comprises timber from own forests and chips from own sawmills and 46% purchased externally

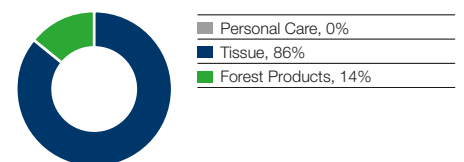
Pulp consumption



Total of 3 million tons

SCA's own pulp production corresponded to 24% of pulp consumption

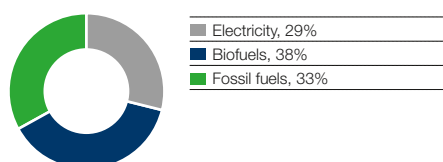
Recovered paper consumption



Total of 2.4 million tons

of which, 5% from own collection and 95% purchased externally

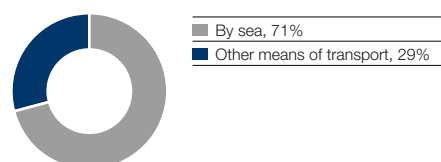
Energy consumption⁵⁾



Total of 23.4 TWh

⁵⁾ Excluding Vinda.

Transport activities⁵⁾



Total of 32 billion ton kilometers

Production plants

(Capacity is stated in thousands of tons, unless otherwise indicated, and per year)

Personal Care			Tissue					
Production plant	Country		Production plant	Country	Capacity	Production plant	Country	Capacity
Annaba	Algeria		Ortmann	Austria	132	Suameer	Netherlands ¹⁾	8
Buenos Aires	Argentina		Stembert	Belgium	75	Sovetsk	Russia	90
Sao Paulo	Brazil		Santiago	Chile	45	Svetogorsk	Russia	55
Drummondville	Canada		Beijing	China	30	Allo	Spain	160
Wuhan	China		Hubei	China	180	La Riba	Spain	26
Caloto	Colombia		Liaoning	China	55	Mediona	Spain	45
Rio Negro	Colombia		Shangdong	China	80	Valls	Spain	132
San Cristobal	Dominican Republic		Sichuan	China	75	Lilla Edet	Sweden	100
Lasso	Ecuador		Xinhui, Sanjiang	China	380	Chesterfield	UK	31
Cairo	Egypt		Zhejiang	China	150	Manchester	UK	50
Ranjangaon	India		Cajica	Colombia	70	Oakenholt	UK	68
Amman	Jordan		Medellin	Colombia	39	Prudhoe	UK	92
Shah Alam 1 & 2	Malaysia		Lasso	Ecuador	26	Stubbins	UK	105
Ecatepec	Mexico		Nokia	Finland	67	Barton	US	180
Gennepe	Netherlands		Gien	France	145	Flagstaff	US	55
Hoogezand	Netherlands		Hondouville	France	78	Menasha	US	211
Olawa	Poland		Kunheim	France	50	South Glens Falls	US	64
Veniov	Russia		Le Theil	France	62			
Jeddah	Saudi Arabia		Kostheim	Germany	152	Converting plants:		
Gemerská Hôrka	Slovakia		Mannheim	Germany	279	St. Etienne du Rouvray	France	
Valls	Spain		Neuss	Germany	112	Dubai	United Arab Emirates	
Falkenberg	Sweden		Witzenhausen	Germany	32	Ranjangaon	India	
Mölnlycke	Sweden		Altopascio	Italy	25	Lucca	Italy	
Kao Hsiung	Taiwan		Collodi	Italy	42	Hlohovec	Slovakia	
Ksibet el Mediouni	Tunisia		Lucca	Italy	140	Mapacasa	Spain	
Gebze (Istanbul)	Turkey		Monterrey	Mexico	57	Skeltersdale	UK	
Tuzla (Istanbul)	Turkey		Sahagun	Mexico	60	Bellemont	US	
Bowling Green	US		Uruapan	Mexico	38	Greenwich	US	
			Cuijk	Netherlands	52	Neennah	US	
Total						4 200		

Forest Products

Production plant	Country	Uncoated paper	Coated paper	Kraftliner	CTMP pulp	Kraft pulp	Total pulp and paper	Solid-wood products 1,000 m³
Ortviken	Sweden	255	520				775	
Östrand	Sweden				100	430	530	
Munksund	Sweden			415			415	400
Obbola	Sweden			450			450	
Bollsta	Sweden							550
Tunadal	Sweden							500
Rundvik	Sweden							300
Gällö Timber	Sweden							320
Total		255	520	865	100	430	2,170	2,070

¹⁾ Non-woven production.

Definitions and key figures

Capital definitions

Capital employed The Group's and business area's capital employed is calculated as an average of the balance sheet's total assets, excluding interest-bearing assets and pension assets, less total liabilities, excluding interest-bearing liabilities and pension liabilities.

Equity The equity reported in the consolidated balance sheet consists of taxed equity increased by the equity portion of the Group's untaxed reserves and non-controlling interests. (Deferred tax liability in untaxed reserves has been calculated at a 22.0% rate for Swedish companies and at the applicable tax rate for foreign companies in each country outside Sweden).

Net debt The sum of consolidated interest-bearing liabilities, including pension liabilities and accrued interest less cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing current and non-current receivables and capital investment shares.

Equity per share Equity in relation to the total number of registered shares.

Financial measurements

Equity/assets ratio Equity expressed as a percentage of total assets.

Debt/equity ratio Expressed as net debt in relation to equity.

Interest coverage ratio Calculated according to the net method where operating profit is divided by financial items.

Cash earnings Calculated as profit before tax, with a reversal of depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, share of profits of associates, and nonrecurring items, reduced by tax payments.

Debt payment capacity Expressed as cash earnings in relation to average net debt.

Operating surplus Expressed as operating profit before depreciation/impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and share of profits of associates.

Operating cash flow The sum of operating cash surplus and change in working capital, with deductions for current capital expenditures in property, plant and equipment and restructuring costs.

Cash flow from current operations Operating cash flow less net financial items and tax payments and taking into account other financial cash flow.

Strategic capital expenditure Strategic investments increase the company's future cash flow through acquisitions of companies, capital expenditures to expand facilities, or new technologies that boost SCA's competitiveness.

Current capital expenditure Investments to maintain competitiveness, such as maintenance, rationalization and replacement measures or investments of an environmental nature.

Organic sales growth Sales growth excluding exchange rate effects, acquisitions and divestments.

Margins, etc.

Operating surplus margin Operating surplus as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Operating margin Operating profit as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Net margin Profit for the year as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Capital turnover Net sales for the year divided by average capital employed.

Profitability ratios

Return on capital employed Accumulated return on capital employed is calculated as 12-month rolling operating profit as a percentage of average capital employed for the five most recent quarters. The corresponding key figure for a single quarter is calculated as operating profit for the quarter multiplied by four as a percentage of average capital employed for the two most recent quarters.

Return on equity Return on equity is calculated for the Group as profit for the year as a percentage of average equity.

Other measurements

Value added per employee Operating profit plus salaries, wages and payroll expenses divided by the average number of employees.

Glossary

CTMP (Chemical thermo mechanical pulp) A high-yield pulp produced through heating and mechanical defibration in a refiner of preheated, chemically pretreated softwood.

FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council) An international organization working to ensure responsible forest management. The FSC has developed principles for responsible forestry that can be applied for certifying forest management and that facilitate FSC labeling of wood products from FSC-certified forests.

Kraftliner The surface layer of corrugated board based on fresh wood fiber.

LWC paper (Light Weight Coated) LWC paper is a coated paper with a high mechanical pulp content. Used for high-quality magazines and advertising materials with demanding color-printing requirements.

Consumer tissue Includes toilet and kitchen paper, facial tissues and handkerchiefs.

AfH (Away-from-Home) Tissue sold to bulk consumers such as hospitals, restaurants, hotels, offices and industrial premises.

M³s or m³sub Solid cubic meter under bark. Specifies the volume of timber excluding bark and tops. Used in felling and the timber trade.

M³fo Forest cubic meter. Volume of timber including tops and bark, but excluding branches. Used to describe the forest portfolio of standing timber. Growth is also specified in forest cubic meters.

PEFC™ (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) An international forest certification system.

Personal care products Here defined as incontinence products, baby diapers and feminine care products.

Productive forest land Land with a productive capacity that exceeds one cubic meter of forest per hectare annually.

Kraft pulp Pulp from wood fiber that is chemically treated usually by boiling.

Super absorbents Collective name of a number of synthetic absorbent materials based on polymers. Important material in personal care products such as diapers and pads.

Solid-wood products Wood sawn into various sizes used in, for example, furniture manufacturing and the joinery industry or as construction timber.

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Awards and membership



SCA's initiatives and results have gained recognition. We are included in a number of sustainability indexes and have received several prestigious awards.

SCA plays an active role in leading organizations at global, regional and local levels with the aim of contributing to a sustainable future for companies, society and the environment.



The mark of
responsible forestry
FSC® N002446

