

2024



Contents

About Sveaskog

Sweden's largest forest owner	3
Sustainable value creation in the forest	4
Sveaskog's holdings	5
Forestry in figures	6

Comments by the CEO

Surrounding world and events	10
------------------------------------	----

Strategy and objectives

Four long-term strategic targets for sustainable value creation	16
Sveaskog's financial targets.....	21
Green bond framework.....	22
Stakeholders.....	23

Operations

Sveaskog's business model	25
Forests and the raw materials supply	26
The core business and product range	27
Land and land use	28
Solar power	29
Wind power	29
Hunting, fishing and nature tourism	30
Dialogue with the reindeer industry	32

Employees	33
Customers	35
Contractors	36
Partnerships, cooperation and dialogue	37

Risk and corporate governance

Risk and sensitivity analysis	40
Corporate Governance Report	49
Board of Directors	54
Group management	56

Sustainability Report

General information	59
Environmental information	64
Social information	77
Governance information	86

Financial information

Financial performance	92
Remuneration of senior executives.....	94
Appropriation of earnings	96
Multi-year summary.....	97
Consolidated financial statements	98
Parent company financial statements.....	101
Notes	104

Alternative KPIs and definitions	143
Declaration and signatures	146
Auditor's report	147
Combined assurance statement	150
Contact	152

“Forestry is undergoing a transition and as one of Europe’s largest forest owners, we have a significant role to play.”

Read more in the comments by the CEO on page 7.

The annual report with the management report comprises pages 3, 16, 25, 40–48, 92–142 and 146 and the Sustainability Report on pages 59–90.

Sweden's largest forest owner

Sveaskog owns 14 per cent of Sweden's forest land and has around 800 employees throughout the country. The company is thereby Sweden's largest forest owner – with the ambition to be the world leader in sustainable value creation in the forest. Sveaskog is owned by the Swedish State. The company's core business is forestry

and the company is an independent player with no major interests of its own as an end-user of wood raw materials. Sveaskog's mission is to conduct the business on a sustainable commercial basis and generate a market-based return. Related business can be conducted if it contributes to increasing the company's return.

100%

owned by the State

≈ 800

Employees

131

Million saplings/year

≈ 3

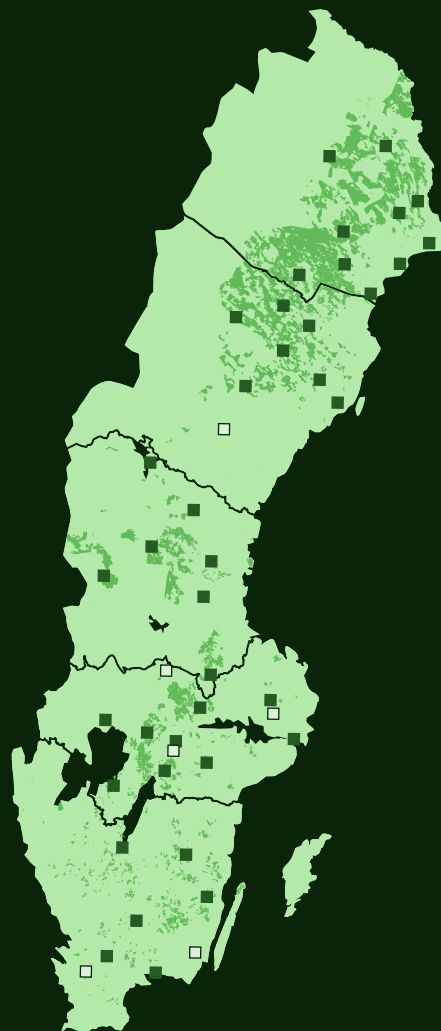
million hectares of productive forest land

8,304

Million in net sales

26%

of holdings are excluded from forestry



Sveaskog owns

14%

of Sweden's forests

Sveaskog's business activities are mainly conducted in one operational unit divided into five regions – Götaland, Svealand, Southern Norrland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten.

This is complemented by the business area Svenska Skogsplantor [Swedish Saplings] and a forestry unit, as well as a number of Group functions.

Other business comprises leases, concessions and new business in land, energy and wood raw materials, as well as Mörrums Kronolaxfiske.

■ Sveaskog's land holdings

■ Sveaskog's offices

□ Sveaskog's nurseries

Sustainable value creation in the forest

Sveaskog's core business is to manage the forest, and provide timber, pulpwood, wood chips, biofuel, seedlings and forest services for a long-term sustainable return. The customers are mainly in the Swedish forest industry and the Swedish energy sector. In addition, Sveaskog conducts business in land, energy and wood raw materials and promotes the development of new technology. The company also develops the forest as a place for fishing, hunting, nature tourism and other nature experiences.

Sveaskog's vision is to be the world leader in sustainable value creation in the forest. In order to achieve this, the company strives for the best balance in ecological, economic and social values. This is to be achieved through the company's unique competence, size and capacity.

Sveaskog prioritises working with management methods that reduce the risk of climate-related damage to the forest and strengthen the forest's resilience to various pest attacks. Through sustainable forestry, Sveaskog can deliver renewable raw materials to customers while contributing to the UN's Agenda 2030, the Swedish environmental objectives (see more on page 61), the Paris Agreement and the EU's climate targets.



Sawlogs



Pulpwood



Biofuel



Seedlings



Solar and
wind power



Hunting, fishing and
nature tourism

Sveaskog's own forests are certified according to both FSC® and PEFC standards, FSC® - C 012140, PEFC/05-23-239. All timber purchased from other forest owners must be in accordance with FSC's requirements for Controlled Wood and Chain of Custody certification, FSC® SA-CW-014563.

Sveaskog's holdings

58%

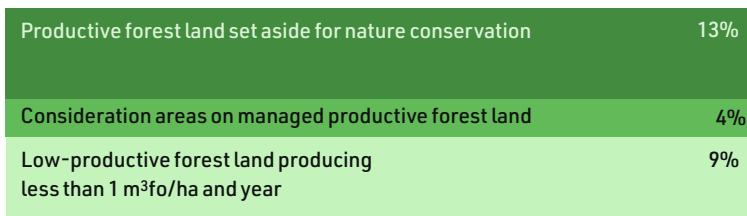
Managed forest land



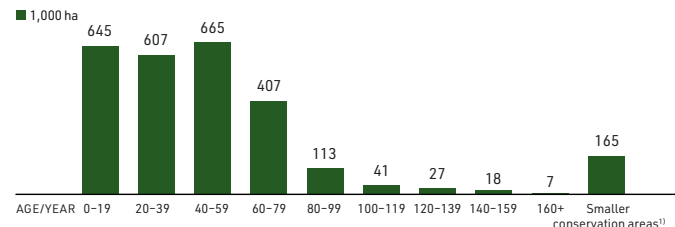
Sveaskog's holdings are 4.1 million hectares large, of which 3.02 million hectares are productive forest land, meaning land that produces more than 1 cubic meter of forest per hectare (m^3fo/ha) and year. An overview of Sveaskog's holdings and how they are used is presented here. Today, a total of 26 per cent is excluded from forestry. On these lands, nature conservation can be carried out. A further 16 per cent consists of land that is not cultivated, such as open marshes, exposed bedrock and mountains above the tree line.

26%

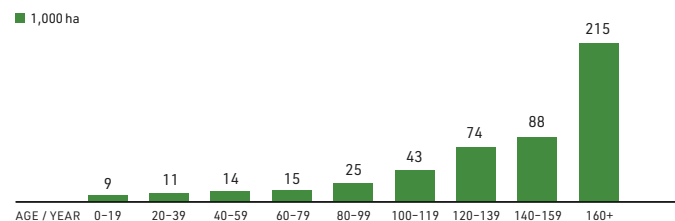
Land excluded from forestry



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN MANAGED PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND



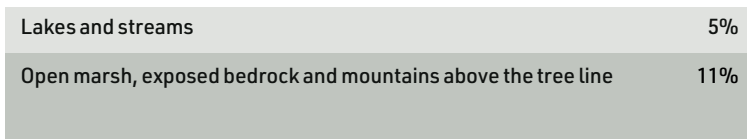
AGE DISTRIBUTION IN PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND SET ASIDE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION



¹⁾ This pertains to smaller conservation areas mainly included in one of the younger age groups but set aside during felling and hence older.

16%

Other non-managed land



This diagram is intended to show the whole of Sveaskog's land holdings divided into the parts reported nationally in Statistics Sweden's recurring statistics.

Forestry in figures

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total land area, million hectares, excl. lakes and streams	3.90	3.90	3.89	3.87	3.86
Of which productive forest land, million hectares	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.02	3.02
Carrying amount, in accordance with IFRS, MSEK	82,430	85,430	88,862	100,221	119,746
Taxable value, MSEK	66,344	66,344	66,471	81,209	81,227
All deliveries, thousand m ³ sub	10,629	10,682	10,360	8,930	8,231
Deliveries from own forest, thousand m ³ sub	6,248	6,290	5,866	5,064	4,792
Timber purchases, thousand m ³ sub	1,726	1,812	1,738	1,408	1,104
Central purchases and imports, thousand m ³ sub	2,675	2,394	2,756	2,459	2,335
Number of delivered saplings/of which to own forest, million saplings	133/50	149/62	138/53	131/52	131/52
Growing stock, million forest cubic metres ¹⁾	277	278	281	283	288
Regeneration felling, area hectares	27,100	25,160	19,600	15,081	14,489
Soil scarification, hectares, including burning of felled areas	26,876	22,670	22,302	20,373	17,606
Reforestation, hectares ²⁾	26,123	29,686	26,015	24,717	23,640
Natural regeneration, area hectares	470	460	270	124	516
Sowing, area hectares	2,720	1,217	941	859	780
Planting, hectares, excluding beeting ³⁾	22,933	28,009	24,804	23,735	22,343
Cleaning, area hectares, excluding understorey ⁴⁾	35,847	35,269	36,811	40,285	43,553
Thinning, area hectares	28,790	30,180	27,250	22,806	28,148
Area managed with alternative methods, hectares ⁵⁾	–	–	55	29	37

¹⁾ Growing stock refers to productive land minus ecoparks, trial parks and nature reserves.

²⁾ Reforestation includes natural regeneration, sowing and planting excluding beeting.

³⁾ In the past, planting including beeting was reported. This has been changed to make it a more interesting measurement for the business. Previous years have been corrected.

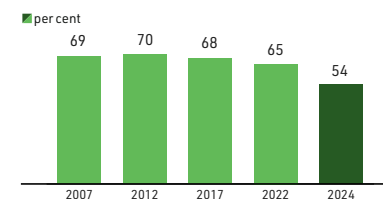
⁴⁾ In the past, cleaning including understorey was reported. This has been changed to make it a more interesting measurement for the business. Previous years have been corrected.

⁵⁾ Alternative methods on forest land with production targets include selective felling, group selection, different types of thinning or selection cutting. These methods mean that the forest is managed in such a way that the land is always wooded without creating any large clear-cut areas. Previously, the area was indicated for the trial areas where these trial methods were planned. As of 2024, the area handled is followed up. This has also been adjusted for previous years.

Timber extraction

Sveaskog's timber extraction is based on a long-term calculation. In 2024, the extraction represented 54 per cent of the volume growth on managed land. 62 per cent of the timber extraction occurred in regeneration felling and 29 per cent in thinning. Pine is the dominant species of tree in the timber extraction, followed by spruce and hardwoods.

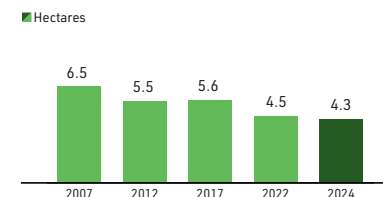
TIMBER EXTRACTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF VOLUME GROWTH ON MANAGED LAND



Average size of regeneration fellings

Sveaskog's regeneration fellings vary in size, from about 0.5 hectares to about 20 hectares, depending on the conditions on the site. In rare cases, they may be larger.

AVERAGE SIZE REGENERATION FELLINGS



SHARE OF TREE SPECIES ON SVEASKOG'S LAND BY VOLUME

64%

Pine

27%

Spruce

9%

Hardwood



Balancing several interests in the forest

Sveaskog is the State-owned forest company with a holding covering almost 10 per cent of Sweden's land area. We are proud of being entrusted to manage this forest and land on behalf of the Swedish people. This is a mission that entails responsibility and a trust that we take very seriously. We strive to set an example in the industry in terms of nature conservation in the forest, varied forestry and reduced climate impact.

In 2024, we diligently followed the strategy we adopted in 2023. With a focus on sustainable value creation through long-term management and returns, we work for increased forest growth, increased sustainable returns, increased climate benefits and the development of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Balance between vibrant forests and a secure supply of raw materials

Forestry is undergoing a transition and as one of Europe's largest forest owners, we have a significant role to play. For Sveaskog, it is a given that the future should include both vibrant forests and a secure raw materials supply. With this in mind, Sveaskog is working to strengthen the long-term vitality and growth of the forest, combat negative effects of climate change, benefit biodiversity, develop co-existence with reindeer husbandry and promote well-being in the countryside.

Considering the many interests in the forest and the different values generated by the Swedish forest industry, forestry is a multi-faceted issue that incites interest. Consequently, sustainable solutions and constructive dialogue are crucial for the future. Unfortunately, the polarised debate, where even-age forestry¹⁾ is pitted against conservation areas – as if the question is simply black or white – has created a difficult situation for Sweden's forest owners. Operators feel obliged to choose between high conservation value or cultivating the forest. Legislation and regulations that unilaterally focus on certain felling methods or simplify and polarise the policy options risk increasing conflicting objectives as the supply

of wood raw materials decreases, which in turn makes the climate transition more difficult. We in the forest industry need to show that forestry can go hand in hand with promoting and retaining conservation value and that we can balance the interests in the forest through more varied forestry. Managing conflicting objectives is our day-to-day and we see it as an important part of our mission. Moreover, we see that conflicting objectives drive innovation in forestry.

Sveaskog is increasingly a forest owner that manages all the assets in the forest and land rather than just being a supplier of raw materials to industry. Our focus is on balancing the various interests linked to forest and land and optimising the value creation of our holdings. By conducting more varied forestry, we can create value for industry, the climate, biodiversity, reindeer husbandry, outdoor activities, hunting and fishing, and can meet the increased interest in green carbon atoms from actors in the energy, steel, transport and infrastructure sectors. A more varied forest is also less sensitive to the ongoing climate change, which is altering the underlying conditions for both the forest and forestry.

We are leading the way for the forest industry

Sveaskog is a forest owner with high ambitions in sustainable forestry and nature conservation. Ensuring the future demands diversity and variation in forestry. Forestry is our core business and we are taking on the task with a long-term approach and future generations in mind, without neglecting the investments that are beneficial for the industry even in the short term. By conducting modern forestry and practising a



Targeted management is needed in order to shape the forests of tomorrow. In a warmer domestic climate, a larger mix of different tree species is beneficial.

variety of measures, Sveaskog wants to show the way to more varied forestry that can meet all the needs and challenges that the future holds. A good conservation value assessment is a cornerstone of sustainable forestry and we are implementing active

management measures to promote biodiversity. Long-term forestry also takes into account and manages watercourses in a well-conceived manner. During the year, we carried out several wetland projects to ensure that more water stays in the forest and

¹⁾ Even-age forestry is a forestry method that involves the establishment of a new generation of trees at the same time in the stock.

“In 2024, we strengthened our position as an independent player in the market. This benefits the market for wood raw materials and is an important step for Sveaskog to move forward.”

counteracts the negative effects of the extensive ditching that was done in the 20th century. Increased sustainability requirements and great potential for efficiency improvement and better resource utilisation drive innovation and novel thinking. Sveaskog is contributing to the future of the industry through a number of research and innovation collaborations and partnerships. For example, we are participating in the TREE innovation project, which aims to electrify the forest industry's road transports, and the Auto-plant project with self-driving scarification based on AI, which results in low environmental impact and a good working environment. We are also part of SweTree Technologies' development project for automated mass production of refined seedlings using somatic embryogenesis¹⁾ (SE). In addition, we are participating in a preliminary study on establishing a value chain for hydrogen and biofuels, which aims to broaden the returns for the forest owners' products.

We invest in our forests

Our felling level and its consequences are continuously evaluated and now it is time to conduct a thorough new felling estimate with a long-term perspective of one hundred years. The felling estimates are based on

the company's total managed productive forest holdings, annual growth and the age structure in the company's forests. During the year, we started this work. We take stock of the situation in the field and analyse how we can best use the land based on society's current and future expectations. An intensive effort is under way to once again increase our area bank, which is a compilation of our available planned objects that can be harvested, and we have found that we need to devote more energy to key forest conservation. We are therefore working intensively to increase both cleaning and thinning, as the right shaping of the forest is an important part of investing in the future.

Climate change altering conditions

With climate change, forestry is facing altered underlying conditions throughout the country. Targeted management is needed to shape the forest of the future from the forest of today. The tree species that are suitable for each specific site will change and in a warmer climate, a larger mix of different tree species is beneficial. For the third consecutive year, we increased the proportion of hardwoods planted. Other ways to shape the stocks of the future are to take advantage of the natural regeneration of decid-

uous trees, actively cleaning and thinning to increase the proportion of hardwood and using different management methods that mimic the natural disruptions that boreal²⁾ forests are adapted to. The supply of seeds and saplings from several tree species also needs to be secured to counter climate change. A more varied forest with more tree species makes it possible to spread risk in an uncertain future climate. With this in mind, Sveaskog's seed and sapling unit has invested in a new seed cultivation for Siberian larch in Umeå.

Well paid for the raw material

Unrest in the rest of the world, as well as uncertainty about new EU rules and ongoing domestic investigations linked to the forest affected the conditions for forest companies during the year. The market for wood raw materials, which has been favourable for several years, with record high raw materials prices, has contributed to a strong annual financial result for Sveaskog, despite lower delivered volumes.

The higher prices create good conditions for profitable forestry and forest ownership. At the end of the year, we announced our intention to sell our shareholding in Setra Group to Mellanskog. The decision is in line with a decision of the Swedish Parliament from 2009 and our ambition to be a responsible forest owner. Sveaskog is an independent player in the wood raw materials market and is the only producer of bio raw materials with a nationwide presence. During the year, sawmills and the wood mechanical industry continued to face challenges in the wake of a weak construction market, which negatively impacted demand. It is likely that the future will include some industry consolidation in order to improve profitability.

The market situation for the Swedish pulp industry has benefited from high prices of market pulp and good demand for pulp and packaging. This has benefited our customers and is expected to create a positive market dynamic in the future as well.

During the year, we issued additional green bonds that have been met with great interest from the capital market. The funds will be used in accordance with our framework for green bonds.

With the future in mind

The green transition in Sweden continues. There is no doubt that our forest and land are in demand in an ecologically sustainable economy and are important for Sweden's competitiveness.

We continue to build an efficient organisation and *one Sveaskog* for the future. The competition for attracting and retaining talent is fierce. It is therefore pleasing that this year's employee survey shows that the positive trend is continuing regarding how likely it is that our employees would recommend us as an employer (eNPS). I would like to give a big thanks to all our employees for their commitment and efforts during the past year. I would also like to thank all our customers, contractors, suppliers and partners for the excellent cooperation in 2024.

We see that Sveaskog has a significant role to play both for our industry and for society at large. With this conviction, we are taking on the future with great enthusiasm and continuing to develop the company.

Erik Brandsma
President and CEO

¹⁾ Somatic embryogenesis (SE) is process in which an embryo or plant originates from a single cell or group of cells.

²⁾ The boreal forest, also known as taiga, is a coniferous forest area characterised by cold, long winters and hot, short summers.

Surrounding world and events

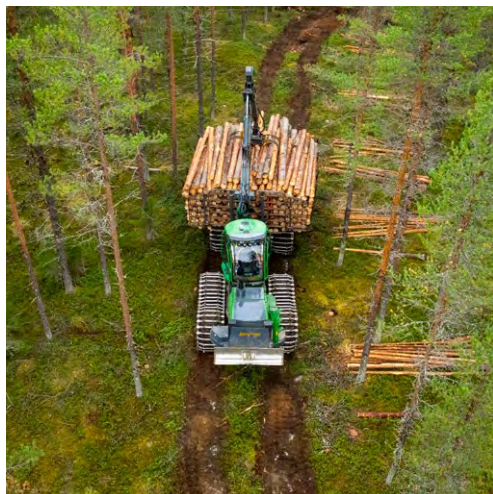
Surrounding world
Events



Surrounding world

Proposals from the Forest Commission

The ongoing Forest Commission "A robust forest policy that sees the forest as a resource" seeks increased clarity and simplification for forestry and its stakeholders. The Commission presented a first interim report at the end of 2024. The report included proposals regarding the rules for the timing and scope of felling notifications, requirements on consultation and the relationship between the Forestry Act and the Environmental Code. Work on the other parts of the Forest Commission will continue in 2025 to be finalised by 31 August 2025.



No recovery for the construction sector

Demand for sawn timber continued downwards in 2024. The strained economic situation and high interest rates in Sweden and Europe drove this trend. There are no clear signs of recovery in the construction sector, but despite this, prices of wood raw materials continued to increase sharply. Swedish sawmills reduced production, but not as much as the international sawmills. The market for paper and paperboard products remained strong.

EU Deforestation Regulation postponed

The EU Deforestation Regulation was officially adopted in 2023. The regulation aims to prevent trade in goods that contribute to deforestation and forest destruction around the world. In October, the European Commission proposed that the implementation be postponed up to one year until 31 December 2025. In Sweden, discussions and reviews are now under way on how Swedish law should be adapted to the Deforestation Regulation.

Heated debate on the elk population

Opinions on how to run elk management continued to differ between hunters and forest owners. In the autumn, there was an intense debate on the elk population. The Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management (Jägareförbundet) was strongly critical of both the goal of reducing grazing damage and how elk management is organised. The Minister for



Rural Affairs held talks with the Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF), Sveaskog and Jägareförbundet regarding how landowners and hunting representatives can close the gap. A new report shows that Sweden's elk population has decreased on average by 2.4 per cent per year since 2015 and that annual grazing damage during the same period has decreased by 2.5 per cent per year. At the national level, the elk population is assessed by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) to have decreased by approximately 20 per cent since 2015. Sweden is still the most elk-dense country in the world.

Reindeer Grazing Land Committee decommissioned

The Reindeer Grazing Land Committee's first interim report on hunting and fishing in reindeer grazing areas was met with extensive criticism from authorities,

municipalities and interest groups, among others. In November, the Government decided to decommission the committee and announced that it intends to set up a new commission of inquiry into the Reindeer Husbandry Act with new directives.

Proposals from the Environmental Objectives Committee

Sveaskog is part of an expert group linked to the Environmental Objectives Committee, which aims to provide concrete proposals on how Sweden can achieve national and international environmental commitments. The proposals will apply to Sveaskog generally as a landowner, but also specifically as part of Sweden's commitments for the allocation of forest land and carbon dioxide uptake.



Events

Collaborations in solar power investment

Sveaskog has advanced its positions in solar energy by signing cooperation agreements with two companies, Alight and Svea Solar, for large-scale solar power production with a combined capacity of 2 GW on forest land. Through the agreements, Sveaskog has increased its commitment to renewable energy. The energy portfolio already contained significant shares of wind power and biofuels.

Sale of Hjälmare kanal

Sveaskog sold Hjälmare kanal AB to AB Göta kanalbolag, which is owned by the Swedish State and is responsible for operating, managing and creating the conditions for tourism along the Göta Canal. The transfer between the two State-owned companies meant that Göta kanalbolag acquired all shares in Hjälmare kanal. In connection with the transfer, the full-time employees affected were offered to transfer from Sveaskog to Göta kanalbolag.

Increased percentage of hardwoods in Mälardalen

The percentage of deciduous trees set on Sveaskog's land increased for the third consecutive year. Primarily birch has been planted, but also oak and beech. Hardwoods provide more species-rich forests and an increased variation makes the forests more resistant to climate change, droughts, storms and insect infestations. The hardwoods thrive best in moist and fertile soil. Consequently, these tree species are particularly suitable for some geographies, including Mälardalen.



An increased percentage of deciduous trees on Sveaskog's land provides more species-rich forests with increased variation.

More tree species are cultivated in their own nurseries

Sveaskog's five nurseries have long been specialised in the cultivation of mainly pine and spruce. During the year, the number of cultivated species increased significantly as 14 different tree species are now cultivated in regular production or on a trial basis.

Sveaskog raised timber prices

The demand for green raw materials in industry remains high, which contributes to a very good price development for forest products. In order to better highlight the value of the Swedish forest throughout the country, Sveaskog raised timber prices on three occasions in 2024. The price increases also create better conditions for profitable forestry among private forest owners.



Sveaskog's Annual General Meeting 2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the income statement and balance sheet for 2023 and granted discharge from liability to the Board and the CEO. The Annual General Meeting re-elected Kerstin Lindberg Göransson, Marie Berglund, Uno Brinnen, Måns Nilsson, Elisabet Salander Björklund and Timo van't Hoff as members of the Board of Directors. Cecilia Ardström and Stefan Öhlén were appointed new members of the Board. Kerstin Lindberg Göransson was re-elected as the Chair of the Board of Directors. Anna Belfrage and Leif Ljungqvist declined re-election.

Varied forestry attracted the ministers

During the year, Sveaskog received visits from both Minister for Finance Elisabeth Svantesson and later Minister for Climate and the Environment Romina Pourmokhtari. The agenda for the meeting with the Minister for Finance included follow-up of the company's strategic objectives for sustainable value creation, safety issues, crisis preparedness and the felling estimate for 2025. The meeting with Romina Pourmokhtari highlighted forest policy conditions and ongoing national commission of inquiry as well as the EU's impact on Swedish forestry. Both ministers met Sveaskog's representatives in the field where the forest issues become most clear.

New seed cultivation for Siberian larch

In order to strengthen the development of resilient forests, more tree species and opportunities for greater variation are needed. In 2024, a completely new seed

cultivation for Siberian larch was therefore established outside Umeå on nine hectares. This is the first seed cultivation for Siberian larch set up in Sweden in 60 years.

Sveaskog welcomed "Hunting for All"

"Hunting for All" is a hunting party for people with different types of disabilities and variations that receives support from Sveaskog and Jägareförbundet. In September, the party hunted on Sveaskog's land in Svartåvallen in Hamra Kronopark.



Through collaborations with schools and hunting organisations, Sveaskog is working to increase diversity among the hunters on the company's land. The collaboration with "Hunting for All", which gives hunters with functional variations the chance to go hunting, is an initiative to broaden hunting.



The seed and sapling operations have over time phased out peat, which accounts for extensive carbon dioxide emissions, and replaced it with materials that are better from a climate point of view – mainly wood fibre.

Spruce bark beetle outbreak is over

The prolonged outbreak of engraver beetles that infested the forests mainly in Götaland and Svealand subsided during 2024. In total, the Swedish Forest Agency estimates that 34 million m³ of spruce died in Sweden since the outbreak started in 2018. An inventory shows that the damage decreased by 95 per cent in 2024 compared to the peak year 2021. Sveaskog has taken several steps, including increased variation and climate and site adaptation, to be better equipped for future infestations.

Sale of the shareholding in Setra Group

At the end of the year, Sveaskog announced its intention to sell the company's shareholding in Setra Group to Mellanskog. The letter of intent was signed in November and the ownership change is planned to be implemented during the first quarter of 2025.

Setra Group, one of Sweden's largest wood industry companies, is 50 per cent owned by Sveaskog and 49.5 per cent by the forest owners' association Mellanskog. The other 0.5 per cent is owned by approximately 1,400 smaller shareholders. The ownership change is in line with Sveaskog's strategy and a previous decision by the Swedish Parliament from 2009.

DAMAGE DUE TO SPRUCE BARK BEETLE IN 2024
COMPARISON WITH 2021

– 95%

Phasing-out of cultivation peat

In the effort to reduce the need for cultivation peat, seed and sapling operations have gradually phased out peat in favour of substitute products. The main raw material used to replace peat is wood fibre. In the cultivation, wood fibre was used in mixtures up to 50 per cent.

Work on pause during cold snap

In the first few weeks of 2024, the temperature dropped down to minus 40 degrees in some parts of northern Sweden. In such conditions, work must be paused to protect both employees and machines as they are exposed to great strain and increased risks in severe cold.

SEK 2.1 billion issued in green bonds

In 2024, Sveaskog issued additional green bonds for a total of SEK 2.1 billion with a term of five years. The bonds are listed on NASDAQ Stockholm Sustainable Bonds. The funds will be used in accordance with Sveaskog AB's framework for green bonds. Since 2017, 100 per cent of the company's issued bonds have been green.

ISSUED IN GREEN BONDS IN 2024

SEK 2.1
billion

Strategy for sustainable value creation

Four long-term strategic targets
for sustainable value creation

Sveaskog's financial targets

Green bond framework

Stakeholders



Four long-term strategic targets for sustainable value creation

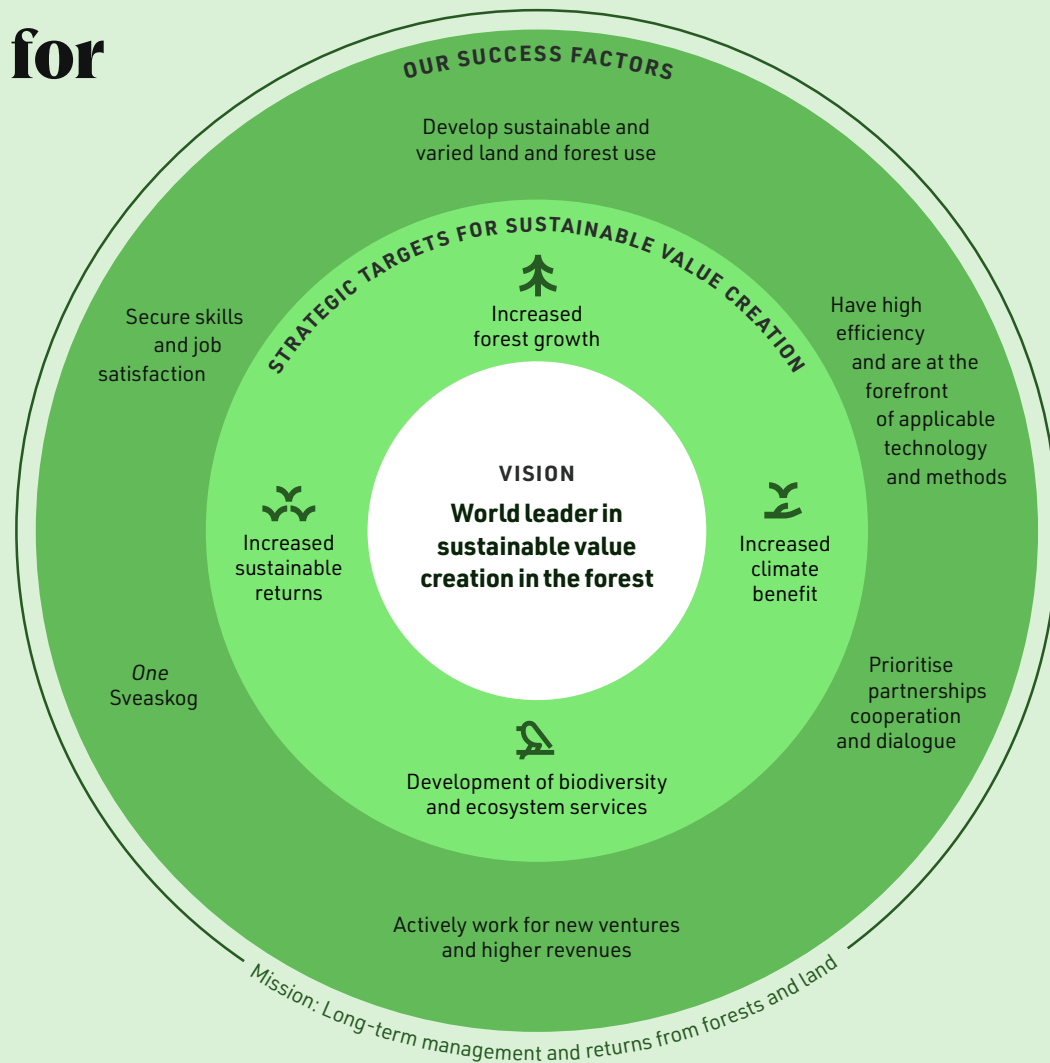
Forests play an important role in both the development of society and the private lives of people. Being a forest owner today means balancing several different interests. In addition to the core business in forestry and nature conservation, Sveaskog balances special interests from several different directions, such as local communities and interest groups, land users in the energy and mining sectors, the tourism sector and the reindeer industry.

According to the Articles of Association, Sveaskog shall be an independent player in the wood raw materials market and the company shall serve as a role model. The company is a forest owner with high ambitions in sustainable forestry, of which nature conservation is a natural part. Sveaskog wants to lead the way for the rest of the forest industry both in terms of developing and adapting forestry and by creating a functioning market for biocredit. Sveaskog is the only producer of bio raw materials with a presence throughout Sweden and has the capacity to systematically and nationally promote increased prices.

From having previously had a more one-sided raw material perspective, Sveaskog is now moving towards becoming a forest owner that develops more assets in its land holdings. This includes a greater focus on creating higher returns from other parts of the business than

the purely forest elements. Sveaskog's land holdings also constitute a strategic resource for the Swedish State as there is a need for land for the expansion of Swedish defence. Under the catchwords of resource management, proactivity and legitimacy, Sveaskog is taking a more active responsibility for how the land is managed.

Sveaskog is currently working towards four prioritised strategic goals for sustainable value creation that reflect the long-term challenges facing the company. Increased forest growth, Increased climate benefits, Increased sustainable returns and Development of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The sustainable forestry programme is now integrated into the work on the development of biodiversity and ecosystem services and will therefore not be reported separately.



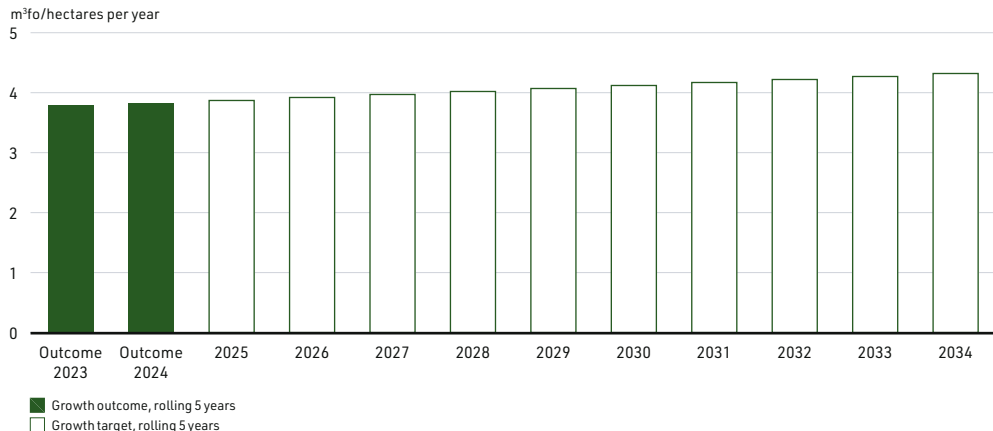


Increased forest growth

Sveaskog is actively working to increase long-term growth in the company's forests. Growth in the forest naturally varies with weather and season, but can be measured over the long term through statistics from the data of the National Forest Inventory on Sveaskog's land. Increased growth is made possible through a number of forest management measures, such as biotope adaptation, the use of good sapling materials and management methods adapted to changing climate conditions. The goal of increased forest growth includes Sveaskog's production forests and refers to the total combined growth of these

forests. This gives the company flexibility to allow less or sustained growth in certain geographical locations, which may be necessary to climate adapt the forest or make adjustments to nearby local communities. In return, the company is increasing growth in other locations where potential exists. The target for increased forest growth is set at 0.5 m³fo/ha on average over a rolling five-year period until 2034. This corresponds to an increase of 1–1.5 million m³fo/year, in terms of total growth in Sveaskog's production forests until 2034.

INCREASED FOREST GROWTH, M³FO/HECTARES PER YEAR



Fertilization in predominantly coniferous forest provides good growth

Forest fertilising is a quick way to increase growth in standing timber. By increasing carbon binding, it also contributes to reducing the greenhouse effect. Spreading can take place both from the ground by tractor or from the air by helicopter.

Forest fertilising takes place between May and August when trees and other vegetation take up a lot of nutrients. In a fertilized stock, there is an increased volume growth of approximately 10–20 m³fo/ha over a ten-year period. In order to have the desired effect, Sveaskog fertilizes only well-managed forests that can be subject to thinning or regeneration felling containing at least 80 per cent conifers.

The forest must be healthy and well-kept. Sveaskog does assessment and planning on-site in the stocks and avoids fertilising damaged stocks or stocks subject to wind, peat or lichen grounds and too sparse stocks.

Sveaskog uses fertilisers that contain nitrogen and are in the form of granules that quickly dissolve when they end up on the ground. The allocation is normally about 550 kg of fertiliser, of which a maximum of 150 kg of nitrogen, per hectare and application.

It is important to delimit the efforts to take general consideration and account of high conservation value and water-courses. Sveaskog always conducts an environmental follow-up after fertilisation that ensures that fertilisers do not end up in water.

Sveaskog conducts consultations with the Swedish Forest Agency and the reindeer industry to choose which forests should be fertilised. In total, more than 8,100 hectares of forest were fertilised in 2024.

The carbon binding and thus positive climate impact that occurs due to increased growth from fertilisation well exceeds the greenhouse gas emissions that occur from both production and application of fertiliser.



Increased climate benefit

Sveaskog's climate impact consists of the emissions from the company's operations and value chain and the degree to which carbon is captured in forest and land. Sveaskog's forestry is affected by the warmer climate with greater weather variation. Therefore, the company is actively working to reduce emissions from, for example, transport and forest machinery, and partly to adapt forestry so that the forest can continue to bind more carbon. Sveaskog aims to reduce anthropogenic, fossil greenhouse gas emissions throughout the value chain by 60 per cent by 2034 compared to 2022. Between 2023 and 2024, total emissions increased by approximately 21 per cent. The increase is largely a result of the

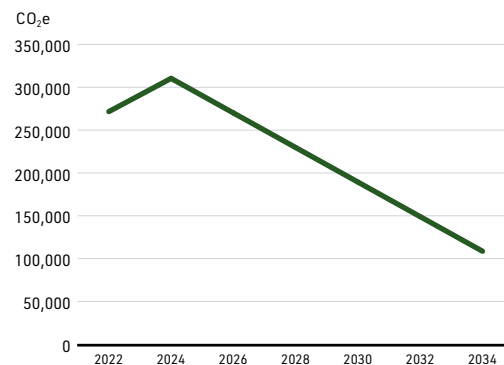
lowered reduction obligation and an expected effect given the high share of fuel-related emissions.

In order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the company, the company plans and adapts the forest to weather conditions that provide changed conditions for felling and new pests. In order to be equipped for the expected climate of the future, Sveaskog needs to accelerate this climate adaptation in forestry. In 2034, other tree species¹⁾ shall account for seven per cent of the total number of saplings delivered on Sveaskog's own forest land.

¹⁾ Other tree species include all tree species that are currently not cultivated to a greater extent, i.e. all tree species except pine and spruce.

→ Read more about climate benefits in the Sustainability Report on page 73.

REDUCTION OF FOSSIL GREENHOUSE GASES



PERCENTAGE OF OTHER TREE SPECIES



The percentage of Sveaskog's fossil emissions from forest machinery, vehicles and transports of raw materials amounts to 38 per cent. As a first step in reducing these emissions, Sveaskog is shifting its own machinery and vehicle fleet to renewable alternatives.

For the company's own machinery teams, the transition to renewable fuels has meant an accelerated transition from fossil to renewable diesel. In 2024, the share of renewable diesel accounted for 64 per cent of the fuel consumption of Sveaskog's own machinery teams. This meant an 82 per cent reduction in emissions per litre. In 2024, this entailed an additional cost for the company of approximately SEK 10 million.

In addition to reducing emissions, the transition also contributes to improved air quality in the local environment, as it involves reduced emissions of harmful particles and hydrocarbons. The raw material used in renewable diesel is usually residual waste from animal and vegetable fats.

The renewable diesel is not only better for the environment but also leads to a better working environment as it is odourless. HVO100 can completely replace ordinary diesel without any adjustment or change having to be made to the machine or vehicle. Consequently, bringing about a rapid transition that reduces emissions is possible thanks to HVO100. Sveaskog also sees opportunities with other alternatives, such as hydrogen and electrification, both of which are part of the conversion plan in a few years' time.

Sveaskog's climate targets mean high ambitions both within its own operations and in the value chain. Emissions from its own machinery represent only a minor part of the company's total emissions and it is therefore a given that Sveaskog uses lessons learned from the transition within its own operations to drive the change even among contractors and partners.



Development of biodiversity and ecosystem services

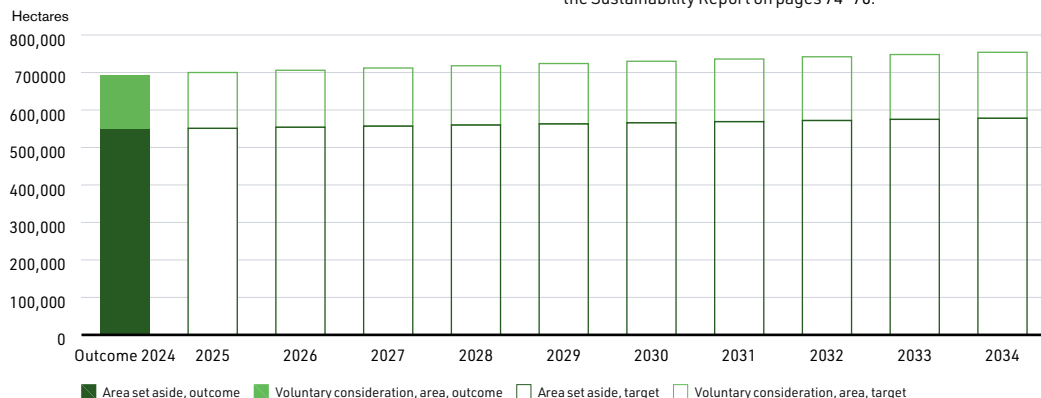
As Sweden's largest forest owner, Sveaskog has a special responsibility to be a role model in the work on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The next ten-year period will focus on the preservation and creation of habitats, including the management of areas set aside and the re-creation of deciduous forests. The overall objective is to continue to strengthen biodiversity both in natural areas and in the production landscape. In addition, increased efforts for varied forestry in the landscape will have positive synergies on ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, resilience to the effects of extreme weather events, water quality

and pollination. Outdoor activities and nature tourism are other areas that can benefit from nature conservation efforts.

In order to preserve and create habitats, the target is an additional two per cent of the land holdings to be set aside by 2034. This partly involves productive forest land with high conservation value that is set aside as conservation forests and partly consideration areas that are defined in connection with felling in the next ten years. Sveaskog wants to link a follow-up of individual species to these measures to provide indications of the development and effects of active measures on biodiversity.

→ Read more about biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Sustainability Report on pages 74–76.

LAND HOLDINGS SET ASIDE, HECTARES



Bergmyren is Sweden's largest restored wetland

In Hamra Kronopark in north-eastern Dalarna, there is a vast wetland of about 400 hectares called Bergmyren. In the past two years, Sveaskog has carried out Sweden's largest restoration of a continuous wetland to-date.

Like a jagged web between tree-clad ridges in Orsa Finnmark, Bergmyren is located just over 500 metres above sea level. In the first half of the 20th century, the wetland was ditched out and thereby lost much of its ability to hold water. For two years, Sveaskog has gradually filled in the ditches that run through the wetland. The effects have been almost immediate. Water surfaces are again visible in the sections called flarks that Bergmyren largely consists of together with sections of peat bog.

The work has been carried out with a 12-tonne excavator that has gradually moved stock mats forward to minimise track formation. At suitable points with appropriate intervals depending on the elevation, the excavator has placed out peat to clog the ditches. Then, natural vegetation has been placed on the peat both for aesthetic reasons and to bind the material. The ditches have been filled in at about 400 places in total in Bergmyren.

After a winter and the subsequent spring meltdown, the ground is saturated. Then plants and animals that benefit from wetland can again spread out in the area. Amphibians and birds return quickly.

Sveaskog has carried out the restoration of Bergmyren with particular regard to the old pine trees that grow in some sections and were present at the site even before the land was ditched.

Restoring wetlands contributes to:

- The water remaining longer in the landscape, which in the long term can reduce the risk of drought and fire.
- Reducing the risk of flooding from large amounts of water in a short period of time, such as snow melting or torrential rain.
- The wetlands cleaning the water so that water quality improves, which benefits biodiversity.
- Creating a climate-friendly effect when the restoration takes place on fertile peatlands, which reduces the leakage of greenhouse gases.



Increased sustainable returns

Sveaskog wants to be a role model in value creation in forests and land. This means that the company needs to have a positive return over time while at the same time increasing the value of the forest. The way to achieve this is to focus on efficient production, focus on new business in land, energy and wood raw materials, and to ensure that today's extractions do not take place at the expense of future forests and forestry.

Sveaskog's owner has set the target that the company should generate a return on operating capital of at least 2.5 per cent. Sveaskog has adopted the following interim targets within the framework of the strategic objective of increased sustainable returns:

The timber margin¹⁾ on Sveaskog's own forest shall be higher than 74 per cent and sales from other land transactions shall be greater than SEK 600 million in 2034. Sveaskog must have a planning reserve that means that there should always be 1.8 times more fellingable volume available in relation to the volume harvested per year.

The different intermediate targets focus on both increased revenues and cost control. Together, the targets should help to ensure that Sveaskog is a profitable company and more resilient to fluctuations in timber prices and volume changes from its own forest.

¹⁾ Deducting the felling cost from the timber price yields a root net amount. This root net amount divided by the timber price provides a timber margin expressed as a percentage.

Indicator	Outcome 2024	2025	2028	2034
Return on adjusted operating capital	4.4%	>2.5%	>2.5%	>2.5%
Timber margin	76%	>74%	>74%	>74%
Planning reserve	>1.8	>1.8	>1.8	>1.8



Profitable new land transactions that reduce carbon dioxide emissions

In 2024, Sveaskog took further steps in the development of the company's land transactions. Cooperation agreements with Alight and Svea Solar for the establishment of solar power parks on the company's land include both financing and ownership of the facilities.

The cooperation agreements are examples of a new business model where Sveaskog becomes more involved and more actively steps into the value chain for energy deals. Together, the parties develop the facilities on Sveaskog's land and then also own them together. Sveaskog has the opportunity to invest up to 49 per cent in the solar power parks and contributes sustainability initiatives during the development process. With this ownership, the parks become a long-term strategic resource for Sveaskog.

The collaboration may lead to several solar power parks with capacities between 50 and 300 MW in the coming years. The first projects are located in areas in southern and central Sweden with significant electricity shortages. The locations are chosen taking sunlight penetration and proximity to grid connections, among other aspects, into account.

All land use involves balancing between different values. Sustainability can refer to many different things, such as biodiversity, the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions and social impact. With regard to climate impact, calculations from Sweco show that solar power parks have a greater positive impact on the climate compared to the corresponding area of forest that would be replaced, seen from a life cycle perspective.

The solar power projects provide benefits such as:

- Increased production of renewable energy.
- Improved energy security and increased independence for Sweden.
- Sustainable use of land.
- Positive environmental impact through reduced carbon dioxide emissions.

This picture shows one of Alight's projects together with Axfood in Hallstuvik.

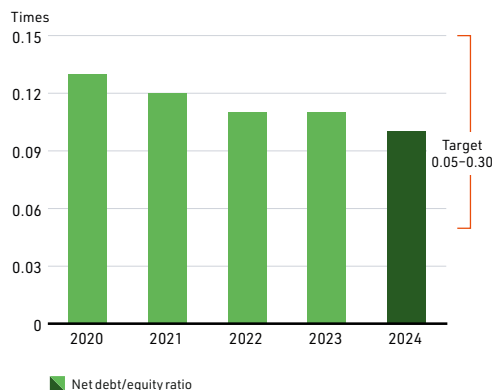
Sveaskog's financial targets

Sveaskog's financial targets are normally revised every few years or in connection with internal or external changes that have a significant impact on the company. The current financial targets were chosen at an Extraordinary General Meeting in August 2022. The financial targets mean that the net debt/equity ratio shall amount to 0.05–0.30 times and that the return on adjusted operating capital over time shall amount to at least 2.5 per cent with, and without, associates respectively. Ordinary dividends shall amount to between 70 and 100 per cent of the Group's profit after tax, excluding non-cash changes in value of standing timber and profit participation from associates. 100 per cent of the dividends received by the company in the previous year from the associates is in addition to this. In recent years, Sveaskog's dividend has been in the upper part of the dividend range.

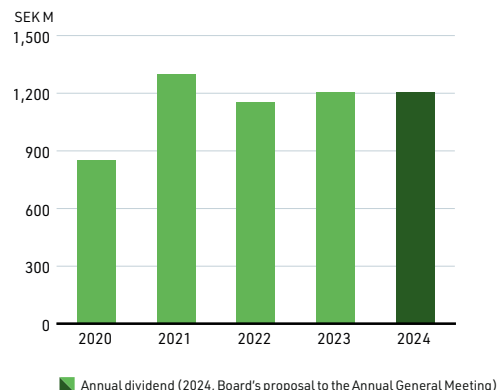
RETURN ON ADJUSTED OPERATING CAPITAL, ROLLING



NET DEBT/EQUITY RATIO



CASH DIVIDEND



RETURN ON ADJUSTED OPERATING CAPITAL 2024*

4.4%

* Excluding deferred tax

RETURN ON ADJUSTED OPERATING CAPITAL 2024*

4.6%

*Excluding deferred tax and equity participation in associates 2024

NET DEBT/EQUITY RATIO 2024

0.10 times

CONTANT DIVIDEND 2024*

MSEK 1,203

* Board of Directors' proposal to the Annual General Meeting – 100% of the dividend base

Green bond framework

Sveaskog was the first forest company in the EU to introduce a new green framework for bonds in accordance with the EU sustainable financing taxonomy. This created better conditions for new green investments in the forest and strengthens the company's competitiveness. In 2024, Sveaskog issued green bonds worth SEK 2.1 billion.

In order to achieve the EU's climate targets and the objectives of the green deal, investment needs to be directed more towards sustainable projects and activities. A prerequisite for this is that investors, companies and decision-makers can identify and compare investments based on common definitions of what is sustainable.

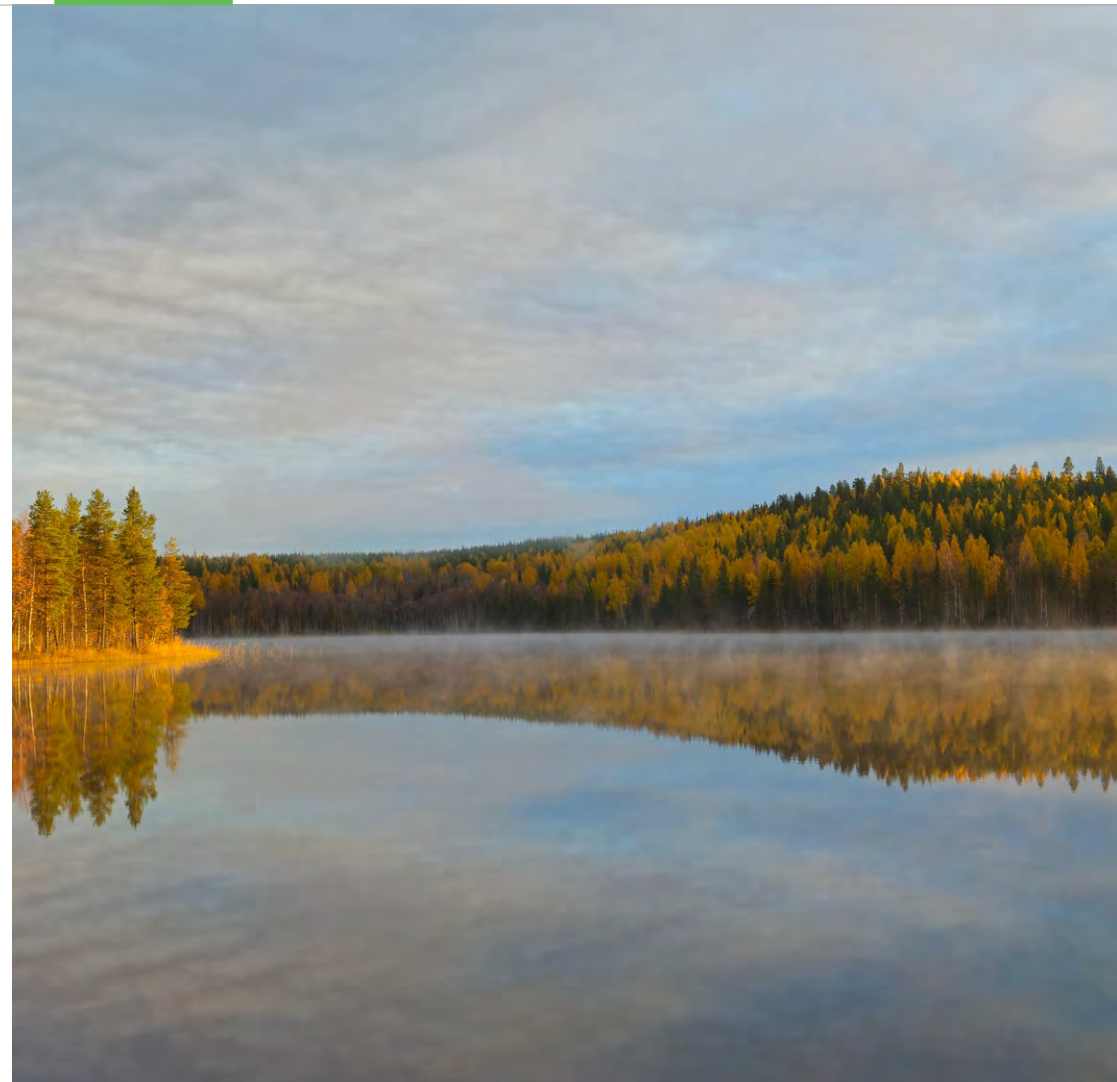
Framework in line with EU taxonomy

Sveaskog established its first green framework in 2017 and was then the first to offer green bond financing of forestry. In 2023, Sveaskog updated its framework for green bonds to align it with the EU taxonomy, as the first forest company in Europe. Through the update, Sveaskog wanted to harmonise its FSC-adapted forestry and involvement in development and innovation with the ambitions of the EU taxonomy. In purely practical terms, this means that the capital from the green bonds will finance, or

partially or wholly refinance, investments and expenses that Sveaskog has for sustainable forestry adapted to actively contribute to achieving the Swedish environmental objectives, the Paris Agreement and the EU's climate targets.

The work of developing the framework was done in collaboration with Danske Bank. In order to ensure quality, a third-party verification was carried out by CICERO Shades of Green which verified that the green framework is in aligned with the EU taxonomy. The outcome of the third party assessment is the scale's highest rating, "Dark Green", and the "Excellent" rating for corporate governance.

As of 2024, Sveaskog's Green Bond Report and the company's Sustainability Report have the same reporting period. During the year, work was done to improve the reporting of the green bonds and their value creation.



Stakeholders

A number of different interests have claims to the forest. With its large forest holdings, Sveaskog has an operation that affects many parts of society and the company is therefore mindful of constructive dialogue with these stakeholders.

Priority stakeholders

Several stakeholders have different expectations of how the country's forests should best be managed and thereby of how Sveaskog's operations should be conducted and what priorities should be set. The interests that Sveaskog perceives as most affected by the company's operations and which also have an impact on the company's operations, are considered to be prioritised. Every year, Sveaskog Group management reviews the list of priority stakeholders to ensure that it is up to date.

Dialogue in 2024

Sveaskog strives for continuous and constructive dialogue. Discussions are held with several different stakeholders, such as consultations with reindeer industry representatives, with local communities in connection with the planning of management or regeneration felling or with academia and industry regarding research and development. Dialogue is also conducted in the form of, for example, employee development talks and business development discussions with contractors and, of course, with the company's customers. The company also conducts continuous discussions with nature conservation and environmental organisations. The ongoing external contact takes place at the local, regional and national



levels. Many of the local dialogues are conducted by employees with close proximity to the stakeholders in the geography in question. The Sustainable Business Development unit is responsible for the stakeholder dialogues that take place at the national and international level. During the year, the unit has taken a number of initiatives for in-depth dialogue, including with political representatives and non-profit organisations, as well as with customers who want to contribute to the development of sustainable forestry.

Greater sustainability requirements

Sveaskog has a lot to gain from devoting time and energy to developing common tools and instruments for collaboration with the outside world. The ongoing discussion on the development of certification within FSC and the demand for products in carbon credits and biodiversity are examples of areas where more collaboration is required. Grazing damage and access to wildlife in the forest are other areas where Sveaskog continues to engage in dialogue. Both in Sweden and in the EU, the overall discussion on Swedish forestry is continuing. In order to show how varied forestry can contribute to compliance with sustainability requirements and expectations, Sveaskog's dialogue with interest groups, authorities and politicians remains important.

During the year, the ongoing war in Ukraine and the recession continued to affect Sveaskog's stakeholders, mainly customers, contractors and the company's owner, the Swedish state. As a land owner Sveaskog plays an important role in supporting the Swedish Armed Forces in meeting the needs of a new security situation and Sweden's membership of NATO.



Sveaskog's stakeholders

- Contractors
- EU/International
- Customers
- Loan institutions
- Employees
- Authorities
- Nature conservation organisations
- The reindeer industry
- Tourism entrepreneurs, hunters and fishermen
- Timber suppliers
- Owner

Operations



Sveaskog's business model →
Forests and raw materials supply →
The core business and product range →
Land and land use →
Solar power →
Wind power →
Hunting, fishing and nature tourism →
Dialogue with the reindeer industry →
Employees →
Customers →
Contractors →
Partnerships, cooperation and dialogue →

Sveaskog's business model

Assets



Forests and land

- Sveaskog's forest holding of 4.1 million hectares corresponds to 10 per cent of Sweden's surface area.
- 3.02 million hectares are productive forest land.
- Sveaskog is located in approximately 170 of the country's 290 municipalities.

Financial stability

- Sveaskog is a financially stable company that is resistant to fluctuations in the market. The net debt/equity ratio is 0.10 times and the equity ratio is 71 per cent.

Employees

- Sveaskog's employees have extensive knowledge of forestry and specialist knowledge in their respective areas of expertise.

Partnerships and collaboration

- Sveaskog has close collaboration and partnerships with customers, suppliers and contractors.
- Sveaskog collaborates with universities and industry organisations in research projects that increase innovation and improve forestry.

Operations



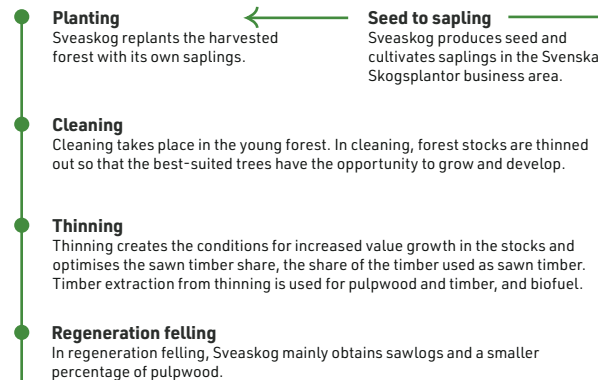
Deliveries

- Total delivery volume: 8,231 (8,930) thousand m³sub.
- From own forest: 4,792 (5,064) thousand m³sub.
- External purchases of timber from private landowners: 1,104 (1,408) thousand m³sub.
- External timber purchases from other companies: 1,874 (2,043) thousand m³sub.
- External timber purchases via imports and otherwise: 461 (146) thousand m³sub.
- During the year, the Svenska Skogsplanter business area delivered 131 million saplings to both Sveaskog's own forest and external buyers.

Concessions

- Sveaskog provides land concessions for various purposes and to different types of actors.

How Sveaskog conducts its forestry



Earnings



Customers

Sawmills

- Deliveries of sawlogs to some sixty sawmill customers in Sweden.
- The sawlogs are processed and used primarily for houses and furniture.
- Sawlogs: 3,045 (3,532) thousand m³sub, 37 per cent of the total volume sold.

Pulp and paper mills

- Deliveries of pulpwood to some 20 paper and pulp mill customers who manufacture packaging paper and other paper products.
- Pulpwood: 4,798 (4,932) thousand m³sub, 58 per cent of the total volume sold.

Biofuel

- Deliveries to some 30 biofuel customers in Sweden, mainly heating plants.
- Biofuel: 389 (466) thousand m³sub.

Other forest owners

- Approximately 3,500 forest owners buy saplings and forest management services from Sveaskog.

Concessions

- Land concessions issued for wind power stations, solar power parks, power line routes, nature tourism, hunting rights and fishing.

Society

- The forest creates climate benefits by binding carbon and by creating the conditions for the substitution of fossil materials with a high climate impact. Read more about the climate benefits of forests on page 73.
- Forests create jobs in rural areas while at the same time being available for outdoor activities and recreation. In that Sveaskog also buys timber from many individual actors, Sveaskog contributes to the industry locally.
- Sveaskog has entrepreneurs who perform work equivalent to 1,600 full-time jobs per year.
- Sveaskog paid SEK 196million in taxes in 2024.

Employees

- Sveaskog has more than 800 permanent employees. Most of them work in forestry and at Svenska Skogsplanter. The majority are active in rural areas and in smaller localities.

Owner

- In 2024, the total cash dividend to the owner, the State, was SEK 1,203 billion, which contributes to the country's welfare.

The forest and its wetlands

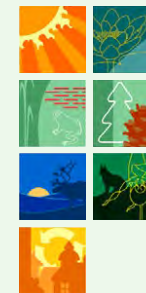
- The standing forest grew about 12.4 million m³fo during the year.
- In 2024, four watercourses and 51 wetlands were restored.

Grants

The UN Sustainable Development Goals



Sweden's environmental quality objectives



Vision: To be the world leader in sustainable value creation in the forest

Mission: Long-term management and returns from forests and land

Forests and raw materials supply

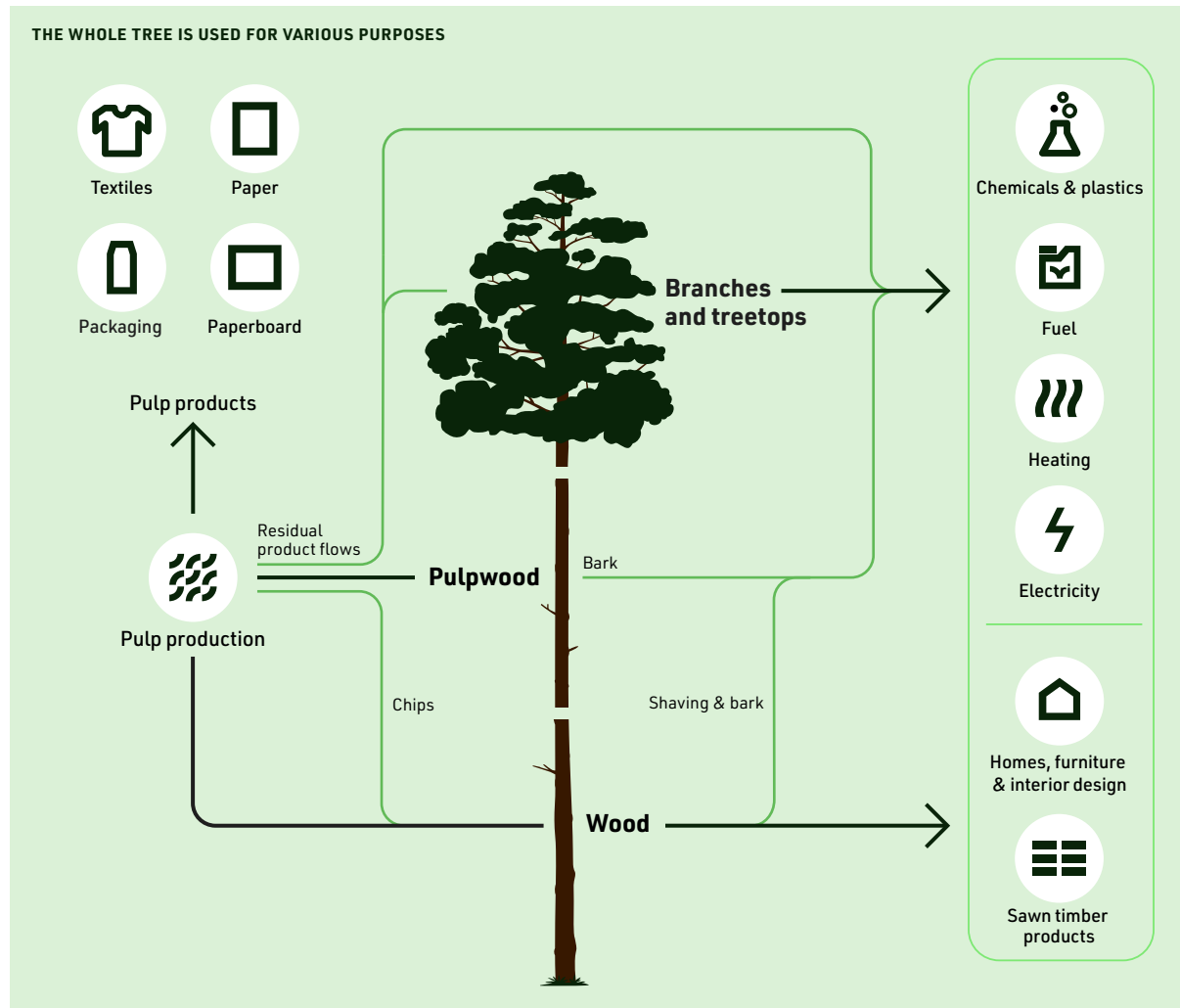
Sveaskog delivers a sustainable raw material to its customers and all parts of the tree are utilised. The company's forests are certified according to both FSC and PEFC forestry standards.

Sveaskog's forestry is primarily aimed at timber production and high quality deliveries that meet the customer's requirements and expectations. The company is a significant player in the Swedish market, but its market share varies across the country.

The renewable raw material from the forest is processed by customers. The sawlogs are the most valuable part of the tree. Other parts of the tree go to the pulp and paper industry while residual materials from forestry and from the forest industry are processed into biofuels, chemicals and innovative new materials and uses. The whole tree is used for different purposes and sawmill products largely have a long product life, which means a longer carbon capture.

In the role of a sustainable supplier of forest raw materials, Sveaskog ensures that the company meets the requirements

of its customers' customers – and contributes to a sustainable value chain. This is based on close dialogue and cooperation with all stakeholders, not least the reindeer industry. Efforts supporting varied forestry aimed at achieving more objectives than just the highest timber extraction have increased in parallel with efforts to strengthen the growth of Sveaskog's own forests and biodiversity. A carefully thought-out even-age forestry is part of that work and is the basis for our forestry. Continuous cover forestry can be an alternative in areas where there is value other than timber production to take into account – such as high conservation value, recreational value and other social value. There are several different methods for performing continuous cover forestry, including selective felling, group selection and shelterwood.



The core business and product range



Sawlogs

Sveaskog is an independent player in the timber market that offers a wide range of timber to meet customers' needs. This involves different tree species, qualities and dimensions. In order to meet the demand, the company supplements the timber from its own forest with externally purchased volumes when necessary. The trend towards increased specialisation at the sawmills requires Sveaskog to continuously improve its delivery precision. New digital technology is used to effectively take stock of the forest and ensure that the right product from the tree reaches the right customer. This requires a good dialogue and cooperation not only with customers and internally, but also with contractors and transport companies.



Pulpwood

Sveaskog offers a wide range of fresh pulpwood and chips to the customers. Pulpwood, which is produced both during thinning and regeneration felling, is a product from the parts of the tree that are not used by the sawmills. The pulpwood delivered by Sveaskog comes from its own forest, external purchases and imports, while the wood chips are purchased from sawmill customers. Sveaskog's pulpwood customers use the raw material to manufacture pulp, which then turns into different types of paper and paperboard that are mainly used for packaging and hygiene products. Sveaskog has extensive experience of working with the company's pulpwood and chip customers and in recent years the focus has been on developing logistics together.



Biofuel

Sveaskog's biofuel consists of fuel wood and rejected branches and treetops¹⁾. The natural degradation process releases the same amount of CO₂ that is released during a controlled combustion with heat extraction in a heating plant. Biofuel extraction is an integrated part of sustainable forestry and takes place with great consideration to nature and culture, in accordance with the FSC certification. As the material is voluminous, the biofuel market is primarily regional and local. Sveaskog's biofuel customers are mainly heating plants.

¹⁾ Primarily branches and treetops that are otherwise left in the forest after felling.



Seeds and sapling materials

Sveaskog cultivated 131 million saplings in 2024 and is the country's leading producer through the business area Svenska Skogsplantor. In addition to saplings, seed is produced and regeneration services are offered, such as soil scarification, planting, protective treatments, growth controls and cleaning. A well-executed regeneration with high-quality sapling material provides the conditions for thriving and growing forests in a changed climate. In the past year, the business area has increased the number of tree species in its own cultivation to meet a more varied demand. A new seed cultivation for Siberian larch was also established. In all five nurseries, large parts of the cultivation peat have been replaced with a wood fibre-based substitute substrate.

TOTAL VOLUME SOLD IN 2024 EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND M³ SUB (CUBIC METRES OF WOOD VOLUME WITHOUT BARK)

3,045 m³sub

4,798 m³sub

389 m³sub

Around 131 million saplings

Land and land use

Sveaskog's land is an asset that the company uses in several ways. In addition to forestry, this includes land concessions, new business in forest raw materials, land and energy and developing the forest as a place for hunting, fishing, nature tourism and other nature experiences.

Felling estimate and ongoing evaluation

Sveaskog's total land holdings amount to approximately 4.1 million hectares, of which about 3 million hectares is productive forest land. The company carries out felling estimates at least every five years with a long-term duration of one hundred years, but the level of felling and its effects are continuously evaluated.

The felling estimates are based on Sveaskog's total productive forest holdings, annual growth and the age structure in the company's forests. The most recent felling estimate was made in 2022.

In 2024, work began on the next felling estimate and in 2025, Sveaskog plans to take stock of the forest land, which is then weighed together with restrictions and other factors to result in a new felling estimate at the beginning of 2026.

In 2023, felling levels were reduced in Norrbotten due to the fact that the co-planning processes with the reindeer industry did not work out as planned. The adjustment means a reduction in the regeneration felling by 45 per cent in Norrbotten compared to the average of the alignment decision for the period 2023–2027.

During 2024, Norrbotten remained at the same low level and during the year, the co-planning process had

limited success in Västerbotten as well, which may result in further reductions in felling volumes. However, it is hoped that felling levels will increase over time and that the upcoming felling estimate can handle the reindeer industry-related conditions.

By allowing the forest to grow longer, the forest and economic value increase. These values will benefit industry and the Swedish economy in the longer term. The age of the forest will increase in some geographies and the operating activities will thereby gain greater opportunities to select stocks for felling. Increased age also provides increased opportunities to balance all the interests associated with the business and the land holdings.

Each regeneration felling, final thinning or construction of a new road begins with a conservation value assessment. This assessment sets the framework for how the forest is to be cultivated and it captures important conservation values that then go into the next generation of forest. A good conservation value assessment is a cornerstone of sustainable forestry. Every year, around 8,000 conservation value assessments are carried out on Sveaskog's land. These form the basis for the future management of the current objects. The forest can be left for free



development, managed to raise the conservation value or the decision to harvest the forest is made. If the harvest decision is made, there will be additional choices about forest management, such as how the forest should be regenerated and with which tree species.

Experiencing nature and nature tourism

Nature is an important resource for Swedish tourism and is of great significance to the image of Sweden. The country offers a diverse nature with everything from a magnificent mountain environment, wetlands, streams and lakes, coasts and the sea to forests and farming landscapes. In addition to this, there is a rich diversity of plant and animal life. All of this is accessible to the public, thanks to the unique right of public access, and various forms of recreation and activities in nature are popular leisure activities. Sveaskog contributes by developing the forest as a place for fishing, hunting, tourism and other nature experiences. Through land and water concessions to tourism entrepreneurs on Sveaskog's large holdings, as well as collaboration with other state land managers, the company contributes to promoting nature tourism and recreation throughout Sweden.

New land-related business

Sveaskog is increasingly a forest owner that manages all the assets in the company's land holdings rather than just being a supplier of raw materials to industry. This creates opportunities for new business, including wind and solar power deals. By taking an active role in the value chain of land-related business, Sveaskog has the ambition to secure resourcefulness and proactivity in order to benefit the forest operations.

Solar power

There is great interest among companies in installing solar power parks on Sveaskog's land. In total, Sveaskog has signed 19 agreements for the design of solar power parks, two of which were signed in 2024 and 17 in the period from 2021 to 2023. Sveaskog taking a step up in the value chain regarding the solar power business is part of the company's strategic direction and the business now consists of both land concessions and its own investments. In 2024, Sveaskog established collaborations with Alight and Svea Solar. The goal is to develop and jointly own a number of new solar

power parks together with the respective companies. Sveaskog wants to find a business form that provides a good return at an acceptable level of risk, while at the same time the company is an active party in how future solar power parks on forest land are designed in order to maintain and strengthen the conservation value and include stakeholders in the process in an appropriate way.

Sveaskog's ambition is to produce as much electrical energy as the company currently uses as quickly as possible, which would be equivalent to a solar power park with a size of 15 hectares.



Alight previously established a solar power park in Hallstavik together with Axfood.

Wind power

Sveaskog grants land concessions for wind power expansion, which provides significant and increased revenues from the land holdings while at the same time helping to achieve Sweden's environmental objectives. Today, 815 wind power stations are operating on Sveaskog's land. The owners range from investment funds and large energy companies to smaller companies, municipalities and wind power cooperatives.

Sveaskog currently does not build or own any wind power stations of its own, but ensures that the management of potential wind projects is in accordance with the guidelines in the FSC. Wind power projects engage the public and local residents in particular. The company is therefore careful that the wind power companies that are allowed to lease land from Sveaskog understand the importance of both good dialogue and consultation with local residents. If the project is within the reindeer husbandry area, Sveaskog requires the operator to conduct an active dialogue about the project with the affected Sami villages.

The wind power stations on Sveaskog's land have a total installed capacity of 3,200 MW and a production of more than 8 TWh of electricity per year, which is nearly 5 per cent of the country's total electricity production. Approximately 18 per cent of Sweden's total installed wind power is located on Sveaskog's land. Interest in running wind power projects and leasing land for wind power expansion continues to be high throughout Sweden. In 2024, 25 new stations were commissioned and one new concession agreement was signed for the construction of five new wind power stations. At the end of the year, Sveaskog had approximately 40 concessions of rights of use for the project design of new wind farms.



WIND POWER ON SVEASKOG'S LAND ACCOUNTS FOR

≈ **5%**

Of Sweden's total electricity production

Hunting, fishing and nature tourism



Hunting

As a forest and landowner, Sveaskog plays an important role in balancing the various aims and interests of hunting. Sveaskog holds the hunting rights on its land and grants concessions for part of this right through personal hunting licences and licences to hunting parties, hunting clubs and wildlife conservation areas. More than 25,000 hunters hunt on Sveaskog's land every year and hunting has a long tradition around the country.

Hunting is the most important tool to keep the wildlife populations in balance with the food resources in the company's forests. Sveaskog's wildlife management aims to balance costs and benefits in the co-management of forests and wildlife. The numbers of cloven-hoof game must be adjusted to meet the long-term objectives for forest management and nature conservation.

During the year, Sveaskog continued to work on the introduction of personal hunting licences instead of previous hunting party concessions. Personal hunting licences are a tool to create a closer contact directly with the hunters and streamline administration. At the start of the hunting year, more than 10,000 of Sveaskog's total 25,000 hunters had obtained personal hunting licences. In 2025, a new system for purchasing day passes for hunting and fishing will be introduced.

By offering discounts on the hunting right fee for young people, training hunts and collaborations with schools and hunting organisations, Sveaskog is working to increase the share of new hunters and the number of women who hunt on the company's land.

Respectful dialogue within cloven-hoofed wildlife management and increased consensus with hunting organisations, both locally and nationally, are important for Sveaskog. During the year, the company strengthened and further trained employees in hunting and fishing to take additional responsibility as a present forest and landowner.



Fishing

Sveaskog's fishing licence gives people access to over 1,500 fishing waters across the country. Sveaskog wants to encourage more young people to start fishing and young people under the age of 20 therefore fish for free in natural waters within Sveaskog's fishing licence areas. Sveaskog is working towards the sustainable development of fishing and to protect fish habitats in order to preserve biodiversity.

At Mörrums Kronolaxfiske in Blekinge, leading fish conservation and research are carried out to preserve and develop the biological and ecological diversity of the Mörrum River.

Mörrums Kronolaxfiske collaborates with the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) to inventory the stocks and reproductive capacity of salmon and sea trout in the Mörrumsån river and its tributaries. In 2024, work on biological restoration of historically affected parts of the river continued to improve spawning grounds and habitats for migratory fish. Other collaborative partners include the Stockholm Resilience Centre, Lund University and Stockholm University.

Sveaskog's facility in Mörrum is also a very popular destination.

Outdoor activities and nature tourism

Sveaskog owns land and conducts operations in areas that are popular with the public and that are used for exercise, outdoor activities and recreation. During the year, the development of Sveaskog's ecoparks and other important visitor areas for outdoor activities and nature tourism began to take shape. Special development areas are the Halle-Hunneberg Ecopark at the southern tip of Vänern in Götaland, Malingsbo-Kloten in Svealand and the Storklinten Ecopark outside Boden in Norrbotten. In addition to general development and increased visibility of Sveaskog in the ecoparks, new business development opportunities are being explored.

NUMBER OF ECOPARKS IN SWEDEN

37

Sveaskog's ecoparks offer the opportunity for a variety of experiences; from solitary wilderness adventures, to hiking, cycling, paddling and family picnics in more easily accessible areas with a wide range of hiking trails, wind shelters and other services in or adjacent to the ecoparks. Today, there are 37 ecoparks throughout Sweden. All ecoparks are covered by the right of public access and are open to the public. Several of the ecoparks include nature reserves owned by Sveaskog, where special restrictions and regulations may apply.

Ecoparks are Sveaskog's voluntary nature conservation initiative on large landscapes of at least 1,000 hectares. These areas have significant conservation value and ambitions are high to preserve and create habitats that promote biodiversity. The conservation ambitions in the ecoparks are set out in a 50-year conservation agreement between the Swedish Forest Agency and Sveaskog, which gives them formal protection. In the ecoparks, nature conservation and forestry are combined, and the agreements specify which areas are set aside for nature conservation and where Sveaskog conducts forestry. At least half of the productive forest area should be set aside for nature conservation and the average for the 37 ecoparks is currently 67 per cent.



Omberg Ecopark is a popular recreation destination.

“Ecoparks are Sveaskog’s voluntary nature conservation initiative on large landscapes of at least 1,000 hectares. These areas have significant conservation value and ambitions are high to preserve and create habitats that promote biodiversity.”

Dialogue with the reindeer industry

After a restart in the dialogues with the Sami villages in 2022, as well as reduced felling rates and important targeted efforts, a more constructive dialogue with reindeer husbandry has been established in northern Sweden.

Sveaskog is concerned about the increased polarisation in society between Sami interests and other interests. The company strives for coexistence between reindeer husbandry and forestry that enables both industries to be sustainable and viable in the short and long term. A mutual respect for each industry is required to find an optimal use. A functioning coexistence with reindeer husbandry that provides predictability and the possibility of long-term planning benefits all actors in the forest. Sveaskog has large land holdings in northern Sweden and coexistence with reindeer husbandry is a priority area for Group management and the Board and part of the dialogue with the owner. The timber harvested on the company's land is important for the sawmill and pulp industry in the region, and long-term sustainable use of the forest is crucial to ensure the industry's investments and profitability.

Co-planning takes place prior to all regeneration felling, soil scarification and selection of tree species for reforestation in the area that Sveaskog and reindeer husbandry jointly use. Fertilisation, road construction and burning are also covered by co-planning. Sveaskog looks forward to the new initiatives expected after the decommissioning of the Reindeer Grazing Land Committee. Political consensus is needed to modernise

existing legislation and the current regulations regarding forestry and reindeer husbandry in northern Sweden.

Adaptations, cooperation and mutual respect

The reindeer-herding Sami villages are not negative to forestry in general, but feel that the forestry industry has historically not taken sufficient consideration of the conditions and needs of the reindeer industry.

In recent years, Sveaskog has established a dedicated organisation with the right skills and a clear mission to develop the dialogue with the relevant Sami villages. The company has also adapted instructions, made it easier for reindeer industry representatives to participate in the consultation process by reimbursing participation costs, improved the "Samplanering" digital co-planning tool and tested new approaches to forest management, felling and thinning. Sveaskog has also initiated lichen research projects in collaboration with interested Sámi villages and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU). The company's next step is to develop a longer-term joint management plan.

In 2024, Sveaskog tested more varied forestry that takes greater account of reindeer husbandry. Sveaskog harvested poor lodgepole pine stocks¹⁾,



Sveaskog has increased the share of cleaning and thinning, which benefits lichen growth on nutrient-poor land for the benefit of reindeer husbandry.

which have been an obstacle to the reindeer industry. Sveaskog also increased the share of cleaning and thinning. Fewer remaining trunks increase sunlight penetration, which benefits lichen growth. In consultation, Sveaskog has also removed rejected branches and treetops after felling to promote lichen growth and extra consideration is given to the reindeer migration routes and calving areas.

Sveaskog and the reindeer industry still have a lot to learn from each other and the interest in using the forest responsibly and sustainably is a good common ground.

¹⁾ Lodgepole pine are conifers that occur naturally in western North America that were planted in northern and central Sweden for some time.

Employees

Sveaskog strives for an inclusive culture that promotes a sense of belonging, job satisfaction and community and enables different perspectives and competences to come to their right. The ambition is for all employees to understand the whole as well as their own job. Sveaskog wants to be a workplace where employees take responsibility, show courage and are curious. This creates an environment where each employee develops and can contribute to the company's vision of sustainable value creation.

Skills supply

The skills supply is a strategically important issue for the company in order to secure Sveaskog's delivery capacity and operations. Sveaskog is working in several ways to meet future competency needs and to ensure that the company continues to be an attractive employer.

During the year, for the third consecutive year, Sveaskog offered a trainee programme that continues to attract great interest. The programme, which is aimed at recent graduates or people with a few years of work experience, offers participants a solid introduction to Sveaskog in parallel with their being allowed to grow into their professional roles at the company. Other skills promotion initiatives include school collaborations, internships, participation in business days and representation at many of the industry's competence forums.

By offering clear development paths, competitive benefits and development initiatives for both employees and managers, Sveaskog is actively working to secure knowledge, learning and development. Examples of skills supply activities and training carried out include "Forest training for previously non-forest employees". This course is for employees in Sveaskog

who have no forestry training and provides basic knowledge about the forest, forestry and forest industries. Another training initiative is the leadership programme, which aims to strengthen and make the company's managers secure in their roles. The programme is based on Sveaskog's principles of collegiality and leadership: "We make each other better". Sveaskog also offers seminars, targeted internal communication and shorter leadership courses to make managers secure in their employer role.

Every year, training packages are carried out via "Skötselskolan", a digital course that aims to provide various professional roles with updated competence and knowledge in relevant areas linked to forestry. Efforts have also been made to increase knowledge of IT and information security among all employees.

Diversity and inclusion

Sveaskog actively works to promote inclusion, gender equality and diversity, and strives for all employees to feel accepted and respected. All employees have been offered training in these areas and since 2016 diversity and inclusion are included in the introduction for new employees.



Sveaskog actively participates in the Gender Equality Council of the Swedish Forest Agency's Forest Sector with the aim of achieving a gender equal forest sector through collaboration. The collaboration with the company Mitt Liv, whose mentoring programme serves as a bridge between the Swedish labour market and workers with a foreign background, continued in 2024. So far, 40 employees have been mentors.

The share of women with permanent employment in the operating forestry activities at Sveaskog increased from 8 per cent in 2013 to 21 per cent in 2024. In 2024, Sveaskog was named "Best in the industry" in the Nyckeltalsinstitutet's annual survey "JÄMIX" in the "Industry" category.

A safe and secure workplace

Sveaskog should be an attractive employer that offers a safe and secure working environment. The company's occupational safety and health policy describes the overall principles for working conditions to ensure and maintain a good working environment where ill health and accidents are prevented. Through agreements and certificates, the company's contractors are subject to equivalent or higher requirements and the company offers engaged contractors training in a safe working environment. The work environment should

be constantly improved through systematic work environment management where health, safety and sustainability permeate everything that is done. The systematic work environment management is carried out in collaboration between managers, employees and safety representatives with the aim of ensuring that no one is affected by ill health at the workplace. In order to achieve this, resources within both the work environment and safety and crisis work have been increased. This is done to promote health and prevent ill-health of all employees in an even more systematic and quality-assured way.

Employee survey

"Fröet" is an annual employee survey. The result for 2024 showed improvements and continued positive trends in several areas. A positive example is the upward trend measured with the question "How likely is it that you would recommend Sveaskog as an employer?" as part of the eNPS (Employee Net Promoter Score). It increased from -4 (2022) to 7 (2023) and in the 2024 survey it rose to 8. The comparative value for Sweden is 7. Health and workload, as in the past, belong to the lowest estimated areas. As part of the company's new HR strategy, the focus is on activities related to a sustainable working life and health.

EMPLOYEE NET PROMOTER SCORE 2024

8

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

31%



Customers

Sveaskog's core business is to manage and cultivate the forest holdings. The company's customers buy timber, pulpwood, wood chips, biofuel, saplings and forest services. The green transition is largely based on sustainable production based on green carbon atoms from the forests. Sveaskog sees a great deal of interest from innovative actors who want to create new sustainable products.

Sveaskog conducts forestry operations and wood raw material trading in Sweden. More than half of the wood raw material sold comes from its own forest, the remaining quantity is purchased from private and institutional forest owners. The main products are sawlogs, pulpwood, biofuel and wood chips. The majority of Sveaskog's customers come from the forest industry and the Swedish energy sector. The Swedish forest industry is export-oriented and exports to markets across the world, although the European market is the most important. Paper, pulp and wood products are traded in the global market, which makes changes in supply, demand and flows in the world markets very important to the Swedish forest industry.

Through the Svenska Skogsplanter business area, Sveaskog is a significant supplier of saplings, seeds and regeneration services, not least to smaller forest owners.

Sawmills

The market conditions for Sveaskog's sawmill customers are challenging as the construction sector continues to be in a slump. However, the lower demand for timber products is balanced by a decrease in

production at sawmills, which means that the stock of sawn timber is not increasing significantly. For Sveaskog, the trend is continuing that deliveries of timber from the company are preferred compared to the market at large and the demand for timber remains good. Many sawmills value the security of a delivery agreement with Sveaskog, as they can rely on contractual timber volumes being delivered to the sawmills. Timber prices in Sveaskog's deliveries continued to increase and prices were adjusted up on three occasions during the year. In 2024, prices were historically high across the country.

Pulp and paper industry

For the Swedish pulp industry, there is continued stable demand with favourable price levels for pulp and high demand for products such as paper packaging. This benefits Sveaskog's customers in the pulp and paper industry.

In a timber market with major changes and transitions in timber flows, Sveaskog's ability to meet customers' needs for raw materials has been crucial. The company notes a very good price trend for pulpwood deliveries throughout the country.

The biofuel market

The market for forest biofuel, such as GROT (branches and tree tops), is generally regional and local because the transport costs are high and the production costs are relatively low for biofuel. Sveaskog's forest biofuel market is significant in Götaland and Svealand, but is more limited in northern Sweden. Sveaskog's biofuel customers are power and heating plants as well as the energy-producing forest industry. Interest in biofuel deliveries remains very high and price levels for fuel chips and energy wood deliveries continue to develop positively.

New value chains

Sveaskog is experiencing great interest from actors in new value chains. These actors, who have a common interest in being innovative in the green transition, want to use the green carbon atoms from the forests for sustainable production of, for example, aviation fuel and steel, where fossil inputs are replaced with renewables. For these new value chains, Sveaskog is a very interesting and important partner as the company can offer an efficient flow with traceability from sustainably used forests. Through the new collaborations in large-scale solar power production concluded in 2024, Sveaskog is more actively entering the value chain earlier.



Contractors

Sveaskog engages contractors for thinning, felling and forest management and the construction of roads and transport. These collaborations are a prerequisite for the company to meet customer demand and develop world-leading value creation in the forest.

The majority of the work of felling, forest management and transport is carried out by around 300 contractors spread across the country. Before a company is engaged, extensive checks are made to ensure that it has the prerequisites to be able to carry out the assignment and meet the requirements of both Sveaskog and the public sector. Engaged contractors must always comply with the labour market rules in Sweden and, as a minimum, comply with the current collective agreement. All contractors procured with contracts must have collective agreements. These requirements apply regardless of the employee's country of origin and background. Sveaskog only allows for one additional line of subcontractors under the engaged contractors. The requirements, control and review of these are the same as for contractors and contracts can only be established after review and written approval from Sveaskog.

Offers for simplicity and safety

Sveaskog's ambition is to improve and simplify the contractors' daily lives. The company therefore offers, for example, recruitment support for the training of new machine operators and training in systematic work environment management as well as financial security in case of lost engagements due to fire risk

and takes responsibility for damage in case of fire. For many years, Sveaskog has taken over the contractors' business risk linked to price increases on diesel so that the contractors do not suffer from price increases. A fuel clause in the contractor agreement reflects the current diesel price and current tax legislation.

In order to offer the entrepreneurs market-based financing that takes into account their situation and conditions in connection with expensive investments or the start-up of new operations, Sveaskog has also created the finance company Sveaskog Finans AB. The company's contractors also have access to support, advice and communication via the contractor portal Entrén.

Good working conditions

Sveaskog requires that the people working at the contractors, both permanent employees and Swedish and foreign seasonal workers, have good and secure working conditions. Sveaskog's purchasers are continuously trained in how they can check compliance with this. Employees and contractors having the right conditions to be able to take responsibility for their own safety and their colleagues' safety is a priority. It is therefore a given that the company is involved in the workplace investigation as a result of the tragic



fatal accident that occurred in connection with a contractor carrying out work on the company's land at the end of the year. The company does not always hire the contractor that offers the lowest price. Before a contract is signed, a "service declaration" is also sent to the contractor that he or she must read and sign

before any work can be done. The service declaration is also sent to the Forest, Wood and Graphics Trade Union (GS) with the following dialogue. In order to ensure fair and secure terms of employment in the forest, Sveaskog and GS conduct follow-ups in the field at contracted contractors.

Partnerships, cooperation and dialogue

Sveaskog's strategic move towards increased sustainable returns and developed ecological value places demands on a broadened dialogue. In addition to developed business relationships with customers and contractors, this takes place through collaboration with technology and research companies and dialogue with selected stakeholder groups on issues of common interest.

Partnerships

Developed partnership with SLU

Sveaskog's partnership with the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) is being developed further. The long-term investment in forest ecology research together with SLU was strengthened during the year with a post-doctoral appointment in fire ecology. Nature conservation burnings and fire-like measures in Ejheden Ecopark are being scientifically investigated. Sveaskog already also supports SLU with a professorship in the Forestry of the Future.

Increased funding for saving ash and elm

In the past four years, Sveaskog has contributed to a project to save ash and elm trees, together with the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, SLU and Linnaeus University. During the year, the Government presented a commission of inquiry on the theme of breeding for resistance. The project budget for 2025 includes SEK 26 million to save ash and elm trees, among other efforts. This is a major investment in an

area that previously received relatively little funding. The research in Sveaskog's project provides a good platform for this major new investment in key Swedish deciduous trees.

Broad investment in Swedish tree species

Together with the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, Sveaskog has started a long-term initiative in the refinement of Swedish hardwood species. The objective is access to saplings of all Swedish hardwood species, adapted to the climate of both today and tomorrow. A warmer climate brings new pests, but with the help of tree refinement, resistant sapling material can be cultivated.

IUFRO attracted 5,000 delegates

The world's largest forest research conference was held in Älvsjö, Stockholm, in the month of June. The conference attracted nearly 5,000 delegates. The scientific exchange on opportunities and challenges



In 2024, Sveaskog both initiated new research and followed up on previous research trials concerning lichens and lichen growth.

facing forestry was held at a very high level in lectures and panel discussions. Sveaskog contributed as the land host and organiser of two excursions together with SLU, the Swedish Forest Agency and Mistra Digital Forest. The company also participated through lectures and in a number of different panel discussions.

Reindeer lichen research in young pine forest

Together with SLU, Umeå University and engaged Sami villages, Sveaskog initiated a new trial series with thinning experiments in young pine forest. The work aims to investigate how lichen growth is affected and whether it is possible to find effective methods for harvesting biofuel during measures in dense young pine forests. Sveaskog also followed up on

15-year-old trials with lichen sowing after scarification and burning in Norrbotten.

Record investment in PhD students in WIFORCE

In 2024, the largest investment in forest doctoral positions was launched by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, the graduate school WIFORCE. The theme is the future's use and conservation of Swedish forests. During the year, Sveaskog had two doctoral students finish up in the graduate school and the company is participating in the programme's collaboration group. Sveaskog's funding of a professorship for future sustainable forest management at SLU coincides well with this major initiative.

Technology collaboration

Remotely controlled soil scarifier tested at Sveaskog

Remote-controlled scarifiers significantly improve the work environment for machine operators. Instead of sitting in the cab, the operator controls the unit from a stand-alone operating station. Sveaskog is participating as a land host in a project where this is being tested. In the project, SCA is contributing with a scarification machine, Bracke with the aggregate, the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden with, among other things, funding through the Troëdsson research fund and Skyttmos Skogsentreprenad is contributing with knowledge from scarification equipment operators. The remote-controlled scarifier is based on a standard scarification machine that has been modified. Scarifiers are the type of machine in forestry that exposes the drivers to the greatest occupational safety risks, mainly through full-body vibrations.

Stronger partnership with AirForestry

Sveaskog is investing SEK 10 million in the forest technology company AirForestry. With this initiative, Sveaskog wants to promote and drive technology development in forestry on the machine side. Sveaskog and AirForestry have had a collaboration since 2021. AirForestry develops technology to use drones powered by non-fossil fuels to thin and fly timber out to the road for further transport. This technology can revolutionise parts of forestry by reducing the risk of land and driving damage, which is a priority for Sveaskog.



AirForestry is developing technology for thinning using drones.

The TREE project's electric cars in operation on the road

Electrified forest transports are expected to contribute to significant reductions in carbon dioxide emissions. The TREE project, Transition to efficient, electrified forest transport, is a joint initiative where forest companies, transport companies, technology companies and researchers collaborate. The project started in 2023 and several electric vehicles became operational in 2024. Among other things, an electric wood chip truck is operating and the first timber truck in live operations is running for SCA. Sveaskog is preparing field tests to see opportunities and limitations in regular operation. Initially, the tests include two

timber trucks to be commissioned in 2025 and transport timber in Västerbotten/Norrbottnen and Värmland/Närke, respectively. The project is being run with support from the R&D programme FFI (Vehicle Strategic Research and Innovation) at Vinnova.

Digitalised planting

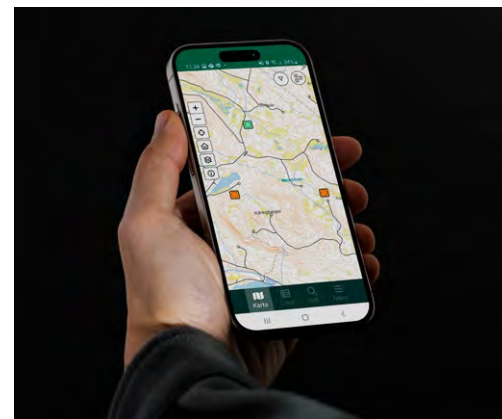
Sveaskog is developing a solution to be able to follow each individual sapling from the nursery and through the whole the supply chain. The solution includes GPS technology on the planting tube that makes it possible to follow where and when the sapling is delivered and planted. A basis for follow-up and post-planting measures is then created based on collected data. The solution also provides insight into the logistics chain of the planting phase and enables continuous feedback on planting carried out during the season as well as simplified reporting from contractors to customers.

Forest management portal adapted for mobile use

SVP 2.0 is a project that aims to develop mobile and offline support to work with work orders and forest management, for the benefit of both Sveaskog's contractors and its own employees in the field. After a pilot period during the summer, the upgraded forest management portal was put into live operation with a number of users during the autumn. The ambition is for the portal to be fully implemented by the spring season of 2025. The goal is for the entire Forest Management Portal to be modernised with improved performance, user experience and security so that the old version can be closed.

Project for traceable raw materials

Through the DigForeTrace project together with the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden and others, Sveaskog is developing a digital traceability model for forest products – from standing trees to industry. The goal is to develop a common concept for the forest industry and a structure that can form the basis for the development of both technology and infrastructure for data. Such a tool provides the conditions for processing timber into more high-quality products and can provide the basis for new business models and extended sustainability reporting. The development of the system was under way during 2024 and field tests will be carried out on some of Sveaskog's fellings in 2025.



The Forest Management Portal is being adapted for mobile and offline use in a first step during the 2025 spring season.

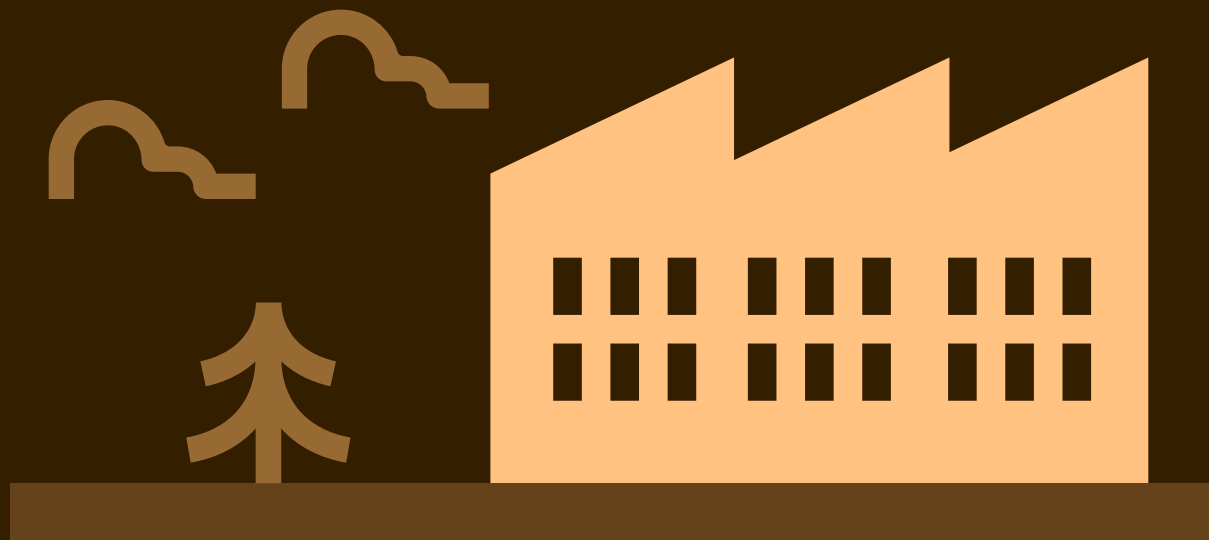
Risk and corporate governance

[Risk and sensitivity analysis](#)

[Corporate Governance Report](#)

[Board of Directors](#)

[Group management](#)



Risk and sensitivity analysis

An important prerequisite for creating long-term value is to understand and be able to manage the risks in the business. The company's risk inventory is carried out as part of the annual business plan. The aim of the inventory is to identify measures that can be implemented to reduce risk exposure.

The material risks described in the summary on the following pages are based on the outcome of the risk inventory. The analysis describes the possible negative impact on Sveaskog's ability to achieve its strategic goals. The assessment relates to the business plan period which extends until 2028. Risks and opportunities from a sustainability perspective are described at the beginning of each chapter in the Sustainability Report.

Sveaskog's deliveries from its own forest are high and relatively stable over time, which means limited risks of revenue loss. Sveaskog annually takes stock of risks in a risk inventory. These risks can, for example, be financial, market related, operational, legal or public and social. The forests are exposed to biological risks and risks related to weather and climate change. Since Sveaskog's forest holdings are spread across the country, it can face various climate

risks during the period in question. Large windthrows and fires in recent years have highlighted the weather and climate risks. The forests are insured against higher extra costs.

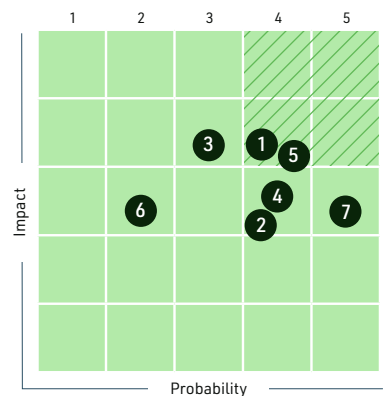
Sveaskog contributes to the development of new products and businesses. The company is also increasing revenue from the forest by granting concessions for hunting, fishing, nature tourism and solar and wind power. These efforts provide a broader revenue base, but may also involve risks such as conflicts of interest. War and increased preparedness for conflicts in the surrounding area may lead to increased costs and limit the supply of inputs and foreign labour. Sveaskog does not make any imports from Russia or Belarus and has good control of the origins of all timber through well-established and certified procedures.

Risk management process in Sveaskog

Risk management is an integral part of the annual business planning of the company and includes both profit units and Group functions. The reporting includes a description of the risk, the measures and who is responsible. The assessment of the risk is made from a five-year perspective, and aims to describe the impact that the described risk can have on the company's strategic objectives according to the current business plan. The probability is assessed on a five-point scale where the lowest level (1) means that it is unlikely to occur during the period and where the highest level (5) means that it is expected to occur during the period. The impact is assessed on a five-point scale where the lowest level (1) means that it has a negligible negative impact and where the highest level (5) means that it has a very large negative impact on Sveaskog's target fulfilment. The product of this assessment provides the total risk value as illustrated in the risk matrix at right. The identified risks are valued and prioritised on the basis of the total risk value. Improvement measures are established on the basis of the expected effect on the risk value and how time- and cost-consuming they are. The improvement measures are implemented in accordance with priorities and resource space. Governance and follow-up of priority measures and their effects are carried out regularly during the year. A presentation of how Sveaskog manages its most significant risks is provided on the following pages.

Identification of material risks

A balanced assessment of the respective risk area. These are presented in more detail on the following pages.

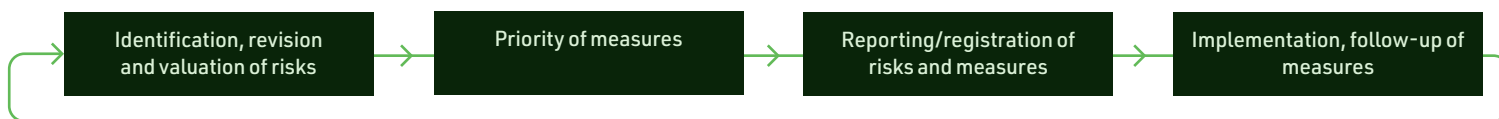


1. Weather risks
2. Biological risks
3. Financial risks
4. Operational and legal risks
5. Market risk
6. Social risks
7. Public Risks

Responsibility

Sveaskog's Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the company manages risks in the right way and that established principles for financial reporting and internal control are complied with. The CEO has the overall operational responsibility and has delegated to the CFO to run the risk management process. Operational responsibility lies with the profit units and Group functions and is followed up at management level.

RISK MANAGEMENT IN SVEASKOG



1. Weather risks

Weather risks

A changing climate leads to increased temperatures and more precipitation in the long term, but has also been shown to increase the likelihood of periods of extreme weather such as drought and torrential rain even in the short term. Today's weather conditions entail an increased risk of forest fires, deteriorating driving conditions and risks of a number of different kinds of forest damage such as storm damage and engraver beetle outbreaks. Climate-related risks in the long term are presented under the section Climate-related risks and opportunities on page 68.

2. Biological risks

Engraver beetle

In southern Sweden, engraver beetle infestations have been substantial after hot and dry summers. The infestations decreased significantly in 2024 due to adverse weather conditions for the engraver beetle. Although the outbreak appears to be over for this time, there is reason to recall that new windthrows or a dry summer can quickly lead to new outbreaks.

Lack of seed

There is generally good seed availability of pine and spruce, but there is a shortage of refined seeds in some regions. There is also a shortage of seeds from tree species such as larch, birch, oak and beech.

Root rot

The damage to a tree affected by root rot can cause the wood to break down. This means that the wood cannot be used as timber, but instead has to be reclassified as pulpwood or energy wood. The rot can also mean a decrease in the growth of infested forests, which in turn can reduce the economic value of forest holdings.

Management

- Many of the measures within the scope of the strategy contribute to a greater climate adaptation of Sveaskog's woodlands, such as work for increased biodiversity and water conservation measures.
- Site adapted cleaning and thinning.
- Specially adapted forestry methods in case of fire risk and poor soil bearing capacity.
- Working with refined seed and seedling materials.
- Tree species variation, mixed forest and adapted final felling ages.
- Good crisis organisation and logistics. The possibility of moving felling resources to a windthrow area.
- Insurance against damage.

Management

- More certain forecasts.
- Rapid reprocessing of windthrow timber and standing trees with fresh infestations.
- Method development for early identification of damage causes.

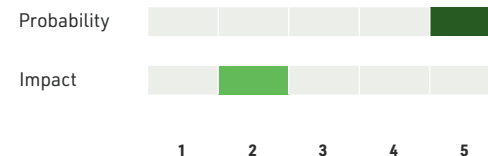
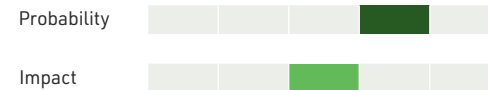
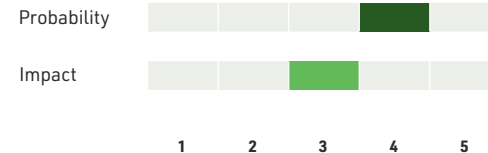
Management

- Collection of stock seeds and/or external purchases.
- Research and development.
- Planning of new seed plantations.

Management

- Preventing infestations by treating stumps against fungal spores during felling.
- Gradual introduction of stump treatment in the thinning of pine on at-risk land.
- Research and development, funding of doctoral students in the forest damage area.

Assessment after handling



2. Biological risks, cont.

New pests take hold

Changes in the climate cause new pests to take hold. Pests from other countries and continents risk being introduced through the global plant trade, for example. If seriously harmful pests take hold in the country, it could entail major destruction. Reduced access to plant protection products increases the risk of harmful organisms in nurseries and seed plantations.

Wildlife grazing damage

Wildlife grazing on trees and saplings reduces forest growth and timber quality and makes forest regeneration more difficult after felling. Wildlife grazing damage is a fact and the cost annually amounts to hundreds of millions of SEK on Sveaskog’s land. Expansion of new tree species is a challenge as many of the tree species are popular wildlife grazing. The population of deer game species is increasing in the northern parts of the country.

Other forest damage

Large areas in Norrland have negative growth due to damage caused by wildlife grazing combined with resin top fungus, pine twisting rust and other fungal infestations. This leads to sparse forests with the wrong tree species and low growth. Growth disruptions to the tops of pine in southern Sweden can cause quality reductions.

Management

- Monitoring.
- Spreading risk through tree species distribution and site adaptation.
- Research and development, funding of doctoral students in the forest damage area.

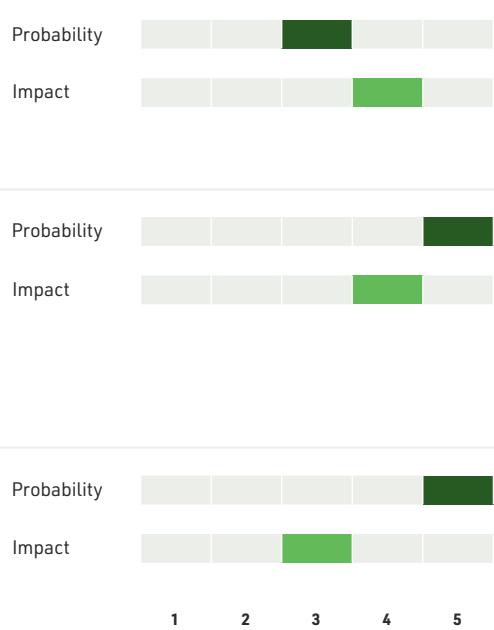
Management

- Increased hunting pressure on cloven-hoofed game through various stimulus packages.
- Measures to increase the availability of game food.
- Increased knowledge of game populations.

Management

- Developed management methods, regeneration with other tree species in affected areas.
- Stock-taking and restart of damaged forest.
- Research and development, cooperation with authorities and other forestry operations.

Assessment after handling



3. Financial risks

Financing risk

Assets are partly financed with external loans. This entails a risk if a high loan need arises in a strained credit market situation. Some financial markets operate less well due to wars and conflicts. The property market has stabilised slightly. The global situation is troubled and unpredictable.

Interest rate risk

Risk of Sveaskog being exposed to an unfavourable interest rate position with a large loan portfolio. Interest rates have fallen recently and are expected to continue to fall, but the uncertain global situation can have a negative impact.

Credit risk

A counterparty being unable to fulfil its obligations entails a risk. A severe deterioration in the economy entails an increased risk of credit losses.

Management

- A well-diversified loan portfolio of lenders and investors with good flexibility, competitive pricing and stable cash flows.


Management


- Sveaskog's policy is that the loan portfolio's average fixed interest rate term should be 12–48 months, which is managed through the allocation of bond maturity.


Management

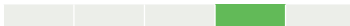
- The finance policy regulates maximum credit exposure in the investment portfolio. For the commercial credit exposure, a few major customers are excluded, and otherwise other customers are covered by credit insurance.
- Credit committee that conducts systematic follow-up and proposes development of procedures regarding credit risk management.

Assessment after handling

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

1 2 3 4 5

4. Operational and legal risks

Loss of certification

A lack of quality in forest management and nature conservation, as well as shortcomings in work and monitoring of social responsibility may result in Sveaskog losing certificates. A lost certificate is negative for reputation and would have a material negative impact on the timber business.

Restrictions on forestry as a result of political decisions

National and EU directives, as well as the interpretation of the directives by the authorities, may lead to restrictions or other negative impacts on forestry.

Access to labour and contractors

Sveaskog sees a reduced supply of labour and increased competition from the industry and other industries, which means that it has become increasingly difficult to recruit its own staff and contractors in forestry and transport. The supply of foreign labour has been negatively affected by the corona pandemic, the war in Ukraine and by a weak Swedish krona.

Management

- Documented procedures and work processes in all parts of the business.
- Procedures and work processes for deviation management.
- Internal and external audits and training courses for continuous improvement work.
- Reinforced organisation.

Management

- Participating and commenting on new political decisions at the EU and Swedish level.
- Monitoring and commenting on the interpretations made.
- Participating in networks together with other stakeholders in the industry.
- Adjusting strategy and implementing it in a balanced way.

Management

- Profiling Sveaskog as an attractive employer.
- Working together in the industry to increase attractiveness.
- Cooperation with the education sector and municipalities.
- Contributing to creating the conditions for contractors to recruit.

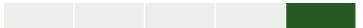
Assessment after handling

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

1 2 3 4 5

4. Operational and legal risks, cont.

Information security risks

Information security concerns Sveaskog's data, what information assets the company has and how they are classified, managed and protected.

The information security risks require continuous attention and management. The risks include threats to confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of business critical information. External threats such as cyber attacks, data breaches and IT-related extortion, as well as internal risks such as accidental data leaks and a lack of security awareness among employees pose potential risks to the company's information security. Sveaskog is aware of the specific challenges that come with the digitalisation of the business, including the management of large amounts of data and the widespread use of advanced technologies such as AI.

Work environment and occupational health and safety

Risks related to the work environment, occupational health and safety exist to varying degrees for employees and contractors in every part of the business. For employees and contractors working in an operational capacity, such as in seed and sapling operations or with forest management and felling, the risks of physical injury at work are greater. The debate on hunting, nature conservation, the reindeer industry, wind power and the use of forests is at times hard. Sveaskog encounters organised actions from different interest groups but also individual citizens acting on their own. This leads to an increased workload and increased pressure on employees and partners, which in turn can lead to an increased risk of ill health, higher sick leave and an impeded skills supply.

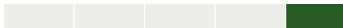
Management

- Information classification in order to identify information in need of protection and appropriate security measures.
- Procedures for the correct handling of information worthy of protection.
- Information and regular training.
- Participation by the operations in the information security work with clearly identified information ownership.
- Monitoring and control of information security measures.
- Protective measures are based on completed information classifications and risk analyses.
- Simulated disaster scenarios to secure operations.
- Monitoring to detect and address information security incidents.
- Cooperation with authorities and other companies.


Management

- Sustainable employment conditions.
- Systematic work environment and safety work.
- Structured working methods for crisis and safety issues.
- Proactive communication regarding Sveaskog's sustainable forestry.
- Support for operations and private individuals.
- Clear objectives for the business and individual employees.

Assessment after handling

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

1 2 3 4 5

4. Operational and legal risks, cont.

War and preparedness

The war in Ukraine and the conflicts in the Middle East are contributing to continued geopolitical unrest. The situation in the Middle East has not yet had such a major impact, but the situation is uncertain. Trade barriers between the US, China and the EU may have a negative impact on global trade. The increased preparedness situation, linked to Sveaskog's large land holdings, can affect behaviour. Increased global unrest risks affecting Sveaskog mainly through increased costs and resource shortages linked to contractors and forest management.

Contaminated land

Liability for contaminated land from previous commercial operations.

Coexistence with the reindeer industry

Sveaskog coexists with the reindeer industry on much of the land holdings. Sveaskog follows the consultation process according to FSC and also observes significant voluntary consideration to create a good coexistence. Examples of such consideration are refraining from or postponing felling as well as adapted felling and forest management methods. This results in reduced revenues, increased costs and growth losses for Sveaskog. Growing numbers of actors are claiming land and natural resources in the reindeer industry area, which increases cumulative pressure. There is a lack of political clarity in that the Reindeer Grazing Land Committee was decommissioned. Non-constructive consultations can lead to additional costs and reduced growth.

Management

- Comply with the recommended sanctions from authorities.
- Work proactively to alleviate negative effects on operations, customers and employees.
- Review of the supply strategy for goods and services as well as civil contingency planning.

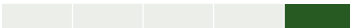
Management

- Mapping, strategy and action plan for the management of ongoing operations and possible post-treatment.
- Annual own-initiative post-treatments as part of the action plan.

Management

- Documented procedures and work processes in all parts of the business.
- Internal and external audits.
- Developed joint planning process and dialogue.
- Developed organisation and working methods.
- Adapted felling and forest management.
- Lichen trial project.
- Training and exchange in joint planning.


Assessment after handling


Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

1 2 3 4 5

5. Market risk

Sawmill industry

The sawmill industry has high exposure to global markets, commercially and geopolitically. The timber sector is risk exposed due to higher fragmentation and fluctuating demand. At times poor profitability results in the shutdown of sawmills and credit losses for Sveaskog. Structural change can result in fewer customers in the surrounding area of Sveaskog's forest holdings.

Pulp and paper industry

The industry is consolidated and consists of a few dominant companies, which restricts business and sales opportunities. Competition for raw materials is increasing, which can lead to customer elimination and thus further consolidation. This could have a negative impact on timber prices in the longer term. Changes in the international market may affect demand for products from the pulp and paper industry.

Energy sector

Increased volatility and uncertain profitability have led to restrictions on sales opportunities. Shutdowns of companies and customers in Sveaskog's traditional markets. The energy crisis has led to increased demand and higher prices on forest fuel. Economic problems among wind power concession-holders.

Land concessions

Sveaskog grants land concessions for various purposes, mainly for hunting and fishing. Concessions also include rentals and leases for agriculture, peat, gravel and rock quarries, as well as for wind power and telecommunications equipment. The risks are mainly linked to FSC compliance, brand risks and electricity price development.

Management

- Active customer choices and credit insurance.
- Well described assets and felling possibilities.
- Prioritising cooperation with customers with long-term survival and profitability potential.
- Prioritising product development and innovation.

Management

- Increasing market and customer capital in the sector as well as new value chains.
- Facilitating new value chains linked to the green transition.
- Well described assets and felling possibilities.
- More efficient logistics and increased exports.
- Prioritising product development and innovation.

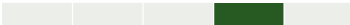
Management

- Being an efficient supplier with developed business concepts close to the customer that ensure added value and increased profitability for the parties.
- Prioritising customers who develop additional production alongside heating and electricity, such as biocoal or CO₂ sequestration.
- Prioritising product development and innovation.

Management

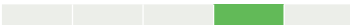
- Being an efficient grantor of concessions with developed offers and business concepts.
- Active selection of customers and partners.
- Clear requirements and procedures, Code of Conduct.

Assessment after handling

Probability 

Impact 


Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

1 2 3 4 5

6. Social risks

Timber of unwanted origin

Timber procurement in the form of imports as well as domestic purchases from commercial market participants and private forest owners may involve risks linked to illegal felling, felling of high conservation values, corruption and labour law.

Contractors

Contractors who do not fulfil commitments may pose a risk linked to the working environment, health, safety and labour law. The challenges of recent years, such as cost increases and labour recruitment difficulties, are challenging for many contractors. In connection with the tragic death of a contractor who was doing work on the company's land, Sveaskog offered crisis support to both Sveaskog's employees and the contractors concerned.

Corruption

Unclear guidelines and procedures pose a risk of bribery and corruption.

Management

- Sveaskog's Code of Conduct and certification and clear guidelines for tracking and documentation of purchased raw materials, which govern the company's actions and follow-up.
- Second opinion for quality assurance of routines and working methods.
- Implementing procedures to comply with EUDR legislation.

Management

- Code of conduct, guidelines for the procurement of contractors, service declaration and follow-up and control of compliance reduce the risks.
- Spot-checks and inspections in the field and at the company (internal and external audit).
- Skill-improvement measures in purchasing and for contractors.

Management

- Continuous dialogue, Code of Conduct, clear guidelines, internal control, the possibility of anonymously reporting suspicions of violations.
- Internal training and communication.

Management

- External surveillance at the national and EU level.
- Being active in the forest debate. Collaboration with other parties and stakeholders. Local presence and dialogue.
- Code of Conduct, internal procedures, active information work and continuous dialogue with stakeholders.
- Acting as a role model in responsible forest ownership.

Assessment after handling

Probability 

Impact 

Probability 


Impact 

Probability 

Impact 

1 2 3 4 5

Assessment after handling

Probability 

Impact 

1 2 3 4 5

7. Public Risks

Public opinion about the forest

Public opinions on forest management and uses can affect profitability and the value of forest land. The reputation of the company's operations, the forestry carried out and the brand are also affected by opinion. Confidence in the company is affected and with it customer relations and cooperation.

Corporate Governance Report

This Corporate Governance Report describes how the company creates well-functioning structures and principles for the corporate governance of Sveaskog based on the vision of being the world leader in sustainable forestry and the parliamentary mandate. The Swedish Companies Act, the State's ownership policy and the 2020 principles for companies with State ownership, the Swedish Corporate Governance Code and other applicable Swedish and foreign laws and regulations form the basis for the governance of Sveaskog.

Corporate governance within Sveaskog

Sveaskog AB is a Swedish public limited company, which is wholly owned by the Swedish State and managed by the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation. The owner's governance of Sveaskog takes place through the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act. Sveaskog's corporate governance is formed on the basis of applicable Swedish and foreign legislation, the State's ownership policy and the 2020 principles for companies with State ownership and the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance ("the Code").

This Corporate Governance Report has been prepared as part of Sveaskog's application of the Code. The report has been reviewed by the company's auditors. In accordance with the State's ownership policy and principles for companies with State ownership, Sveaskog has deviated from the Code in two cases:

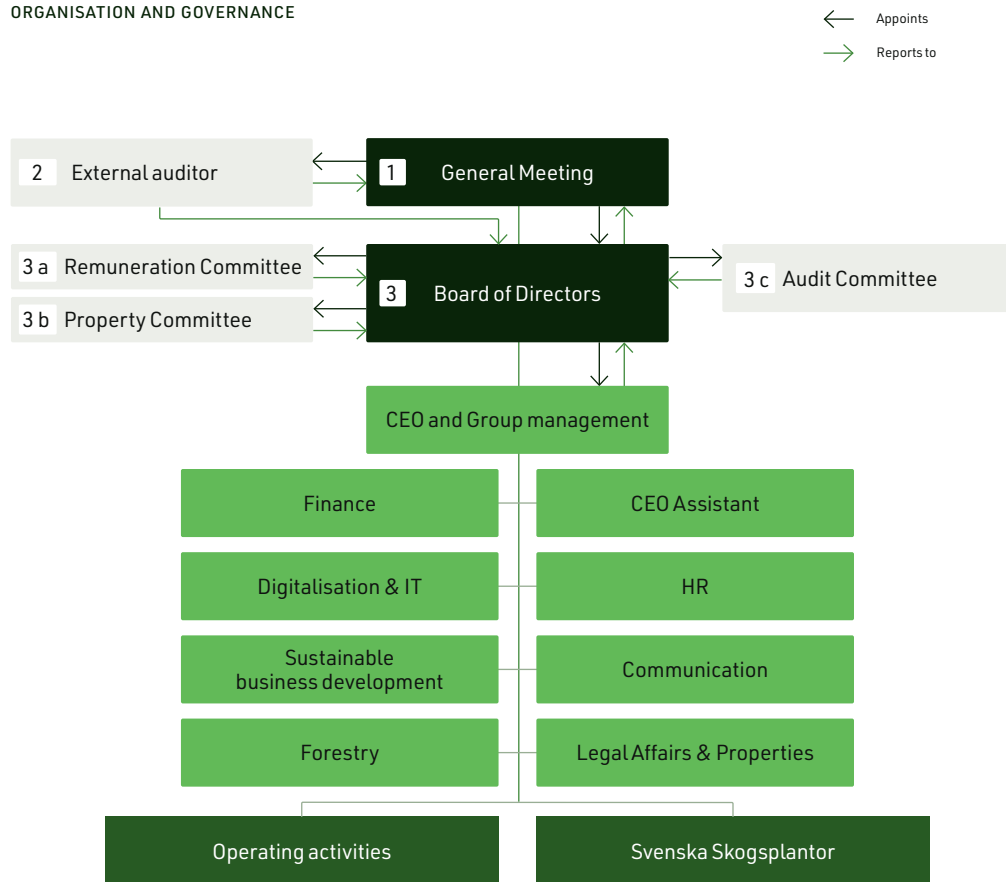
- Preparation of decisions on the nomination of the Board of Directors and auditors, meaning that Sveaskog has not appointed a Nomination Committee.

- As regards the independence of Board members in relation to the State as the majority shareholder, this is not reported as the Code in this respect targets companies with a distributed ownership.

Sveaskog's mission

According to the State's ownership policy and principles for companies with State ownership, companies owned by the State must act in the long term, effectively and profitably and be given the ability to develop. The companies must serve as role models in the area of sustainable value creation and otherwise act in such a way that they enjoy public confidence. The companies should be role models in their industry of the national and international environmental objectives. According to the object of the company in the Articles of Association, Sveaskog shall own and manage movable and immovable property, as well as conduct forestry and forest industry activities, and activities consistent therewith. The core business shall be forestry. Sveaskog shall also be an independent operator with no major interests of its own as an end-user of wood raw materials. The company can also conduct related

ORGANISATION AND GOVERNANCE



business if it contributes to increasing the company's return. According to a special parliamentary mandate, the company will divest, for a market-based consideration, a total of up to 60,000 hectares of unprotected productive forest land, mainly above and close to the boundary of forests near mountains, for use as a compensation land to individual landowners of protected forest including forest properties owned and managed jointly within so-called common forests and district common land. The company's operations shall be conducted on a commercial basis and generate market-based returns. The owner has chosen financial targets for Sveaskog regarding dividend yield and net debt/equity ratio, as well as a dividend policy.

1. General Meeting

The General Meeting of Shareholders is Sveaskog's highest decision-making body and the forum where the shareholder formally exercises its influence. According to the State's ownership policy, the Annual General Meeting shall take place no later than 30 April of each year. The convening notice for the Annual General Meeting shall be made no earlier than six weeks and no later than four weeks before the Annual General Meeting through advertising in the Official Swedish Gazette and on the company's website: sveaskog.se. The Board of Directors is responsible for convening the General Meeting. The Board submits a resolution proposal to the Annual General Meeting on guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives, reports whether previously agreed guidelines have been followed or not and the reasons for any deviations, and proposes the election and remuneration of auditors. According to the State's ownership policy and principles for companies with State ownership and the Articles of Association,

members of parliament have the right to attend the General Meeting and in connection with it ask questions. The public is also welcome to attend.

Annual General Meeting 2024

The Annual General Meeting of the parent company Sveaskog AB (publ) was held on 24 April 2024 in Stockholm. The meeting was open to the public and both members of parliament and the public were invited to participate. The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Board, Kerstin Lindberg Göransson, who was also appointed to lead the meeting. The owner was represented by Henrik Vesterberg. The Annual General Meeting adopted the income statement and balance sheet for the 2023 financial year and granted discharge from liability to the Board of Directors and the CEO for the year. The AGM resolved to approve the Board's proposed appropriation of earnings, which meant a dividend of SEK 1,207 million to the owner. Guidelines for remuneration of senior executives were established. In addition, the Board members, Chairperson and auditor were elected and resolutions were passed regarding remuneration. Minutes and other material related to the Annual General Meeting can be found on the company's website: sveaskog.se.

Annual General Meeting 2025

The 2025 Annual General Meeting will be held on 23 April. Documents for, and minutes from, General Meetings can be found on the company's website: sveaskog.se.

2. External auditor

Election of auditors is decided by the owner at the Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors submits a proposal on an auditor's election to the AGM

based on a recommendation from the Audit Committee. Proposals for the election of auditors are presented in the convening notice to the Annual General Meeting and on the company's website: sveaskog.se. The auditors are appointed for a one-year term of office. According to Sveaskog's Articles of Association, the company must have one or two auditors with or without one or two deputy auditors or a registered accounting firm as the auditor. At the 2024 Annual General Meeting, KPMG AB was re-elected as auditor for a one-year period until the 2025 Annual General Meeting. The accounting firm appointed Joakim Thilstedt as the auditor in charge. The auditor is responsible for examining the company's annual financial statements and accounts, as well as the management of the Board of Directors and the CEO, on behalf of the shareholders. A summary review of the company's Sustainability Report is carried out by the elected auditor, which certifies the report together with the responsible sustainability auditor. In addition, a summary review of the Group's interim report is carried out at the end of the third quarter by the elected auditor. The Board of Directors has a dialogue with the auditor through the Audit Committee and through the auditor's presence at Board meetings in the treatment of issues leading to the annual financial statements and annual accounts. At least once a year, the auditor meets with the Board of Directors without the presence of the CEO or another person from Group management. The auditor participated in all of the seven meetings of the Audit Committee. The practical work on procurement of auditors is carried out by the Board's Audit Committee together with the company. Fees for the auditor's work are paid according to an approved bill. The company's audit costs are presented in Note 6, Other external expenses.

3. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organisation and management of the company's affairs and ensuring that the company is managed in an exemplary manner within the framework of the legislation, the company's Articles of Association, the State's ownership policy and the 2020 principles for companies with State ownership and any owner instructions.

Nomination process

The State's ownership policy and the 2020 principles for companies with State ownership set out a different nomination process than what the Code provides for in terms of election and remuneration of the Board of Directors and auditors. The nomination of the Board of Directors is coordinated by the Department of State-owned Companies at the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation. They also make proposals on the Board Chair and Chair of the General Meetings. For each State-owned company, the need for competence is analysed on the basis of the company's operations, situation and future challenges, the composition of the Board and the evaluations of the Board. After that, any recruitment needs are identified. An even gender balance is sought in the composition of the Board. Diversity aspects must also be taken into account. Once the nomination process has been completed, nominations are published in accordance with the Code. Proposals for the election of the auditor and auditor's fees are submitted by the Board. The nominations of Board members and auditors and proposals for remuneration are also presented in the convening notice to the Annual General Meeting and on the company's website: sveaskog.se.

Composition of the Board of Directors

According to the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall consist of at least five and no more than nine members with no deputy members. The Articles of Association do not provide for the appointment or dismissal of Board members. The company's chief counsel is the secretary of the Board. At the 2024 Annual General Meeting, Kerstin Lindberg Göransson (re-election), Cecilia Ardstrom (new election), Marie Berglund (re-election), Uno Brinnen (re-election), Måns Nilsson (re-election), Elisabet Salander Björklund (re-election), Timo van't Hoff (re-election) and Stefan Öhlén (new election) were elected to the Board, which means that after the Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors consisted of four men and four women. The Board also has two employee representatives and two alternates for them. Kerstin Lindberg Göransson was re-elected as the Chair of the Board of Directors. The Annual General Meeting noted that the Board members are deemed to have relevant competence, experience and backgrounds for the company's operations, development stage and conditions otherwise and that the Board as a whole has a versatility, breadth and gender distribution that reflects the requirements of the State's ownership policy.

The Board's work during 2024

The Board's rules of procedure govern the work of the Board and determine how the work is to be divided among the Board members, the number of ordinary Board meetings, matters to be dealt with in ordinary Board meetings and the responsibility of the Chair of the Board. The Chair of the Board shall ensure that the work of the Board is carried out effectively and that the Board fulfils its obligations. At each Board meeting

during the year, the CEO submits a report on significant events in the company and the outside world and the Chair of the respective committees reports from the committee meetings that have taken place between the Board meetings. According to the rules of procedure, the Chair shall, on behalf of the Board, consult representatives of the owner on matters of crucial importance to Sveaskog. The rules of procedure also contain information about the Chair's role in the Board and information about the division of responsibilities and roles between the Board and the CEO. The Board continuously evaluates the CEO's work, and makes an annual evaluation of the Board's work. At least once a year, the CEO's work is evaluated without the presence of anyone from Group management. In 2024, the Board held 11 meetings. In addition to dealing with standing items on the agenda, the Board of Directors dealt with issues relating to the company's strategic direction, investments and other business operations, as well as the relationship with the reindeer industry and other stakeholders. The Board of Directors also decided on a number of acquisitions and sales of properties and the transfer of Hjälmare Kanal AB to AB Göta kanalbolag. In addition to ordinary Board meetings, the Board, together with Group management, held a knowledge-raising seminar on AI. In order to inform and update the Board members about the company's operations, certain Board meetings are held in different locations within the company's operations and are combined with meetings with management and employees. During the year, the Board of Directors made an excursion together with employees in the forest operations in the Norrbotten region.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board has established committees to specifically monitor and prepare Board issues within the respective focus areas of the committees. The members of the committee are elected at the statutory meeting of the Board, which is held in direct connection with the Annual General Meeting. At the committee meeting, representatives from operations such as the CEO, CFO, HR Director, Communications Director, Chief Legal Officer and Property Director can participate as rapporteurs. Guidelines for the work of the committees are set out in the Board's rules of procedure. In addition, there are specific instructions for the Property, Audit and Compensation Committee. The issues dealt with by the committees are recorded and reported at the next Board meeting.

Remuneration Committee (3a)

The Remuneration Committee prepares proposed guidelines for the terms of employment for senior executives and works with issues concerning remuneration and terms of employment, skills supply and succession planning. In 2024, the committee mainly worked on organisational development issues, the employee survey, the skills supply, health and safety, as well as the Code of Conduct. The Remuneration Committee consists of Kerstin Lindberg Göransson (Chair), Marie Berglund, Timo van't Hoff and Stefan Öhlén.

Property Committee (3b)

The Property Committee prepares proposals for decisions on property transactions and works on issues related to property management and land concessions. In 2024, the committee worked on the company's land ownership strategy mainly focusing on other land uses

and business forms for energy production (solar and wind power), preparations for the transfer of Hjälmare Kanal AB to AB Göta kanalbolag and discussed the development of the property market and issues related to the company's continued work on property development. The Property Committee consists of Elisabet Salander Björklund (Chair), Uno Brinnen, Måns Nilsson and Sara Östh.

Audit Committee (3c)

The Audit Committee prepares issues regarding, among other things, the Board's quality assurance of the company's financial reporting and prepares quarterly reports for decisions in the Board. The committee supervises the efficiency of the company's internal control and risk management with regard to financial reporting, supervises the company's work on the capital structure and other financial matters, prepares policies for decisions in the Board of Directors and prepares the Board's proposal for the Annual General Meeting's resolution on the election of auditors. The committee continuously meets the company's auditor to inform itself of the focus, scope and results of the audit and discusses the coordination between the auditor and the internal control activities and the view of the company's risks. The Audit Committee consists of Cecilia Ardstrom – (Chair), Elisabet Salander Björklund, Stefan Öhlén and Kenneth Andersson.

Principles for remuneration of the Board of Directors

The Board members' fees are decided by the Annual General Meeting as well as fees to members of the Board committees. During 2024, remuneration of the Board of Directors was paid in a total of SEK 2,103,333.

The Board of Directors does not have a share in any bonus or incentive programme. The employee representatives, their alternates and the Board member employed at the Government Offices receive no fees.

Evaluation of the Board's work and the CEO's work

The Board conducts an annual evaluation of the work of the Board and the CEO. The evaluation is carried out either internally or externally with the aim of developing the working methods and effectiveness of the Board. An external evaluation was carried out in 2024. The results of the evaluation were presented both to the Chair of the Board and to the Board as a whole. The owner in the form of the Government Office was also informed of the results of the evaluation. In addition, the Government Office's work on the Board nomination process is continuously evaluated by all State-owned corporate boards.

Organisation of operations

Sveaskog's business activities are comprised of one operational unit, which in turn consists of five regions, and the business area Svenska Skogsplantor. In addition to the business, the organisation is covered by a number of Group functions.

CEO and Group management

Sveaskog's CEO handles the company's ongoing management according to the terms of reference for the CEO issued by the Board. The CEO is the rapporteur for the Board's meetings. The CEO's responsibility includes ongoing business issues and leading the Group management's work. Erik Brandsma has been the company's CEO since 2022. In 2024, Group management included, in addition to the CEO, CFO, HR Director,

COO, Business Area Manager for Svenska Skogsplantor, Forestry Director, CDO, Communications Director, Chief Legal Officer and the Head of Sustainable Business Development. A total of ten persons are included in Group management, of which five are women and five are men.

Internal control and risk management for financial reporting

The Board's responsibility for internal control is governed by the Swedish Companies Act and the Code. Internal control aims to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of external financial reporting in the form of interim reports, year-end reports and annual and sustainability reports. Its verification shall also cover the external financial reporting and ensure that it is prepared in accordance with the law, applicable accounting standards and other requirements for public limited liability companies. The internal control within Sveaskog is based on the COSO Framework for Internal Control, which is an established framework.

Internal control framework

The following is a description of how internal control is organised in relation to financial reporting.

Control environment

The Board has overall responsibility for maintaining an effective internal control and risk management system. The Board of Directors has appointed the Audit Committee to prepare questions regarding risk assessment, internal control, financial reporting and auditing. The responsibility for maintaining an effective control environment and the ongoing work on risk management and internal control regarding the financial reporting

in the company is delegated to the CEO. Managers at different levels of the company have corresponding responsibilities in their respective areas. The most important parts of the control environment for financial reporting are dealt with in the governing documents concerning accounting and financial reporting and in the company's accounting handbook.

Risk assessment and control structures

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the company manages its risks in the right way and that the established principles for financial reporting and internal control are followed. The identified risks associated with the financial reporting are loss or misappropriation of assets, undue benefits provided to another party at the company's expense, and other risks related to material misstatements in the reporting regarding, for example, the accounting and valuation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses or deviations in disclosure requirements. The questions are prepared by the Audit Committee for consideration by the Board. A number of items in the income statement and balance sheets have been identified where there is an elevated risk of material risks. These risks are mainly related to the valuation of forest assets, period accruals and the IT systems that support the operations.

Information and communication

The company's information and communication channels aim to promote the completeness and accuracy of the financial reporting. For external communication, there are regulations that aim to ensure that the company complies with Nasdaq Stockholm's Rulebook for Issuers.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Board of Directors, the CEO, Group management and the accounting unit continuously ensure monitoring and evaluation of the internal control regarding the financial reporting and that it is suitable and effective. Financial reporting takes place according to a defined reporting structure. The company's objectives and any identified risks are continuously monitored at different levels in the company. This monitoring is regulated in the Board's rules of procedure, the terms of reference for the CEO and other internal governance documents. The budget is decided each year by the Board and the Board receives monthly financial reports and a report from the last meeting of the respective committees. The Audit Committee has a special responsibility for following up audit issues and major issues of principle with regard to financial reporting, where issues relating to forest value and internal control are the focus among other matters. The company's auditor reports its observations from reviews and its assessment of the company's internal control to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. This is done both with and without the presence of Group management.

Special audit function

It is the Board's view that Sveaskog's significant risks and risk areas are covered by the risk management process applied by the company. The accounting unit is responsible for the risk inventory and risk management processes on behalf of the CEO. This unit is also responsible for a number of central controls combined with local follow-up. Operational responsibility lies within the regions and other operating units. The Board of Directors considers that there is no need for a special audit function in the company. The unit is led by the CFO

and comprises finance, accounting, controlling, purchasing, timber accounts and business development.

Sustainable value creation

Sveaskog has integrated sustainable value creation throughout its operations. Sveaskog's strategic goals for sustainable value creation are broken down into strategic plans and operational goals that are monitored regularly. This work is supported by a number of policies and guidelines. The follow-up of the sustainability work takes place continuously both internally and externally. The Board issues the Sustainability Report and the Audit Committee prepares the work on it. Collaboration with local contractors and suppliers is important for the development of Sveaskog. The Code of Conduct, general sustainability requirements linked to the UN Global Compact and detailed requirements for contractors govern the assessment of the contractors. Follow-up is carried out through self-monitoring and internal audits. Deviations are reported in the operational management system. Every year, the framework agreements with external suppliers are followed up. This external review consists of the auditors examining the annual and sustainability reports. In addition, internal audits of the integrated operational management system are carried out in accordance with ISO 14001. There is an external audit against the FSC standard and regular surveys are conducted among customers, employees, contractors and suppliers as well as regarding the brand. These surveys are tools for creating an understanding of the impact of the business in relation to stakeholders. They provide support in the follow-up of national and international frameworks, such as Sweden's environmental quality objectives and Agenda 2030.

Code of Conduct

Sveaskog depends on the rest of the world having confidence in the company. A high level of confidence in the company is a prerequisite for Sveaskog to continue as a successful business. Sveaskog's Code of Conduct makes it clear to all employees how to behave as a business partner, employer, employee and societal actor. Sveaskog's Code of Conduct applies to all employees. Those that reach agreements with customers, suppliers, contractors and consultants must ensure and monitor that they comply with the Code of Conduct. Sveaskog's managers have a special responsibility to ensure that the Code of Conduct is complied with in their daily operations. The Code of Conduct must

always be reviewed in new recruitments, employee development talks, procurements, business follow-ups and similar. When signing business and cooperation agreements, the service declaration, which includes the Code of Conduct, is included as an annex. In order to ensure compliance with the Code of Conduct, there is a specific reporting system for discrepancies or violations. This whistleblower function can be found on the company's website: sveaskog.se. The function is external, which means that the information is handled and investigated by an external party. In 2024, no cases covered by the Act on the Protection of Persons Reporting Irregularities were received through the whistleblower function.

Attendance and remuneration of the Board members

Name	Position	Attendance				Remuneration, SEK	
		Attendance Board meetings	Remuneration Committee	Property Committee	Audit Committee	Board of Directors ¹⁾	Committee
Kerstin Lindberg Göransson	Chair of the Board	11/11	3/3			525,000	14,133
Cecilia Ardröm	Board member from 24 April	6/6			4/4	150,000	35,333
Marie Berglund	Board member	11/11	3/3			222,167	13,466
Uno Brinnen	Board member	11/11		7/7		222,167	41,733
Måns Nilsson	Board member	9/11		5/7		222,167	41,733
Elisabet Salander Björklund	Board member	11/11		7/7	7/7	222,167	69,000
Timo van't Hoff	Board member	11/11	2/3			222,167	13,466
Stefan Öhlén	Board member from 24 April	6/6	2/2		4/4	0	0
Kenneth Andersson	Employee representative	10/11			7/7	0	0
Sara Östh	Employee representative	10/11		6/7		0	0
Lars Djerf	Employee representative, alternate	11/11				0	0
Thomas Esbjörnsson	Employee representative, alternate	10/11				0	0
Anna Belfrage	Board member until 24 April	5/5			3/3	72,167	16,467
Leif Ljungqvist	Board member until 24 April	4/5	1/1		3/3	0	0

¹⁾ The Board also includes employee and owner representatives. No board fees are paid to the employee representatives.

Board of Directors



Kerstin Lindberg Göransson

Chair of the Board

Master of Science in Economics.

Born in 1956. Elected in 2019 and Chair since 2022.

Other assignments: Chair of the Board of Directors of Rikshem AB, member of the Board of the Sophiahemmet non-profit association. Vice-Chair, Örebro University. Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA).

Previous experience: Chair of the Board of Svensk Bilprovning AB and the K2 Swedish Knowledge Centre for Public Transport and a former member of Alecta Fastigheter AB, the Third Swedish National Pension Fund, Jernhusen AB, Hemnet Group AB, Strömma Sjöfart and Turism AB and Grand Hotel AB. CEO of Akademiska Hus, Airport Director of Stockholm-Arlanda Airport, CFO and Deputy CEO of the Scandic Group.

Committee assignments: Chair of the Remuneration Committee.



Cecilia Ardström

Board member

Studies in business administration/economics, etc.

Born in 1965. Elected in April 2024

Other assignments: Board member of Euroclear Sweden AB, AMF Fonder AB, Fortnox AB, Altaal AB, Nordic Creditpartners S.A. Sicave-RAIF, Nordic Credit Opportunities S.A. Sicave-RAIF and Guldstillen AB.

Previous experience: Chairman of the Board of Nordic Credit Partners AB. Board member of Teracom Group AB, Careium AB, Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkriv, Doro AB, Länsförsäkringar Fondförvaltning AB and Humlegården Fastigheter AB. Acting CEO of AMF Fonder AB, CFO and Head of Asset Management Länsförsäkringar AB, Head of Asset Management and COO of Folksam Group, Treasury Head of the Tele2 Group.

Committee assignments: Chair of the Audit Committee.



Marie Berglund

Board member

MSc in Biology.

Born in 1958. Elected in 2019.

Other assignments: Member of the BalticSea 2020 foundation, BalticWaters and the Board of Trustees of the Swedish World Wildlife Fund WWF.

Previous experience: Senior Advisor NCC, Raw Materials Manager and Sustainability Coordinator of NCC Industry AB. External CEO of Bioendev AB, Environmental Manager of Botniabanan AB and Group Ecologist and Environmental Audit Manager of Mo och Domsjö AB. Chair of the Boards of Eurocon Consulting AB and Environmental Auditors in Sweden. Member of the Boards of Boliden AB, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Bothnian Sea Water Delegation, the Swedish World Wildlife Fund WWF and the Oversight Council of the County Administrative Board of Västernorrland.

Committee assignments: Member of the Remuneration Committee.



Uno Brinnen

Board member

Master of Forestry, Licentiate of Forestry

Born in 1956. Elected in 2023.

Other assignments: Board member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA).

Previous experience: SVP of Forestry BillerudKorsnäs AB, Board member of BillerudKorsnäs Baltic companies, Forest Director of Korsnäs AB, Board member of ACE (Alliance for Beverage Cartons and Environment) Brussels, Board member of the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, Forest Manager of Ljusdals skogsförvaltning Korsnäs AB, Property and Information Manager of Gimo Skogsförvaltning Korsnäs AB, System Development Manager of Korsnäs AB, Forest System Development Manager of SCA Data, Forest Work Environment Researcher at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU).

Committee assignments: Member of the Property Committee.



Timo van't Hoff

Board member

MSc in Technology Management.

Born in 1971. Elected in 2023.

Current position: Senior Vice President – Strategy, Marketing & Sales at RISE (Research Institutes of Sweden).

Other assignments: Member of the Boards of Unimer AB and SWERIM.

Previous experience: Chief Product Officer of HMS Network, CEO of Volvo Car Retail Solutions, Director R&D Emerson Process Management – Marine. Various positions at AB Volvo and Capgemini.

Committee assignments: Member of the Remuneration Committee.



Måns Nilsson

Board member

Associate Professor in Environmental Strategy Analysis.

Born in 1969. Elected in 2022.

Other assignments: CEO, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). Board member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA). Board member of the IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute.

Previous experience: Deputy CEO and Head of Research at SEI, Adjunct Professor at the KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Environmental Strategy and Policy Analysis.

Committee assignments: Member of the Property Committee.

Board of Directors, cont.



Elisabet Salander Björklund

Board member

Master of Forestry.

Born in 1958. Elected in 2021.

Other assignments: Member of the Boards of AB Karl Hedin, Arevo AB, Firefly AB, Dalkarlsbo AB and the Marcus Wallenberg Prize Foundation. Board member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agricultural and Forestry (KSLA) and the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA).

Previous experience: CEO of Bergvik Skog AB. Senior positions at Stora Enso. Several positions in charge of timber sales within the Swedish National Forest Enterprise, later AssiDomän. Member of the Boards of Ahlström-Munksjö Oyj, Clas Ohlson AB and Gasum Oy, among others.

Committee assignments: Chair of the Property Committee and member of the Audit Committee.



Stefan Öhlén

Board member

Master of Science in Economics.

Born in 1983. Elected in 2024.

Current position: Company Manager at the Department for State-owned Enterprises at the Ministry of Finance.

Previous experience: Corporate Analyst at the Ministry of Finance, Management Consultant at QVARTZ, Member of the Board of Norrlandsfonden.

Committee assignments: Member of the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee.



Kenneth Andersson

Employee representative

Machine driver.

Born in 1969. Elected in 2017.

Current position: Employee representative for the Swedish Union of Forestry, Wood and Graphical Workers (GS). Employed at Sveaskog as a machine driver.

Committee assignments: Member of the Audit Committee.



Lars Djerf

Employee representative (alternate)

Machine driver.

Born in 1968. Elected in 2013.

Current position: Employee representative for the Swedish Union of Forestry, Wood and Graphical Workers (GS). Employed at Sveaskog as a machine driver.



Thomas Esbjörnsson

Employee representative (alternate)

Born in 1962. Elected in 2015.

Current position: Employee representative for Ledarna, the organisation for managers in Sweden. Employed at Sveaskog as a Process Developer.



Sara Östh

Employee representative

Master of Forestry.

Born in 1983. Elected in 2018.

Current position: Employee representative for the Union for University Graduates. Employed at Sveaskog as an Environmental and Quality Coordinator.

Committee assignments: Member of the Property Committee.

Members who left the Board in 2024:
Anna Belfrage, Leif Ljungqvist

Group management



Erik Brandsma

CEO

Forest Engineer.

Born in 1964.

Employed in 2022.

Began in the current position in 2022.

Previous experience: CEO Jämtkraft AB, Director General of the Swedish Energy Agency, Head of Sustainability Vattenfall AB, Chief Sustainability Officer EON AG, Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) United Nations, Environment Directorate OECD.

Other assignments: Board member of Setra Group AB, Stockholm University and Circular Gastronomy.



Anders Almäng

Director of Forestry

Master of Forestry.

Born in 1965.

Employed in 2003.

Began in the current position in 2022.

Previous experience: Head of Södra Norrland Profit Centre, Director of Forest Management MO Mitt Sveaskog, Planning Manager Södra Norrland Sveaskog, Director of Forest Management, Swedish National Property Board, Director of Forest Management (acting) AssiDomän.

Other assignments: Deputy Board member of NFA Forestry Automation AB.



Helene Bergström

Head of Svenska Skogsplantor

Primary school teacher and Master of Forestry. Executive MBA, Stockholm School of Economics.

Born in 1972.

Employed in 2010.

Began in the current position in 2020.

Previous experience: Planning Manager and Head of Sveaskog Norra Bergslagen and Södra Bergslagen Profit Centres.



Per Callenberg

Head of Sustainable Business Development

M.Sc. in Industrial Economics.

Born in 1980.

Employed in 2023.

Began in the current position in 2023.

Previous experience: State Secretary, Ministry of Infrastructure. State Secretary, Ministry of Enterprise and Industry. Deputy Head of the Coordination Office of the Cabinet Office. Senior Advisor Vattenfall Nordic. Chair of the Swedish FAO Committee

Other assignments: Board member of Setra Group AB.



Annica de Jong

HR Director

Bachelor of Science in Working Life Issues. Diplomaed Gestalt Practitioner in Organisation, Gestalt Institute of Scandinavia.

Born in 1968.

Employed in 2023.

Began in the current position in 2023.

Previous experience: HR Director LRF, Human Resource Director, CGI. HR Controller Sweden. Consultant Director Proffice, Sweden.

Other assignments: Member of the Boards of ShoreLink AB and the Swedish Federation of Green Employers.

Group management, cont.



Patrik Karlsson

Chief Digital Officer

M.Sc. Economics and Systems Scientist.

Born in 1969.

Employed in 2020.

Began in the current position in 2020.

Previous experience: CIO at Nordic Cinema Group and Filmstaden, CIO Intrum Justitia, CIO Ventelo, various roles at Cappgemini.

Other assignments: Board member of Biometria.



Christine Leandersson

Chief Legal Officer

Master of Laws.

Born in 1974.

Employed in 2022.

Began in the current position in 2022.

Previous experience: Senior Adviser, Group Director and Business Counsel, Corporate Administration, Government Offices of Sweden. Attorney, Advokatfirman Vinge.

Other assignments: Board member of Sveaskog Finans AB



Malin Nordén

Head of Communications

Bachelor's degree.

Born in 1971.

Employed in 2022.

Began in the current position in 2022.

Previous experience: Head of Group Communications, Head of Internal Communications and Head of Content PostNord, Director Internal Communication & Brand Management, Director Editorial Management, Ericsson and AD, Copywriter and Editor-in-Chief HL Display.



Claes Rasmuson

CFO

M.Sc. in Engineering.

Born in 1968.

Employed in 2023.

Began in the current position in 2023.

Previous experience: CFO at Specialfastigheter Sverige AB, Head of Strategy and Business Development and Acting CFO LKAB, financial analyst.

Other assignments: Chairman of the Board of Sveaskog Försäkringsaktiebolag and Board member of Sveaskog Finans AB.



Anette Waara

Chief Operating Officer

Master of Forestry.

Born in 1969.

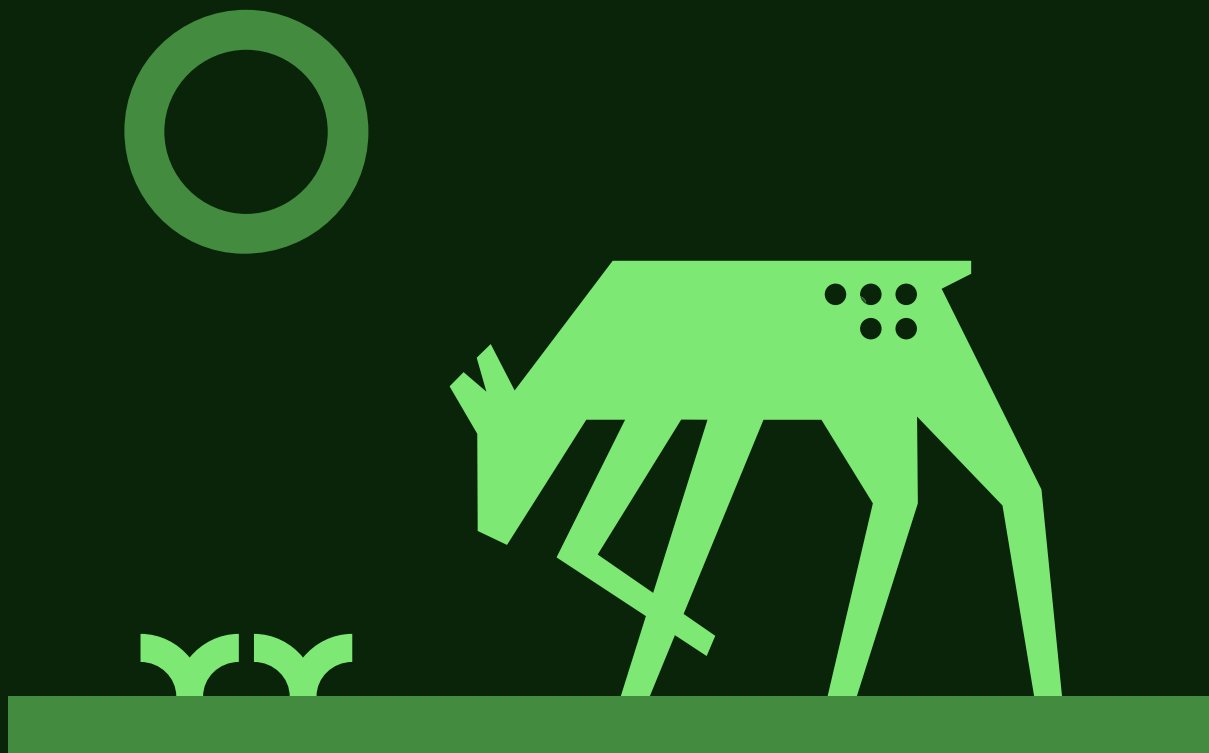
Employed in 2002.

Began in the current position in 2023.

Previous experience: Head of Västerbotten Profit Centre and Production Manager and Environmental Manager Sveaskog. Field Worker Holmen Skog. Board member, Swedish National Property Board.

Sustainability Report

General information	→
Environmental information	→
EU Taxonomy Regulation	→
Climate	→
Biodiversity and ecosystem services	→
Social information	→
Own employees	→
Labour in the value chain	→
Affected communities	→
Governance information	→
Responsible business	→
GRI index	→



General information

Principles for sustainability reporting

In 2024, Sveaskog began the implementation of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), now incorporated into the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. As part of the adaptation to the legal requirement, which significantly increases both the scope and level of detail in reporting, Sveaskog's 2024 Sustainability Report contains some structural and content changes compared to previous years.

The 2024 Sustainability Report is prepared in accordance with GRI Standards 2021 and includes the statutory sustainability report according to the old wording of Chapter 6 of the Annual Accounts Act (see pages 59–90, where the GRI index is presented on pages 88–90). Sveaskog will prepare a sustainability report in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and the topic-specific standards, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) for the 2025 financial year.

All the information in Sveaskog's Sustainability Report refers to the 2024 financial year unless otherwise stated. The sustainability report has been subject to a limited assurance review by the auditing firm KPMG AB. The Board's signature of the 2024 Annual Report and the auditor's review report are presented on pages 146 and 150, respectively.

The contact person for the Sustainability Report is Sustainability Controller Anna Ouchterlony, anna.ouchterlony@sveaskog.se.

Scope of the Sustainability Report

Like the financial statements, the Sustainability Report covers the whole Group, including Sveaskog's subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated. Part-owned companies are not included in the Sustainability Report, with the exception of the parts of the climate report that cover emissions within scope 3 for Sveaskog's associates. The sustainability report also contains information on impacts, risks, and opportunities related to the value chain, as activities both upstream and downstream are considered in the double materiality assessment. This information is primarily found in the sections on climate, biodiversity, labour in the value chain, affected communities, and responsible business.

Sources of uncertainty in estimates and outcomes

Sveaskog is constantly working for improved data quality and greater accuracy in measurements and follow-ups. Examples of quantitative measures that are currently assessed to have high uncertainty are input into two categories in the climate calculations: data on purchased goods and services and data on downstream emissions from the process industry. The uncertainty in this data is due to assumptions linked to the climate impact from the production of purchased goods, or to limited access to data from activities such as processing of raw materials downstream in the value chain. For emissions upstream of purchased goods and services, expenditure-based



data is widely used, i.e. conversion factors for specific product groups from cost to emissions. For data from downstream processing of Sveaskog's raw materials, the emission estimates are based on data from the company's largest customers in the respective customer segments, which serve as a standardisation for the entire customer segment. It is likely that there are

differences between customers, which are not reflected in this measurement method. In the event of significant changes in one of the customers whose data is used to reflect the customer segment as a whole, the result is at risk of being significantly affected. For other categories in the climate statement, primary data is widely used.

General information

Adjustments in reporting compared to the previous year

Overall, this year's report has undergone an extensive structural change. In the event that previously reported indicators have been adjusted compared to the previous year, or if errors in previous years' reporting are detected, this and its cause are described in connection with the information in the report. Major changes have been made, in particular, to the reporting of climate and energy on pages 71–72.

Role and composition of the Board

Sveaskog's Board of Directors is presented in the management report on pages 54–55. The Board of Directors is composed of eight members and has an even gender balance. In addition to the Board's members, the Board consists of two employee representatives and two alternates for them. All members are non-executive and the share of independent Board members is 100 per cent.

The Board works through committees where matters relating to the Sustainability Report and the double materiality assessment are prepared within the Audit Committee to be reported to the Board in the next step. Group management is responsible for handling the matters before they reach the Audit Committee.

The presentation on pages 54–55 also presents committee assignments within the Board as well as

other assignments and the prior experience of the members, in order to transparently present any conflicts of interest.

Sustainability-based incentive schemes

There are no sustainability-based incentive schemes in Sveaskog's remuneration models. This is in accordance with the State's ownership policy that states that variable salary via, for example, incentive programmes may not be given to senior executives.

Materiality assessment

In 2024, Sveaskog carried out a double materiality assessment in order to comply with the guidelines in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The purpose of the analysis was to identify and prioritise Sveaskog's most important sustainability issues in environmental, social and governance matters, with associated risks and opportunities from a financial perspective.

Sveaskog's process for determining material sustainability issues was based on the following steps:

- Analysis of the broader context within which Sveaskog operates in order to compile a gross list of sustainability issues for the analysis.
- Identification and assessment of the impact, risks and opportunities of the operations, focusing on the whole value chain and based on the sustainability issues of the gross list.

- Determination of sustainability issues that are material from an impact and/or financial perspective.
- Validation of the sustainability issues assessed to be material to Sveaskog's sustainability reporting.

Context and selection

A number of sources of information were used to ensure an understanding of the context in which Sveaskog operates and to put together a gross list of sustainability issues. The list was mainly made up of the ESRS list of sustainability issues covered by the topical standards, previously identified sustainability issues according to GRI Standards and Sveaskog's own indicators. In addition, the assessment was aligned with the company's external analysis. Experts in the operations participated in the assessment to provide perspectives from stakeholders, results from supplier follow-ups and current market trends and to take into account issues that are generally prioritised in the forest sector.

Identification and assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities

The assessment of Sveaskog's impact was based on a number of issues, such as whether the impact is actual or potential or positive or negative. In a next step, an assessment was made based on impact scale¹⁾, scope²⁾ and irremediable character³⁾. In the event of potential impact, the probability was also assessed. The impact was assessed on a five-point scale where a total assessment (average of the factors) above three meant that the issue was deemed to be material to Sveaskog. It is important to note that the assess-

ment was made from a gross perspective, that is, based on Sveaskog's industry, company size, and geographical domicile, without taking into account the company's systematic work with or management of these issues.

To assess the risks and opportunities related to sustainability issues, the above exercise was repeated, but with a focus on the potential impact on financial performance or brand and reputational risks. This was carried out alongside the company's traditional risk analysis. Risks and opportunities were assessed based on the likelihood and impact on the company's financial position. A five-point scale was used here as well, with a threshold value of three for "material".

Validation of materiality

The double materiality assessment is an iterative process and a living product that will be continuously updated in the event of major changes in business or in the surrounding world.

Sveaskog's implementation work, the progress of the double materiality analysis and the results of the assessment were presented in different rounds to Group management, the Audit Committee and the Board. All were given the opportunity to submit comments and opinions. During the year, dialogue was also held with other State-owned companies and Sveaskog's state-owned counterpart in Finland.

The results of the validation process showed that no further adjustments to results and assessments were required.

¹⁾ The scale corresponds to how severe the negative impact is and how beneficial the positive impact is for people or the environment.

²⁾ Scope corresponds to how widespread the negative or positive impact is. In terms of impact on the environment, this may involve the extent of environmental damage or geographical spread. In terms of impact on people, the scope can be understood as the number of people who are negatively affected.

³⁾ Irremediable character corresponds to whether and to what extent the negative impact can be corrected and restored to its previous state or not. Assessed only if the impact is negative.

General information

Determination of material sustainability issues

The results of the double materiality assessment show that Sveaskog's material sustainability issues to work with, follow-up and report on are largely in line with the outcome of the previous materiality assessment. The table at right presents Sveaskog's material sustainability issues in 2024 and aims to follow the structure in ESRS. The table shows the link to the company's strategic goals or success factors.

In connection with the alignment with ESRS in parallel with the company's new strategy, the follow-up and selection of indicators have to some extent been adjusted. Examples of new indicators are "Percentage of renewable diesel, own machinery teams" as well as "Percentage of other tree species".

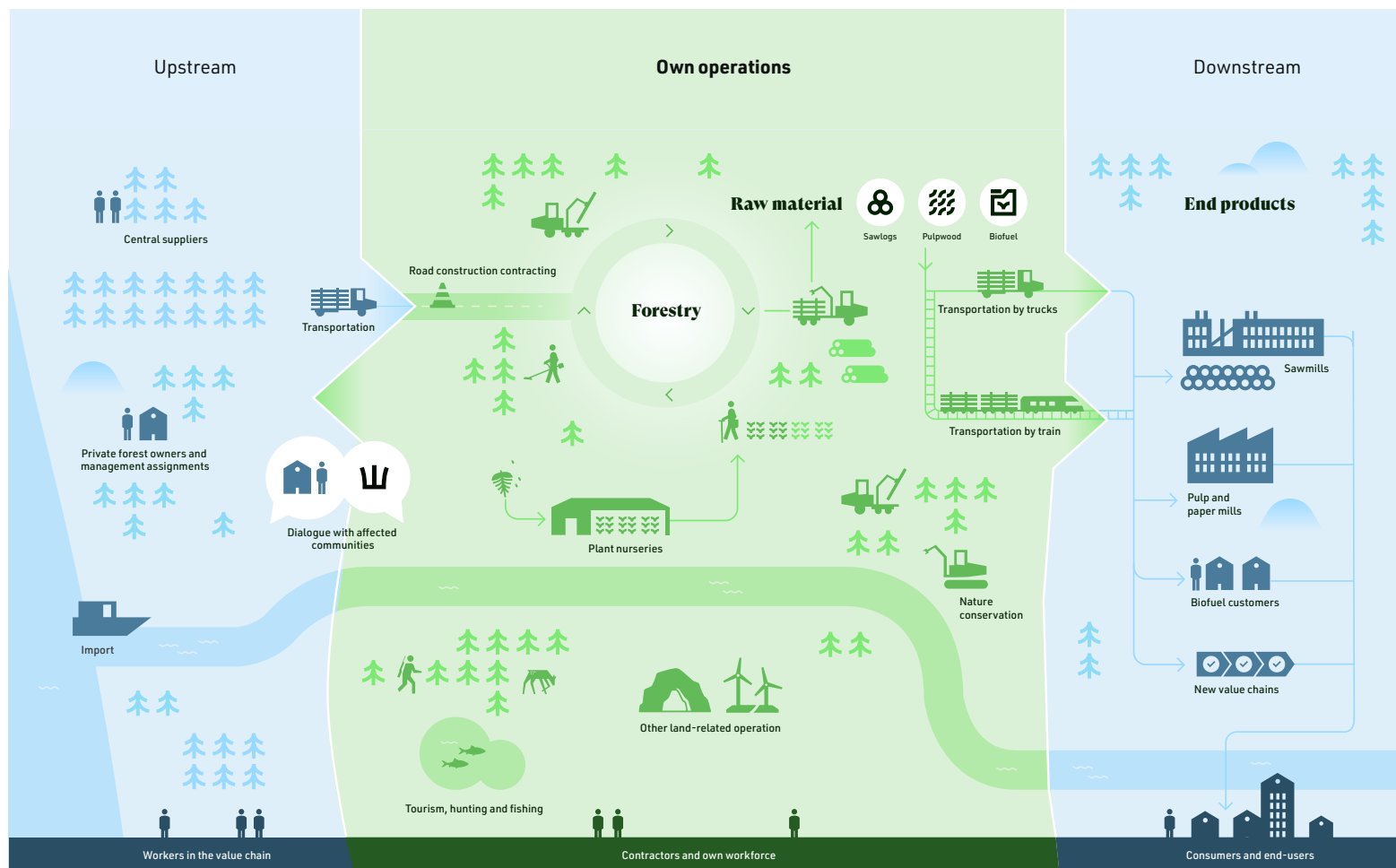
Material sustainability issue	Strategic link	Indicators	2030 Agenda	Sweden's environmental quality objectives
Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce fossil emissions Increasing carbon sequestration Climate adaptation Renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased climate benefit Increased forest growth Developing sustainable and varied use of forest and land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced anthropogenic emissions Percentage of fossil-free diesel, own machinery teams Total carbon balance of land holdings Percentage of other tree species (all except pine and spruce) 	13 Climate action 15 Life on land	1 Reduced Climate Impact 11 Thriving Wetlands 12 Sustainable Forests 16 A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life
Biodiversity and ecosystem services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-use change and direct exploitation Impacts on the state of species and ecosystems Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of biodiversity and ecosystem services Developing sustainable and varied use of forest and land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature conservation Restored wetlands Restored watercourses Consideration index 	13 Climate change 15 Life on land	8 Flourishing Lakes and Streams 11 Thriving Wetlands 12 Sustainable Forests 14 A Magnificent Mountain Landscape 16 A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life
Own employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work environment, occupational health and safety Training and skills development Gender equality, diversity and inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Sveaskog Secure skills and job satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of management and employees Occupational injuries and sick leave Number of training hours per gender/staff category Number of cases of discrimination/offensive treatment 	5 Gender equality 8 Decent work and economic growth 10 Reduced inequalities	
Labour in the value chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work environment, occupational health and safety Training and skills development Gender equality, diversity and inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritising partnerships, cooperation and dialogue Secure skills and job satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfied customers Satisfied forest owners Satisfied contractors 	5 Gender equality 8 Decent work and economic growth 10 Reduced inequalities	
Affected communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local employer and contractor Coexistence with reindeer industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritising partnerships, cooperation and dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-planning with reindeer industry 		14 A Magnificent Mountain Landscape
Responsible enterprise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate culture Supplier relationships Political engagement Preventing corruption and bribery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased sustainable returns Efficient and optimised operations Developing sustainable and varied use of forest and land Prioritising partnerships, cooperation and dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good leadership Active employee engagement Reputation index 	17 Partnerships for the goals 11 Sustainable cities and communities 12 Responsible consumption and production	15 A Good Built Environment

General information

Sveaskog's value chain

For a detailed description of Sveaskog's strategy and business model, please refer to pages 16 and 25 of the management report. These pages also outline Sveaskog's core operations, the main products and services offered, as well as the company's key markets and customer groups.

To the right, Sveaskog's value chain is illustrated, along with activities within the company's own operations, as well as upstream and downstream. The illustration is intended to provide context for the material impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with Sveaskog's operations, which are described at the beginning of each chapter in the following sections of the sustainability report.



General information

Stakeholder interests and views

Sveaskog maintains continuous dialogue with the company's stakeholders. The aim is to build and maintain good relationships with those who are affected by or can influence the company's operations. Expectations and opinions on how Sveaskog should conduct its business can vary greatly among different stakeholders. As a result, Sveaskog often encounters widely differing views on how the forest and land holdings should be used and managed. These dialogue opportunities allow the company to capture stakeholders' views and their expectations of Sveaskog as a company.

Stakeholder engagement includes, for example, dialogue meetings with local communities during the planning of operational activities, consultations with Sami villages, business development discussions with contractors, commercial meetings with customers, and employee dialogues with the company's own workforce. The company also maintains dialogue with nature and environmental organisations regarding conservation and forestry, as well as knowledge-sharing discussions with researchers and academia. Ongoing dialogue takes place at the national, regional, and local levels through various channels and points of contact across the organisation. This is presented in more detail in the table to the right.

Key issues for the stakeholders	What is Sveaskog doing	Dialogue opportunities
Contractors Active recruitment to forest occupations, safe working environment, profitability, fair competition, efficiency, good and close dialogue, sustainable forestry. Ability to fulfil its commitments to staff and the general public.	Active recruitment work and long-term collaborations. Developed Sveaskog Finans AB for attractive financing solutions. Developing the contractor portal for training, dialogue and favourable purchases, among other things.	Business talks, follow-ups, checks in the field. Digital follow-up of the contractor portal.
The EU and internationally Commitment and input to various EU initiatives, such as restoration and deforestation, monitoring of forests, carbon capture in forests and land.	Being a leading player as a State-owned organisation, "leading the way in the issues". FSC commitment, contributions to environmental objectives, investments in research, development of varied and climate-adapted forestry.	Dialogue with Swedish representatives, representatives of the Commission and Parliament, participation in seminars and events.
Customers Delivery reliability in volume and precision. Sustainable product that works positively for climate. Sustainable forestry methods that strengthen biodiversity. Increased demand for biofuel.	Ensuring delivery volumes by complementing deliveries from own forest with external purchases. Measuring delivery precision. Participating in the development of fossil-free fuels. Creating competition in the wood raw material market, which benefits smaller sawmills and smaller landowners.	Business talks, Satisfied customer index, forest days, collaboration on sustainability reporting, round table discussions.
Loan institutions, creditors Economic development and new targets, sustainable business, financial stability, new business opportunities. Managing climate risks.	Economic targets, finance policy, prioritising long-term business relationships and customers with profitability potential, the issuance of green bonds.	Regular dialogue meetings.
Employees Meaningfulness, good sustainability work, transition to fossil-free industry, FSC auditing, skills development and skills supply, collegiality and leadership, health and safety.	Internal training, internal mobility, active recruitment, developed guidelines and training in safety.	Employee development talks, employee and leadership days, union collaboration, information and workplace meetings.
Authorities Sveaskog's long-term focus on varied forestry, forest damage in the form of insect infestations, forest fires, climate adaptation, biodiversity, joint management of forest and cloven-hoofed game.	Is a leading and exemplary player with an open, clear and professional agenda. Targets for strategic value creation. Expert participation in the Environmental Objectives Committee and the Forest Commission.	Consultation procedures. Dialogue in collaboration meetings and information meetings, continuous check-ins at the regional and national levels.
Nature conservation organisations Forestry methods, biodiversity, nature conservation, climate adaptation. - Biofuels, forest conservation areas and compensation.	Strategic objective and initiative for developed biodiversity. Developing forestry methods in accordance with research, consideration inventory.	Dialogue meetings, correspondence, excursions, consultations and dialogue meetings in local communities.
The reindeer industry Gentle forestry methods, climate adaptation of forest land. Land concessions that can affect reindeer husbandry, measures for lichen growth. Lower felling levels. Clearly expressed approach.	Formalised consultations according to FSC. Survey of Sami villages. Training and further development of web-based map data (samplanering.se). Measures for lichen growth in deprived and dense stocks.	Consultation with the Sami villages, co-planning and collaboration within the Swedish FSC. Continuous dialogue with Sami villages.
Tourism entrepreneurs, hunters, fishermen and others Management of forest and cloven-hoofed game, grants/leases for land, forest and land for outdoor activities, the impact of forestry on outdoor activities. Increased cooperation on water management, wildlife management and biodiversity.	Paying attention to citizens' wishes and investing in outdoor areas and ecoparks, roads, signs, maps and information on the website. Improved dialogue on the management of water, wildlife and biodiversity.	Elk management meetings, collaboration meetings, hunting leader meetings, business talks, continued development of short-term hunting. Meetings take place continuously during the year.
Timber suppliers Long-term collaborations, quality in felling assignments, skills supply, sustainable forestry, the development of future forestry.	FSC planning on felling assignments, information activities, creating the conditions for close collaboration. Reliable, certain forecasts.	FSC collaboration, business talks on a monthly basis.
Owner Fulfilment of the financial targets, the strategic objectives, sustainable entrepreneurship, sustainable forestry that protects biodiversity, national and international environmental and climate objectives, stakeholder dialogues.	Continuous development to be a leading, independent player in the wood raw materials market. Measures for varied forestry, to meet the financial targets, as well as targets and strategies for sustainable enterprise.	Annual General Meeting, Board meetings, dialogues between the Chair of the Board, the CEO, and the Government Office. Network meetings with State-owned companies arranged by the Government Office. Meetings with committees in the Swedish Parliament.

Environmental information

EU sustainable finance taxonomy

Compliance with the Taxonomy Regulation

The EU Taxonomy for sustainable finance aims to regulate which economic activities are defined as sustainable. This is done by the Regulation identifying the activities eligible for the taxonomy, whereupon an assessment is made whether the activities are also aligned with the taxonomy requirements. This is done through an assessment of whether the activities contribute significantly to at least one of the environmental objectives, do no significant harm to the other environmental objectives (DNSH) and comply with the minimum social safeguards. For Sveaskog, the minimum safeguards mean that the company works to ensure human rights throughout its value chain, combat corruption, ensure correct tax compliance and fair competition according to current laws and regulations. The taxonomy is reported by presenting the percentage of the company's total turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure that meets the above-mentioned requirements.

Accounting principles

For Sveaskog, the activities primarily covered by the taxonomy are those listed under Chapter 1. Forestry of the Taxonomy Regulation, specifically 1.3 Forest Management. In connection with the introduction of the taxonomy, Sveaskog conducted a comprehensive mapping of the company's operations against the technical screening criteria. This mapping is reviewed annually to determine whether the scope of activities has changed in such a way that the taxonomy assessment needs to be adjusted. Turnover and capital expenditure (CapEx) are based on external financial reporting. The definition of operating expenditure (OpEx) differs from that used in financial reporting. No activities have been double-counted. Within Sveaskog's forestry operations, the term Forest Management includes all components – from final felling to soil preparation, seeding and planting, clearing, thinning, and other ongoing silvicultural measures.

With the help of its taxonomy-aligned framework for green bonds, Sveaskog has issued green bonds worth SEK 2.1 billion in 2024. For more information about these bonds, please refer to Sveaskog's annual report for the green bonds available at sveaskog.se.

Table 1: Nuclear energy and fossil gas-related activities

Nuclear energy related activities		Sveaskog
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	No
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	No
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	No
Fossil gas related activities		
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	No
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	No
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	No

Table 1 describes whether or not the company conducts gas or nuclear activity, or are exposed to such activity. As the table shows, this is not applicable for Sveaskog.

The following pages present Sveaskog's taxonomy-aligned turnover, operating expenditure and capital expenditure with amounts for 2024 and for the previous year in parentheses.

Environmental information

Taxonomy tables

Turnover

Regarding turnover, the company has based its figures on net sales from the income statement, which for the year 2024 amounts to SEK 8,304 million (7,863). This corresponds to Note 4 on page 107 of the financial statements. In the equation for taxonomy-aligned turnover, the denominator is the total turnover. The numerator excludes the components that, according to the assessment, are not covered by the taxonomy: revenues from external timber sales, income from transportation, wind and solar power, gravel and peat extraction, as well as internal revenues from the nursery operations.

Financial year 2024	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria (Does Not Significantly Harm)						Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2) turnover, year 2023	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transitional activity)		
Economic activities	Code	Turnover	Proportion of Turnover, year 2023	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity						
		MSEK	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T		
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																					
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																					
Forest management	CCM 1.3	4,390	53%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50%	-	-		
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		4,390	53%	53%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50%				
Of which Enabling		-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E			
Of which Transitional		-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		T		
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																					
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL												
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		0	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-											0%	
A. Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		4,390	53%	53%	-	-	-	-	-											50%	
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																					
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		3,914	47%																		
TOTAL		8,304	100%																		

Environmental information

Operating expenditure (OpEx)

For operating expenditure, the company changed the reporting from the previous year, as the company clarified the alignment with the definition of operating expenditure in the EU taxonomy. Operating expenditure is not fully included in the financial statements due to the fact that the taxonomy's definition of OpEx differs slightly from the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that the consolidated financial statements follow.

In the equation for taxonomy-aligned OpEx, the denominator is operating expenditure attributable to Sveaskog's own forest, except for the costs of nature tourism, which are fully excluded. Forest management costs that arise from, for example, soil scarification, planting and sowing are reported as investments in CapEx and are thus excluded from OpEx. Planting operations corresponding to the external share, as well as the forestry unit and research and development are included as these have a crucial function for the business operation.

The assessment has been made at the account level and costs for transport, administration within production, logistics and market organisation are excluded from the numerator. At the account level, all costs for marketing expenditure, stock changes and depreciation were excluded.

In the column for 2023, the result is not adjusted or restated using the new method to show the effect of the methodological change.

Financial year 2024	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria (Does Not Significantly Harm)								Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2) OpEx, year 2023	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transitional activity)
Economic activities	Code	OpEx	Proportion of OpEx, year 2024	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity					
		MSEK	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T	
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																				
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																				
Forest management	CCM 1.3	2,314	81%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32%	-	-	
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		2,314	81%	81%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32%			
Of which Enabling		-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E		
Of which Transitional		-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		T	
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																				
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL											
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7	77	3%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL							0%				
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		0	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-							0%				
A. Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		2,391	84%	84%	-	-	-	-	-							32%				
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																				
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		466	16%																	
TOTAL		2,857	100%																	

Environmental information

Capital expenditure (CapEx)

The Group's cash flow statement on page 100 shows that investments in non-current assets in 2024 amounted to MSEK 563 (634). The denominator in the equation describing the share of taxonomy-aligned CapEx has included this year's addition of "investment and revaluation of leasing" in accordance with IFRS 16, see Note 7 in the financial statements, which results in MSEK 623 (673). The numerator includes total investments in new property acquisitions and forest land, production machinery, equipment, investments in plant nursery operations corresponding to the external share, investments in forest management (soil scarification, planting, beeting and sowing) and the above-mentioned addition of "investment and revaluation of leasing". The latter refers to the leasing of, for example, office/warehouse premises and storage areas, machinery and vehicles, land for plant terminals and seed orchards. "Investment and revaluation of leasing" regarding the rent of office space is recognised in the activity 7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings. In total, the taxonomy aligned share of CapEx was 86 per cent (91) in 2024.

Financial year 2024	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria (Does Not Significantly Harm)							Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2) CapEx, year 2023	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transitional activity)
Economic activities	Code	CapEx	Proportion of CapEx, year 2024	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity				
		MSEK	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Forest management	CCM 1.3	535	86%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	91%	-	-
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		535	86%	86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	91%		
Of which Enabling		-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	
Of which Transitional		-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL										
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7	34	5%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		34	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-										
A. CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		570	91%	91%	-	-	-	-	-										
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		53	9%																
TOTAL		623	100%																

Environmental information

Climate

CLIMATE AS A MATERIAL TOPIC

Sveaskog's operations are based on a renewable raw material and the forest's ability to sequester carbon plays an important role in the company's climate efforts. Carbon is sequestered both in the forest and in the products made from its raw materials. In long-lived products, the carbon is stored over time, while wood-based products – regardless of their lifespan – can contribute through so-called avoided emissions when they replace fossil-based alternatives.

At the same time, the operations have a negative impact on the climate through emissions of fossil greenhouse gases. Emissions occur internally, for example from forestry machinery and the use of peat and fertilizers produced through emission-intensive methods. Emissions also occur throughout the value chain, including during transportation, procurement of goods and services, and in the processing of raw materials within the process industry.

Risks and opportunities in a changing climate

In 2021, Sveaskog carried out a climate risk analysis together with SMHI. The analysis identified, categorised and rated both physical and transition-related risks and opportunities resulting from climate change. The analysis forms the basis for the company's work on climate adaptation of forestry by limiting the risks and making use of the identified opportunities.

The following risks and opportunities are assessed as material for Sveaskog:

Physical risks

Increased precipitation and lack of frozen ground
Climate change leads to increased precipitation and milder winters, which makes access to the timber more difficult and increases the risk of disruption in the supply chain. A lack of frozen ground also makes the ground more sensitive to damage from machinery, while heavy snow and weakened root stability increase the risk of forest damage.

Stressed, less resilient forest

A warmer climate may result in existing forests being pushed into new site conditions (i.e., altered growing environments), which can cause stress. This can make forests more vulnerable to pests such as insects and fungi. Both known and emerging pests may spread and benefit from the changing climate.

Increased extreme weather and disruptions throughout the value chain

A changing climate is expected to bring more extreme weather events, including longer droughts and more frequent heavy rainfall. Downpours can cause flooding, landslides, and erosion, while drought increases the risk of wildfires. These events, aside from posing risks to society, can cause operational downtime, reduced deliveries, loss of timber value,

and costly forest restoration efforts. They may also damage or flood forest roads, complicating logistics from the forest.

Transition risks

Change in demand for seed and sapling materials

A changing climate can change the demand for forest reproductive material and tree species in the value chain, which can affect Sveaskog's planning processes and require faster production of new materials.

Consumer perceptions of sustainability

Increasing demands for sustainable materials may shift the demand for Sveaskog's products and pose a risk if the forest raw material is perceived as unsustainable in the eyes of the public.

Regulatory changes

The regulatory landscape related to forestry is evolving rapidly. New forestry regulations may impose additional requirements, such as setting aside productive forest land or increasing harvesting age, which could affect production volumes and employment.

Future climate-related opportunities

Despite the challenges, Sveaskog has identified several opportunities that may arise with a changing climate. For example, a growing external demand for new seed and sapling material. A warmer climate with a longer growing season can also benefit forest

growth. With the help of technology and innovation, Sveaskog is also exploring new business opportunities and products, which can create opportunities and added value throughout the value chain.

Robust strategies that last over time

The climate risk analysis was based on the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) models for the mid and late century (2050 and 2100) and used low-, medium-, and high-emissions scenarios, corresponding to the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5. The fundamental objective is to ensure robust strategies that remain effective over time, regardless of which future scenario materializes.

SVEASKOG'S TRANSITION PLAN FOR MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Sveaskog has developed an extensive action plan to gradually reduce emissions in line with the company's climate targets and timeline through 2034. The action plan includes some 50 activities, both within Sveaskog's own operations and in the value chain. The action plan has been validated by both Group management and the Board of Directors. The plan is reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis to remain relevant as external conditions evolve.

Emissions from fuel in forest machinery and road transports account for a large part of the emissions, and a central part of the plan is therefore to phase out

Environmental information

fossil fuels and to modernise the vehicle fleet and machinery. This is shown in the diagram below which clarifies the areas in which the measures are intended to lower emissions.

Due to the lowering of the reduction obligation at the beginning of 2024, more effective measures are needed to reduce fuel-related emissions. The focus for 2024 was therefore on continuing to shift from fossil to renewable fuel in Sveaskog's own forest machinery. 64 per cent of the fuel in the company's forest machinery was pure HVO100 during 2024. In 2025, work will continue to phase out fossil fuels from heavy goods transports as well.

In 2024, Sveaskog made a cost estimate for the transition to renewable fuels within its own machinery teams, transports and among contractors, which is now part of the next five-year business plan. This estimate is now included in the company's upcoming five-year business plan. The estimates are based on a number of assumptions regarding fuel volumes, price

trends, and tax reductions for forestry machinery. Based on these assumptions, the measures for the coming five-year period are estimated to total just over MSEK 200.

Sveaskog is continuing to develop the action plan in 2025, with the aim of cost-estimating and concretising more of the activities in the company's pathway toward achieving its climate target.

SVEASKOG'S GOVERNANCE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Sveaskog's efforts to reduce the company's climate impact and adapt its operations to a changing climate are primarily guided by the company's Environmental Policy and Policy for Sustainable Forestry. The Environmental Policy states that Sveaskog's operations should be conducted in an exemplary manner from a production, environmental, and climate perspective, and that the company shall actively contribute to national and international climate goals. The Policy

for Sustainable Forestry specifies Sveaskog's commitments to reducing climate impact and promoting climate adaptation.

To ensure sustainable and climate-adapted forest management, adjustments and additions have been made to existing policy documents and forest management guidelines. Examples include updated instructions for clearing, planting, and forest fertilisation. In addition, work is ongoing to develop a tree species strategy. Together, these documents provide guidance on how Sveaskog intends to implement climate adaptation measures in forestry operations.

Scope and responsibility for governing policies

The policies apply to all of Sveaskog, including its subsidiaries, and cover all areas of the company's operations, as well as, where applicable, activities carried out by contractors. All members of Sveaskog's Board of Directors, Group Management, employees, consultants, and contractors are required to comply with these policies. The CEO holds ultimate responsibility for ensuring compliance, but the work is supported by the entire organisation.

Accessibility and implementation of governing documents

Sveaskog's policies and governing documents are available to all employees via the company's intranet. For contractors, the policies are made available in connection with training and introduction to assignments for Sveaskog.

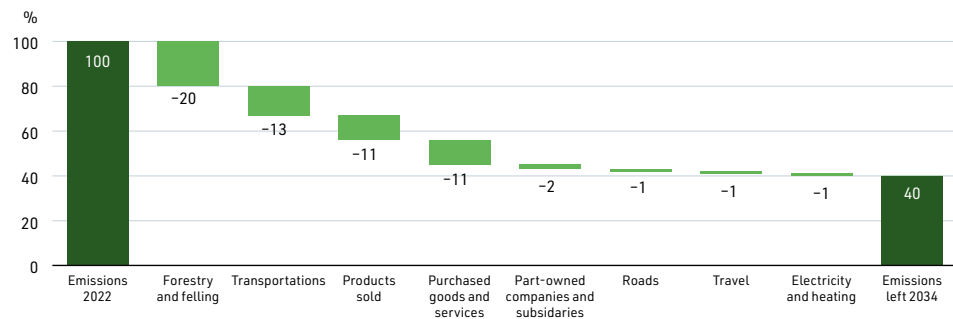
SVEASKOG'S TARGET FOR CLIMATE-ADAPTED FORESTRY AND REDUCED EMISSIONS

Increased climate benefits constitute one of Sveaskog's four strategic objectives and highlights the company's commitment to the climate transition. Sveaskog's climate benefit target focuses on the impact of climate change on operations, as well as the company's contribution to mitigating climate change and adapting to new conditions.

The concept of Increased climate benefit includes anthropogenic emissions from, among other sources, forestry machinery and transport, as well as the carbon sequestered as the forest grows. Carbon sequestration in living trees has a linear relationship with volume growth, and Sveaskog therefore manages its production forests in line with its strategic goal of Increased forest growth, which also reflects the company's ambition to enhance carbon uptake. The target of increased forest growth leads to carbon sequestration equivalent to approximately 0.69 tonnes of CO₂e per hectare per year.

Working towards climate-adapted forestry is an important part of future-proofing long-term climate benefit, even if it, in the short term or in individual stands, may reduce carbon sequestration due to lower growth. Sveaskog also aims to increase the amount of carbon stored in long-lived products, while recognising the need to balance this with the demand for raw materials from industries that are currently less able to transition. In such cases, the raw material can also be used for shorter-lived products.

ACTION PLAN FOSSIL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Environmental information

Sveaskog's target for climate-adapted forestry

To be prepared for the expected climate of the future, Sveaskog needs to accelerate climate adaptation in its forestry practices. The company aims to take a leading role in climate adaptation and serve as a model for the transformation of forestry required by climate change.

By 2034, tree species other than spruce and pine shall account for seven per cent of the total number of planted saplings on Sveaskog's own forest land. This target highlights the role of tree species selection in climate adaptation and will be monitored and measured over time. Other forest management measures will also be important for increasing biodiversity and variation in the forests.

The target is measured by tracking the number of delivered saplings of tree species other than native pine and spruce. In 2022, just over one per cent of the number of saplings delivered were from other tree species. Work on other climate adaptation is taking place through activities in both strategic and operational activities.

Climate adaptation involves much more than just the selection of tree species. Sveaskog will therefore also work with other types of variation and forest damage prevention measures in the forest. For example, through landscape planning that incorporates climate adaptation considerations related to forest water drainage, ecosystem services, and forest roads, or by developing appropriate technology to ensure stable access to the company's forests. Sveaskog will also work to raise awareness among partners about the expected impacts of climate change on forestry.

Sveaskog's emissions reduction target

Sveaskog has set a long-term commitment to reduce fossil greenhouse gas emissions by 60 per cent by 2034 compared to 2022. This corresponds to a 40 per cent reduction by 2030.

The climate targets follow the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The baseline value is regularly updated if changes occur in the climate estimates or scope. If these changes exceed five per cent, the baseline is adjusted in accordance with SBTi guidelines, such as in the event of improved data quality or the identification of new emission sources.

The target, which is absolute and is measured in carbon dioxide equivalents, corresponds to approximately 159,000 tonnes of CO₂e. This target includes emissions from Sveaskog's own operations, subsidiaries and large parts of the value chain (scope 1–3) and is calculated according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG protocol).

Greenhouse gas removals, carbon credits or avoided emissions are excluded from the climate calculations.



An important part of Sveaskog's action plan for reducing fossil greenhouse gas emissions is the transition away from fossil fuels in both forest machinery and transports.

Environmental information

Sveaskog's green house gas emissions in 2024

In 2024, Sveaskog's operations generated emissions equivalent to 310,387 tonnes of CO₂e. This is an increase of 14 per cent compared to the base year 2022. The table at right describes the categories included in the calculations and how the emissions are distributed among them. Between 2023 and 2024, total emissions increased by approximately 21 per cent. Due to the large share of emissions that are fuel-related, large parts of the total increase is a result of the reduced reduction obligation and thus an expected effect. The categories that contribute most to the increase are forestry, felling and transport, although total transport work was lower in 2024 than in the previous year. An increased amount of road contracts and increased imports are other contributing factors. A large increase in the number of forest machines purchased contributes to a substantial increase in the category of purchased goods and services and the fact that the fertilisation started again in 2024, after being paused in 2023, is also a contributing factor.

In 2024, the amount of extracted peat decreased on Sveaskog's land, which led to a reduction in emissions from land concessions. Emissions within Svenska Skogsplantor decreased due to reduced volumes of heating oil and LPG consumption.

The reported KPI greenhouse gas intensity per net revenue is new for 2024. In relation to net revenue, there has also been an increase, albeit slightly less than the percentage increase in absolute amounts of carbon dioxide.

Greenhouse gas emissions Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total greenhouse gas emissions^{1), 2)}

	Retroactive				Year for milestones and targets		
	Base year 2022	Comparison year 2023	This year 2024	Change from previous year	2030	2034	Annual target in % / Base year
Scope 1 – Greenhouse gas emissions							
Greenhouse gas emissions in scope 1 (tCO ₂ eq)	8,787	12,136	17,300	43%	4,244	1,973	–6%
Percentage of emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)							
Scope 2 – Greenhouse gas emissions							
Location-based greenhouse gas emissions in scope 2 (tCO ₂ eq)	1,015	993	1,040	5%	620	422	–5%
Market-based greenhouse gas emissions in scope 2 (tCO ₂ eq)	767	948	1,206	27%	468	319	–5%
Significant greenhouse gas emissions in scope 3							
Total indirect greenhouse gas emissions in scope 3 (tCO ₂ eq)	262,062	243,407	291,882	20%	158,539	106,777	–5%
1 Purchased goods and services	70,587	75,045	89,633	19%	42,581	28,577	–5%
2 Capital goods	3,295	5,198	14,641	182%	2,779	2,521	–2%
3 Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	11,204	14,234	19,952	40%	7,601	5,799	–4%
4 Upstream transportation and distribution	74,705	64,952	83,634	29%	33,846	13,417	–7%
5 Waste generated in operations	395	34	20	–40%	273	213	–4%
6 Business travel	539	878	757	–14%	205	38	–8%
7 Employee commuting	497	1,015	1,052	4%	522	535	1%
8 Upstream leased assets	–	–	–	n/a	–	–	n/a
9 Downstream transportation	–	–	–	n/a	–	–	n/a
10 Processing of sold products	82,508	68,402	69,776	2%	57,138	44,454	–4%
11 Use of sold products	4,977	4,978	3,797	–24%	4,279	3,931	–2%
12 Waste management of sold products	–	–	–	n/a	–	–	n/a
13 Downstream leased assets	6,866	4,553	4,115	–10%	4,129	2,760	–5%
14 Franchises	–	–	–	n/a	–	–	n/a
15 Investments	6,489	4,119	4,504	9%	3,821	2,487	–5%
Total greenhouse gas emissions							
Total greenhouse gas emissions – location-based (tCO ₂ eq)	271,864	256,535	310,222	21%	163,403	109,172	–5%
Total greenhouse gas emissions – market-based (tCO ₂ eq)	271,615	256,491	310,387	21%	163,251	109,069	–5%

¹⁾ Sveaskog's climate report includes all greenhouse gases covered by the GHG protocol, i.e. carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

²⁾ We use emission factors from open sources, the majority of which come from national authorities such as the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, the Swedish Environmental Research Institute IVL, NTM and DEFRA.

	Comparison year 2023	This year 2024	% 2024/2023
Biogenic carbon dioxide emissions separately accounted for from the fossil fuels			
1 Biogenic carbon dioxide emissions ¹⁾ from activities in scope 1	13,747	14,091	3%
2 Biogenic carbon dioxide emissions ¹⁾ from activities in scope 2	986	1,001	2%
3 Biogenic carbon dioxide emissions ¹⁾ from activities in scope 3	388,595	298,243	-23%

¹⁾ Biogenic carbon dioxide emissions are separately accounted for from the fossil fuels in accordance with the recommendation of the ESRs.

	Comparison year 2023	This year 2024	% 2024/2023
Greenhouse gas intensity per net revenue (tCO₂eq/MSEK)			
Total greenhouse gas emissions – location-based per net revenue	32,626	37,358	15%
Total greenhouse gas emissions – market-based per net revenue	32,620	37,378	15%

Environmental information

Changes from the previous year

Since the completion of the climate calculations in 2023, a number of items have been adjusted and improved as work on data quality improvement progresses. Among other things, a number of transport-related items linked to seed and sapling operations have been updated with current data, while a number of items related to emissions from sapling purchases and seed refinement were added.

During this year's calculations, a number of areas for improvement were identified and updated. Among other things, the methodology for peat calculations has improved as the proportion of horticultural and energy peat is reported separately. A number of minor items that were found to be incorrect in the previous year's calculations were also corrected.

Sveaskog's energy consumption in 2024

In 2024, Sveaskog's total energy consumption amounted to 98,005 MWh, of which 50 percent came from renewable sources.

The table to the right shows energy consumption broken down by fossil and renewable energy sources.

The reporting of energy consumption has been adjusted from the previous year and is aligned with the upcoming requirements under the ESRS. This represents a deviation from the GRI Standards, as reporting according to ESRS includes only energy consumption within the company's own operations, excluding external activities.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND ENERGY MIX

Energy consumption from fossil sources – sectors with high climate impact	Comparison year 2023	This year 2024
(1) Fuel consumption from coal and coal-based products (MWh)	–	–
(2) Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	38,211	40,228
(3) Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	22	11
(4) Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	–	–
(5) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	1,951	2,115
(6) Total fossil energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 1–5 above)	40,184	42,354
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	42%	43%
(7) Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	6,365	6,578
Share of consumption from nuclear energy in total energy consumption (%)	7%	7%
(8) Fuel consumption from renewable sources, including biomass (MWh)	42,369	42,992
(9) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	6,082	6,081
(10) Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	–	–
(11) Total renewable energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 8–10 above)	48,451	49,073
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	51%	50%
Total energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 6 and 11 above)	94,999	98,005

ENERGY INTENSITY PER NET REVENUE

MWh/MSEK	Comparison year 2023	This year 2024	Change from previous year
Total energy consumption per net revenue from activities in sectors with high climate impact	12.1	11.8	–2.3



Environmental information

SVEASKOG'S IMPACT ON THE CARBON BALANCE OF THE FOREST

The forest plays a significant role in the climate transition as it both absorbs carbon dioxide and binds carbon. In this way, the forest is a key in the work to limit climate change. The calculation of Sveaskog's carbon capture is based on the annual national reporting that the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency compiles for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the Swedish National Inventory Report (NIR). The national method, which follows the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines for national reporting, is well established and, due to the size and spread of Sveaskog's holdings, can be considered representative for the carbon balance of Sveaskog's land holdings.

The National Forest Inventory monitors the measured national growth and decreases in Swedish forests, so that the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency can indicate in the national report a value for the total change in the carbon content of the forest. The past two years in the calculation (in this case 2024 and 2023) are always preliminary, as data from the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the National Forest Inventory are based on a rolling five-year average. Changes in carbon balance in the forest should only be measured and compared over longer periods of time and not only over two consecutive years. In the short term, the carbon sink could be increased by further reducing felling and increasing set-asides, but this is a temporary effect. As the forest ages, growth and with it carbon capture decrease, while at the same time increasing the risk of windthrows, forest

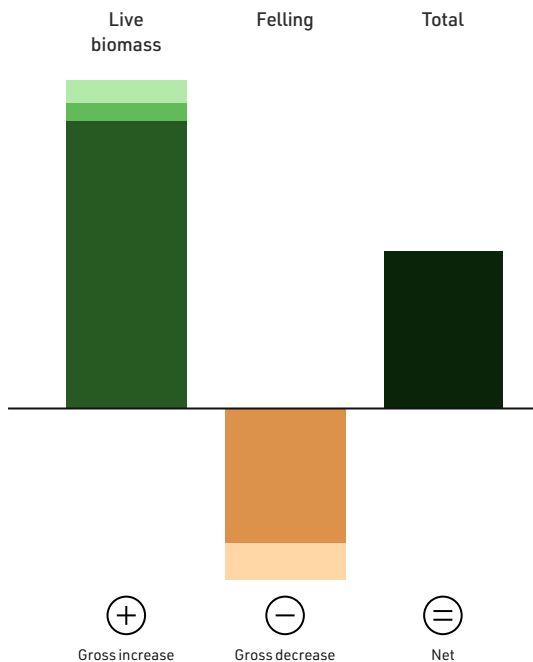
fire and insect infestations. Active cultivation therefore leads in the long term (about 30 years, depending on geography and tree species) to a larger carbon sink in the forest, while at the same time creating climate benefits and contributions to the bio-economy through a continuous flow of renewable raw materials.

The gross increase in the carbon content of the living biomass (see dark green bar at right) is the result of tree growth. Together with the natural decreases (see the light beige bar at right) caused by for example weather damage, forest fires and pest infestations, part of the carbon storage of the living biomass is also removed from the forest during felling (see dark beige bar at right), resulting in a net change in the carbon content.

Part of the carbon sequestered by the living biomass ends up in dead wood or the soil's carbon stocks through natural degradation. This is calculated based on growth in living biomass and are reported in the categories for dead wood and soil carbon. Altogether, the the gross increase minus the gross decrease results in an estimated net change in stored carbon in Sveaskog's stocks, which amounted to 9.65 million tonnes of CO₂e in 2024, corresponding to an increase of approximately 1.28 per cent of the total carbon stock in Sveaskog's stocks.

The living biomass that is harvested and whose carbon thus leaves the forest's storage is temporarily bound in long-term products and thus has a significant impact on the carbon balance of the atmosphere for a limited period. The climate benefits that arise when wood-based products are used instead of products that have a higher emission in connection with production, such as cement, are tangible. The

ESTIMATED CHANGE IN CARBON STOCKS IN THE SVEASKOG'S STOCKS IN 2024



NET CHANGE IN CARBON CAPTURE

9.65

million tonnes of CO₂e

Live biomass		Million tonnes of CO ₂ e
■ Live biomass		17.71
■ Dead wood		1.06
■ Soil carbon		1.38
Felling		
■ Felling		-8.22
■ Natural decreases		-2.28
■ Total		9.65

size of the benefits depends on how effectively the wood raw material is used and whether it replaced a fossil material or entailed increased use. Given that the substitution benefit arises only if the raw material from the forest is used to replace a fossil product and thus does not contribute to increased production and consumption, Sveaskog has chosen to exclude this

potential climate benefit and only calculate the carbon balance that takes place in the forest. The carbon that is temporarily bound in long-term products and the potentially avoided emissions are indirect climate effects that Sveaskog's raw materials provide the conditions for.

Environmental information

Biodiversity and ecosystem services

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AS A MATERIAL TOPIC

The concept of biodiversity involves more than just species richness and includes genetic variation as well as a diversity of ecosystems and ecosystem services. In Sweden, there are today about 65,000 different species of plants, fungi and animals, as well as single-celled organisms. About half require forest or trees for their survival and reproduction. Sveaskog, with the help of both internal experts and external advisers, has carried out a comprehensive assessment of the company's impact and dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The largest impact, and also dependencies, come from its own forest operations and the use of the forest as a raw material.

Positive impact

As Sweden's largest forest owner, Sveaskog conducts active nature conservation work. Prior to each final thinning and final harvesting, an assessment of the conservation value of the stock is made. The conservation values are preserved either through smaller areas being set aside as general consideration, or that whole stocks are excluded from forestry through voluntary set-asides. The voluntary set-asides include a far greater share of the holding than, for

example, the five per cent required by FSC's forestry standard. At the end of 2024, the figure for Sveaskog was 17 per cent. For the voluntary set-asides, there is an ambitious programme for nature conservation management: to restore, preserve and strengthen conservation value on the land, by recreating or imitating natural processes that have largely disappeared in modern society. In this way, Sveaskog contributes to the restoration and conservation of habitats, the development of biodiversity and the strengthening of several of the forest's ecosystem services. The company also develops alternative forestry methods that can be adapted to local conditions to minimise negative impact on biodiversity.

Negative impact

As the business consists mainly of forestry, the largest negative impact on biodiversity is caused by fragmentation and loss of habitats in connection with felling and thinning measures in production forests. Soil and water quality can also be negatively affected if machinery is used in unfavourable conditions, such as if the ground is too wet or when crossing a watercourse. Furthermore, road construction, extraction operations or the establishment of renewable energy can affect land use and lead to changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Impact and dependencies on ecosystem services

Sveaskog has identified its impact and dependencies on different ecosystem services:

- Provisioning services: Mainly production of sawlogs, pulpwood and biofuel, but also food production such as game meat and water supply.
- Regulating services: Carbon capture in the growing forest has a positive impact, while the impact on climate and humidity locally can entail a temporary negative impact.
- Supporting services: The company is dependent on the soil's fertility and ecosystems for pollination and seed spreading. The ecosystems' cycle is also affected by forestry, for example in the form of changes in soil conditions and nutrient flows.
- Cultural services: Forestry affects the availability of natural environments used for recreation and outdoor activities.

Physical risks related to biodiversity

- Loss of pollinators can make the regeneration of insect-pollinated tree species more difficult, which can affect the diversity of deciduous trees and the presence of berries, as well as increased costs for regrowth.
- Harvesting through even-age forestry can have a negative impact on ecosystem services such as water and climate regulation.

- Invasive species, if introduced into ecosystems, can out compete native species and create imbalances in ecosystems, which can increase costs for control and restoration.

Systemic risks related to biodiversity and ecosystem services

For Sveaskog, systemic risks linked to the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services have major consequences for the business with its extensive dependence on these resources. A collapse of important ecosystem services, such as water purification and climate regulation, or natural disasters can lead to extensive damage to both the forest and nearby infrastructure, which creates long-term disruptions to production. In addition, a global reduction in biodiversity can affect the supply of forest products, which in turn creates disruptions in supply chains and price volatility.

SVEASKOG'S MATERIAL IMPACT IN RELATION TO STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

Since Sveaskog has a large land holding and conducts active forestry, the company's operations are closely linked to the ecosystems and biodiversity that the forest offers. This connection has been captured in the company's strategy and is reflected in the strategic objective of Developing biodiversity and

Environmental information

ecosystem services. This objective, adopted in 2023, replaces the previous goal of only increasing biodiversity and aims to also promote and preserve ecosystem services.

The impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services due to a changing climate is included in the climate risk analysis described in more detail in the Climate section on page 68. The analysis shows the clear link between climate change and biodiversity in terms of physical risks and transition risks.

POLICIES FOR MANAGING IMPACT

Sveaskog governs and manages its impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services through policies and guidelines that are integrated throughout the operations. At the overall level, it is the company's Code of Conduct, Environmental Policy and Sustainable Forestry Policy that form the basis for how the operations are to be conducted with regard to identified risks, opportunities and impact on biodiversity. These documents are made concrete through detailed instructions and guidelines for areas such as

SVEASKOG'S LAND HOLDINGS

The following illustration and table provide a detailed account of Sveaskog's land holdings, including adaptations to preserve and develop conservation values in Sveaskog's forests and ensure a balance between production and nature conservation.



Categories	Area, ha	Share of			
		Productive forest land	All forest land	All land	Total holdings
■ Area cultivated	2,330,000	77%	69%	60%	57%
■ Formal set-asides	266,000	9%	8%	7%	7%
■ Voluntary set-asides	282,000	9%	8%	7%	7%
■ Consideration areas	146,000	5%	4%	4%	4%
■ Unproductive forest land	366,000	–	11%	10%	9%
■ Other land	472,000	–	–	12%	11%
■ Water	190,000	–	–	–	5%

conservation value assessment, nature conservation management and compliance with requirements within the FSC and PEFC certification systems.

The Sustainable Forestry Policy includes both Sveaskog's own operations and the contractors who carry out forestry measures for the company. Sustainable forestry measures, such as those required for FSC certification, are an integral part of the company's work on biodiversity and are made available to the public via Sveaskog's website.

When notifiable measures border on or directly affect stakeholders, a dialogue or consultation is carried out before the action is carried out. These measures are always preceded by a notification to the Swedish Forest Agency. When nature conservation management is carried out in areas with very high conservation values, consultation on the measures according to Chapter 12, Paragraph 6 of the Environmental Code is held with the responsible supervisory authority; the Swedish Forest Agency if it is forestry measures, or the County Administrative Board if there are measures on property other than forest land. This process ensures transparency around planned measures and that Sveaskog's forest measures are implemented with the highest possible consideration of conservation values and biodiversity.

MEASURES TO PREVENT RISKS AND NEGATIVE IMPACT

In order to increase the biodiversity of the holding, Sveaskog sees above all the need to increase the variation in the production landscape in combination with increasing the ecological value of areas already set aside. Sveaskog's work on biodiversity includes both preventive protection work, such as identifying

important habitats and excluding them from forestry measures through voluntary set-asides or as consideration areas and the re-creation of natural environments to develop biodiversity at the ecosystem level. By re-creating ecosystems such as deciduous forests, wetlands and flowing streams, biodiversity is developed at the ecosystem level. This means in the long term that the species that use the re-created natural environments can establish themselves, which over time increases biodiversity even at the species level.

Sveaskog also conducts nature conservation measures in nature conservation forests, ecoparks and production forests. Examples of this type of effort include removing ingrown spruce to promote hardwood stocks, performing controlled burnings or damming that increasingly keeps the water in the ground.

Mapping and assessment of conservation value

Sveaskog's work on conservation value assessments is a key component in the work on planning and production of forestry measures with regard to conservation values such as biodiversity and ecosystem services. Conservation value assessments are made for each final felling and final thinning measure. Up to 2024, Sveaskog had set aside approximately 500,000 hectares of productive forest land due to its high conservation value or the potential to create high conservation value through restoration measures in ecoparks. See detailed reporting of the land holdings in the table at left. In addition, nearly one million more hectares underwent a conservation value assessment prior to felling in the past 25 years. Upon felling, on average, 15 per cent of the areas are left as consideration areas.

Environmental information

The conservation value assessments form the basis for selecting and adapting forestry methods, in particular to protect vulnerable species and biologically sensitive areas such as key biotopes and forests with high conservation value. Together, the adaptations contribute to preserving and developing conservation values in Sveaskog’s forests and ensure a balance between production and nature conservation. Sveaskog actively works on identifying and managing both physical risks, such as land damage, and transition risks linked to changing requirements for sustainable forestry.

Consideration inventory

Sveaskog annually conducts a consideration inventory to monitor and evaluate how successfully implemented felling and scarification have been carried out. The inventory is carried out by about ten employees at the Swedish Forest Agency, who inventory around 300 randomly selected felling objects and all scarifications where there have been known ancient monuments (210 in 2024). The work lasts from April to September and results in a comprehensive summary at a detailed level and a summary index. The consideration index is presented in the table at right.

Efforts on the genetic, species and ecosystem level

Sveaskog’s efforts for biodiversity are being done on the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

On the genetic level, the seed and sapling operations primarily work with developing seed materials with a genetic variation and a larger number of tree species, which in turn leads to increased species variation.

Efforts on the species and ecosystem level include forest conservation and nature conservation

measures in ecoparks, nature conservation forests and consideration areas in production forests. Sveaskog uses general consideration measures in production forests and interventions that are examples of avoidance measures within the limitation hierarchy, such as protection of edge zones, rocky sections, groups of older or dead trees and smaller forest areas.

In nature conservation forests, additional measures are applied to create dead wood to promote biodiversity, for example, by cutting high stumps, girdling trees or damaging trees. Ecoparks are specifically designed to promote more demanding species, such as white-backed woodpeckers that need specific living conditions in larger landscape areas.

SVEASKOG'S TARGET FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

In Sveaskog’s strategy, one of the company’s four strategic objectives is to develop biodiversity and ecosystem services. This objective consists of two parts. By 2034, Sveaskog shall have made additional set-asides for new nature conservation forests, which are assessed to have high conservation values, at the equivalent of approximately one per cent of the land holdings. In addition, approximately one per cent of the land holdings shall be excluded from forestry in the form of consideration areas over the next ten years in connection with estimated felling.

Beyond the objectives of creating and preserving habitats, Sveaskog has set an objective for the follow-up of individual species. Sveaskog’s ambition is to monitor a number of species that occur on the company’s land, in order to provide indications of the development and effects of the measures described.

With these objectives in place, Sveaskog strives to contribute to both the Kunming-Montreal framework and the EU’s biodiversity strategy as well as the national environmental quality objectives. Sveaskog’s objectives also take into account regional differences by taking into account varying conditions from north to south to ensure relevance and effectiveness.

	Description	Outcome 2024 (2023)
Creation of forest habitats		
Nature conservation – felling, cleaning, other	Mechanical, mechanised manual or manual measures to, for example, create gaps or create dead wood, clear out spruce undergrowth in hardwood stocks or other.	1,500 hectares (900)
Of which prescribed burnings for conservation purposes	Nature conservation in the form of burning is reported as the area of burned land as defined in FSC, thus the point burnings are not included.	109 hectares (92).
Creation of habitats on other land		
Restored wetlands 2024	Wetlands are powerful carbon sinks, which means that the restoration work is effective climate action. This is also important for biodiversity and to control the speed of water moving through the landscape.	51 (46)
Restored wetlands since 2021		132 (81)
Restored watercourses since 2021	The cleaning of streams, rivers and creeks for log-floating or power extraction has historically had a major negative impact on the ecological values of the waters. In collaboration with county administrative boards and local associations, Sveaskog has selected ten particularly valuable water systems that have been carefully restored.	4 (3) 6 ongoing
Nature conservation on property other than forest	Different types of measures on, among other things, pastures, roadsides and other important habitats that are neither forest nor wetland.	30 hectares (160).
Follow-up of measures		
Consideration index	Environmental values are achieved in forestry without significant impact.	96.2 (96.9)
Effect 20	Follow-up of conservation efforts in several ecoparks, through mapping of insects, birds and bats. Started in 2009 and will initially run for 25 years.	In 2024, a three-year project was started to study fire and fire-like measures in the Ejheden ecopark.

Social information

Own employees

OWN EMPLOYEES AS A MATERIAL TOPIC¹⁾

The fact that Sveaskog sees its employees as its largest asset and that this area is material is confirmed by the company's materiality assessment. As a State-owned company, Sveaskog follows the State's ownership policy, which also requires the company to work actively with gender equality, diversity and sustainable working conditions.

Sveaskog's identified impact, risks and opportunities linked to its own workforce are based on the conditions in the industry; the work in the forest is characterised by physical challenges where an employee may have to do heavy lifting, is exposed to weather and wind and not infrequently works alone. Sveaskog continuously works to ensure a healthy and safe working environment, where particular focus is on working conditions that are directly affected by the physical challenges and risks that work in forestry entails.

The following impact, risks and opportunities have been identified and deemed to be material with regard to Sveaskog's own employees:

Work environment – occupational health and safety

A safe working environment, free from violence and harassment and with a focus on safety and health, is central to Sveaskog. For employees working in the

seed and sapling operations, with forest management and felling, there is an ever-present risk of physical injury and occasionally a vulnerability to public debate and organised protests. Occupational safety and health issues are also relevant for employees in other parts of the business, where ergonomics, health and rehabilitation are priority areas.

Employment security and social protection

The majority of Sveaskog's employees are permanent employees and an overwhelming majority are full-time employees. In part of the business, seasonal work is common, especially among collective employees. This may mean estimated flexibility for some, but can create uncertainty for others seeking long-term and stable income.

Attracting labour and retaining employees

The demand for skilled labour is high in the forest industry, which makes this an important financial issue for Sveaskog, as a lack of skills and resources affects the extent to which planned measures can be implemented. The company's initiative to promote skills development and to create career opportunities in the forest industry is important for employee satisfaction and for attracting and retaining qualified employees.

Diversity and inclusion

Sveaskog works for an equal and inclusive culture where all employees thrive and can grow in skills. The forest industry is generally a male-dominated industry and thus there is potential for increased gender equality by attracting more women to forest occupations. The goal is a gender balance within all parts of the company. In the forest operating part of the business, the share of permanent women employees was 21 per cent in 2024, which is more than a doubling in the past ten years. In Group functions, the share of permanent women employees was 50 per cent in 2024. Since 2023, Sveaskog's Board of Directors and Group management have a completely balanced gender distribution.

POLICIES FOR OWN EMPLOYEES

In order to manage the identified impact, risks and opportunities linked to its own employees, Sveaskog has the following governing documents:

- Code of Conduct
- Employee Policy
- Occupational Safety and Health Policy and Work Environment Manual
- Equal Treatment Plan
- Skills Supply Plan
- Guidelines Against Offensive Special Treatment

Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct describes how each employee is expected to act in his or her role, both in relation to colleagues and external business relationships. It forms a basis for daily work and is important for maintaining a working environment characterised by respect and professionalism. The Code of Conduct is based on international guidelines: The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. It contains specific prohibitions on human trafficking, forced labour and child labour²⁾.

The Code of Conduct applies to all employees, who in turn are responsible for ensuring and passing on these requirements to, for example, external business relations. In 2024, Sveaskog updated its Code of Conduct with the help of a working group, with collective expertise from HR, legal affairs, purchasing and sustainability. The Code of Conduct was then prepared in Group management, the Remuneration Committee and was approved by the Board at the beginning of 2025.

Employee Policy

The Employee Policy clarifies the company's view of collegiality and leadership and is a tool for ensuring uniform and inclusive leadership within the company. It covers every level of the organisation – from the Board of Directors and Group management to all employees and consultants.

¹⁾ "Own employees" means employees who have an employment agreement with Sveaskog, regardless of whether they are permanent or temporary employees. Consultants are not counted as own employees.

²⁾ As defined by the ILO.

Social information

Occupational Safety and Health Policy and Work Environment Manual

The Occupational Safety and Health Policy describes Sveaskog's basic principles for a good work environment, where health and safety are the focus. The policy is complemented by the Work Environment Manual, which provides concrete guidelines and support for implementing the systematic work environment management in collaboration between employers, employees and safety representatives. The manual also describes how the company's safety committees work, at both the central and local level.

Equal Treatment Plan

The Equal Treatment Plan, which is updated annually after consultation with trade unions, aims to identify and manage risks of discrimination and promote equal treatment within Sveaskog. The plan covers areas such as:

- Working conditions
- Recruitment and promotion
- Training and skills development
- The possibility of combining work and parenting
- Procedures for dealing with harassment and reprisals
- Measures to improve gender balance and diversity

The work covers all grounds of discrimination and ensures that the company takes active steps to create an inclusive work environment. All employees have been offered training in the area and since 2016, diversity and inclusion have been part of the introduction for new employees.

Skills Supply Plan

The skills supply plan is prepared based on an in-depth analysis of current and future skills needs. It describes how Sveaskog intends to develop, retain and add new competencies to meet the long-term needs of the business and ensure the company's competitiveness. The plan also covers strategies for skills development and leadership.

Guidelines Against Offensive Special Treatment

Offensive special treatment means acts that are directed at one or more employees in an offensive manner that can lead to ill health or exclusion or alienation from the community of the workplace.

Sveaskog does not accept any form of offensive special treatment and violations should be forestalled and prevented. Sveaskog also does not accept that employees who have reported, called attention to or participated in an investigation regarding offensive special treatment are subjected to reprisals. Sveaskog's guidelines against offensive special treatment cover the division of responsibilities and the measures to be taken in connection with reports.

Sveaskog measures the presence of perceived offensive special treatment and discrimination annually. Sveaskog annually measures the occurrence of perceived offensive treatment and discrimination. In 2024, a total of eight reports were submitted (compared to zero in 2023). In the annual employee survey, 8 percent of respondents reported having experienced offensive treatment from a colleague or manager within the organization – the same result as in 2023. The survey covers only Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB.

ACCESS TO GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

Sveaskog's Code of Conduct is available to the public on the company's website. Other policies and guidelines, including the Employee Policy and the Equal Treatment Plan, are available to all employees on the company's intranet.

All policies are developed and adapted to cover the whole Group, including all subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated. The requirements on external parties in the previous and later stages of the value chain are further clarified through more detailed Service Declarations that are formulated for suppliers and contractors in forest management and construction and civil engineering works. All the policies in the company have been approved by the Board.

DIALOGUE WITH OUR OWN EMPLOYEES

Sveaskog's dialogue with employees takes place continuously during the year through multiple channels. Two key tools are the employee development talk and the employee survey. These talks and surveys provide an important insight into how employees perceive satisfaction at the workplace, as well as workloads and developmental needs in their professional roles.

- The employee development talk is held annually between the manager and the employee, with regular follow-ups. During the talk, goals, activities and individual training and development needs are discussed. The employee development talk gives

managers the opportunity to identify training needs and support the employees' professional development. In addition, informal status checks are held regularly to monitor employees' workload, satisfaction and well-being.

- The employee survey is sent to both permanent and temporary employees with longer periods of employment. The survey is carried out anonymously through an external system vendor and the results are compiled and presented per unit if at least five responses have been received. Each unit discusses its results and decides on any measures to improve the work environment and satisfaction.

Within Sveaskog, the HR function is responsible for issues related to impact, risks and opportunities related to employees. The HR Director acts as a link between the strategic and operational work and ensures that the results of employee surveys are integrated into the company's overall decisions and strategic directions.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION¹⁾

Share of employees who have had employee development talks in the past 12 months.	2024	2023	2022	2021
Percentage of women (%)	86	81	67	87
Percentage of men (%)	88	77	80	84
Percentage of white-collar workers (%)	91	81	79	89
Percentage of collective employees (%)	77	80	68	75

¹⁾ Only refers to Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB as data is not available for Baltfor.

Social information

COLLABORATION WITH TRADE UNIONS

An important part of the dialogue also takes place through collaboration with trade unions and employee representatives. This collaboration provides a platform for discussing working conditions, safety, work environment issues and other important issues that affect employees' work environment and well-being. Collaboration takes place through regular meetings and negotiations involving both employers and trade union representatives, which creates an open dialogue and contributes to a more sustainable and fair work environment. In Sweden, all employees (100 per cent) are covered by collective agreements. Employees of the subsidiary Baltfor SIA based in Riga, Latvia are not covered by collective agreements. The share of the Group's employees covered by collective agreements is 96 per cent.

REPORTING AND INVESTIGATING PROBLEMS

Sveaskog strives to create a secure, efficient and safe process to report any irregularities within the Group. This provides the opportunity to detect problems and take appropriate action in time. Sveaskog's Code of Conduct determines how the company's employees are expected to act and also gives each individual responsibility for respecting and following its guidelines. In cases of violations, Sveaskog encourages these to be reported via the company's whistleblower function, which is available on the company's external website. Reporting to the whistleblower function can be made anonymously. In addition, the function is managed by an external party, which enables independent processing, investigation and follow-up of reported cases. Reports of violations may concern to the whole Group, including subsidiaries.

Responsibility for the whistleblower function rests with a steering group consisting of the HR Director, Chief Legal Officer, Head of Communications and an HR business partner. The steering group is authorised to receive and process reported, anonymised cases, and it makes decisions on actions in collaboration with third parties.

Cases that are not classified as whistleblower cases can be reported through a special app that is available to all employees, where risk observations, incidents and accidents, perceived insults, discrimination or unhealthy workloads can be recorded. Through the principles of collegiality and leadership, Sveaskog also encourages open dialogue between managers and employees. In addition, the Guidelines Against Offensive Special Treatment raise the possibility of bringing cases directly to the attention of trade union representatives, safety representatives or HR.

MEASURES TO MITIGATE RISKS AND PREVENT NEGATIVE IMPACT

Training and skills development efforts

A central part of Sveaskog's work to reduce risks and prevent negative impact involves different training efforts. Examples of training in diversity, inclusion and gender equality are the Diversity Tool, a compulsory training for all employees, which is now included in the introduction for all new employees. Examples of other skills development are the annual training for employees with no forest background, "Forest training for previously non-forest employees", in order to provide basic knowledge about the forest and forestry. In 2024, 22 people participated in this three-day training.

How much time different groups spend on training is followed up by registration in the company's different time reporting systems. This is presented in the table below. Here, a large number of unreported figures are deemed to be due to inadequate reporting. The focus in 2025 is on improving data through increased information dissemination.

TRAINING HOURS FOR THE GROUP

Total average hours per employee	2024	2023	2022	2021
White-collar workers	23	29	29	24
Collective employees	58	55	55	36
Average men ¹⁾	33	43	38	30
Average women ¹⁾	32	45	39	25

¹⁾ As of 2024, the figures include all employees within the Group. The previous year's figures have not been adjusted due to insufficient data.

Occupational safety and health training for managers and safety representatives

Sveaskog annually offers basic occupational safety and health training for managers and safety representatives. The training is based on systematic work environment management and focuses on the responsibility of the management role and how the occupational safety and health responsibility should be fulfilled.

The follow-up of work-related injuries and sick leave takes place on a quarterly or annual basis and is presented in the table on the right.

INJURIES AND SICK LEAVE FOR THE GROUP

Work-related injuries and sick leave	2024	2023	2022	2021
Sick leave ¹⁾ , %	3.9	3.5	4	3.9
Sick leave, percentage of women	5.1	5.9	6.6	5.8
Sick leave, percentage of men	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.2
Total by category²⁾				
Long-term sick leave in relation to total sick leave, %	61.3	60.3	44.9	56.0
Number of days of absence due to occupational injury	402	82	192	119
Number of reported occupational injuries ³⁾	12	4	10	11
Reported occupational injuries /1000 work years	14.8	4.8	12.9	13.9
Sick leave due to occupational injury, %	23.0	4.8	12.0	12.0
Long-term healthy, % ⁴⁾	26.9	25.9	26.8	31.6

¹⁾ As of 2024, the figures for sick leave include all employees within the Group. The previous year's figures have not been adjusted due to insufficient data.

²⁾ Only pertains to Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB as data is not available for Baltfor.

³⁾ Occupational injuries: accidents, road accidents, work-related illnesses that are deemed to lead to absence at the time of reporting. Minor injuries at the first aid level are also included. The occupational injuries are recorded in the tool SKIA. SKIA is the forest industry's information system on the working environment provided by AFA insurance to the industry. No fatal accidents occurred in Sveaskog's own operations during 2024, but there was one fatal accident when a contractor was carrying out work on the company's land. The accident was reported to the Swedish Work Environment Authority and Sveaskog is assisting in the investigation.

⁴⁾ Percentage of employees who have been employed for at least three years and have not had sick leave in the past two years.

Social information

Promotion of equal treatment, diversity and gender equality

In 2023, a work was carried out to review the recruitment process to make it more inclusive, including through a training course for managers as well as a review of the choice of words and disposition in the company's recruitment advertisements. In 2024, this work continued, including a review of texts on Sveaskog's website.

Sveaskog actively participates in the Swedish Forest Sector's Gender Equality Council, which was established in 2022 to create collaboration and achieve a gender-equal forest sector. In 2024, Sveaskog was named "Best in the industry" in the Nyckeltalsinstitutet's annual survey "JÄMIX" in the "Industry" category. The survey is a quantitative survey of how gender-equal the organisation's working conditions, work environment and development opportunities are.

SALARY DISTRIBUTION¹⁾

%	2024	2023	2022	2021
White-collar workers, women's median salary in relation to men's	100	100	95	93
Collective employees, Women's median salary in relation to men's:	89	85	88	89

¹⁾ Only pertains to Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB as data is not available for Baltfor.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WITH A FOREIGN BACKGROUND^{1,2)}

%	2024	2023	2022	2021
Employees	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.1

¹⁾ Definition SCB: Means those foreign-born or domestic-born with two parents born abroad.

²⁾ Only pertains to Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB as data is not available for Baltfor.

Mental health training

In 2024, all employees at Sveaskog were offered a course in mental health by an external party. Employees learned about how mental health issues in everyday life can be handled. The training provided support in the form of simple and clear tools that provide increased security in openly talking about how one is doing as well as strengthened the ability to detect and support colleagues who feel bad. The concept is based on four pillars: talking, asking, listening and respecting.

Extended health exam and individual surveys

In the autumn of 2024, all employees at Sveaskog were offered health check-ups directly in their offices, in collaboration with an external healthcare company. The purpose of the health check-up was to investigate both the physical and psychosocial environment and to give each individual an objective health assessment. If the result showed health risks or special needs, advice and access to professional conversation support were offered. HR and Sveaskog's managers received a consolidated report at the overall level. Based on this overall picture, Sveaskog can more easily identify and implement targeted improvements in the working environment where necessary.

Leadership and trainee programmes

Sveaskog offers leadership programmes for new managers to strengthen and develop their leadership. During the year, Group management carried out several practical crisis management exercises to strengthen its ability to act in an exemplary way in any crisis scenarios.



The company operates a trainee programme for recent graduates or people with a few years of work experience. The profiles of the trainees differ from year to year based on the needs of the business. For example, forest profiles, economists, IT or sustain-

ability specialists may be accepted as trainees. The programme aims to raise interest in Sveaskog's operations and create a deeper understanding of the company's work. In August 2024, three trainees started the eight-month programme.

Social information

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES WITHIN THE GROUP

	Women	Men	Total
Full-time (number)	330	761	1,091
Part-time (number)	3	7	10
Percentage of women/men	30%	70%	100%
Permanent (number)	254	572	826
Temporary (number)	79	196	275
Percentage of women/men	30%	70%	100%
Collective	89	364	453
White-collar workers	244	404	648
Percentage of women/men	30%	70%	100%
Number of consultants			359
Of which operating activities			
Permanent	93	349	442
Temporary	38	130	168
Percentage of women/men	21%	79%	100%
Of which Group functions			
Permanent	99	98	197
Temporary	6	16	22
Percentage of women/men	48%	52%	100%
Of which Svenska Skogsplanter			
Permanent	55	85	140
Temporary	35	50	85
Percentage of women/men	40%	60%	100%
Of which Baltfor (Latvia)			
Permanent	7	40	47
Temporary			0
Percentage of women/men	15%	85%	100%

EMPLOYEE TURNOVER WITHIN THE GROUP¹⁾

2024	Started	Finished
Total	82	59
Number of women	25	15
Number of men	57	44
Total per age group		
Under 30 years	19	7
Between 30 and 50 years	57	20
Over 50 years	6	32
Total by business area		
Operating activities	42	36
Group functions	25	9
Svenska Skogsplanter	14	12
Baltfor	1	2

Employee turnover over time, %	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	9.1	8.2	9.8	7.1

¹⁾ Employee turnover is calculated by dividing the number that has left with the total number of permanent employees.

DIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES IN THE GROUP

%	2021	2022	2023	2024
Board of Directors				
Percentage of women	-	-	50	50
Percentage of men	-	-	50	50
Percentage under 30 years	0	0	0	0
Percentage between 30 and 50 years	13	0	0	13
Percentage over 50 years	87	100	100	88
Group management				
Percentage of women	63	64	50	50
Percentage of men	37	36	50	50
Percentage under 30 years	0	0	0	20
Percentage between 30 and 50 years	13	18	20	80
Percentage over 50 years	87	82	80	0
Management positions				
Percentage of women	26	30	31	35
Percentage of men	74	70	69	65
White-collar workers				
Percentage of women	35	34	37	38
Percentage of men	65	66	63	62
Percentage under 30 years	7	10	8	8
Percentage between 30 and 50 years	57	54	53	58
Percentage over 50 years	36	36	39	34
Collective employees				
Percentage of women	21	14	22	20
Percentage of men	79	86	78	80
Percentage under 30 years	24	33	29	30
Percentage between 30 and 50 years	35	28	30	32
Percentage over 50 years	41	39	41	38

Social information

Labour in the value chain

LABOUR IN THE VALUE CHAIN AS A MATERIAL TOPIC

As a Swedish company in the forest industry, with the primary mission of managing and selling raw materials from the forest to the company's customers, Sveaskog shares the value chain directly and indirectly with a large number of other actors, including suppliers and customers. Sveaskog's forest operations depend on collaborations with a large number of contractors. Around 300 contractors throughout Sweden are engaged annually to carry out assignments such as thinning, felling, forest management, construction of infrastructure and transporting raw materials. Access to contractors with the right skills as a labour force is business critical for Sveaskog and building a safe, healthy and inclusive working environment that also includes the contractors is therefore a high priority.

Positive impact and opportunities

With an annual procurement of extensive assignment volumes, Sveaskog in many cases becomes a significant client for local contractors. A positive consequence of this is that financial security can be created for contractors and that the local labour market is strengthened. Sveaskog requires collective agreements or equivalent agreements for its contractors, which secures working conditions and provides a social safety net for the workforce. In addition,

Sveaskog offers training packages that ensure that all contractors have basic competence for their assignments. This contributes to strengthening the workforce's level of knowledge and promotes a good and safe work environment. Sveaskog also offers its contractors an online training in gender equality, diversity and inclusion. So far, more than 1,000 people, in addition to Sveaskog employees, have attended the training.

As a major State actor, Sveaskog considers that the company has a responsibility to contribute positively to smaller players throughout the value chain through guidance and support efforts. This may involve, for example, assisting in the development of digital tools or streamlining processes. A current example is a new software that facilitates the registration and sharing of data. Providing tools such as this strengthens Sveaskog's position as a supportive and responsible partner in the value chain, which ultimately contributes to strengthening the company's reputation, attracting investors and enabling better financing terms.

Negative impact and risks

Working in the forest is physically demanding with extensive risk exposure. Particularly high is the risk of crushing and falling accidents as well as chainsaw accidents in connection with tree felling. Harvesting windthrown forest involves extra large risks.

In addition, there are a number of weather-related disruptions. In addition to hard winds, thawing and loosening of frozen ground can make forest areas difficult to access and cause, for example, production disruptions, a lack of delivery reliability and financial uncertainty.

Some product categories, such as IT and electronic products from countries with worse environmental and labour conditions, may pose risks. Sveaskog works to minimise these risks through careful supplier controls and requirements on ethical guidelines.

POLICIES COVERING LABOUR IN THE VALUE CHAIN

For each business partner, whether it is a contractor in forest services, the construction sector or suppliers of goods and services, Sveaskog requires compliance with the Code of Conduct and the relevant service declaration. The service declarations, linked to each agreement, specify the requirements of social working conditions and collective agreements, human rights and environmental considerations. These governing documents also cover financial requirements, such as liability insurance and payment terms. The Code of Conduct and the service declarations are important parts of Sveaskog's due diligence work and describe how Sveaskog ensures that the workers in the value chain have reasonable working conditions and protection. These documents highlight important social issues for employees as well as environmental aspects such as the handling of chemicals and the choice of fuel. These policies include both upstream and downstream actors in Sveaskog's value chain.

For workers working on behalf of Sveaskog, they are required to conduct the operations in accordance with Sveaskog's Code of Conduct, certification requirements; ISO 14001, FSC, FSC Group Certificate, PEFC Group member, and Controlled wood for imported timber. Sveaskog's work instructions are designed to ensure compliance with all certification requirements.

Responsibility for compliance with these documents rests with the purchasing manager and, by extension, the CEO. Sveaskog's Code of Conduct is available to business partners in connection with the mediation of contracts and is also published on Sveaskog's website. The Code of Conduct is based on international guidelines: The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. In the Code of Conduct, Sveaskog expresses, among other things, zero tolerance towards child and forced labour, that restrictions on freedom of association are not accepted and that the right to collective bargaining applies.

SVEASKOG'S PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTACTS WITH LABOUR IN THE VALUE CHAIN

Sveaskog is continuously expanding its work on risk mapping, requirements and follow-up in the supply chain to ensure good working conditions both in the nearest stages and further throughout the value chain. One example is that Sveaskog only permits one additional line of subcontractors under engaged contractors.

Social information

Continuous contact and dialogue for operational development

Sveaskog keeps in continuous contact with contractors, suppliers and customers through calls and visits. These discussions focus on agreements, conditions and industry conditions and also include discussions about new regulations, technology development and changing conditions as a result of a changing climate, all of which are factors that affect the business and the conditions of the workforce. In this way, Sveaskog can actively adapt its operating strategies and ensure that all parties are aware of any changes and requirements that may affect their work.

Company follow-ups and field checks

In order to ensure that the contractors comply with Sveaskog's Code of Conduct and service declaration, company and field follow-ups are carried out with selected contractors. These are selected partly randomly, partly with the help of suggestions from trade unions and information from the operations. Sveaskog's representatives from the company's purchasing function, with the support of an external consultant, conduct interviews with the contractor, review documents and discuss improvement measures. In the event of identified discrepancies, an action plan is prepared, which is followed up with a return visit on the chosen action date. Targeted spot checks are also made to cover different geographical areas, which provides a broad overview and spreads the follow-up work.

In addition, annual field checks are carried out on approximately half of the contractors working for Sveaskog. In these checks, the workers themselves

are allowed to answer questions according to a fixed form, which provides a direct insight into the working conditions and ensures compliance with the procedures. In cases where, due to foreign origin, the workers cannot or do not understand Swedish, English or a digital translation aid is used.

Responsibility and collaboration between internal functions

The division of responsibilities for contacts and follow-ups of contractors and suppliers is clearly structured. The purchasing manager bears ultimate responsibility, while environmental and quality managers, together with production and forest managers, are responsible for the planning and implementation of the field checks. This collaboration between different functions ensures that the follow-up process is thorough and that requirements on the work environment, sustainability and social responsibility are met.

Cooperation with trade unions and trade union representatives

Sveaskog works closely with the employer representatives to promote good working conditions for labour in the value chain. The contractors working for Sveaskog are affiliated with the GS union (the Forest, Wood and Graphics Trade Union), while transport suppliers and contractors in construction and civil engineering works are affiliated with the Swedish Transport Workers' Union. Through these collaborations, Sveaskog ensures that the workers have the right to union representation and collective agreements, which provides basic security for the workforce throughout the value chain.

Procedures to recognise and remedy negative consequences

Sveaskog has established procedures to identify and manage any negative consequences that may arise for labour in the value chain. These procedures include channels for calling attention to problems, where workers and contractors can report irregularities or other negative impact. Cases received are carefully investigated and if Sveaskog is responsible for a negative impact, actions are taken for redress. Read more in the section "Affected communities" on page 84.

BRAND SURVEY

Indicators	Measurement	Outcome 2022 ¹⁾	Outcome 2024
Satisfied customers	Satisfied Customer Index, sawmill customers	74	64
	Satisfied Customer Index, pulpwood customers	58	63
	Satisfied Customer Index, biofuel customers	73	71
Satisfied forest owners ²⁾	Satisfied Forest Owner Index	69	71
Satisfied contractors	Satisfied Contractor Index	76	77

¹⁾ Measurement is done every two years, so the comparison value is from 2022.

²⁾ Renamed from the Satisfied Supplier Index to better reflect what is meant and who is asked.

SVEASKOG'S MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF LABOUR IN THE VALUE CHAIN

For many years, Sveaskog has conducted surveys through an external party to investigate how satisfied the company's customers, forest owners and contractors are. This is followed up by an index based on questions whether Sveaskog lives up to expectations and how the company performs compared to the respondent's perception of the perfect client or the customer. This results in the Satisfied Customer Index (NKI), Satisfied Forest Owner Index (NSI) and Satisfied Contractor Index (NEI).

Social information

Affected communities

AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AS A MATERIAL TOPIC

Sveaskog owns approximately 14 per cent of Sweden's forest land and conducts forestry in 170 of Sweden's 290 municipalities. With a presence in much of the country, and in particular in more sparsely populated areas, Sveaskog's operations have a significant impact on affected communities. This includes accommodation in the vicinity of Sveaskog's land, groups such as hunting parties, fishing associations, sports associations and nature tourism entrepreneurs as well as those who conduct reindeer husbandry. The Sami villages are greatly affected, especially by the so-called cumulative pressure, from several actors who make claims on land and natural resources in the area. This creates a complex situation where several interests must be balanced. This can entail both opportunities and risks, depending on the company's management.

Positive impact

Experience values

Sveaskog's road maintenance and construction of roads that are kept open to the public make forest areas more accessible and make opportunities for recreation, hunting and fishing available to the public. Forestry measures such as thinning can also improve the experience of the forest and facilitate outdoor activities.

Jobs

Sveaskog's operations create jobs for the local population, including Sami people working on cleaning, planting and other forestry measures. Sami entrepreneurs can also be contractors for Sveaskog, which provides flexibility to combine reindeer husbandry with other economic activities.

FPIC process

Co-planning based on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) gives the Sami people the opportunity to exercise influence and helps ensure that their rights and needs are taken into account.

Social consultation process

Consultations according to FSC provide local communities with the opportunity to be informed about, and comment on, planned forestry measures and other activities that may affect the community and its local residents.

Negative impact

Impact on recreation

During a period after felling, the forest can be perceived as less attractive and accessible to the public, which can affect local communities and the residents' opportunities for recreation.

Impact on hunting

Hunting parties and hunters can be negatively affected when elk populations are regulated, in accordance with management plans, to avoid grazing damage. How Sveaskog uses the land, development of new land transactions and possible enclosures also affect the conditions for hunting.

The Sami and reindeer husbandry

Forestry can disrupt reindeer industry as reindeer grazing areas can be affected by forest measures such as felling and ploughing roads in winter. Regeneration felling reduces the availability of hanging lichens, which affects reindeer grazing possibilities.

Lack of dialogue and handling comments

If Sveaskog falls short in its procedures and does not take into account the views of communities, it can damage the company's relationships and lead to conflicts. This also includes consultation processes with the Sami villages, which are a prerequisite for coexistence.

Opportunities

Good relationships with local communities

Maintaining good relationships with Sami villages and local communities by following FSC standards improves both the company's credibility and reputation and can open up opportunities. Examples of opportunities are that landowners want to sell raw materials to Sveaskog, that local residents seek employment in the company or that local companies want to become partners with Sveaskog.

Improved relationship with Sami villages

By maintaining good relationships with Sami villages and following FSC standards, Sveaskog can improve its reputation with the Sami. By including them in forest management assignments, Sveaskog can further improve its relationship with the reindeer industry.

Risks

Conflicts over land use

The debate on land use and its impact on both business activities and Sami interests is currently of great interest, especially in terms of access to grazing land in winter and other critical areas for the reindeer industry.

Risk of penalties

If Sveaskog conducts fellings without notifying the Swedish Forest Agency or violates a ban, it can lead to financial sanctions.

Respect and dialogue

Non-constructive consultations and locked dialogues with the reindeer industry can lead to paused felling, which causes financial losses and increased costs for external procurement of wood raw materials. It also risks negatively affecting Sveaskog's reputation and confidence in the company.

Media attention and loss of trust

Conflicts with affected communities and negative media coverage damage Sveaskog's reputation, which in turn risks negatively affecting relations with customers and business partners, both nationally and internationally.

Social information

GOVERNING DOCUMENTS FOR MANAGING THE IMPACT ON AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Sveaskog has policies and instructions that describe the company's systematic work regarding everything from informing local communities about forestry plans, to consideration and adaptation to reindeer husbandry.

- Instructions for consideration and collaboration in areas with social values.
- Instructions for formal social consultation.
- Instructions for the co-planning process.
- Instructions for handling external comments.
- Procedures for information and collaboration with concession Sami villages.
- Sveaskog's guidelines for wildlife management and hunting.
- Instructions for procurement of contractors and suppliers.

DIALOGUE AND CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Sveaskog's employees, mainly in the operating activities, are continuously handling external issues and comments from local communities and the local business community through a direct and open dialogue, or through the possibility of commenting through the company's external website. Questions and comments most often concern planned felling measures. A direct dialogue is usually sufficient, but where further measures are needed to reach consensus, local communities and local businesses are offered to make a formal consultation request. Complaints prior to a planned felling measure can

also be submitted to the current certification body. A reconciliation of this is made before action begins.

Continuous dialogue

Sveaskog provides information about planned felling measures via notifications to the Swedish Forest Agency, and local communities have the opportunity to comment. Conversations with individual stakeholders, outdoor activity associations, contracting parties, municipalities and others can take place individually with a designated spokesperson or as a larger information meeting. The starting point is that Sveaskog takes in comments and any requests for consideration. If possible, the management method is adapted to take into account requests, while at the same time the scope of the adaptation must be proportional to the value generated by the measure.

Co-planning with Sami villages that conduct established Sami reindeer husbandry

At Sveaskog, it is primarily the consultation managers, with the help of area supervisors, who conduct a continuous and direct dialogue with Sami people who conduct reindeer husbandry on Sveaskog's land. The contacts take place with different constellations of Sami representatives depending on context, from individual or group to organised association. Through a constructive dialogue, transparency and adapted measures, Sveaskog wants to create the conditions for a long-term and sustainable coexistence between forestry and the reindeer industry. Through a FPIC-based (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) process, a number of forestry measures such as regeneration

felling, road construction and scarification are jointly planned in areas where reindeer husbandry jointly uses the land with forestry. Tree species selection, fertilisation and burning are also classified as co-planning measures.

In order to facilitate the co-planning processes, a digital tool (samplanering.se) and a programme of cost-reimbursement for participation in consultation and co-planning have been developed.

To ensure that co-planning progresses at the desired pace, the organisation monitors the planned areas on a monthly basis. The target for 2025 aligns with the direction set in the business plan. The outcome for 2024 also includes areas from 2023 that were signed during 2024.

Co-planning with reindeer industry	Target 2024	Outcome 2024	Target 2025
Region Norrbotten (hectares)	5,000	5,561	5,500
Region Västerbotten (hectares)	3,700	4,619	5,000
Total (hectares)	8,700	10,180	10,500

In addition, Sveaskog follows up on comments received through external channels, such as meetings and web-based forums. This enables the company to continuously improve its processes and ensure that collaboration with local communities works effectively.

The contacts with the communities concerned are evaluated, among other things, in annual third-party audits. Prior to these, the auditor holds an independent consultation with stakeholders and asks questions about confidence in the available channels to express comments or complaints.

In 2024, a survey was also sent out to the Sami villages that conduct traditional reindeer husbandry on Sveaskog's land. The survey asked questions about the Sami villages' experience of the dialogue between the parties, what different tools and adaptation measures they consider most important, what sustainability issues they value most that Sveaskog works with and how they feel that Sveaskog is acting as a partner with the reindeer industry at the moment. The response rate ended up at 41 per cent and the responses provided substantial material for the company to look more closely at and work further on in the development work moving forward.

MEASURES TO PREVENT RISKS AND NEGATIVE IMPACT

In areas that have an impact on outdoor activities or recreation, such as forests next to settlements or along hiking trails, Sveaskog implements various adaptation measures based on the wishes of stakeholders. Adaptations can be made, for example, through varied regeneration and management methods, increased tree species mixing, promotion of accessibility, visual impressions and outlooks.

Examples of measures that Sveaskog implements through the work on co-planning with Sami villages are adapted forest management, the ending of lodgepole pine stocks that otherwise negatively affect ground lichen grazing and information and training efforts to exchange experiences of good examples and gain increased understanding of the shared challenges.

Governance information

Responsible enterprise

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS AS A MATERIAL TOPIC

Sveaskog conducts its operations with the management and cultivation of the forest in a responsible manner and the company strives to set an example in terms of sustainable value creation in the forest. In order to maintain good business relationships and a good reputation, this must permeate every part of the business.

Corporate culture

Through initiatives to promote active collegiality and openness, Sveaskog creates a positive corporate culture. The effects of this are reflected in employee surveys and low employee turnover. Annual employee surveys cover all employees and measure leadership and active collegiality among employees.

Corporate culture	Target 2024	Outcome 2024	Target 2025
Good leadership (1–5)	4.1	4.1	4.2
Active collegiality (1–5)	4.1	4.1	4.2

Political engagement and lobbying

Issues relating to forestry, the role of forests in the climate transition and their importance to biodiversity are relevant in politics at both the European and national level. Here, Sveaskog has an opportunity to exert influence by submitting referral responses

or comments to commissions of inquiry, thereby contributing additional perspectives and recommendations based on scientific research. This may involve, for example, presenting specific conditions for the boreal forests in a Nordic climate compared to more southern parts of Europe.

In the event of improperly exercised influence, especially in its special status as a State-owned company with high confidence, Sveaskog would risk suffering negative publicity and damaged public confidence.

Supplier relations

Sveaskog annually makes purchases of goods, services and contracts for over SEK 3 billion, with more than 5,000 active suppliers, from sole proprietors to large listed companies. This broad supplier base creates a interdependence where Sveaskog as a customer has a positive impact by being interested in maintaining high standards for economic, environmental and social commitments.

Corruption and bribery

Potential negative impact and risks with respect to corruption and bribery occur in all activities where there are different types of business relationships. Sveaskog ensures that there are clear channels for

reporting discovered irregularities and that these are handled in a quick, independent and objective manner. Incidents risk both financial consequences and damaged confidence in the business.

SVEASKOG'S CORPORATE CULTURE IN RELATION TO STRATEGY

In order to clarify the importance of a good and inclusive corporate culture and the value of collaboration, both internally and in the relationship with external actors in the work towards achieving the company's strategic goals, Sveaskog has two success factors that capture this: *One* Sveaskog and Prioritising partnerships, cooperation and dialogue.

The success factor *One* Sveaskog emphasizes the importance of building a common identity, supporting employees and seeking a similar working method regardless of geographical or organisational affiliation. The success factor Prioritising partnerships, collaborations and dialogue aims to strengthen relationships with customers, contractors, authorities and other important stakeholders, such as the reindeer industry, non-profit associations and local communities, in order to build confidence.

The question of confidence is a priority for Sveaskog. Sveaskog's reputation index is measured annually with the help of third parties.

	Outcome 2023	Outcome 2024	Target 2025
Acceptance of our forestry			
Reputation index (1–100)	30	31	32

SVEASKOG'S RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS POLICY

Sveaskog's Code of Conduct, in combination with the guideline for bribery, gifts and representation, provides guidance on how employees are expected to act in an ethical and sustainable manner. This creates both public confidence and a business ethic that is reflected in the employees' actions. In order to detect and report any violations of Sveaskog's Code of Conduct and other internal rules, Sveaskog has implemented several mechanisms, including a whistleblower function. It is managed by third parties and is available both internally and externally to employees, job applicants, trainees, customers, consultants, suppliers, partners and other work contacts. There is also a comment mechanism on Sveaskog's website in accordance with FSC standards. It is available to both internal and external stakeholders via a contact form or email mailbox. Comments received by email or contact form are handled in a case management system, where initial feedback normally takes place within two weeks. Depending on the nature of the matter and the need for field visits, the processing time may vary.

Governance information

Anonymous reporting and protection against reprisals

Reports via the whistleblower function are handled anonymously and encrypted to protect the whistleblower, and enable follow-up of the case without compromising his/her anonymity. Identifiable information about the whistleblower is handled by a third party with confidentiality and a duty of secrecy.

Supplier relations

Sveaskog's purchasing guidelines ensure that suppliers and contractors who have fulfilled their commitments are paid within 30 days. Instructions for the handling of supplier invoices describe Sveaskog's invoice management process in the financial system where invoices are examined, authorised and paid no later than the due date. For timber purchases, invoices are handled via a separate system.

In order to integrate sustainability issues into purchasing and procurement, Sveaskog's purchasing guideline includes requirements that:

- Supplier assessment must be carried out before contracts are concluded, which ensures that suppliers meet Sveaskog's requirements on business ethics, environmental consideration and social standards.
- Framework agreement suppliers shall be informed of, accept and sign Sveaskog's Service Declaration for Suppliers of Goods and Services.
- Contractors in areas such as road construction, construction, transport and forest must be informed of, accept and sign the Service Declaration for Contractors.

- Systematic and regular follow-up of supplier and contractor compliance with the Service Declaration shall be carried out and, in the event of deviations, sanctions shall be applied.
- Environmental considerations must be taken into account when selecting purchasing options, where the remuneration principle is applied to prioritise the environmentally best option in case of equivalent costs and quality.
- Local suppliers and contractors shall be given the opportunity to participate in the procurement of forest services, provided that they can fulfil the purpose of the contract.

These principles aim to strengthen Sveaskog's commitment to sustainable purchasing, maintain ethical business standards and support long-term relationships with suppliers, which contributes to the company's overall sustainability strategy.

SVEASKOG'S WORK AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

Sveaskog's work on anti-corruption is run by Sveaskog's legal affairs unit, which is led by Sveaskog's Chief Legal Officer. Through guidelines that exemplify situations where employees should pay extra attention and provide handling examples, employees are equipped to recognise undue benefits and act accordingly. There is also some regular training in anti-corruption for Sveaskog's employees.

Cases of corruption

In 2022, one former employee was suspected of having illegally acquired property at the employer's

expense during the period 2017–2022. Sveaskog filed a police report on the incident and a preliminary investigation is ongoing.

No cases of corruption were reported in 2024

POLITICAL INFLUENCE AND LOBBYING

In Sveaskog's involvement in forest policy issues both nationally and at the EU level, Sveaskog's Director of Forest Policy plays a key role. The Sustainable Business Development Unit serves internally as a forum where current policy is analysed to assess its impact on Sveaskog's operations and to identify opportunities to contribute comments through referral responses and similar channels. The Director of Forest Policy reports to Group management and the CEO through the Head of Sustainable Business Development.

Sveaskog does not conduct active lobbying through donations in any form, either financially or in kind. Instead, Sveaskog focuses on spreading knowledge about forest-related issues and strives to be a credible player who can provide decision-makers with expert knowledge. Sveaskog works to build confidence among politicians who turn to the company for advice and support and in this way seeks to strengthen its role as a reliable source of information on forest issues.

In the past year, Sveaskog has been particularly involved in the following political issues:

- **The Environmental Objectives Committee**
An investigation into how Sweden should contribute to EU-wide objectives and strategies regarding nature conservation, restoration and uptake of carbon in natural carbon sinks. Will be reported in 2025.

Reindeer Grazing Land Committee

An investigation that was to establish limits on Sami rights, mainly linked to the granting of concessions for hunting and fishing on State-owned land. The investigation was decommissioned at the end of 2024.

The Restoration Regulation

EU-wide objectives for the restoration of natural environments. National plans will be drawn up in 2025. Sveaskog intends to actively participate in this work.

Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

To enable the cessation of continued deforestation, including through the introduction of detailed traceability throughout the value chain. The implementation is postponed until the end of 2025 to enable the necessary adaptation of technical systems.

The monitoring of the EU's forests

The EU regulation describes a joint system for monitoring the development of the EU's forests. Sveaskog sees great value in using existing national knowledge and systems for follow-up.

The Forest Commission

Seeks greater clarity and simplification for forestry and its stakeholders. The first interim report on legal requirements and the role of the authorities was presented at the end of 2024. Other parts will be finalised on 31 August 2025.

These issues have a bearing on the company's identified risks. Sveaskog is currently not registered in the EU Transparency Register.

Governance information

H18 – GRI-INDEX

GRI-standards 2021	Indicator	Page reference	Comment/omission
GRI 2: General Disclosures	Nr	English	
	2-1	Organisational details	105
	2-2	Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	59
	2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	59 The report was published March 17th of 2025
	2-4	Restatements of information	60
	2-5	External assurance	59, 147–150
	2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	25, 62, 82–83, 86
	2-7	Employees	77–81
	2-8	Workers who are not employees	81
	2-9	Governance structure and composition	49–53
	2-10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	49–53
	2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	53–55
	2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the impacts	49–53
	2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	49–53
	2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	60
	2-15	Conflicts of interest	54–55
	2-16	Communication of critical concerns	53, 87
	2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	54–55
	2-18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	52
	2-19	Remuneration policies	51, 111–112

GRI-standards 2021	Indicator	Page reference	Comment/omission
	2-20	Process to determine remuneration	94
	2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	111–112 No ratio reported, only compensation of the Board
	2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	16–20
	2-23	Policy commitments	77, 82
	2-24	Embedding policy commitments	77–78, 83
	2-25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	79
	2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	79, 86
	2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	N/A No incidents to report in 2024
	2-28	Membership associations	N/A FSC, PEFC, SLA, Eustafor, Bioinnovation, UN Global Compact
	2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	63
	2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	79
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1	Process to determine material topics	60–61
	3-2	List of material topics	61

Governance information

H18 – GRI-INDEX, CONT.

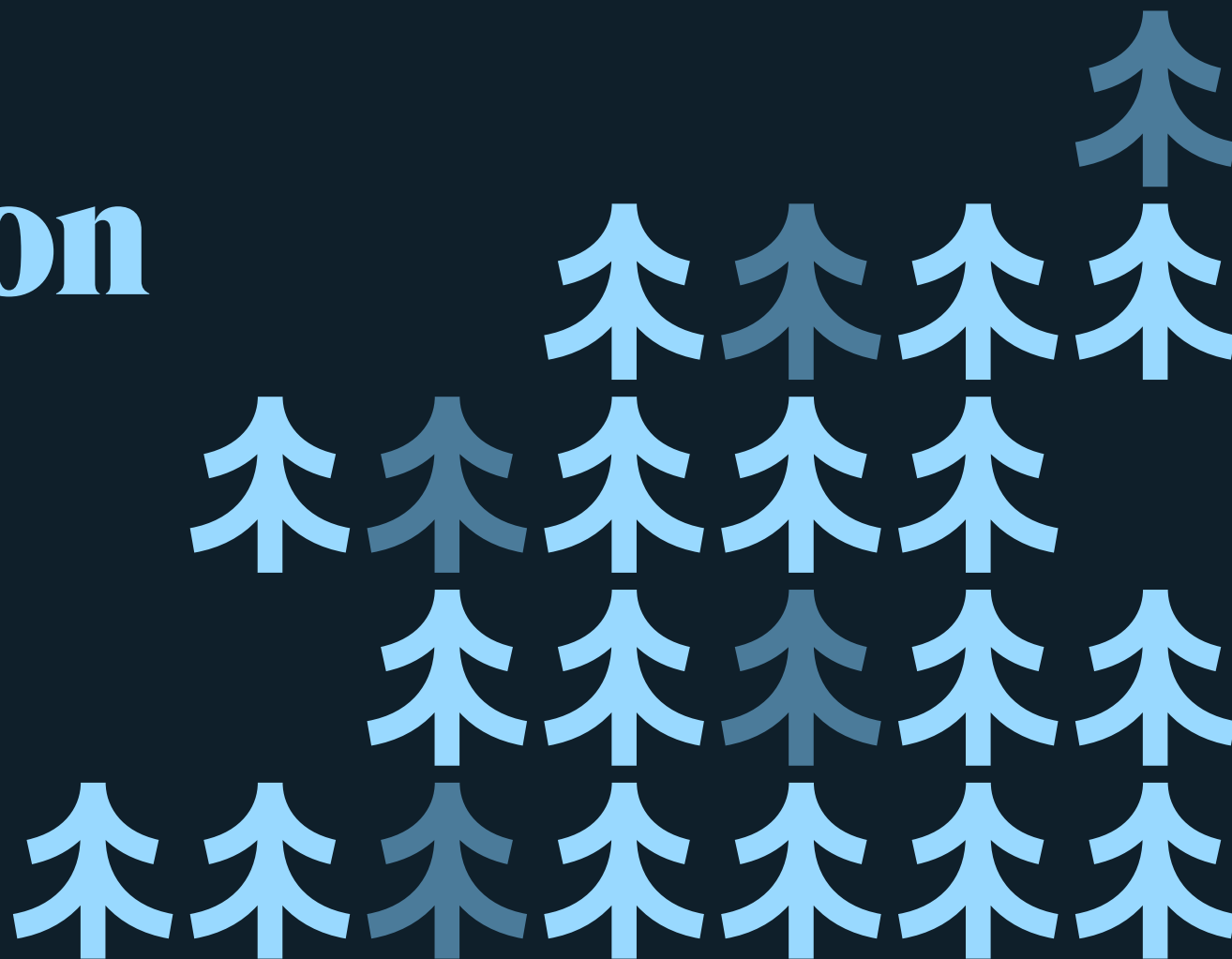
Material sustainability topics	GRI reference		Page reference	Comment/omission
Develop sustainable and varied land and forest use	Economic performance			
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	16, 21
	201: Economic performance	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	98-100, 106-110
	Entity specific topic			
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	17-20
	<i>Entity specific indicator</i>		Increase in other tree species (other than pine and spruce)	18, 69
			Co-planning with reindeer industry	85
Development of biodiversity and ecosystem services	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	19, 74-76
	304: Biologisk mangfold	304-3	Protected or restored areas	75
	Entity specific topic			
	<i>Entity specific indicator</i>		Nature conservation measures	76
			Restoration of wetlands	76
			Restoration of watercourses	76
			Consideration index	76
Prioritise partnerships cooperation and dialogue	Entity specific topic			
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	37, 82-83
	<i>Entity specific indicator</i>		Customer satisfaction	83
			Forest owner satisfaction	83
			Contractor satisfaction	83
Increased climate benefit	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	68-73
	302: Energy	302-1, 302-3	Energy	72
	305: Emissions	305-1	Direct emissions Scope 1	71
		305-2	Indirect emissions Scope 2	71
		305-3	Other indirect emissions Scope 3	71
		305-5	Reduction of greenhouse gases	68-70
	<i>Entity specific indicator</i>		Share of HVO100 of total fuel use in own machinery	69
			Carbon balance of the forest	73

Governance information

H18 – GRI-INDEX, CONT.

Material sustainability topics		GRI reference		Page reference	Comment/omission
Develop sustainable and varied land and forest use	Entity specific topic				
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	86–87	
	<i>Entity specific indicator</i>		Consideration index	86	
One Sveaskog	Own workforce				
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	77–81	
	GRI 401: Employees	401-1	New employees and employee turnover	81	
	Equality, diversity and inclusion				
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	77–80	
	GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunity	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	81	
		405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	80	
	Non-discrimination				
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	78	
	GRI 406: Non-discrimination	406-1	Occurance of victimisation and discrimination	78	
	<i>Egen indikator</i>		Share of employees who have experienced discrimination or victimisation	78	
	Working environment, safety and health				
	3-3 Management of material topics	3-3	Process to determine material topics	77, 79	
	GRI 403: Occupational health and safety	403-9	Work-related injuries	45, 79, 82	403-9aiii, 403-9b
		403-10	Work-related ill health	45, 79	403-10b
	Skills development				
	3-3 Hantering av väsentlig fråga	3-3	Process to determine material topics	78–80	
	GRI 404: Training and education	404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee category	79	
		404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	78	
	Corporate culture				
	3-3 Hantering av väsentlig fråga	3-3	Process to determine material topics	86	
	<i>Entity specific indicator</i>		Good leadership	86	
			Employee engagemant	86	

Financial information



Financial performance	→
Remuneration of senior executives	→
Appropriation of earnings	→
Multi-year summary	→
Consolidated financial statements	→
Parent company financial statements	→
Notes	→
Alternative KPIs and definitions	→
Declaration and signatures	→
Auditor's report	→

Financial performance

Net sales

Net sales increased by 6 per cent to MSEK 8,304 (7,863). Prices of wood raw materials increased by an average of 12 per cent, while total delivery volumes decreased by 6 per cent. Other sales were unchanged and are mainly attributable to concessions, saplings and other sales. Sales of wood raw materials amounted to 8,231 thousand cubic metres (m³sub) (8,930).

Earnings

Operating profit increased by 44 per cent and amounted to MSEK 2,060 (1,429).

Higher timber prices have been offset by lower volumes from Sveaskog's own forest, as well as increased costs for felling and forest management.

Capital gains from the sale of property amounted to MSEK 6 (30). Share of profits in associates amounted to MSEK -46 (-60). The net change in the carrying amount of biological assets amounted to MSEK 7,942 (3,376), where the increase was mainly attributable to changed valuation assumptions. After changes in value in biological assets, the operating profit amounted to MSEK 9,962 (4,775). Net financial items during the period amounted to an expense of MSEK 180 (226). Profit before tax amounted to MSEK 9,782 (4,549). Tax amounted to MSEK -2,013 (-933). The profit for the year for continuing operations increased to MSEK 7,769 (3,616) and the profit for the year after operations held for sale/dividend increased to MSEK 7,711 (3,562).

Balance sheet and cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities during the period was MSEK 1,339 (987). The increase is mainly attributable to a higher operating profit. Investments in non-current assets, mainly forest properties and forest machines, amounted to MSEK 563 (634) while investments in shares amounted to MSEK 10 (7). Sales of non-current assets, mainly forest properties, amounted to MSEK 117 (117). Dividends from associates were received in an amount of MSEK 15 (266), sales of shares were received in an amount of MSEK 91 (0) and interest-bearing receivables increased by MSEK 71 (57). A cash dividend of MSEK 1,203 (1,150) was paid to the owner. Sveaskog's net interest-bearing debt at 31 December was MSEK 8,584 (8,253). At the end of the period, the loan portfolio consisted mainly of loans issued under Sveaskog's MTN programme and a Swedish commercial paper programme. The loan volume under the Swedish commercial paper programme amounted to MSEK 1,425 (1,500), which is refinanced on an ongoing basis. The outstanding volume under the MTN programme at 31 December was MSEK 6,950 (6,190), of which MSEK 6,550 (5,550) refers to green bonds. The lowest average net fixed interest period during the year was around 21 months (24). The net debt/equity ratio was 0.10 (0.11). The interest coverage ratio was 7.0 (5.3) and the gross borrowing cost was 3.38 per cent (2.95).

Parent company

Sveaskog AB (Publ.), which is 100 per cent owned by the Swedish state, owns and manages forest properties and shares in subsidiaries and is responsible for Group-wide financing. For Sveaskog AB (publ.), operating income for the period January–December totalled MSEK 83 (44), of which MSEK 39 (3) was accounted for by capital gains from sales of forest land. The loss after financial items amounted to MSEK 443 (344). The parent company's costs consist mainly of interest expenses.

The company has no employees. Operating activities are carried out primarily in the subsidiary Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB.

Setra Group AB

Sveaskog owns 50 per cent of the shares of the wood products company Setra Group AB. Until the end of November 2024, the holding was classified as an associated company and the share of the associate's profit/loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement. In December 2024, a letter of intent was signed regarding the sale of the shares, which is why the holding has been classified as an asset held for sale since the beginning of December 2024. Net sales for the period January–November amounted to MSEK 5,182 (5,262). The operating profit amounted to MSEK -215 (-237). The decrease is attributable to lower sales due to a weaker market trend. Sveaskog's share of earnings

in the company adjusted for intra-group profits increased by MSEK 42 to a loss of MSEK 55 (97). Sveaskog's share of Setra's other comprehensive income amounted to MSEK -30 (-4).

SunPine AB

Sveaskog owns 25.1 per cent of the shares of the biorefinery SunPine AB. The share of profit/loss in the associate is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Net sales for the January–December period were MSEK 2,693 (3,974). The operating profit amounted to MSEK -14 (157). The deterioration in earnings is primarily an effect of an increased fluctuation in the oil market. Sveaskog's share of the company's profit amounted to MSEK -1 (33).

ShoreLink AB

Sveaskog owns 24.1 per cent of the shares of the logistics and transport firm ShoreLink AB. The Group's income statement for January–December 2024 reports the share of the associate's profit/loss for the period December 2023 to November 2024, while the figures for the previous year cover the period from December 2022 to November 2023. Net sales for this period amounted to MSEK 389 (329) and the operating profit for the same period amounted to MSEK 49 (15). Sveaskog's share of the company's earnings amounted to MSEK 10 (5).

Future development

In order to better face the constant changes that are taking place in forestry, Sveaskog decided on a new vision in 2023. In 2022, new financial targets were chosen. The changes are a step in Sveaskog's future development. The development of forestry is very much about testing and evaluating methods. Sveaskog's forestry activities will continue to develop and change. Sveaskog wants to be the world leader in sustainable value creation in the forest.

Research and development

Research and development is a key to achieving the strategic objectives. Sveaskog participates in projects to achieve growing and future adapted forests, and to increase biodiversity in both managed and set aside forests. Co-existence with the reindeer industry and the local community is important to us, and we are therefore strengthening our research portfolio in these areas. New technology and digitalisation offer us great opportunities to reduce our climate impact, and help us increase efficiency and gentleness.

CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENT

MSEK	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Net sales	8,304	7,863
Operating profit from continuing operations	2,060	1,429
Share of profit/loss in associates	-46	-60
Change in value in biological assets	7,942	3,376
Operating profit	9,962	4,775
Profit/loss before tax	9,782	4,549
Profit/loss from continuing operations	7,769	3,616
Profit/loss from operations held for sale/dividend	-58	-54
Profit/loss for the period/year	7,711	3,562

CONDENSED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

MSEK	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	1,575	1,100
Cash flow from operating activities	1,339	987
Cash flow from investing activities	-421	-315
Cash flow from financing activities	-559	-933
Cash flow for the year	359	-261

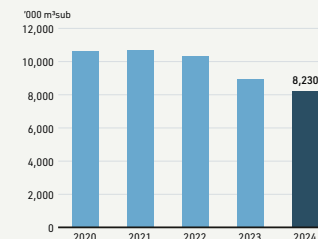
CHANGE IN OPERATING PROFIT, MSEK

MSEK	
2023	1,429
Price, own wood raw materials	611
Volume and stock changes, own wood raw materials	-54
Unit cost felling	-35
Forest management and nature conservation	-57
Other	166
2024	2,060

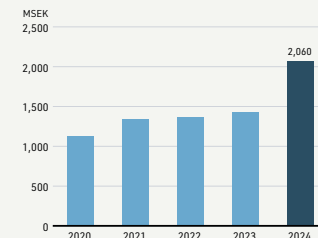
CHANGE IN NET SALES

MSEK	
2023	7,863
Price, wood raw materials	923
Delivery volume, wood raw materials	-510
Concessions, seedlings and other sales	28
2024	8,304

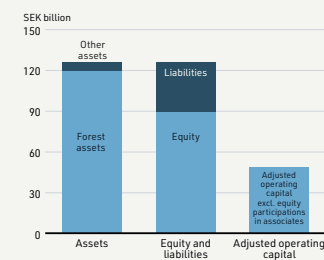
TOTAL DELIVERY VOLUME



OPERATING PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

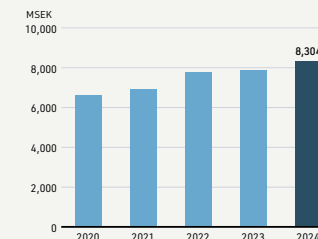


ASSETS, EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

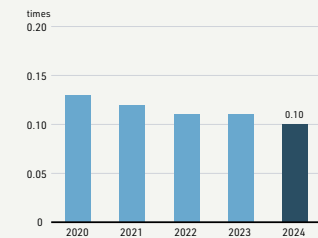


Most of the assets consist of forest assets that are valued according to international financial reporting standards (IFRS).

NET SALES

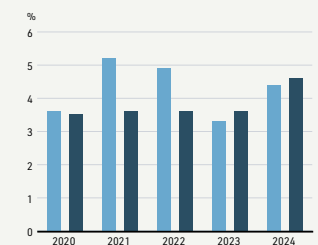


NET DEBT/EQUITY RATIO



Target see page 21.

RETURN ON ADJUSTED OPERATING CAPITAL



- Return on adjusted operating capital excluding deferred tax
- Return on adjusted operating capital (excluding deferred tax and equity participation in associates)

Target see page 21.

Remuneration for senior executives

The Board of Directors proposes that the Guidelines for Remuneration and Terms of Employment for Senior Executives as set out below be adopted by the 2025 Annual General Meeting. Remuneration for senior executives is presented in Note 8 of the annual report.

Guidelines for Remuneration and Terms of Employment for Senior Executives

These guidelines cover salaries, benefits, other remuneration and terms of employment for senior executives. Senior executives refers to the members of the Board of Directors, the CEO, the Deputy CEO and other members of group management. The guidelines shall be applied to remuneration agreed upon, and changes made to already agreed remuneration, after the adoption of the guidelines by the 2025 Annual General Meeting. However, previously concluded contracts with senior executives that are contrary to these guidelines should be renegotiated. The guidelines do not include remuneration decided by the General Meeting.

The guidelines have been drawn up in accordance with the remuneration principles in the government's ownership policy for state-owned companies, which was decided by the government on 20 February 2025. In addition to the government's ownership policy, the company also applies the rules of the Companies Act and the Annual Reports Act for public limited liability companies whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market in Sweden regarding the auditor's statement on the application of current remuneration guidelines and the preparation of the remuneration report.

The guidelines' presentation of the company's business strategy, long-term interests and sustainability

In brief, the company's business strategy is as follows.

Being seen as a role model for responsible forest ownership is a major task, and the company's ambitions and goals are therefore set high. Sveaskog's vision is to be the world leader in sustainable value creation in the forest. In order to achieve this,

we strive for the best balance in ecological, economic and social values. Sveaskog wants to lead the way for the rest of the forest industry, both in terms of developing and adapting forestry and by creating a functioning market for biocredit. Our unique competence, size and capacity give us the conditions to succeed, and to ensure that our sustainable value creation is world-leading; we compare ourselves not only with other Swedish forest owners, but also globally.

Sveaskog's core business is to manage the forest, and provide timber, pulpwood, wood chips, biofuel, seedlings and forest services for a long-term sustainable return. From having previously had a more one-sided raw material perspective, Sveaskog is now moving towards becoming a forest owner that develops more assets in its land holdings. This includes a greater focus on creating higher returns from other parts of the business than the purely forest elements. The new climate benefit objective also indicates that the company can only be profitable in the long term if it has a full grasp of how climate change is altering the conditions for the business.

Sveaskog is currently working towards four prioritised strategic goals for sustainable value creation that reflect the long-term challenges facing the company. The goals are as follows:

- Increased forest growth
- Increased climate benefit
- Development of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Increased sustainable returns

Six key success factors have been identified for achieving the four strategic goals and ultimately the vision. The success factors are as follows:

- Developing sustainable and varied use of forest and land
- Prioritising partnerships, cooperation and dialogue
- Actively working for new business and higher revenues
- Efficient and optimised operations
- One Sveaskog
- Secure skills and job satisfaction

For further information on the company's business strategy, see www.sveaskog.se.

Successful implementation of the company's business strategy and safeguarding the company's long-term interests, including its sustainability, requires that the company can recruit and retain qualified employees. This requires that the company can offer competitive remuneration. These guidelines enable senior executives to be offered a competitive and yet moderate total remuneration.

Forms of remuneration

The company shall pay remuneration that is competitive, capped and well-balanced, and contributes to good ethics and corporate culture. Remuneration, including benefits, should not be the highest in relation to comparable companies, but should be characterised by moderation. The remuneration of senior executives may consist of the following components: fixed cash salary, pension benefits, severance pay and other benefits. Variable salary shall not be paid to senior executives. Variable salary refers, for example, to incentive programmes, gratuities, remuneration from profit-sharing foundations, bonuses, commission and similar remuneration.

Pension benefits

Pension benefits refers to retirement pension, waiver of premium and survivor's pension. Pension benefits shall be defined contribution, unless the senior executive is covered by a defined benefit pension under mandatory collective agreement provisions. Pension contributions (including retirement pension, waiver of contributions and survivor's pension) for defined contribution pensions shall not exceed 30 per cent of the fixed annual cash salary. In employment contracts concluded after 1 May 2025, the retirement age shall follow the general target age for retirement. If salary exchange is offered to enhance pension benefits, this should be cost-neutral for the company.

In the case of employment relationships governed by rules other than Swedish, the necessary adjustments may be made,

as far as pension benefits are concerned, to comply with mandatory local rules or established local practice. The above shall be taken into account as far as possible when formulating the adaptations.

Other benefits

Other benefits refers to various forms of remuneration for work that are given in addition to salary, such as health insurance and a company car or annual public transport pass. Such benefits may not in total exceed 7 per cent of the fixed annual cash salary.

Compensation in the event of incapacity for work due to illness shall comply with the terms of sick pay and sickness pension in the applicable collective agreement or, if the company does not have a collective agreement, correspond to the levels applicable under the collective agreement applied in the industry. Any extension of collective health insurance above the wage level covered by collective agreements shall correspond to market practice.

Termination of employment

Upon termination by the company, the notice period shall not exceed 6 months. Severance pay may not exceed 12 months' salary. In employment contracts entered into before 1 January 2017, severance pay may not exceed 18 months' salary. The severance pay shall be paid monthly and shall consist only of the fixed monthly salary, without any addition for pension benefits or other benefits. Severance pay is paid at most up to the agreed retirement age and never beyond the general retirement age applicable at the time. In the event of new employment, other additional paid assignments or income from business activities, the severance pay shall be reduced by an amount corresponding to the new income for the period to which the severance pay relates. In the event of the employee's resignation, no severance pay shall be paid.

Consultancy fees for members of the Board of Directors

As a general rule, a board member should not be engaged as a consultant to the company. If a consultancy assignment is nevertheless considered, it shall be assessed by the Board of Directors on a case-by-case basis and only approved if it is deemed to contribute to the company's strategy and long-term interests, including its sustainability. Any consultancy fees shall be at market rates and regulated in a written agreement. The agreement shall be kept with the group's legal function. The fee for each board member may not exceed the annual remuneration for board membership. The same shall apply to services provided by a board member through a company.

Salaries and terms of employment for other employees

In preparing and applying these guidelines, the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors take into account the salary and employment conditions of the company's and the group's other employees, which in turn are influenced by general market conditions and internal factors affecting the company's performance, in that information on employees' total remuneration, the components of remuneration and the increase and growth rate of remuneration over time has formed part of the Remuneration Committee's and the Board of Directors' basis of decision when evaluating the reasonableness of the guidelines and the limitations resulting from them. The Remuneration Committee regularly consults the CEO and the head of HR to keep themselves informed about the other employees' salaries and other terms.

As regards the CEO, the Board of Directors shall decide on fixed salary and other terms of employment. The decision shall be recorded in the minutes. For other senior executives, the CEO decides on terms of employment in consultation with the Remuneration Committee, which shall follow the guidelines

decided by the General Meeting. The CEO shall annually inform the Board of Directors of the current remuneration and terms of employment of the other senior executives.

Before deciding on the remuneration of an individual senior executive, there must be written documentation showing the company's total costs. The decision shall be recorded in the minutes.

The Board of Directors shall ensure that the remuneration complies with these and the government's principles by comparing terms for equivalent state-owned and private companies comparable to the company in terms of size, complexity and sales. Follow-ups shall also be carried out on a regular basis through salary comparison by independent market-based salary consultants.

Decision-making process for defining, revising and implementing the guidelines

The Board of Directors has set up a Remuneration Committee. The committee's tasks include preparing the board's decisions on proposed guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives. The Board of Directors shall prepare proposals for new guidelines at least every four years and submit the proposal for a resolution at the Annual General Meeting. The guidelines shall remain in force until new guidelines are adopted by the General Meeting. The Remuneration Committee shall also follow and evaluate the application of guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives as well as regarding remuneration structures and remuneration levels in the company. The CEO or other persons in company management are not present at the Remuneration Committee and the Board's discussions of and decisions on remuneration-related matters, in so far as they are concerned by the issues.

Deviation from the guidelines

As a general rule, the company may not deviate from these guidelines. The Board of Directors may however decide to temporarily deviate from the guidelines in part or in whole if in an individual case there are special reasons to do so and a deviation is necessary to meet the company's long-term interests, including its sustainability, or to ensure the company's financial viability. However, this possibility of deviation should be applied very restrictively and requires the company to provide a clear justification for the deviation in the company's remuneration report. As stated above, the Remuneration Committee's duties include preparing the Board of Directors' decisions on remuneration issues, which includes decisions on deviations from the guidelines.

Description of significant changes to the guidelines and how shareholder views have been taken into account

The guidelines have been aligned with the remuneration principles of the government's ownership policy, which was adopted on 20 February 2025.

Appropriation of earnings

Sveaskog AB (publ)

The Board's opinion in accordance with Chapter 18, Section 4 of the Swedish Companies Act

Following the Board's proposed appropriation of earnings, the Board of Sveaskog AB (publ) hereby issues the following opinion.

According to current financial targets, the regular dividend shall over the long term represent 70–100 per cent of consolidated earnings after tax excluding non-cash changes in the value of Sveaskog's own forests after tax and the share of profit or loss from associated companies, as well as 100 per cent of the dividends received by the company in the previous year from the associated companies. The dividend is paid on condition that the post-dividend capital structure target falls within the target range and taking into account the Group's strategy and investment needs.

The Board of Directors proposes that the dividend for 2024 in total be set at SEK 1,203,000,000, equivalent to SEK 10.16 per share. The dividend, which represents 100 per cent of the dividend base, is proposed to be executed by cash dividend.

Provided that the 2025 Annual General Meeting resolves in accordance with the Board's proposed appropriation of earnings, SEK 11,784,935,620 will be carried forward. Full coverage is available for the company's restricted equity after the proposed dividend.

The nature and scope of the business are presented in the Articles of Association and the annual financial statements submitted. The activities of the company and the Group do not entail risks other than those that occur or can be assumed to occur in the industry or the risks associated with the pursuit of business activities. The company's and the Group's cyclical

dependency does not differ from what otherwise exists in the industry. The Board of Directors considers that, after the proposed dividend, the company will have sufficient restricted equity in relation to the size of the business.

The Board of Directors has taken into account the consolidation needs of the company and the Group through a comprehensive assessment of the company's and the Group's financial position and the ability to meet its commitments in the long term. The company's financial situation is presented in the annual report. This shows that the Group's net debt/equity ratio is 0.10. Sveaskog's set target for the net debt/equity ratio is 0.05–0.30. Accordingly, the Group's financial position is strong.

The proposed dividend does not compromise the company's ability to make the investments deemed necessary. The company has financial resources to cope with unexpected events and temporary variations in payment flows to a reasonable extent. The company's financial position does not give rise to any other assessment than that the company can continue to operate and that the company is expected to fulfil its obligations in the short and long term.

The Board of Directors has taken into account the company's and the Group's position in other respects. In doing so, the Board of Directors has taken into account all known circumstances that may have an impact on the company's financial position and have not been taken into account in the assessment of the company's consolidation needs and liquidity. The conditions taken into account by the Board include events and circumstances reported by the company in the management report, including those relating to dates after the financial year 2024.

In reference to the above, the Board of Directors considers that the dividend is justifiable in view of the requirements that the nature, scope and risks of the operations impose on the size of the company's and the Group's equity, as well as the consolidation needs, liquidity and position of the company and the Group in general.

Proposed appropriation of earnings, SEK

Unappropriated earnings at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting:

SEK	
Retained earnings	12,790,534,787
Profit for the year	197,400,833
Total	12,987,935,620

The Board of Directors proposes that the profits be appropriated as follows:

SEK	
Paid to the shareholder in dividend	1,203,000,000
Carried forward to the next year	11,784,935,620
Total	12,987,935,620

Multi-year summary¹⁾

Group	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Income statements, MSEK					
Net sales	8,304	7,863	7,760	6,920	6,597
Other operating income	104	93	91	140	101
Operating expenses	-6,169	-6,366	-6,332	-5,572	-5,429
Depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-179	-161	-153	-147	-149
Operating profit from continuing operations	2,060	1,429	1,366	1,341	1,120
Capital gains on property sales	6	30	26	30	163
Share of profit/loss in associates	-46	-60	574	667	57
Operating profit before change in value in biological assets	2,020	1,399	1,966	2,038	1,340
Change in value in biological assets	7,942	3,376	499	-196	12,481
Operating profit	9,962	4,775	2,465	1,842	13,821
Net financial income/expense	-180	-226	-126	-133	-153
Profit/loss before tax	9,782	4,549	2,339	1,709	13,668
Tax	-2,013	-933	-360	-215	-2,801
Profit/loss from continuing operations	7,769	3,616	1,979	1,494	10,867
Profit/loss from operations held for sale/dividend	-58	-54	-	-	-
Profit for the year	7,711	3,562	1,979	1,494	10,867
Statement of comprehensive income, MSEK					
Profit for the year	7,711	3,562	1,979	1,494	10,867
Total other comprehensive income after tax for continuing operations	8,925	6,120	2,997	2,379	26,152
Total other comprehensive income after tax for operations held for sale/dividend	-27	72	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	16,609	9,754	4,976	3,873	37,019
Balance sheets, MSEK					
Non-current assets, non-interest-bearing	121,252	102,604	91,411	87,751	84,149
Non-current receivables, interest-bearing	143	72	15	5	5
Inventories	759	693	649	690	708
Current receivables, non-interest bearing	2,186	2,052	1,879	1,821	1,878
Cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing receivables	897	538	799	1,171	1,231
Assets held for sale/dividend	848	-	627	-	-
Total assets	126,085	105,959	95,380	91,438	87,971
Equity	89,210	73,808	66,192	62,516	59,493
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	27,250	23,288	20,941	20,308	19,629
Interest-bearing liabilities	9,624	8,863	8,247	8,614	8,849
Liabilities attributable to assets held for sale/dividend	1	-	-	-	-
Total equity and liabilities	126,085	105,959	95,380	91,438	87,971

Group	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Adjusted operating capital (excluding deferred tax)	49,094	42,179	39,810	38,621	38,266
Adjusted operating capital excluding equity participation in associates (and deferred tax)	48,686	40,849	38,149	37,220	37,498
Cash flow					
Cash flow from operating activities	1,339	987	1,065	1,033	623
Cash flow from investing activities	-421	-315	143	-21	72
Cash flow from financing activities	-559	-933	-1,580	-1,072	-578
Cash flow for the year	359	-261	-372	-60	117
Net interest-bearing debt	8,584	8,253	7,433	7,438	7,613
KPIs					
Net debt/equity ratio, times	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13
Return on adjusted operating capital (excl. deferred tax), % ²⁾	4.4	3.3	4.9	5.2	3.6
Return on adjusted operating capital (excl. deferred tax and equity participation in associates), % ²⁾	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Operating margin, %	120	61	32	27	209
Gross margin, %	123	64	31	19	211
Return on equity, %	9.5	5.1	3.1	2.4	26.2
Capital turnover rate, times	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.13
Interest coverage ratio, times	7.0	5.3	14.5	15.1	7.6
Equity ratio, %	71	70	69	68	68
Dividend					
Approved dividend total, MSEK ^{3) 4)}	1,203 ⁴⁾	1,207	1,511 ³⁾	1,300	850
Investments, MSEK					
Business acquisitions and investments in shares	10	7	0	6	7
Other investments	563	634	298	230	264
Staff					
Number of employees	826	804	739	711	713
Average number of employees	850	880	810	825	827
Expensed salaries and other remuneration, MSEK	492	456	412	409	398

¹⁾ Sveaskog presents the company's alternative performance measures in accordance with the decisions of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) on pages 143–145.

²⁾ Sveaskog has new financial targets since August 2022. Adjusted operating capital excludes the land value and the deferred tax payable on it.

³⁾ The dividend amounts to MSEK 1,511, of which MSEK 361 relates to shares in Ersättningsmark i Sverige 2 AB. In the Group, the dividend impacted the Group's equity by MSEK 2,138 and the Group's cash flow by MSEK 1,481 (1,150+331).

⁴⁾ For 2024, the proposed dividend is indicated.

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated income statement

MSEK	Note	2024	2023
Nets sales	4, 7	8,304	7,863
Other operating income	5	104	93
Raw materials and consumables		-2,803	-2,678
Change in inventories		247	149
Other external expenses	6, 7	-2,854	-3,186
Staff costs	8	-759	-651
Depreciation/amortisation and impairment	7, 9	-179	-161
Operating profit from continuing operations		2,060	1,429
Capital gains on property sales	14	6	30
Share of profit/loss in associates	16	-46	-60
Operating profit before change in value in biological assets		2,020	1,399
Change in value in biological assets	14	7,942	3,376
Operating profit		9,962	4,775
Financial income	10	126	39
Financial expenses	10	-306	-265
Net financial income/expense		-180	-226
Profit/loss before tax		9,782	4,549
Tax	11	-2,013	-933
Profit/loss from continuing operations		7,769	3,616
Profit/loss from operations held for sale/dividend		-58	-54
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		7,711	3,562
Earnings per share			
- before dilution, SEK		65.12	30.08
- after dilution, SEK		65.12	30.08

Statement of comprehensive income

MSEK	2024	2023
Profit for the year	7,711	3,562
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Components that will not be reversed in profit or loss</i>		
Change in value in land assets	11,332	7,840
Tax on change in value in land assets	-2,354	-1,609
Actuarial gains/losses relating to pensions	-44	-14
Tax on actuarial gains/losses	9	3
<i>Components that may be reversed in profit or loss</i>		
Translation differences	2	-1
Other comprehensive income from associates	-22	-5
Tax on other comprehensive income from associates	6	1
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges for the year	-5	-22
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges transferred to profit or loss for the year	0	-6
Tax attributable to cash flow hedges	1	6
Total other comprehensive income for the year for remaining operations, net after tax	8,925	6,193
Change in value in land assets held for sale/dividend	-34	18
Tax on change in value in land assets held for sale/dividend	7	-19
Other comprehensive income from operations held for sale/dividend	-27	-1
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	16,609	9,754

Consolidated balance sheet

MSEK	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	152	149
Forest assets	14	119,689	100,221
– of which land assets		60,869	49,548
– of which biological assets		58,820	50,673
Other property, plant and equipment	15	802	704
Right-of-use assets	7	172	167
Participations in associates	16	408	1,331
Other non-current securities holdings	16	26	16
Non-current receivables	17	144	72
Deferred tax assets	11	2	16
Total non-current assets		121,395	102,676
Current assets			
Inventories	18	759	693
Tax assets	11	96	82
Trade receivables	19	1,579	1,581
Other receivables	20	511	389
Cash and cash equivalents	22	897	538
Assets held for sale/dividend ¹⁾	14, 15, 29	848	–
Total current assets		4,690	3,283
TOTAL ASSETS		126,085	105,959

¹⁾ 2024: Assets held for sale refer to Hjälmare Kanal; MSEK 1/ Setra Group MSEK 847.

MSEK	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	21	118	118
Reserves		45,782	36,850
Retained earnings including profit for the year		43,310	36,840
Total equity		89,210	73,808
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	22, 28	6,344	5,643
Lease liabilities, non-current	7, 22, 28	133	128
Pension provisions	23	258	202
Other provisions for pensions and similar commitments	23	3	3
Non-current liabilities		5	6
Other provisions	26	157	281
Deferred tax liabilities	11	25,411	21,392
Total non-current liabilities		32,311	27,655
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing current liabilities	22, 23, 28	2,811	2,815
Leasing liabilities, current	22, 28	44	46
Tax liabilities		265	110
Trade payables	24	1,050	1,090
Other liabilities	25	336	382
Provisions, current component	23, 26	57	53
Liabilities attributable to assets held for sale/dividend ²⁾	29	1	–
Total current liabilities		4,564	4,496
Total liabilities		36,875	32,151
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		126,085	105,959

²⁾ 2024: Liabilities held for sale refer to Hjälmare Kanal; MSEK 1/ Setra Group MSEK 0.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Equity attributable to parent company shareholders

MSEK	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Hedge reserve	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Opening equity, 1 January 2023	118	30,939	62	4	35,069	66,192
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	3,562	3,562
Other comprehensive income for remaining operations		6,138	–27	–2	11	6,120
Other comprehensive income for operations distributed as dividend		72	–	–	–	72
Dividend paid according to resolution of Annual General Meeting on 26 April 2023	–	–	–	–	–1,150	–1,150
Dividend paid according to resolution of Extraordinary General Meeting on 13 December 2023.	–	–337	–	–	–651	–988
Closing equity, 31 December 2023	118	36,812	35	2	36,841	73,808
Profit for the year	–				7,711	7,711
Other comprehensive income for remaining operations		8,978	–26	8	–35	8,925
Impairment other comprehensive income from operations held for sale		–27				–27
Dividend paid according to resolution of Annual General Meeting on 24 April 2024	–				–1,207	–1,207
CLOSING EQUITY, 31 December 2024	118	45,763	9	10	43,310	89,210

Consolidated cash flow statement

MSEK	Note	2024	2023
Operating activities			
Operating profit		9,962	4,775
Non-cash items	12	–7,933	–3,197
Interest received, etc.		39	39
Interest paid		–297	–255
Tax paid		–196	–262
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		1,575	1,100
Change in working capital			
– Operating receivables		–130	–197
– Inventories		–32	–54
– Operating liabilities, etc.		–74	138
Cash flow from operating activities		1,339	987
Investing activities			
Investments in non-current assets		–563	–634
Investments in shares and participations		–10	–7
Dividends from associates		15	266
Sale of non-current assets		117	117
Sale of shares and participations		91	0
Change in interest-bearing receivables		–71	–57
Cash flow from investing activities		–421	–315
Financing activities			
Change in equity			
– Dividend		–1,207	–1,481
Change in interest-bearing liabilities			
– Borrowings		6,700	6,800
– Repayment of loans		–6,052	–6,252
Cash flow from financing activities	22	–559	–933
CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR		359	–261
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22	538	799
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end	22	897	538

Parent company financial statements

Parent company income statement

MSEK	Note	2024	2023
Operating income			
Net sales	4, 7	42	40
Other operating income	5	41	4
Total income		83	44
Operating expenses			
Other external expenses	6, 7	-2	0
Staff costs	8	-1	-2
Depreciation according to plan	9	0	0
Total expenses		-3	-2
Operating profit		80	42
Profit or loss from financial items	10		
Other financial income		46	45
Other financial expenses		-569	-431
Net financial income/expense		-523	-386
Profit/loss before appropriations and tax		-443	-344
Group contributions received		930	865
Group contributions paid		-	-2
Provisions to untaxed reserves		-179	-160
Profit/loss before tax		308	359
Tax	11	-111	-99
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR¹⁾		197	260
Proposed dividend per share including dividend of subsidiary at Extraordinary General Meeting, SEK (2023 set dividend per share)		10.16	10.20

¹⁾ Same as Total comprehensive income for the year.

Parent company balance sheet

MSEK	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>	15		
Forest properties		26	28
Buildings, other land and land improvements		8	8
Total property, plant and equipment		34	36
<i>Non-current financial assets</i>			
Shares and participations	16	24,934	24,934
Receivables from Group companies, interest-bearing	3, 22	400	400
Total non-current financial assets		25,334	25,334
Total non-current assets		25,368	25,370
Current assets			
<i>Current receivables</i>			
Receivables from Group companies	3, 22	930	866
Tax assets		95	47
Other receivables	20	53	3
Receivables from Group companies, interest-bearing	3, 22	834	101
Cash and cash equivalents	22	–	0
Total current assets		1,912	1,017
TOTAL ASSETS		27,280	26,387

MSEK	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
<i>Restricted equity</i>	21		
Share capital		118	118
Statutory reserve		24	24
Total restricted equity		142	142
<i>Non-restricted equity</i>			
Retained earnings		12,791	13,738
Profit for the year		197	260
Total non-restricted equity		12,988	13,998
Total equity		13,130	14,140
Untaxed reserves			
Tax allocation reserve		647	468
Total untaxed reserves		647	468
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	22	6,344	5,643
Total non-current liabilities		6,344	5,643
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to Group companies, interest-bearing	3, 22	3,949	3,133
Other liabilities, interest-bearing	22	2,811	2,815
Liabilities to Group companies	3	100	2
Tax liabilities		210	99
Other liabilities	25	89	87
Total current liabilities		7,159	6,136
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,280	26,387

Parent company statement of changes in equity

MSEK	Share capital ¹⁾	Statutory reserve	Non-restricted equity	Total
Equity, 1 January 2023	118	24	15,249	15,391
Dividend paid according to resolution of Annual General Meeting on 26 April 2023	–	–	–1,150	–1,150
Dividend paid according to resolution of Extraordinary General Meeting on 13 December 2023			–361	–361
Profit for the year	–	–	260	260
Equity, 31 December 2023	118	24	13,998	14,140
Dividend paid according to resolution of Annual General Meeting on 24 April 2024	–	–	–1,207	–1,207
Profit for the year	–	–	197	197
CLOSING EQUITY, 31 December 2024	118	24	12,988	13,130

¹⁾ The number of shares amounts to 118,373,034 Class A shares. Also see Note 21 Equity.

Parent company cash flow statement

MSEK	Note	2024	2023
Operating activities			
Operating profit		80	41
Non-cash items	12	–41	–3
Interest and dividends received		46	46
Interest paid		–467	–403
Tax paid		–48	–47
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		–430	–366
Change in working capital			
– Operating receivables		–882	2
– Operating liabilities		0	0
Cash flow from operating activities		–1,312	–364
Investing activities			
Investments in non-current assets		0	–311
Sale of non-current assets		43	4
Settled interest-bearing receivables		100	300
Cash flow from investing activities		143	–7
Financing activities			
Dividend paid		–1,207	–1,150
Group contribution received		863	390
Group contribution paid			0
Borrowings		6,700	6,800
Repayment of loans		–5,187	–5,669
Cash flow from financing activities	22	1,169	371
CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR		0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end	22	0	0

Notes

NOTE 1

Accounting principles

General information

Sveaskog AB and its subsidiaries (Sveaskog Group) sell timber, pulpwood and biofuel. Of the net sales, just over half come from Sveaskog's own forests and the rest from externally acquired wood raw materials. The Group's own forests consist of forests, 100 per cent of which are in Sweden.

The parent company is a public limited company with its registered office in Sweden. The address of the company's registered office is Torggatan 4, Kalix.

Compliance with standards and law

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretation statements from the IFRS Interpretations Committee that have been approved by the European Commission for application within the EU. Furthermore, the Swedish Corporate Reporting Board Recommendation RFR 1 – Supplementary accounting rules for groups, has been applied.

The parent company has prepared its annual report in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board Recommendation RFR 2, which means that the parent company in the annual accounts of the legal entity shall apply all of the EU-approved IFRSs and interpretive statements as far as possible within the framework of the Annual Accounts Act and taking into account the relationship between accounting and taxation. The recommendation sets out the exceptions and additions to be made to IFRSs.

The parent company applies the same accounting principles as the Group except in the cases listed below under the section "Parent company accounting principles".

Valuation basis

Assets and liabilities are recognised at historical cost, except for certain financial assets, liabilities and biological assets that are valued at fair value.

Assessments and estimates in the financial statements

When preparing the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, management is required to make assessments and estimates and make assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the recognised amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and a number of other factors which, under the current circumstances, appear to be reasonable. The result of these estimates and assumptions is then used to

assess the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not otherwise clearly identified from other sources. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates and assessments.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes in estimates are recognised in the period the change is made if it has only affected this period, or in the period the change is made and future periods if the change affects both the current period and future periods.

The assessments and estimates that, according to the management, are material for recognised amounts in the annual report and where there is a significant risk that future events and new information may change these assessments and estimates mainly include climate-related risks and their impact on the recognised value of the forest assets. A changing climate increases the risk of extreme weather such as drought, storms and torrential rain. It also leads to changes in rainfall, forest fires and increased incidence of pests that make forestry more difficult. For example, the risks may result in a raw material to be used for sawlogs becoming pulpwood instead. Sveaskog's forest holdings are spread across the country, which evens out weather and biological risks over time, and the company continuously takes these risks into account in its business plan, in investment decisions and conducts continuous impairment testing and takes measures to reduce risk exposure. In addition, Sveaskog broadens its revenue base and contributes to the development of new products to reduce exposure. Sveaskog has its forest holdings insured for damage caused by storm and fire.

Sveaskog's method for valuing forest assets as of 2020 is based on the fact that in recent years a number of major forest land transactions have been carried out which show that the value of larger forest assets per hectare or per cubic metre is generally at the same level as for smaller and medium-sized forest assets.

Total forest assets are divided into standing timber and land assets. Standing timber is recognised as a biological asset according to IAS 41 Agriculture and forestry. Land assets are recognised as property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment item 31, the so-called revaluation model (see Note 14). In order to calculate the fair value of the biological assets – standing timber, the estimated cash flow from future income from timber extractions less felling costs has been discounted to a present value. Changes in the value of biological assets, calculated as net of changes due to harvest and unrealised changes in fair value, are recognised in the income statement. The carrying value of forest land is calculated as the difference between the total value of forest assets and biological assets. This value reflects future revenues from non-harvesting of now standing trees, such as letting for wind power, extracting from rock quarries, hunting leases, concession revenues and harvesting of future generations of trees and is reported through other comprehensive income.

In the valuation of the forest assets, a number of assumptions are made, which are presented in Note 14 Forest assets – biological assets and land assets.

The specified accounting principles have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. The Group's accounting principles have been applied consistently to the reporting and consolidation of subsidiaries.

New and amended standards applied by the Group from 1 January 2024

As of 1 January 2024, the Group is covered by the OECD Model Rules and the EU Directive for Pillar 2. Legislation to this effect has been adopted in Sweden, where the parent company has its registered office, with effect from 1 January 2024. Sveaskog is subject to the rules on global minimum taxation, so-called top-up tax. Groups with sales amounting to at least EUR 750 million in two of the past four years are affected by these rules. Latvia has postponed the implementation of these rules until 31 December 2029.

The Group has the opportunity to apply an exemption from applying the regulatory framework during the first five years for the Swedish companies. The Latvian subsidiary Sveaskog Baltfor SIA is subject to specific rules regarding approved dividend tax systems where fictitious dividend tax amounts can be credited through which the Group expects to achieve the minimum tax rate. As a result, no material exposure to top-up tax is expected. The Group further applies the exemption under IAS 12 to report and disclose information about deferred tax assets and tax liabilities related to top-up tax.

New standards and interpretations that have not yet entered into force

None of the new accounting rules adopted by the IASB that take effect in 2025 will have any material effect on Sveaskog.

Segment reporting

The Group applies IFRS 8. The Group has one segment, named the Forest Business. The Forest Business is the consolidated segment of the Group with the purchase and sale of timber, pulpwood, wood chips and biofuel, as well as saplings and operations are reported internally as one segment. The products of the forestry movement are considered to have similar economic characteristics and that they are delivered to the company's customers via the same type of distribution methods.

Sales per geographic market are presented in Note 4 and non-current assets per geographic market are presented in Note 15.

Functional currency and date

The functional currency is Swedish kronor (SEK), which also constitutes the presentation currency. This means that the financial statements are presented in Swedish kronor. All amounts, unless otherwise stated, are rounded to the nearest millions of SEK (MSEK). Amounts in parentheses indicate the value of the previous year.

Note 1, cont.

Foreign currency

Transactions, receivables and liabilities in foreign currency

Translation differences arising from the translations are recognised in the income statement, partly in operating profit and partly in net financial items, depending on the nature of the underlying transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognised at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate at the time of the transaction.

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the participating companies operate. The companies in the group are parent companies and subsidiary companies. The functional currency and presentation currency are Swedish kronor for all companies except the subsidiary SIA Sveaskog Baltfor Ltd, which has the euro as its functional currency.

Impairment losses

An impairment is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or group of a company's assets exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment is charged to the income statement and is proportional to the assets concerned.

PARENT COMPANY

Parent company accounting principles

The following accounting principles for the parent company have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the parent company's financial statements. The parent company applies IFRS 9 in its entirety. The company has no hedge accounting.

The parent company applies the exemption from the application of IFRS 16. As a lessee, leasing fees are expensed straight-line over the lease term and thus rights-of-use and lease liabilities are not recognised on the balance sheet.

The parent company does not apply the revaluation model to its forest assets, but values them at cost in accordance with IAS 16 p30.

Tax

In the parent company, the deferred tax liability attributable to the untaxed reserves is not recognised separately in accordance with RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities. The untaxed reserves are thus recognised in the gross amount on the balance sheet and in the gross amount in the income statement.

Group contributions

The parent company applies the alternative rule in RFR 2 for the recognition of Group contributions and recognises both received and paid Group contributions as well as appropriations.

NOTE 2

Information on the parent company

Sveaskog AB (publ), corp. ID no. 556558-0031, with its register office in Kalix, is a limited company registered in Sweden. The company was wholly owned by the Swedish State at 31 December 2024. Sveaskog's head office has the following address:
SE-105 22 STOCKHOLM

Visiting address: Wallingatan 2

Sveaskog AB (Publ.) owns and manages forest properties and shares in subsidiaries and is responsible for Group-wide financing.

NOTE 3

Related-party transactions

Related party transactions are made on market terms. Related parties are the companies in which Sveaskog can exercise a controlling or significant influence over the operational and financial decisions that are made. Related parties also comprise the companies and natural persons that have the possibility to exercise a controlling or significant influence over Sveaskog's financial and operational decisions. Related party transactions also include defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension plans.

Transactions with the State

Sveaskog is wholly owned by the Swedish state. The Sveaskog Group's products and services are offered to the State, central government authorities and State-owned companies in competition with other suppliers on commercial terms.

Similarly, Sveaskog AB and its Group companies purchase products and services from government agencies and companies at market prices and on commercial terms. The State, authorities or companies alone do not account for a significant share of the Sveaskog Group's net sales or earnings. No property deals were made with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency in 2024 (MSEK 0.3). Sveaskog has received compensation for encroachment when creating nature reserves on the company's properties for a total of MSEK 1.7 (0.3).

No collateral or contingent liabilities were issued.

Hjälmare kanal is classified as an asset held for sale to AB Göta Kanalbolag.

Sveaskog AB has issued a guarantee for pensions to FPG for Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB.

Sveaskog AB's transactions with subsidiaries

In 2024, 3 (0) property deals were made.

Sveaskog AB's invoicing to subsidiaries amounted to MSEK 42 (40) in 2024. No purchases were made from subsidiaries. Dividends from Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB and interest income from and interest expenses to Group companies are specified in Note 10 Financial income and expenses.

With regard to Sveaskog AB's receivables and liabilities to subsidiaries, please refer to the table Related-party transactions, Note 17 Non-current receivables, Note 19 Trade receivables and Note 22 Cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing liabilities and other financial instruments. Shares in Group companies are specified in Note 16 Shares and participations.

Otherwise, there is no collateral or contingent liabilities.

Transactions with associates

Transactions with associates primarily concern Setra Group AB. Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB owns 50 per cent of the shares and voting rights in Setra Group AB. Sales to Setra Group account for 14 per cent (14) of the total net sales of the Group. Purchases from Setra Group mainly concern residual products from Setra's sawmills (chips, shavings and bark) and account for 2 per cent (2) of the Group's total costs for raw materials and consumables.

Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB has two additional associates, SunPine AB, where shares and voting rights amount to 25.14 per cent, and ShoreLink AB, where shares and voting rights amount to 24.07 per cent. There was no trade with SunPine AB in 2024 or 2023, neither purchases nor sales. During the year, loading, unloading and timber transport services were purchased from ShoreLink AB for a value of MSEK 12 (11).

Setra Group is classified as an asset held for sale since December 2024.

Transactions with senior executives

There are no transactions or receivables/liabilities from Sveaskog to senior executives/Board members beyond salary and reimbursements. There are no pledged assets or contingent liabilities from Sveaskog to senior executives/Board members.

For information about the remuneration of senior executives and Board members, please refer to Note 8.

Related-party transactions

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Sales to related parties, subsidiaries			42	40
Purchases from related parties, subsidiaries	–	–	0	0
Receivables from related parties, Group companies (see Note 17 and 22)	–	–	2,164	1,367
Liabilities to related parties, Group companies (see Note 22)	–	–	4,049	3,135
Sales to related companies, associates	1,142	1,133	–	–
Purchases from related companies, associates	66	75	–	–
Receivables from related parties, associates (see Note 19)	233	235	–	–
Liabilities to related parties, associates (see Note 24)	6	7	–	–

NOTE 4

Revenue distribution

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Sawlogs

Revenue for the sale of sawlogs includes timber of spruce, pine and various deciduous trees such as beech, oak and birch. The customer gets control of the timber when it is delivered to the mill and measured. Revenue recognition takes place the same month as the measuring. In order to meet customers' needs, Sveaskog supplements the timber from its own forest with externally purchased volumes or by bartering timber with other forest owners. In the case of bartering, each subset of the barter is handled in a VIOL business chain and the equivalent is also done by the bartering partner. Bartering deals are thus handled in the same way as other transactions in terms of revenue recognition. VIOL is an industry-wide system for transactions and up-to-date information about completed deliveries throughout the chain between forest and industry. All measurements are collected and processed here.

Pulpwood and wood chips

Revenue for the sale of pulpwood and wood chips includes a wide range from Sveaskog's own forests, imports and purchases from other forest owners. The sales are made to the paper and pulp industry. The customer gains control of the pulpwood and wood chips when they are delivered to the mill and measured. Revenue recognition takes place the same month as the measuring.

Biofuel

Revenue for the sale of biofuel includes branches and peaks (GROT) as well as under-sized trees and energy wood. The biofuel comes from cleaning, thinning and regeneration felling in Sveaskog's own forests and through purchases from other forest owners. The proceeds are recognised when the biofuel has been delivered to the customer.

Svenska Skogsplantor

Within the framework of the brand Svenska Skogsplantor, seed and saplings are produced and sold. Svenska Skogsplantor also offers forest management services such as soil scarification and planting to external customers. The revenue is recognised when saplings or seed has been delivered to the customer or over the time as planting and soil scarification is carried out.

Note 4, cont.

Other

Other revenues from contracts with customers include forestry assignments, hunting fees for elk, fishing licences and locking operations, etc. The revenue is recognised over the time the assignment is carried out and when fees for hunting fees, locking operations, etc. are received.

Concessions (revenue from leases)

Revenue for concessions primarily includes concessions for hunting and fishing. Other concessions include rentals and leases for agriculture, peat, gravel and rock quarries, as well as for wind power and telecommunications equipment. The revenue is recognised over the useful lives.

Net sales by main goods and services

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Sawlogs	3,293	3,189	–	–
Pulpwood and woodchips	4,058	3,793	–	–
Biofuel	161	147	–	–
Seedlings	334	326	–	–
Other	198	166	–	–
Total revenues from contracts with customers	8,044	7,621	0	0
Of which IFRS 15 in net sales	8,044	7,618	–	–
Lease income	260	245	42	40
Total net sales	8,304	7,863	42	40
Of which IFRS 15 in other operating income	3	3	–	–
Capital gains, etc.	101	90	41	4
Total other operating income	104	93	41	4
Date of revenue recognition				
Goods and services transferred to customers on a specific date	7,910	7,508	–	–
Services transferred to customers over time	137	113	–	–

Sveaskog has unmet performance commitments for sales agreements with an original contract period of more than 12 months of MSEK 10,633 (2,235), of which MSEK 2,148 (1,055) is expected to be earned in the following year, MSEK 7,649 (1,126) within 2–5 years and MSEK 836 (54) in the subsequent years. Sveaskog applies the practical exception in IFRS 15.121a of not disclosing the remaining performance obligations for contracts with an original term of no more than one year. The obligations consist of contracted deliveries forward in time, mainly for pulpwood but also for biofuel and seedlings, where Sveaskog has undertaken to deliver a certain volume per year. The value of these obligations, which is based on current prices, is somewhat uncertain since the contracts consist of several delivery contracts where the price is renegotiated each year. Of the unsatisfied performance obligations of MSEK 2,235 (3,672) reported for last year, MSEK 1,055 (1,430) referred to 2024. During the reporting period, MSEK 1,055 (1,430) was recognised as revenue.

Net sales by geographic market

The Group's net sales are 99 per cent (98) attributable to Sweden. The parent company's net sales are entirely attributable to Sweden.

Net sales by geographic market

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue by geographic market				
<i>Netsales</i>				
Sweden	8,191	7,739	42	40
Finland	94	95	–	–
Norway	13	9	–	–
Latvia	3	15	–	–
Denmark	2	2	–	–
Other countries	1	3	–	–
Total	8,304	7,863	42	40

Information about major customers

The Group has two customers (two) each of which individually exceed 10 per cent of the sales. Sales to the three largest customers are MSEK 1,400 (1,334), MSEK 1,142 (1,133) and MSEK 747 (610), respectively.

NOTE 5**Other operating income****Government assistance**

Compensation for road grants of MSEK 31 (27), nature conservation efforts of MSEK 4 (4) and other government grants of MSEK 3 (6), of which electricity support of MSEK 0 (5) is recognised as revenue in the income statement. Other non-government grants amounted to MSEK 0 (4).

The road grants are of two types, for annual operation (summer and winter maintenance) and for special operation (road rehabilitation). There are no unfulfilled conditions which may lead to repayment.

Sveaskog does not expect significant reductions in government assistance in the coming years. Prior to assistance applications, the time required, the cost of the measure, the area of action and the (potential) natural and cultural values of the area are weighed against one another. Labour-intensive measures and larger areas, such as nature conservation burnings and grazing or hay-making land, are most often prioritised.

Road grants are paid to road maintenance operators when there is a permanent resident who lives more than 1 km from a public road. The maintenance grant is calculated as a flat rate and amounts to approximately 50–70 per cent of Sveaskog's maintenance costs for the roads eligible for the grant. The grants received are used up each year. Each grant road can be followed with project numbers both at Sveaskog and at the Swedish Transport Administration, which is the main grant issuer.

Insurance compensation

Sveaskog has its forest holdings insured against additional costs caused by storm and fire. No external insurance compensation was received for this type of damage in 2024 or 2023.

Note 5, cont.

Other operating income

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Capital gains from sales of machinery, equipment and properties	38	24	41	3
Insurance compensation	0	–	–	–
Compensation for encroachment	14	15	0	0
Grants	37	41	–	–
Licence income and royalties	3	3	–	–
Other operating income	11	10	–	1
Total	104	93	41	4

NOTE 6

Other external expenses

Compensation to contractors within the Forest Business as well as freight and transport accounts for 73 per cent (70) of the Other external expenses.

Fees and expense reimbursement to auditors

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
KPMG AB				
Audit engagement	3	3	–	–
Tax advice	0	0	–	–
Other services	1	0	–	–
Total	4	3	–	–

Audit engagements refer to the examination of the annual financial statements and the bookkeeping, as well as the management of the Board of Directors and the CEO, other tasks incumbent on the company's auditors, as well as advice or other assistance arising from observations in such examination or the performance of other such tasks. Everything else is other assignments.

NOTE 7

Leases

The Group as a lessee

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group assesses whether the agreement is, or contains, a lease when the agreement is entered into. The Group recognises a right-of-use and associated lease liability for all leases in which the Group is a lessee, except for short-term leases (contracts classified as leases with a leasing period of less than 12 months) and leases of low value (with a value of the right-of-use of less than SEK 50,000, such as for office machinery).

The lease liability is initially valued at the present value of the leasing fees not paid at the start date, discounted at the Group's marginal loan interest rate. The Group's marginal loan interest rate is determined on the basis of a yield curve based on bonds issued in SEK by companies with a corresponding credit rating. The curve is prepared by the Refinitiv information service and the interest rate for the respective term is entered into the curve.

The lease liability is recognised as current and non-current lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Upon a decision to exercise an additional extension option, the lease term changes and the marginal discount rate used for discounting the leasing fees is also changed.

The rights-of-use include the sum of the initial valuation of the corresponding lease liability, leasing fees paid at or before the commencement date and any initial direct expenses. They are subsequently valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Rights-of-use are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the underlying asset's useful life. Depreciation will begin at the start of the lease.

The rights-of-use are recognised as a separate item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group determines whether there is an impairment requirement for the right-of-use and recognises any identified impairment, as described in Note 1 under Impairment losses and in Note 15 Other property, plant and equipment.

Variable leasing fees that do not depend on an index or price are not included in the valuation of the lease liability or the right-of-use. These related payments are recognised as a cost in the period during which the event or relationship that gives rise to these payments arises and is included in Other external costs in profit or loss.

Sveaskog applies the permitted practical solution not to distinguish non-leasing components from leasing components. Instead, each leasing component and all related non-leasing components are recognised as one single leasing component.

Note 7, cont.

Sveaskog is the lessee of:

- Offices, warehouses, storage rooms, garages.
- Forest machinery, forklifts and cars.
- Land for sapling terminals, seed plantations, fishing rights, parking, etc.
- Office equipment, alarms, etc.

Right-of-use asset

MSEK	Right-of-use asset, land	Right-of-use asset, building	Right-of-use asset, machinery and equipment	Total rights-of-use assets
Group				
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	8	82	37	127
New agreements	4	51	20	75
Concluded agreements	–	–3	–10	–13
Revaluations	–1	9	15	23
Depreciation for the year	–2	–35	–8	–45
Closing value, 31 December 2023	9	104	54	167
New agreements	0	20	22	42
Concluded agreements	0	–2	–6	–8
Revaluations	1	5	12	18
Depreciation for the year	–2	–32	–14	–48
Closing value, 31 December 2024	8	95	68	171

Lease liability

MSEK	2024	2023
Group		
Opening balance, 1 January	174	130
New agreements	41	72
Repayment and closing	–60	–55
Revaluations	17	23
Upward interest adjustment	6	4
Closing value, 31 December	178	174
<i>of which current</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>of which non-current</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>128</i>

Maturity analysis in table Liquidity risk, see Note 28.

Reconciliation of financial liabilities vs. cash flow, see Note 22.

Type of agreement

	Maturity	Extension options	Index clauses	Variable leasing fees	Residual value guarantees	Period of notice (before the end of the agreement)
Office space	1–5 years	Most often	Most often	Yes, property tax	No	3–12 months
Sapling terminal and warehouse	2–10 years	Most often	Most often	No	No	6–24 months
Garage and parking spaces	1–5 years	Most often	Most often	No	No	1–12 months
Production machinery and forklifts	2–6 years	Yes to production machines	Yes or linked to interest rate index	No	No	3 months on production machines
Land and water for plantation, fishing waters and ground rent	2–50 years	Yes	Yes	No	No	12–24 months
Office equipment, e.g. alarms, video equipment and room reservation screens	3–5 years	Yes for alarms	An agreement linked to an interest rate index	No	No	10 months for alarms
Cars	2–5 years	No	No	Yes, vehicle tax	Yes	E/T

Extension options have been taken into account if it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The weighted average marginal loan interest rate amounted to 2.92 per cent (3.81).

IFRS 16 impact on income statement

MSEK	2024	2023
Group		
Depreciation of rights-of-use	–48	–46
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	–6	–4
Deferred tax	0	0
Impact on net profit	–54	–50

Total cash outflows for leases

MSEK	2024	2023
Leasing fees paid for agreements included in the lease liability	53	46
Variable leasing fees for the leases above but not included above	5	5
Short-term leases, leasing cost	13	19
Leases of assets of low value, leasing cost	1	1
Total cash outflows from leases	72	71

The largest agreement is a ten-year contract for a sapling terminal in Kumla. There are no leases in the parent company.

Note 7, cont.

The Group as a lessor

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Rental agreements for which Sveaskog is a lessor are classified as financial or operating leases. Leasing agreements in Sveaskog AB, Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB and Sveaskog Finans AB are recognised as operating leases. For 2024, no finance leases are recognised. When a contract includes both rental and non-rental components, the consideration is allocated to the different performance commitments.

Sveaskog enters into a lease as the lessor with respect to:

- Hunting and fishing concessions.
- Residential, holiday home, farm and side leases.
- Other land concessions such as for wind power and mobile phone masts.
- Quarries such as gravel, peat and rock.

Lease income

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Lease income for the year	265	245	42	40

Maturity of contracts entered into

	2024	2023	2024	2023
Within 1 year	284	481	42	40
1–2 years	127	127	–	–
2–3 years	132	132	–	–
3–4 years	137	137	–	–
4–5 years	136	137	–	–
More than 5 years	1,210	1,219	–	–
Total	1,864	2,233	42	40

The agreements for hunting and fishing are, in most cases, open-ended concessions, or concessions of 1 – 5 years, which can be terminated by either party at short notice.

Agreements for agricultural leases, residential leases, etc., and leases with tenancy rights (mainly holiday homes) have varying durations, but for leases for dwellings, there are usually long agreement periods or open-ended leases associated with some form of security of tenure.

The Group has revenues for installation concessions for wind power stations, communication masts and other capital-intensive installations. The wind power agreements in particular are signed with long contractual terms of 25 years or more. The Group grants the right-of-use to rock, gravel and peat extraction pits. The leases are in most cases linked to valid extraction permits and may have a duration of up to 25 years.

Sveaskog Finans AB offers leasing and instalment purchases of production machines, such as forwarders and felling machines to Sveaskog's contractors. In order to manage the risks in the company's operations, the company has a risk strategy, which includes, among other things, a thorough background check and financial analysis of the lessees. All leasing credits are decided in a credit committee consisting of parts of the Board of Directors of the finance company as well as production and technology managers. In all leases, there is a strong right to repossess the leased machine in the event of a lack of ability to pay.

NOTE 8

Staff costs, average number of employees and sick leave

Wages, salaries and other remuneration and social security expenses

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries and other benefits	492	455	2	2
Contractual pensions to the CEO	2	1	–	–
Contractual pensions, others	93	42	–	–
Other social security expenses	174	153	0	–
Total	761	651	2	2

Of the costs of contractual pensions, MSEK 58 (11) refers to defined-benefit plans and MSEK 37 (32) to defined-contribution plans. See also Note 23 Pension commitments, pension provisions and other provisions for pensions and similar commitments.

Salaries and other benefits by country

MSEK	2024		2023	
	Board of Directors, CEO, Deputy CEO	Other employees	Board of Directors, CEO, Deputy CEO	Other employees
Parent company				
Sweden	2	–	2	–
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	5	466	5	430
– of which bonus	–	–	–	–
Latvia	1	18	1	17
Total subsidiaries	6	484	6	447
Total	8	484	8	447

Note 8, cont.

Average number of employees per country

	2024		2024	2023
	Women	Men	Total	Total
Parent company	–	–	–	–
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	244	565	809	838
Latvia	6	35	41	42
Total subsidiaries	250	600	850	880
Total	250	600	850	880

Gender distribution on the Board and in Group management

Group	2024		2023	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Board members				
– Elected by the Annual General Meeting	4	4	4	4
– Employee representatives, ordinary	1	1	1	1
– Employee representatives, alternates	–	2	–	2
CEO	–	1	–	1
Other Group management	5	4	5	5
Total	10	12	10	12

The Board of Directors is identical in Sveaskog AB and Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB.

Parent company	2024		2023	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Board members				
– Elected by the Annual General Meeting	4	4	4	4
– Employee representatives, ordinary	1	1	1	1
– Employee representatives, alternates	–	2	–	2
CEO	–	1	–	1
Total	5	8	5	8

Subsidiaries (operating)	2024		2023	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Board members				
– Elected by the Annual General Meeting	9	16	9	15
– Employee representatives, ordinary	1	1	1	1
– Employee representatives, alternates	–	2	–	2
CEO	1	3	–	3
Total	11	22	10	21

Information on employee absences due to illness, Group

	2024	2023
Total sick leave as a percentage of employees' total regular working hours		
Men	3.4	2.5
Women	5.1	5.8
Total	3.9	3.4
Duration of sick leave in days as a percentage of total sick leave		
Continuous period of 60 days or more	64	61
< 60 days	36	39
Total	100	100

Age distribution of sick leave as a percentage

	2024	2023
29 years and younger	2.4	2.8
30–49 years	4.1	3.8
50 years and older	4.1	3.2
Total	3.9	3.4

Number of long-term healthy persons as a percentage of the average number of permanent employees^{1) 2)}

¹⁾ Excluding SIA Sveaskog Baltfor

²⁾ Persons who have been employed for at least three years and have no absence due to illness in the last two years.

Principles for remuneration and other benefits for the Board of Directors and senior executives

Principles

Fees are paid to the Chair of the Board and the other Board members elected by the Annual General Meeting according to a resolution by the Annual General Meeting. Sveaskog complies with the State's guidelines regarding remuneration of senior executives. Full guidelines are set out in the management report. The remuneration of the CEO is decided by the Board of Directors and other Group management is decided by the CEO after consultation with the Remuneration Committee. The remuneration issues are prepared by the Remuneration Committee, which consists of Kerstin Lindberg Göransson, Marie Berglund, Stefan Öhlén and Timo van't Hoff.

Remuneration and other benefits during the year, Board of Directors

2024, SEK	Board fees	Committee fees	Total
Kerstin Lindberg Göransson, Board Chairperson	525,000	14,133	539,133
Cecilia Ardström (from 24 April 2024)	150,000	35,333	185,333
Marie Berglund	222,167	13,466	235,633
Elisabet Salander Björklund	222,167	69,000	291,167
Anna Belfrage (until 24 April 2024)	72,167	16,467	88,634
Måns Nilsson	222,167	41,733	263,900
Uno Brinnen	222,167	41,733	263,900
Timo van't Hoff	222,167	13,466	235,633
Total	1,858,002	245,331	2,103,333

2023, SEK	Board fees	Committee fees	Total
Kerstin Lindberg Göransson, Board Chairperson	510,000	12,267	522,267
Sven Wird (until 26 April 2023)	70,000	13,333	83,333
Marie Berglund	214,333	12,267	226,600
Elisabet Salander Björklund	214,333	66,333	280,666
Anna Belfrage	214,333	48,933	263,266
Måns Nilsson	214,333	40,800	255,133
Uno Brinnen (from 26 April 2023)	144,333	27,467	171,800
Timo van't Hoff (from 26 April 2023)	144,333	8,267	152,600
Total	1,725,998	229,667	1,955,665

The Board also includes employee and owner representatives. No board fees are paid to the employee representatives.

Note 8, cont.

**Remuneration and benefits during the year,
Group management and other senior executives**

2024, SEK	Salaries and other benefits	Taxable benefits	Pension expense ¹⁾	Total
Group management				
Erik Brandsma, CEO	4,919,660	59,748	1,739,346	6,718,754
Anette Waara, COO	2,301,032	55,032	878,145	3,234,209
Anders Almäng, Director of Forestry	1,598,962	82,836	802,048	2,483,846
Helene Bergström, Business Area Manager	1,570,865	77,894	612,331	2,261,090
Christine Leandersson, Chief Legal Officer	1,486,100	81,216	555,482	2,122,798
Malin Nordén, Head of Communications	1,555,816	18,270	549,970	2,124,056
Patrik Karlsson, CDO	1,742,024	61,728	575,957	2,379,709
Annica de Jong, HR Director	1,485,240	79,764	503,961	2,068,965
Per Callenberg, Head of Sustainable Business Development	1,559,505	7,560	363,384	1,930,449
Claes Rasmusson, CFO	1,834,753	7,560	604,549	2,446,862
Other senior executives				
Guntars Zvejstalnieks, President, SIA Sveaskog Baltfor (EUR) ²⁾	126,559	556		127,115
SEK	1,451,632	6,377		1,458,009
Total (SEK)	21,505,589	537,985	7,185,172	29,228,746

¹⁾ Pension premiums paid during the year or for the specified period.

²⁾ EUR, exchange rate at 31 Dec. 2024 EUR/SEK 11.47 (11.1399).

2023, SEK	Salaries and other benefits	Taxable benefits	Pension expense ¹⁾	Total
Group management				
Erik Brandsma, CEO	4,858,105	56,100	1,255,976	6,170,181
Anette Waara, COO	2,278,964	57,309	759,193	3,095,466
Anders Almäng, Director of Forestry	1,558,367	65,134	719,754	2,343,255
Helene Bergström, Business Area Manager	1,547,574	7,212	529,412	2,084,198
Christine Leandersson, Chief Legal Officer	1,378,104	30,480	526,314	1,934,898
Malin Nordén, Head of Communications	1,521,589	17,402	528,726	2,067,717
Patrik Karlsson, CDO	1,725,618	64,999	515,252	2,305,869
Annica de Jong, HR Director, (from 9 January 2023)	1,379,216	74,483	374,079	1,827,778
Per Callenberg, Head of Sustainable Business Development, (from 12 January 2023)	1,456,970	6,611	302,536	1,766,117
Claes Rasmusson, CFO, (from 13 November 2023)	246,726	601	92,148	339,475
Kristina Ferenius, CFO, (until 30 June 2023)	1,006,422	20,899	322,937	1,350,258
Anders Jakobsson, Acting CFO, (12 June 2023–12 November 2023)	752,480	31,020	251,741	1,035,241
Olof Johansson, Director of Forest Policy (1 Jan. 2023–31 Jan. 2023)	115,579	2,809	34,785	153,173
Other senior executives				
Guntars Zvejstalnieks, President, SIA Sveaskog Baltfor (EUR) ²⁾	130,888	556		131,444
SEK	1,458,079	6,194		1,464,273
Total (SEK)	21,283,793	441,253	6,212,853	27,937,899

¹⁾ Pension premiums paid during the year or for the specified period.

²⁾ EUR, exchange rate at 31 Dec. 2023 EUR/SEK 11.1399 (11.163).

Senior executives

Remuneration of the CEO, other Group management and other senior executives consists of basic salary, a benefit car or an annual pass for public transport and pension. Incentive programmes or variable remuneration do not exist.

Chief Executive Officer

Erik Brandsma

Pension

From the age of 65, a pension is paid. In addition to pension benefits under the National Insurance Act, the company pays premiums to an occupational pension solution designated by Erik Brandsma comprising an old-age pension, a premium exemption and, if desired, survivors' protection. The size of payments amounts to 30 per cent of Erik Brandsma's fixed salary.

Termination and severance pay

In the event of termination by the company, a period of notice of six months applies, and in the event of resignation by Erik Brandsma, it is also six months. Upon termination by the company, severance pay of 12 months' salary is received. Termination pay and severance pay are offset against other income. Severance pay is neither pensionable nor a basis for holiday pay.

**Other members of Group management and the President of the subsidiary in Latvia
Pension**

From the age of 65, a pension corresponding to the ITP plan will be paid. In cases where an alternative ITP solution is applied, premiums are paid as in traditional ITP plans. For the President of the subsidiary in Latvia, pension conditions are applied in accordance with Latvian law.

Termination and severance pay

In the event of termination by the company, a period of notice of six months applies, and in the event of resignation by the employee, it is also six months. Upon termination by the company, severance pay of 12 monthly salaries is received. Termination pay and severance pay are offset against other income. Severance pay is neither pensionable nor a basis for holiday pay.

Remuneration of senior executives

The 2024 Annual General Meeting decided on the following guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives. The Board also proposes that equivalent guidelines be adopted by the 2025 Annual General Meeting with adjustments resulting from the company's new vision, business concept and strategy.

Guidelines for terms of employment for senior executives

These guidelines cover senior executives. Senior executives are members of the Board of Directors, the CEO and other members of company management and are designed in accordance with the Government's principles for remuneration and other terms of employment for senior executives in State-owned companies. The guidelines shall be applied to remuneration agreed upon, and changes made to already agreed remuneration, after the adoption of the guidelines by the Annual General Meeting on 24 April 2024. The guidelines do not include remuneration decided by the General Meeting.

The company also applies the rules in the Swedish Companies Act and the Annual Accounts Act that apply to public companies and stock market companies regarding the recognition of remuneration of senior executives.

The guidelines promote the company's long-term strategic focus, interests and sustainability

Being seen as the role model for responsible forest ownership is a huge task. Our ambitions and targets must therefore be set high. Our vision is to be the world leader in sustainable value creation in the forest. In order to achieve this, we strive for the best balance in ecological, economic and social values. This can be achieved through our unique competence, size and capacity. In order to ensure that our sustainable value creation is world-leading, we not only compare ourselves with other Swedish forest owners, but have our sights set on the world. The journey that Sveaskog wants to make is to increase profitability through how the company operates in the market, in the collaborations that the company has with other actors and in the business that is connected to land ownership. The new climate benefit objective also shows the direction that the company can only be profitable in the long term if it has a full grasp of how climate change is altering the conditions for the business. For Sveaskog, this now involves four prioritised strategic goals for sustainable value creation that reflect the long-term challenges facing the company.

These goals are:

- Increased forest growth
- Increased climate benefit
- Development of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Increased sustainable returns

We have identified six key success factors that we need to have in place to achieve the four strategic goals and, ultimately, our vision.

These success factors are:

- Developing sustainable and varied use of forest and land
- Prioritising partnerships, cooperation and dialogue
- Actively working for new business and higher revenues
- Having high efficiency and being at the forefront of technology, methods and approaches
- One Sveaskog
- Secure skills and job satisfaction

For further information on the company's long-term strategic direction, see: www.sveaskog.se.

A successful implementation of the company's long-term strategic direction and safe-guarding the company's interests, including its sustainability, requires the company to be able to recruit and retain qualified employees. This requires the company to be able to offer market-based remuneration. These guidelines enable senior executives to be offered a competitive and yet moderate total remuneration.

Salary and other remuneration of the CEO and other senior executives

The remuneration shall be competitive, capped, suitable and non-market-leading in relation to comparable companies. The remuneration of senior executives shall consist of the following components: fixed cash salary, benefits and occupational pension benefits. Variable salary, for example in the form of an incentive programme, should not occur for senior executives. The total remuneration shall correspond to the individual's performance, responsibility and experience. The total remuneration shall be well-balanced, characterised by moderation and market conditions and contribute to good ethics and corporate culture. This shall also guide the total remuneration of other employees. The salary shall be revised each year.

The offered salary exchange shall be cost neutral for the company.

Premiums for old-age and survivors' pensions shall be defined contribution and shall not exceed 30 per cent of the fixed salary, unless these benefits comply with the applied collective pension plan, i.e. the ITP plan. In such a case, the contribution is determined by the terms of the collective pension scheme. Any expansion of the collective pension plan above the salary level covered by the plan shall be defined contribution with a fee of a maximum of 30 per cent of the excess salary. The retirement age shall not be less than 65 years.

Benefits may consist of health insurance, a car benefit or an annual public transport pass. Such benefits may not exceed 5 per cent of the fixed annual cash salary. Compensation for incapacity to work due to illness must comply with the conditions of sick pay and disability pension in collective agreements. Any extension of collective health insurance above the wage level covered by collective agreements shall correspond to market practice.

It should be avoided that a Board member or deputy is hired as a consultant in the company and thus receive consulting fees in addition to the Board fee. If this happens nonetheless, the assignment shall be examined by the Board of Directors in each case, be clearly separable from the ordinary Board assignment, be limited in time and be regulated in a written agreement between the company and the Board member. The remuneration for such assignments shall be in accordance with these guidelines.

Upon termination by the company, the notice period shall not exceed six months. In employment contracts concluded after 22 December 2016, the severance pay may not exceed 12 monthly salaries.

Severance pay shall be paid on a monthly basis and shall cover only the fixed salary without supplement for pension and other benefits. In the event of new employment, other paid assignments or income from business activities, the severance pay from Sveaskog shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the new income during the period when termination pay and severance pay are paid. Severance pay is never paid beyond the age of 65. In the event of the employee's resignation, no severance pay shall be paid.

Salaries and terms of employment of other employees

Preparation of terms of employment is handled as follows. In preparing and applying these guidelines, the Remuneration Committee and the Board take into account the remuneration and terms of employment of the company's other employees, which in turn are affected by general market conditions and internal factors affecting the company's goal attainment. The Remuneration Committee regularly consults the CEO and the HR Director to keep themselves informed of the other employees' salaries and other terms. As regards the CEO, the Board of Directors shall decide on a fixed salary and other terms of employment. The decision shall be recorded in the minutes. For other senior executives, the CEO decides on terms of employment in consultation with the Remuneration Committee, which shall follow the guidelines decided by the General Meeting. The CEO shall annually inform the Board of Directors of the current remuneration and terms of employment of the other senior executives.

Before deciding on the remuneration of an individual senior executive, there must be written documentation showing the company's total cost. The decision shall be recorded in the minutes.

The Board of Directors shall ensure that the remuneration complies with these and the Government's guidelines by comparing terms for equivalent State-owned and private companies comparable to the company in terms of size, complexity and sales. Follow-ups shall also be carried out on a regular basis through the wage comparison of independent market-based salary consultants.

Decision-making process for defining, revising and implementing the guidelines

The Board of Directors has set up a Remuneration Committee. The members of the Remuneration Committee are independent of the company and the management. The committee's tasks include preparing the Board's decisions on proposed guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives. The Board of Directors shall annually prepare proposals for new guidelines and submit the proposal for a resolution at the Annual General Meeting.

The Remuneration Committee shall follow and evaluate the application of guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives as well as regarding remuneration structures and remuneration levels in the company.

The CEO or other persons in company management are not present at the Remuneration Committee and the Board's treatment of and decisions on remuneration-related matters, in so far as they are concerned by the issues.

Deviation from the guidelines

The Board of Directors may decide to temporarily deviate from the guidelines in part or in whole if in an individual case there are special reasons to do so and a deviation is necessary to meet the company's long-term interests, including its sustainability, or to ensure the company's financial viability. It is part of the Remuneration Committee's tasks to prepare the Board's decision on remuneration issues, which also includes the preparation of decisions to depart from the guidelines, which are subsequently decided by the Board. In such a case, the Board of Directors shall report the deviation and the reasons for it.

Subsidiaries

These guidelines shall also apply in all subsidiaries and be approved by the Annual General Meeting of the respective subsidiaries.

NOTE 9

Depreciation and amortisation according to plan and impairment

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Depreciation/amortisation according to plan				
<i>Intangible assets</i>				
Capitalised expenditure on system development etc. (see Note 13)	21	21	–	–
<i>Right-of-use assets</i>				
Right-of-use assets (see Note 7)	48	46	–	–
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>				
Buildings (see Note 15)	4	4	0	0
Land assets (see Note 15)	3	1	–	–
Machinery and equipment (see Note 15)	103	89	–	–
Total depreciation/amortisation according to plan	179	161	0	0

NOTE 10

Financial income and expenses

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses consist of interest income on bank balances, receivables and interest-bearing securities, dividend income, interest expenses on loans, unrealised and realised gains on financial investments and derivative instruments used in financial activities and foreign exchange differences.

Interest income includes accruals of transaction costs and any discounts, premiums and other differences between the original value of the receivable and the amount received at maturity.

The parent company reports Group contributions in appropriations according to the alternative rule in RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities.

Group, MSEK	2024	2023
Financial income		
Interest income	39	39
Capital gain, shares	87	0
Total	126	39
Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, pensions	–8	–8
Interest expenses, other	–289	–235
Other financial expenses	–11	–17
Exchange rate differences	2	–4
Total	–306	–265
Total	–180	–226

Interest income and expenses from financial instruments by category recognised in net financial items

Group, MSEK	2024	2023
Interest income from assets valued at amortised cost	39	39
Total interest income		
Interest expenses on liabilities valued at amortised cost	–272	–227
Interest expenses on derivatives valued at fair value in profit or loss	–14	–3
Interest expenses on derivatives valued at fair value through other comprehensive income	–10	–18
Total interest expenses	–296	–248
TOTAL	–257	–209

The financial part of the own-account pension commitment costs has been calculated at an interest rate of 2.713 per cent (3.840).

Parent company, MSEK	2024	2023
Other financial income		
Interest income, other Group companies	45	45
Interest income, other	1	0
Total	46	45
Other financial expenses		
Interest expenses, other Group companies	–150	–158
Interest expenses, other	–309	–257
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries	–100	–
Other financial expenses	–10	–16
Total	–569	–431
Total	–523	–386

Interest income and expenses from financial instruments by category recognised in net financial items

Parent company, MSEK	2024	2023
Interest income from assets valued at amortised cost	45	45
Total interest income		
Interest expenses on liabilities valued at amortised cost	–459	–415
Total interest expenses	–459	–415
Total	–414	–370

NOTE 11

Tax

Significant judgements and estimates

The valuation of deferred tax is based on how the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are expected to be realised. This means, for Sveaskog, that the deferred tax liability also depends on the model assumptions made in the calculation of the biological asset.

Profit after financial items

MSEK	2024	2023
Sweden	9,759	4,537
Other countries	23	12
Total	9,782	4,549

Tax expense (-) / tax income (+)

	Group		Parent company	
MSEK	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current tax				
Tax expense (-) / tax income (+) for the period	-307	-254	-111	-99
Adjustment of tax expenses attributable to previous years	3	-7	-	-
Total	-304	-261	-111	-99
Deferred tax				
Deferred tax income (+) / Tax expense (-) for temporary differences	-1,709	-672	-	-
Total	-1,709	-672	-	-
Total	-2,013	-933	-111	-99

Tax expense (-) / tax income (+) by country

	Group		Parent company	
MSEK	2024	2023	2024	2023
Sweden	-306	-258	-111	-99
Other countries	-1	-3	-	-
Total	-307	-261	-111	-99

Difference between nominal and effective tax rate

	Group		Parent company	
MSEK	2024	2023	2024	2023
Swedish income tax rate	-20.6	-20.6	-20.6	-20.6
Tax effect attributable to previous years	0	0.2	-	-
Tax effect of participations in the profits/losses of associates is recognised net after tax	0.1	-0.3	-	-
Tax effect due to non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	0.5	0.2	-6.6	-7.0
Effective tax rate according to the income statement	-20.2	-20.5	-27.2	-27.6

Tax items recognised against other comprehensive income

	Group		Parent company	
MSEK	2024	2023	2024	2023
Tax attributable to items recognised against other comprehensive income	2,344	1,600	-	-
Current tax in paid (-) / received (+)	-	-	-	-
Group contributions	-	-	-	-
Total	2,344	1,600	-	-

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets¹⁾

Group, MSEK	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities		
Forest assets		
- Land assets ¹⁾	12,019	9,638
- Biological assets	12,607	10,965
Right-of-use assets	37	33
Financial instruments	3	4
Other non-current assets	41	36
Inventories	22	15
Provision for employee benefits	-	14
Tax allocation reserve	467	443
Compensation fund for land	0	0
Other untaxed reserves	200	202
Other reserves	83	89
Total	25,479	21,439
Deferred tax assets		
Leasing liabilities	34	36
Provisions	19	27
Provision for employee benefits	5	0
Total	58	63
Total net deferred tax liabilities (+) / assets (-)	25,421	21,376
Recognised as		
- Deferred tax assets	2	16
- Deferred tax liabilities ¹⁾	25,423	21,392
Net deferred tax liabilities	25,421	21,376
Less liabilities attributable to assets held for dividend	12	-
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	25,409	21,376

¹⁾ All changes in deferred tax have been through comprehensive income, of which net MSEK 2,344 (1,600) through other comprehensive income.

Note 11, cont.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are distributed as follows:

Group, MSEK	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets to be used after more than 12 months	2	16
Deferred tax assets to be used within 12 months	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities payable after more than 12 months	25,411	21,392
Deferred tax liabilities payable within 12 months		–
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	25,409	21,376

Top-up Tax Act – Pillar 2

Sveaskog is covered by the OECD Model Rules and the EU Minimum Tax Directive (Pillar 2), so-called top-up tax. Under the regulations, the Group is required to charge a top-up tax corresponding to the difference between the effective tax rate calculated according to the so-called “GloBE calculation” and the minimum tax rate of 15 per cent. In Sweden, the rules entered into force on 31 December 2023 and apply to financial years beginning thereafter. However, Sveaskog has the opportunity to apply an exemption from applying the regulations during the first five years for the Swedish companies. Hence, the exemption in Sweden does not apply to the Latvian subsidiary Sveaskog Baltfor SIA. Latvia has postponed the application of these rules for six years.

The first year that the Group is subject to the Top-up Tax Act, a top-up tax report must be submitted no later than 18 months after the end of the tax year covered by the report. For Sveaskog, this means that the top-up tax report for the current year needs to be submitted to the Swedish Tax Agency by June 2026. Any top-up tax must also be reported and paid in Sweden for the subsidiary Sveaskog Baltfor SIA. However, Latvia is subject to specific rules regarding approved dividend tax systems where fictitious dividend tax amounts can be credited through which the Group expects to achieve the minimum tax rate. As a result, no material exposure to top-up tax is expected. The Group further applies the exemption under IAS 12 to report and disclose information about deferred tax assets and tax liabilities related to top-up tax.

NOTE 12

Non-cash items

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Depreciation/amortisation	179	161	0	0
Capital gains ¹⁾	–37	–24	–41	–3
Capital gains on property sales	–6	–29	–	–
Share of profit/loss in associates	46	60	–	–
Change in value in biological assets ²⁾	–7,942	–3,376	–	–
Other	–173	11	–	–
Total	–7,933	–3,197	–41	–3

¹⁾ Capital gains of MSEK 38 (24) for divestment of subsidiaries, capital losses of MSEK 1 (0).

²⁾ Only the non-cash part of the value change in biological assets.

NOTE 13

Intangible assets, Group

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement straight-line over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Amortisable intangible assets are amortised from the date on which they are ready for use. The estimated useful lives are:

Intangible assets	Assessed useful lives	Amortisation rates
Acquired and internally developed		
Capitalised expenditure on system development, etc.	5–10 years	10–20%

MSEK	Capitalised expenditure on system development, etc.
Costs	
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	276
Investments	13
Closing value, 31 December 2023	289
Accumulated amortisation according to plan	
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	–88
Depreciation for the year	–21
Closing value, 31 December 2023	–109
Accumulated impairment losses	
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	–31
Closing value, 31 December 2023	–31
Closing residual value according to plan, 31 December 2023	149

Note 13, cont.

MSEK	Capitalised expenditure on system development, etc.
Costs	
Opening value, 1 January 2024	289
Investments	24
Closing value, 31 December 2024	313
Accumulated amortisation according to plan	
Opening value, 1 January 2024	-109
Depreciation for the year	-21
Closing value, 31 December 2024	-130
Accumulated impairment losses	
Opening value, 1 January 2024	-31
Closing value, 31 December 2024	-31
Closing residual value according to plan, 31 December 2024	152

NOTE 14**Forest assets – biological assets and land assets****ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES****Forest assets**

Sveaskog bases the total value of the forest assets on forest land transactions in the areas where Sveaskog owns forest assets. The land assets attributable to forest assets are recognised at fair value according to the so-called revaluation model, IAS 16 p.31.

Biological assets

Standing timber is recognised as biological assets, which means that biological assets are valued and recognised at fair value at each closing date based on valuation level 3. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement and Sveaskog makes a valuation as a return value, where future cash flows from timber extraction less felling costs etc. are discounted to a present value. The calculations include future timber extractions that correspond to a forested rotation period of 70 to 100 years and are divided into Sveaskog's five regions. Timber extractions are based on Sveaskog's felling and forestry plans. Sveaskog has set aside large areas of productive forest land as nature conservation areas. The value of standing timber included in the nature conservation areas is not included in the return value. The other values of forest land in the form of hunting income and other concession income, etc. are not included in the return value. The provision for deferred tax is calculated on the difference between the carrying amount and the tax value.

Land assets

The value of the land assets is the residual between the total value of the forest assets and the value of the biological assets based on discounted cash flows. The change in value of land is recognised as other comprehensive income and does not affect the income for the year. The increase is accumulated in equity under the heading of the revaluation reserve. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it returns a decrease in value previously recognised in profit or loss. If the carrying amount of the asset decreases as a result of revaluation, the decrease in profit or loss is recognised. However, the decrease in other comprehensive income is recognised to the extent that there is an existing credit balance in the revaluation reserve with respect to that asset, and the amount in the revaluation reserve is also reduced. The provision for deferred tax is calculated on the difference between the carrying amount and the tax value.

The parent company does not apply the revaluation model for the valuation of its forest assets, but rather these are recognised at cost and are therefore reported in Note 15 Other property, plant and equipment.

FOREST ASSETS

Sveaskog's land holdings amount to 3.89 million hectares, of which 3.02 million is productive forest land. The valuation includes a total of 2.75 million hectares containing a growing stock estimated at 288 million cubic metres of forest. The difference between Sveaskog's total productive land holdings and the valuation's land holdings is the deduction of reserves, ecoparks and trial parks. The forest assets are valued at fair value at level 3 calculated on the price statistics of forest properties from Ludvig & Co. and Svefa. The price statistics refer to the areas where Sveaskog owns forest land and are divided into ten different price areas in Sweden. Sveaskog uses a five-year average in the valuation.

The carrying amount of Sveaskog's forest assets as of 31 December 2024 has been calculated at MSEK 119,689 (100,221), of which MSEK 58,820 (50,673) refers to the fair value of the biological asset and MSEK 60,869 (49,548) refers to the fair value of the land. The change in the balance sheet since the previous year-end is MSEK 19,468 (11,359) and is shown on the table Forest assets – biological assets and forest land. The parameters included in the model for calculating the fair value are updated annually for total forest assets including biological assets and forest land. A quarterly analysis is carried out to assess whether the annual price is essentially reasonable along with adjustments for felling and forest management, as well as for the acquisition and divestment of properties. The forest assets are divided into standing timber (biological assets) and land assets. Standing timber is recognised as a biological asset. Land assets are recognised as property, plant and equipment according to the revaluation model.

Since 2020, the value of the company's forest assets has been based on sales transactions in the areas that Sveaskog owns forest assets. The valuation price consists of a five-year average and the method means that the land assets are also recognised at fair value according to the revaluation method. Statistics on forest land transactions are available from a number of market participants, and Sveaskog has chosen to obtain statistics that are reported on the Ludvig & Co website (www.ludvig.se) and a report compiled by Svefa (www.svefa.se). Sveaskog has chosen to base the market price on a five-year average. Prices of forest land can vary in each price area around the average depending on a number of factors such as location, quality, site productivity, infrastructure and recreation.

Note 14, cont.

Biological assets

In combination with market transactions and in order to determine the fair value of the Group's biological assets, expected future cash flows from the assets have been discounted. The calculation for determining the value of biological assets has been based on existing felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling costs, etc.

The change in value is recognised in the income statement in the item changes in value of biological assets.

The calculation is based on one production cycle for biological assets, which is estimated by Sveaskog to amount to an average of 70 to 100 years and is divided into Sveaskog's five regions. Cash flows are calculated on the basis of felling volumes according to Sveaskog's current felling estimate and assessment of future price and cost development. Prices are based on a rolling five-year average (2020–2024) as of this year; a 10-year average was previously used. In terms of cost development, the current standard cost (see model assumptions below) is applied. The inflation assumptions in the model are based on estimated future development during the valuation period. Cash flow before tax is discounted at an interest rate of 4.5 per cent (4.5). The discount rate is calculated through the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The calculation of the cost of loans is based on local risk-free interest rates, a specific risk premium, local tax rates and a specific interest margin for Sveaskog. The calculation of the cost of equity is based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) where the average beta for the industry adjusted for capital structure, risk-free interest rates, a specific risk premium and a risk premium for equity are applied. Sveaskog's Board of Directors assesses that this interest rate corresponds to the long-term cost of capital for an investment in forest assets and that it is not affected by short-term fluctuations in market rates. According to current felling estimates, which date from 2022 and are based on a forest optimisation model, felling will amount to approximately 5.1 million m³sub per year (5.1). This level is estimated to increase steadily until 2033, to then remain at a level of approximately 6.7 million m³sub (6.8) until 2037. The level is then estimated to decrease slightly to approximately 6.3 million m³sub (6.3). In 2024, approximately 48 per cent (50) of Sveaskog's own forest volume was sold as sawlogs to sawmills and 47 per cent (45) comprised pulpwood which was sold to the pulp and paper industry. Other volumes consisted of, for example, biofuel in the form of rejected branches and treetops (GROT), which are primarily used as fuel wood; this volume is not included in the valuation.

Land assets

The value of the land assets is the residual between the total market value of the forest asset and the value of the biological assets based on discounted cash flows. This value reflects revenues from felling of future generations of forest that have not yet been planted, concessions for hunting and fishing, wind power, agriculture, peat, gravel and rock extraction, and infrastructure. Land assets are recognised at fair value on their own line on the balance sheet under forest assets with an associated deferred tax liability on the difference between the tax cost of the asset and the carrying amount. The increase in the value of land assets and the tax effect arising from the revaluation are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity on the lines of value change of land assets and income tax attributable to components of other comprehensive income. The revaluation reserve in equity does not constitute non-restricted equity and, as of 31 December 2024, amounts to MSEK 45,763 (36,812).

Model assumptions**Forest assets**

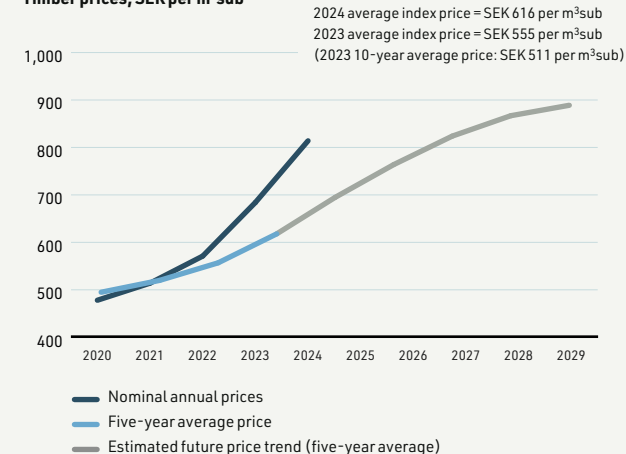
The valuation price per cubic metre of forest in SEK is based on market prices that are published and compiled by Ludvig & Co and Svefa. The prices are a five-year average. Growing stock per million cubic metres of forest is based on Sveaskog's forest registers and refer to the most recent calculation (October 2024). The value for the year (287 million cubic metres of forest) refers to productive land minus ecoparks, trial parks and nature reserves. The increase from 263 million cubic metres of forest in the previous year is mainly attributable to all voluntary set-asides now being included in the growing stock.

Biological assets

The income (timber prices) is based on the prices from a five-year average and then an estimated development during the valuation period with a nominal price increase of 2.0 per cent (2.0) per year. This assessed development is adjusted when the company predicts a different development in its long-term business plans. The change from an earlier 10-year average to a five-year average as of this year was made in order for the valuation to be based on more current values.

For the production costs (felling costs) and indirect attributable costs, a current normal cost is applied that corresponds to the average of three years (outcome for the current year, the previous year and the budget for the coming year). These costs are based on an estimated development during the valuation period of 2.0 per cent (2.0) per year.

Sveaskog has set aside areas of productive forest land as ecoparks, trial parks and nature reserves. These areas are not included in the value of forest assets.

Timber prices, SEK per m³sub**Summary model assumptions – Forest Assets – Biological Assets and Forest Land¹⁾**

MSEK	2024	2023
Valuation price per cubic metre of forest in SEK	5-year average	5-year average
Growing stock per million cubic metres of forest	Forest registers as of October 2024	Forest registers as of October 2023
Discount rate	4.50%	4.50%
Revenue	5-year average	10-year average
Nominal price increase	2.00% per year	2.00% per year
Costs	Normal cost ¹⁾	Normal cost ¹⁾
Nominal cost increase	2.00% per year	2.00% per year

¹⁾ Normal cost = outcome for the current year and the previous year as well as budget for the coming year.

Note 14, cont.

Forest assets

MSEK	Biological assets		Forest land		Total forest assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Opening value, 1 January 2024	50,673	47,173	49,548	41,689	100,221	88,862
Acquisitions	30	275	51	113	81	388
Divestments	-24	-21	-26	-21	-50	-42
Change due to felling	-1,016	-850	–	–	-1,016	-850
Other change in fair value	9,180	4,226	11,330	7,840	20,510	12,066
Transfer	-23	-130	-34	-73	-57	-203
End-of-period value (balance sheet)	58,820	50,673	60,869	49,548	119,689	100,221
Deferred tax attributable to forest assets	12,603	10,965	12,012	9,638	24,615	20,603

Operations held for sale/dividend

MSEK	Biological assets		Forest land		Total forest assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Opening value, 1 January 2024	0	287	0	339	0	626
Acquisitions	–	–	–	6	–	6
Other change in fair value	–	-30	–	18	–	-12
Transfer	23	130	34	73	57	203
Impairment losses	-23	–	-34	–	-57	–
Dividend	–	-387	–	-436	–	-823
End-of-period value (balance sheet)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax attributable to forest assets	4	0	7	0	0	0

Note 14, cont.

Sensitivity analysis based on key measurement parameters and their impact on Sveaskog's forest assets

Total forest assets

Valuation price per cubic metre of forest in SEK

A decrease in the market value of SEK 5 per cubic metre of forest reduces the value of forest assets by approximately MSEK 1,400 (1,200).

An increase in the market value by SEK 5 per cubic metre of forest increases the value of the forest assets by approximately MSEK 1,400 (1,300).

Growing stock per million cubic metres of forest

A reduction in the growing stock by 5 million cubic metres reduces the value of forest assets by approximately MSEK 2,000 (1,900). An increase in the growing stock by 5 million cubic metres increases the value of the forest assets by approximately MSEK 2,000 (1,900).

Biological assets

Discount rate

A reduction in the discount rate by 0.5 percentage points raises the value of the biological assets by approximately MSEK 9,500 (8,300). A 0.5 percentage point increase in the discount rate reduces the value of the biological assets by approximately MSEK 7,600 (6,600).

Income (timber prices)

A reduction in the annual price increase by 0.5 percentage points reduces the value of the biological assets by approximately MSEK 16,400 (13,900). An increase in the annual price increase by 0.5 percentage points raises the value of the biological assets by approximately MSEK 20,400 (17,300).

Costs (felling, forestry, road and common costs)

An increase in the annual cost increase by 0.5 percentage points reduces the value of the biological assets by approximately MSEK 10,900 (9,200). A reduction in the annual cost increase by 0.5 percentage points raises the value of the biological assets by approximately MSEK 8,800 (7,400).

Climate and weather risks

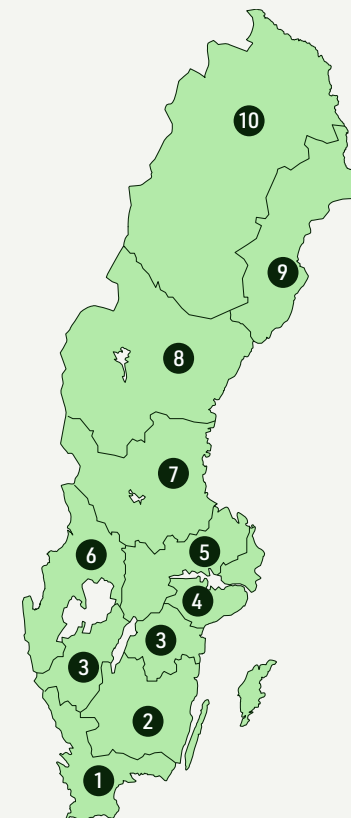
Climate-related risks in the long term are presented under the section *Risks and opportunities* in a changed climate on page 68. Short-term weather risk is described in the *"Risk and sensitivity analysis"* section on page 41. The climate and weather risks may affect all the parameters above (except the discount rate). In connection with the calculation of Sveaskog's felling plan, likely future impact has been taken into account.

Forest assets by price area 2024

Price area	Sveaskog's forest holdings			Carrying amount			Market statistics
	Total area of productive forest land (1000 ha)	Area prod. forest land included in valuation (1000 ha)	Growing stock on prod. forest land (1000 km ³ fo)	Total forest assets per price area (MSEK)	SEK thousand/ha (productive forest land)	Average price five years (SEK/m ³ fo) ¹⁾	Number of transactions in the average price ¹⁾
1. Blekinge, Halland and Skåne	20	18	3,238	3,008	169	929	265
2. Jönköping, Kalmar and Kronoberg	193	174	26,126	19,616	113	751	524
3. Most of Västra Götaland and the whole of Östergötland	91	87	13,965	10,695	123	766	368
4. Stockholm and Södermanland	16	16	2,224	1,732	111	779	111
5. Uppsala, Västmanland and Örebro	244	229	32,925	18,708	82	568	243
6. Värmland and NW part of Västra Götaland	10	6	1,062	527	86	496	430
7. Dalarna and Gävleborg	344	308	32,910	14,379	47	437	814
8. Jämtland and Västerbotten	92	89	9,784	3,550	40	363	829
9. Norrbotten coast and Västerbotten coast	656	623	59,898	20,569	33	343	605
10. Norrbotten's inland and Västerbotten's inland	1,356	1,198	105,600	26,907	22	255	331
Total	3,023	2,748	287,734	119,689			4,520
Weighted average price					44	416	

¹⁾ The average price is based on sales transactions within the respective price area where transaction data from Ludvig & Co. and Svefa (the last two years) are used. Transaction data from Ludvig & Co. and Svefa are weighted 50/50.

Price areas¹⁾



¹⁾ Area division according to Ludvig & Co (www.ludvig.se)

NOTE 15

Other property, plant and equipment

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Owned assets

Other property, plant and equipment consist of buildings, property equipment, other land, land improvements and machinery and equipment, and these are recognised on the balance sheet as assets.

Other property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. The cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly attributable to the asset in order to put it in place and in order to be used in accordance with the purpose of the acquisition, e.g. land division costs and title deeds. Accounting principles for impairment are set out in Note 1.

The cost of proprietary non-current assets includes expenditure on materials, employee benefit expenses and other manufacturing expenses that are considered to be directly attributable to the non-current assets.

Other property, plant and equipment, which consist of components with different useful lives, are treated as separate components of property, plant and equipment.

Borrowing expenses

Borrowing expenses such as interest and other expenses incurred and directly attributable to the purchase, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing expenses are expensed.

Depreciation principles

The cost is depreciated to the residual value straight-line over the useful period; land is not depreciated. The Group applies component depreciation, which means that the assessed useful life of the components forms the basis for the depreciation.

Other property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets	Estimated useful lives	Depreciation rates
Industrial buildings	20–25 years	4–5%
Housing and office buildings	33–50 years	2–3%
Bridges	25 years	4%
Land improvements	10–20 years	5–10%
Vehicles and other machinery and equipment	3–6 years	16.5–33%
Machinery and other technical installations	5–20 years	5–20%

The residual value and useful life of an asset are assessed annually. An asset is impaired if its carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The parent company does not apply the revaluation model for the valuation of its forest assets, but rather these are recognised at cost, IAS 16 p30, and therefore recognised in this note.

Note 15, cont.

Other property, plant and equipment	Buildings, other land and land improvements	Machinery and equipment	Construction in progress and advance payments	Total other property, plant and equipment	Operations held for sale/dividend
Group, MSEK					
Costs					–
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	546	938	21	1,505	1
Investments	5	137	84	226	–
From construction in progress and advance payments, etc.	11	7	–18	0	–
Sales and disposal	–6	–67	–	–73	–
Translation differences, etc.	0	–1	0	–1	–
Dividend	–	–	–	–	–1
Closing value, 31 December 2023	556	1,014	87	1,657	–
Accumulated depreciation according to plan					–
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	–338	–567	–	–905	–
Sales and disposal	0	52	–	52	–
Depreciation for the year	–5	–89	–	–94	–
Translation differences, etc.	0	0	–	0	–
Closing value, 31 December 2023	–343	–604	–	–947	–
Accumulated impairment losses					–
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	–3	–3	–	–6	–
Closing value, 31 December 2023	–3	–3	–	–6	–
CLOSING RESIDUAL VALUE ACCORDING TO PLAN, 31 DECEMBER 2023	210	407	87	704	–

	Buildings, other land and land improvements	Machinery and equipment	Construction in progress and advance payments	Total other property, plant and equipment	Operations held for sale/dividend
Group, MSEK					
Costs					–
Opening value, 1 January 2024	556	1,014	87	1,657	–
Investments	4	129	94	227	–
From construction in progress and advance payments, etc.	43	42	–85	0	–
Sales and disposal	–4	–89	–	–93	–
Translation differences, etc.	0	2	–	2	–
Transfer	–1	–	–	–1	1
Closing value, 31 December 2024	598	1,098	96	1,792	1
Accumulated depreciation according to plan					–
Opening value, 1 January 2024	–343	–604	–	–947	–
Sales and disposal	1	72	–	73	–
Depreciation for the year	–7	–103	–	–110	–
Translation differences, etc.	0	–1	–	–1	–
Closing value, 31 December 2024	–349	–636	–	–985	–
Accumulated impairment losses					–
Opening value, 1 January 2024	–3	–3	–	–6	–
Closing value, 31 December 2024	–3	–3	–	–6	–
CLOSING RESIDUAL VALUE ACCORDING TO PLAN, 31 DECEMBER 2024	246	459	96	801	1

Note 15, cont.

Other property, plant and equipment

Parent company, MSEK	Forest properties	Buildings, other land and land improvements
Costs		
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	28	13
Sales and disposal	0	-1
Closing value, 31 December 2023	28	12
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	–	-4
Sales and disposal	–	0
Depreciation for the year	–	0
Closing value, 31 December 2023	–	-4
CLOSING RESIDUAL VALUE ACCORDING TO PLAN, 31 DECEMBER 2023	28	8
Costs		
Opening value, 1 January 2024	28	12
Sales and disposal	-2	0
Closing value, 31 December 2024	26	12
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
Opening value, 1 January 2024	–	-4
Sales and disposal	–	0
Depreciation for the year	–	0
Closing value, 31 December 2024	–	-4
CLOSING RESIDUAL VALUE ACCORDING TO PLAN, 31 DECEMBER 2024	26	8

Taxable values for Swedish properties

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Forest assets	80,149	80,193	846	876
Other land	955	898	48	43
Buildings	122	118	9	8
Total	81,226	81,209	903	927
Recognised on the balance sheet:				
Forest land	60,869	49,548	26	28
Biological assets	58,820	50,673	–	–
Total	119,689	100,221	26	28

Non-current assets by geographic market

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Intangible assets				
– Sweden	152	149	–	–
Right-of-use assets				
– Sweden	172	167	–	–
Forest assets				
– Sweden	119,689	100,221	26	28
Other property, plant and equipment				
– Sweden	772	679	8	8
– Finland	2	2	–	–
– Latvia	28	23	–	–
Total other property, plant and equipment	802	704	8	8

NOTE 16

Shares and participations

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries include the companies that are under a controlling influence of the parent company Sveaskog AB, directly or indirectly. The controlling influence consists of the ability to influence the returns of the subsidiary or the right to variable returns from the subsidiary.

Associates

Associates include the companies for which the Group has significant, but not controlling, influence over operational and financial governance, usually by holding an interest between 20 and 50 per cent of the voting rights. There are exceptions when the holding amounts to an insignificant amount.

Setra Group AB

Sveaskog owns 50 per cent of the shares of the wood products company Setra Group AB. Until the end of November 2024, the holding was classified as an associated company and the share of the associate's profit/loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement. In December 2024, a letter of intent was signed regarding the sale of the shares, which is why the holding has been classified as an asset held for sale since the beginning of December 2024.

SunPine AB

Sveaskog owns 25.1 per cent of the shares of the biorefinery SunPine AB. The share of profit/loss in the associate is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

ShoreLink AB

Sveaskog owns 24.1 per cent of the shares of the logistics and transport firm ShoreLink AB. The Group's income statement for January–December 2024 reports the share of the associate's profit/loss for the period December 2023 to November 2024, while the figures for the previous year cover the period from December 2022 to November 2023.

Note 16, cont.

Other non-current securities holdings

Among other non-current securities holdings, the Group counts non-controlling share-holdings and participations in tenant-owner associations. Normally, the shareholdings are below 20 per cent, but exceptions exist when the Group does not exercise significant influence and does not intend to exercise significant influence. Also see Note 22.

Associates, other non-current securities holdings

Group, MSEK	Associates ¹⁾	Other non-current securities holdings
Opening balance, 1 January 2023	1,661	10
Investments	–	6
Dividend	–266	–
Share of the profit or loss of associates ²⁾	–60	–
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	–4	–
Closing value, 31 December 2023	1,331	16
Opening value, 1 January 2024	1,331	16
Investments	–	10
Assets held for sale	–847	–
Dividend	–15	–
Share of the profit or loss of associates ²⁾	–46	–
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	–15	–
Closing value, 31 December 2024	408	26

¹⁾ For 2024, Sunpine and ShoreLink are recognised in accordance with the equity method, while the holding in Setra Group is broken out and recognised separately under the heading of assets held for sale. The holdings in Setra Group, SunPine and ShoreLink are recognised according to the equity method for 2023. The holding of shares in other associates was valued at cost. Equity method recognition was not applied to them due to the minor importance of the holdings.

²⁾ Share of associates' profit/loss after tax for Sunpine and ShoreLink for 2024, as well as for Sunpine, ShoreLink and Setra including change in intra-Group profit reserve for 2023.

Specification of income, profit/loss, assets and liabilities of the associate Setra Group

MSEK	2024	2023
Setra Group		
According to the company's accounts:		
Net sales	5,182	5,262
Profit/loss after tax	–215	–194
Profit/loss from continuing operations	–215	–194
Other comprehensive income	–60	–10
Comprehensive income for the period	–275	–204
Non-current assets	2,608	2,215
Current assets	1,730	2,394
Equity	2,169	2,444
Non-current liabilities	964	941
Current liabilities	1,205	1,224

Specification of income, profit/loss, assets and liabilities of the associate SunPine

MSEK	2024	2023
SunPine		
According to the company's accounts:		
Net sales	2,678	3,974
Profit/loss after tax	–5	132
Profit/loss from continuing operations	–5	132
Comprehensive income for the period	–5	132
Non-current assets	479	550
Current assets	1,082	1,242
Equity	711	842
Untaxed reserves	504	457
Non-current provisions	22	26
Current liabilities	323	467

Specification of income, profit/loss, assets and liabilities of the associate ShoreLink¹⁾

MSEK	2024	2023
ShoreLink		
According to the company's accounts:		
Net sales	389	329
Profit/loss after tax	37	12
Profit/loss from continuing operations	37	12
Comprehensive income for the period	37	12
Non-current assets	184	175
Current assets	187	154
Equity	282	245
Non-current provisions	16	14
Current liabilities	72	70

¹⁾ The 2024 profit/loss items refer to the period December 2023–November 2023 (December 2022–November 2022), while the balance sheet items refer to November 2024 (August 2023), which is the latest data we have received.

Parent company

MSEK	2024	2023
Costs		
Opening costs	24,934	24,984
Closing costs	24,934	24,934

Note 16, cont.

Specification of shares and participations, as well as other non-current holdings of securities

	Corp. ID no.	Domicile/country	Number of shares	Participation in % ¹⁾		Equity MSEK, 31 Dec 2024	Profit for the year, MSEK 2024	Carrying amount, MSEK, 31 Dec	
				2024	2023			2024	2023
Sveaskog AB	556558-0031								
<i>Direct holdings in Group companies</i>									
Hjälmare Kanal AB ³⁾	556002-4472	Stockholm	5,936	100	100	102	0	3	3
Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB	556016-9020	Stockholm	95,157,179	100	100	15,521	802	24,931	24,931
Total Group companies directly owned								24,934	24,934
<i>Indirect holdings in Group companies</i>									
SIA Sveaskog Baltfor	40003293038	Riga, Latvia	2,500	100	100	76	22	–	–
Sveaskog Försäkringsaktiebolag	516401-8466	Stockholm	500,000	100	100	53	2	–	–
Sveaskog Timber AB	556000-1074	Stockholm	90,000	100	100	352	91	–	–
Sveaskog Fastighet 11 AB ²⁾	559382-8717	Stockholm	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
Sveaskog Fastighet 12 AB ²⁾	559382-8725	Stockholm	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
Sveaskog Fastighet 13 AB	559475-2593	Stockholm	25,000	100	0	2	–	–	–
Sveaskog Finans AB	559299-6861	Stockholm	25,000	100	100	200	0	–	–
Group holdings in associates									
<i>Parent company's indirect holdings</i>									
Setra Group AB ⁴⁾	556034-8483	Stockholm	25,761,671	50	50	2169	–275	0	918
ShoreLink AB	556053-7168	Piteå	18,775	24.07	24.07	282	46	68	59
SunPine AB	556682-9122	Piteå	16,685	25.14	25.14	711	0	340	354
Total associates								408	1,331
<i>The Group's other non-current securities holdings</i>									
<i>Parent company's indirect holdings</i>									
Arboreal AB	559171-8548	Umeå	12,450	24.9	24.9	–	–	0	0
Arevo AB	556995-8423	Umeå	108	2.06	3.60	–	–	4	4
Swe Tree Technologies AB	556573-9587	Umeå	430,987	13.97	13.97	–	–	3	3
Torsta AB	556892-2420	Krokom	200	5.0	5.0	–	–	0	0
NFA Forestry Automation	559346-4141	Lund	363,637	10.67	10.67	–	–	4	4
AirForestry AB	559246-8085	Uppsala	136,649	3.99	0.0	–	–	10	
Other participations								5	5
Total Group's other non-current securities holdings								26	16
Total Group's holdings of shares in associates and other long-term securities holdings								434	1,347

¹⁾ The share of voting rights for all participations corresponds to the share of equity. ²⁾ Sveaskog Fastighet 11 and 12 were divested in 2024. ³⁾ Hjälmare Kanal AB is held for sale and is separately recognised under the assets/liabilities/losses of companies held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5.

⁴⁾ Setra Group AB is held for sale and is separately recognised under assets held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5.

NOTE 17

Non-current receivables

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities				
Receivables from Group companies (see Note 3)	–	–	400	400
Receivable instalment purchases (see Note 7)	138	67	–	–
Other non-current receivables	6	5	–	–
Total	144	72	400	400

The Group's estimated risk of anticipated credit losses on non-current receivables amounts to MSEK 0 (0) and the parent company has assessed the risk of anticipated credit losses on internal receivables at MSEK 0 (1).

NOTE 18

Inventories

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated sales price in operating activities, less estimated costs for completion and to achieve a sale.

The cost of processed timber amounts to fair value less estimated sales costs at the time of felling in accordance with the accounting principle for biological assets.

The cost of stocks is calculated by applying the first in, first out method (FIFO) and includes expenditure incurred in the acquisition of the stocks and their transport to their current location and condition. The cost includes a reasonable share of indirect costs based on normal capacity utilisation.

Group, MSEK	2024	2023
Timber rights	3	5
Accrued felling cost of timber rights	117	114
Consumables	2	3
Products in process ¹⁾	200	200
Finished products ¹⁾	437	371
Total	759	693

¹⁾ Products in process refer to saplings, other plants and seed. Finished products are: timber stocks, branches and treetops and tree components on the road, fuel at the terminal and seedlings.

NOTE 19

Trade receivables

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Trade receivables are classified as financial assets valued at amortised cost.

For the assessment of expected credit losses on trade receivables, Sveaskog applies the simplification, which means that the Group directly recognises anticipated credit losses for the remaining term of the asset. For this, a matrix model is used where historical losses are adjusted with forward-looking factors. The forward-looking factors are based on the assessed total creditworthiness of the customer portfolio and forecasts of GDP in the financial year and subsequent years. Impairment of trade receivables is recognised in operating expenses.

Trade receivables	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
MSEK				
Trade receivables, external	1,347	1,347	–	–
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	–1	–1	–	–
Receivables from associates (see Note 3)	233	235	–	–
Total trade receivables	1,579	1,581	0	0
<i>Of which financial assets</i>	<i>1,579</i>	<i>1,581</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

The Group's two largest customers each exceed 14 per cent of its sales and in total they account for 31 per cent (31) of its total sales. Credit insurance is handled according to the Group's insurance policy, but is not applied to major customers. Instead, an internal credit analysis is carried out and monitored on an ongoing basis. As of 31 December 2024, there were outstanding receivables from the two largest customers corresponding to 44 per cent (15) of the Group's total trade receivables at the same time.

As of 31 December 2024, trade receivables not past due amounted to MSEK 1,493 (1,331).

At 31 December 2024, trade receivables amounting to MSEK 86 (250) were overdue. In mid-January 2025, only MSEK 3 (32) was still outstanding. The credit risk on the customer stock is estimated to decrease slightly compared to previous years with the extension of credit insurance to more customers.

At 31 December 2024, there were trade receivables with credit insurance or a bank guarantee of MSEK 892 (801) out of a total of MSEK 1,579 (1,581). Total exposure to counterparty risk corresponds to the value on the balance sheet of the corresponding assets.

Note 19, cont.

Age analysis of overdue trade receivables, gross

MSEK	Group	
	2024	2023
Less than 1 month	83	243
1–3 months	1	5
3 months and longer	2	2
Total overdue trade receivables	86	250

Loss reserve for anticipated credit losses on trade receivables, year-on-year change

MSEK	Group	
	2024	2023
OB loss reserve for anticipated credit losses on trade receivables	0	0
Added during the year	2	1
Settled/received during the year	–2	–1
CB loss reserve for anticipated credit losses on trade receivables	0	0

NOTE 20

Other receivables

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest-bearing current receivables				
Interest-rate derivatives (see Note 22)	15	26	–	–
Total	15	26	0	0
Current receivables, non-interest bearing				
Contract assets	12	17	–	1
Advances to suppliers	223	152	–	–
Prepaid expenses	54	38	4	1
Accrued income	17	15	–	1
Other current receivables	190	141	49	0
Total	496	363	53	3
Total	511	389	53	3
– of which financial assets (excluding derivatives)	63	66	0	0

NOTE 21

Equity

Equity in the Group consists of share capital, reserves and earnings (including profit for the year). Equity in the parent company consists of share capital, the statutory reserve, retained earnings and profit for the year.

Dividends to shareholders are recognised as liabilities to shareholders only after the dividend has been established at the Annual General Meeting.

Group

Share capital

The number of shares amounts to 118,373,034 Class A shares with a quota value of SEK 1.

Reserves

Reserves consist of revaluation reserves, hedge reserves and translation reserves.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve consists of changes in the fair value of land assets less deferred tax (see Note 14).

Hedge reserve

The hedge reserve includes the effective portion of the accumulated net change in the fair value of a cash flow instrument attributable to hedge transactions that have not yet been completed.

Translation reserve

The translation reserve includes all translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements from foreign operations that prepared their financial statements in the currency used in the economic environment in which the respective companies are primarily active (functional currency) into SEK. The parent company and the Group present their financial reports in Swedish kronor.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings in the Group consist of profit for the year and earnings for the previous year after any dividend.

The Board of Directors submits a proposal for the dividend. The amount of the dividend is decided by the Annual General Meeting.

Note 21, cont.

Parent company

Non-restricted equity

Retained earnings in the parent company consist of the profit for the year and the retained earnings for the previous year after any dividend.

The Board of Directors submits a proposal for the dividend. The amount of the dividend is decided by the Annual General Meeting.

Proposed appropriation of earnings, SEK

Unappropriated earnings at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting:

SEK	
Retained earnings	12,790,534,787
Profit for the year	197,400,833
Total	12,987,935,620

The Board of Directors proposes that the profits be appropriated as follows:

SEK	
Paid to the shareholder in dividend	1,203,000,000
Carried forward to the next year	11,784,935,620
Total	12,987,935,620

NOTE 22

Cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing liabilities and other financial instruments

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, shares, loan receivables, interest-bearing securities and derivative instruments on the asset side. Equity and liabilities include trade payables, derivative instruments, non-current and current other liabilities and non-current and current interest-bearing liabilities.

The recognition of a financial instrument depends on how they are classified as per below.

Classification and valuation

Financial assets valued at amortised cost

This category includes cash and cash equivalents, current investments, interest-bearing receivables for instalment purchases, trade receivables and other receivables. For further information, please see cash and cash equivalents below and Note 7 Leasing agreements, Note 19 Trade receivables and Note 20 Other receivables.

Financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss

Sveaskog's assets in this category consist of other non-current securities holdings and interest-bearing non-current receivables related to capital insurance. These are valued at fair value with changes in value recognised in the income statement. For further information, please see Note 16 Shares and participations.

Financial liabilities valued at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities with the exception of financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss, including derivative liabilities. For further information, please see Interest-bearing liabilities below, Note 24 Trade payables and Note 25 Other liabilities.

Derivatives valued at fair value through profit or loss

and Derivatives used for hedge purposes

Derivatives are valued at fair value with changes in value recognised in the income statement except when hedge accounting is applied. For cash flow hedges and hedges of net investment in foreign currency, other comprehensive income is recognised. Derivatives are level 2 items. For specification of the different levels, please see Note 28 Financial risks.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances and short-term investments and are included in the general model for impairment. For cash and cash equivalents, the exception for low credit risk is applied.

Cash and bank balances consist of bank balances and investments that can easily be converted into cash, the latter having a maximum term at the acquisition date of three months. Carrying amount, amortised cost, is considered to be a good approximation for fair value as a discount based on current market interest rates is not deemed to lead to material differences.

Short-term investments consist of commercial paper or short-term bonds in accordance with established counterparty regulations (see Note 28). These investments have a maximum term of 12 months at acquisition and are recognised at amortised cost. The fair value is determined through a cash flow valuation. The discount rate is the rate of return received for securities with a similar credit value at the closing date.

Interest-bearing liabilities

Interest-bearing liabilities consist of financing from the banking system via bilateral bank loan agreements and financing from the capital market through commercial paper and bond loans. Liabilities are recognised at amortised cost on the balance sheet.

In the compilation Cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing liabilities and other financial instruments, the value of current liabilities, including accrued interest, is recognised as a good approximation of fair value. The fair value of non-current debt instruments is also shown in the table and is determined by cash flow valuation. The discount rate is based on current market rates for the respective remaining term. In the determination of the variable interest rate, the latest fixed variable interest rate (Stibor three months) is used for the respective loans in force at 31 December 2024.

The valuation is level 2; see Note 28 for a description of level 2.

Interest-bearing liabilities also include utilised overdraft facilities and leasing liabilities (see Note 7). These are also valued at amortised cost.

Derivatives and cash flow hedges

Derivatives include futures contracts and swaps used to cover risks of exchange rate changes and exposure to interest rate risk. At present, Sveaskog does not hedge risks for changes in exchange rates related to net income. Interest rate swaps are used for hedges of interest rate risk.

In order to determine the fair value of derivatives, level-2 cash flow valuation is used. The discount rate is a market-based swap rate which is converted into a yield curve and zero coupon curve.

Note 22, cont.

If hedge accounting is applied, and the efficiency criteria are met, the value increases and decreases on derivatives are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. In hedge accounting, any excess ineffective component is recognised in the same way as the change in the value of derivatives that do not apply hedge accounting (see below). Compliance with hedge accounting requirements requires that there is a clear link to the hedged item and that the hedge effectively protects the hedged item. The hedge accounting complies with IAS39. The company prepares hedging documentation at each hedging occasion. Effectiveness measurement is made and documented to ensure whether or not hedge accounting is to be applied.

If hedge accounting is not applied, or if the conditions for hedge accounting are no longer met, an increase or decrease in the value of the derivative is recognised as income and expenses within the net financial items. The accrued interest is recognised as interest income or interest expense, regardless of whether the derivative is hedged or not. Gains and losses on hedges are recognised in the income statement at the same time that gains and losses are recognised for the items hedged. All of the Group's derivatives are subject to ISDA agreements, which means an offset right for assets and liabilities against the same counterparty in a credit event. Offsetting of assets and liabilities is not applied in the accounts. The table Consequence of offset rights in hedge strategies shows this offset right.

Consequence of offset rights in hedge strategies

Amounts recognised on the consolidated balance sheet	2024	2023
Assets		
Derivative instruments	14	28
Liabilities		
Derivative instruments	1	4
Amount eligible for offset	1	3
Total after offset	13	25

Note 22, cont.

Financial instruments, Group

MSEK	Financial assets valued at amortised cost		Financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss		Financial liabilities valued at amortised cost		Derivatives valued at fair value through profit or loss		Derivatives used for hedge purposes		Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest-bearing assets and liabilities														
<i>Interest-bearing non-current assets</i>														
Interest-rate derivatives (nom. amount MSEK 500 (600))	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	10	15	13	28	14	28
Interest-bearing receivable, instalment purchases (Sveaskog Finans AB)	138	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	67	138	67
Interest-bearing other non-current receivables	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	5	5
Total	138	67	5	5	–	–	3	13	10	15	156	100	157	100
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>														
Cash and bank balances	598	291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	598	291	598	291
Current investments	299	247	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	299	247	300	248
Total	897	538	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	897	538	898	539
Total interest-bearing assets	1,035	605	5	5	–	–	3	13	10	15	1,053	638	1,055	639
<i>Interest-bearing non-current liabilities</i>														
MTN (Limit MSEK 10,000)	–	–	–	–	5,549	4,842	–	–	–	–	5,549	4,842	5,706	4,899
Bond loans	–	–	–	–	800	800	–	–	–	–	800	800	825	804
Interest-rate derivatives (nom. amount MSEK 75)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	1
Total	–	–	–	–	6,349	5,642	1	1	–	–	6,350	5,643	6,532	5,704
<i>Interest-bearing current liabilities</i>														
Commercial paper programme (Limit MSEK 5,000)	–	–	–	–	1,411	1,474	–	–	–	–	1,411	1,474	1,419	1,489
MTN (Limit MSEK 10,000)	–	–	–	–	1,399	1,340	–	–	–	–	1,399	1,340	1,418	1,324
Interest-rate derivatives (nom. amount MSEK 0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Total	–	–	–	–	2,810	2,814	–	–	–	1	2,810	2,815	2,837	2,814
Total interest-bearing liabilities	–	–	–	–	9,159	8,456	1	1	–	1	9,160	8,458	9,369	8,518

Note 22, cont.

	Financial assets valued at amortised cost		Financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss		Financial liabilities valued at amortised cost		Derivatives valued at fair value through profit or loss		Derivatives used for hedge purposes		Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
MSEK														
Non-interest-bearing financial instruments														
<i>Non-current non-interest-bearing assets</i>														
Other non-current securities holdings (spec. Note 16 Shares and participations)	–	–	27	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	16	27	16
Total	–	–	27	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	16	27	16
<i>Current non-interest-bearing assets</i>														
Trade receivables	1,579	1,581	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,579	1,581	1,579	1,581
Other receivables	63	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	66	63	66
Total	1,642	1,647	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,642	1,647	1,642	1,647
Total non-interest-bearing assets	1,642	1,647	27	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,669	1,663	1,669	1,663
<i>Non-current non-interest-bearing liabilities</i>														
Non-current non-interest-bearing liabilities	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	5	6	5	6
Total	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	5	6	5	6
<i>Current non-interest-bearing liabilities</i>														
Trade payables	–	–	–	–	726	806	–	–	–	–	726	806	726	806
Other current liabilities excluding derivatives	–	–	–	–	266	307	–	–	–	–	266	307	266	307
Total	–	–	–	–	992	1,113	–	–	–	–	992	1,113	992	1,113
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	–	–	–	–	997	1,119	–	–	–	–	997	1,119	997	1,119
Total financial instruments	2,677	2,252	32	21	–10,156	–9,575	2	12	10	14	–7,435	–7,276	–7,642	–7,335

Note 22, cont.

Reconciliation of liabilities related to financing activities

Group, MSEK	2022	Cash flow	Non-cash change in leasing liabilities	2023
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	4,732	911		5,643
Lease liabilities, non-current	90	-47	85	128
Interest-bearing current liabilities	3,138	-323		2,815
Leasing liabilities, current	40	6		46
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	8,000	547	85	8,632

Group, MSEK	2023	Cash flow	Non-cash change in leasing liabilities	2024
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	5,643	701		6,344
Lease liabilities, non-current	128	-49	54	133
Interest-bearing current liabilities	2,815	-4		2,811
Leasing liabilities, current	46	-2		44
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	8,632	646	54	9,332

Interest terms of the Group as at 31 December 2024

Nominal values, MSEK	Currency	Excluding interest-rate derivatives		Including interest-rate derivatives	
		Nominal amount	Interest rate, %	Nominal amount	Interest rate, %
Interest-bearing assets					
Current investments	SEK	301	2.84		
Cash and bank balances	SEK	584	2.51		
Interest-bearing liabilities					
0-1 years	SEK	5,425	3.26	4,850	3.22
1-2 years	SEK	500	0.71	500	0.71
2-3 years	SEK	720	3.57	720	3.56
3-4 years	SEK	1,100	4.3	1,575	3.77
4-5 years	SEK	1,250	3.06	1,275	3.06
5 years-	SEK	180	4.55	255	3.84

Note 22, cont.

Financial instruments, parent company

	Financial assets valued at amortised cost		Financial liabilities valued at amortised cost		Carrying amount	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
MSEK						
Interest-bearing assets and liabilities						
<i>Non-current interest-bearing assets</i>						
Receivables from Group companies	400	400	–	–	400	400
Total	400	400	–	–	400	400
<i>Current interest-bearing assets</i>						
Receivables from Group companies	0	100	–	–	–	100
Total	0	100	–	–	–	100
Total interest-bearing assets	400	500	–	–	400	500
<i>Non-current interest-bearing liabilities</i>						
MTN	–	–	5,549	4,843	5,549	4,843
Bond loans	–	–	800	800	800	800
Total	–	–	6,349	5,643	6,349	5,643
<i>Current interest-bearing liabilities</i>						
Commercial paper programme	–	–	1,411	1,475	1,411	1,475
MTN	–	–	1,399	1,340	1,399	1,340
Liabilities to Group companies	–	–	3,949	3,133	3,949	3,133
Total	–	–	6,759	5,948	6,759	5,948
Total interest-bearing liabilities	–	–	13,108	11,591	13,108	11,591

	Financial assets valued at amortised cost		Financial liabilities valued at amortised cost		Carrying amount	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
MSEK						
Non-interest-bearing financial instruments						
<i>Current non-interest-bearing assets</i>						
Receivables from other Group companies	930	866	–	–	930	866
Total non-interest-bearing assets	930	866	–	–	930	866
<i>Current non-interest-bearing liabilities</i>						
Liabilities to Group companies	–	–	100	2	100	2
Other current liabilities	–	–	89	87	89	87
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	–	–	189	89	189	89
Total financial instruments	1,330	1,366	–13,297	–11,680	–11,967	–10,314

Reconciliation of liabilities related to financing activities

Parent company, MSEK	2022	Cash flow	2023
Financial liabilities			
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	4,732	911	5,643
Interest-bearing current liabilities	5,728	220	5,948
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	10,460	1,131	11,591

Parent company, MSEK	2023	Cash flow	2024
Financial liabilities			
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	5,643	701	6,344
Interest-bearing current liabilities	5,948	812	6,760
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	11,591	1,513	13,104

NOTE 23

Pension commitments, pension provisions and other provisions for pensions and similar commitments

Pension commitments

Sveaskog has pension commitments according to pension plans resulting from collective agreements and as a result of obligations under the incorporation agreement entered into with the State. The pension plans are either defined-contribution or defined-benefit plans and cover only unassailable pension commitments. The pension plans for employees who are active are financed mainly through premium payments to insurance companies.

Defined-contribution plans

The commitments relate primarily to commitments to employees linked to the SAF-L0 collective pension insurance, but also to commitments relating to employees linked to the ITP-1 agreement. Commitments regarding expenses to defined-contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement as they arise.

Defined-benefit plans

According to defined benefit plans, the size of the pension is determined by factors such as pay, period of service and age.

The commitments relate mainly to commitments to employees linked to the ITP-2 agreement and these are secured by a premium payment to Alecta. In accordance with a statement by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board (UFR 10), ITP plans secured by insurance in Alecta are to be classified as a defined-benefit plan involving several employers. There is no access to sufficient information to account for the Group's share of the defined-benefit commitment and the plan assets and expenses related to the plan. Therefore, the plan is presented as a defined-contribution plan, which means that paid premiums are recognised as an expense. For employees who are linked to defined-benefit pension plans administered by Alecta (the ITP plan) and are not included in the alternative ITP solution, the premiums in 2024 amounted to MSEK 18 (16). The expected fees to the plan for the next reporting period are MSEK 15 (12). Alecta is

capitalised on a collective basis which provides a buffer for the insurance obligations against variations in capital returns and insurance risks. Surpluses may be allocated to policyholders and/or insured persons. Alecta's capital adequacy target is that 150 per cent of the assets' market value should be achieved in relation to the pension insurance commitments. The preliminary capital adequacy ratio of Alecta was 162 per cent (157) compared to commitments as at 31 December 2024. Sveaskog's share of the total number of active members in the plan amounted to 0.08 per cent (0.08), which corresponds to 286 (290) active members.

Another defined-benefit commitment relates to pensions and annuities taken over from the State in connection with the so-called incorporation agreement under which Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB took over the operations and assets of the Swedish National Forest Enterprise as of 1 July 1992 and the corresponding commitments taken over from the State in connection with Svenska Skogsplanter AB's takeover of operations and assets from the Swedish Forest Agency as of 1 July 1994. The latter commitments are now also part of Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB. In addition, there are certain temporary obligations arising from the rationalisation and restructuring of the business. Net commitment in respect of these other defined-benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan on the basis of company-specific actuarial assumptions. These include assessments of future salary adjustments, inflation rates, mortality, exit intensity and changes in base income amounts; the commitments are discounted to a present value. The discount rate is determined on the basis of the market interest rate on mortgage bonds. The valuations have been carried out by a qualified external actuary. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income when they arise.

If the benefits in a plan are improved, the share of the increased remuneration that relates to employee service in previous periods is recognised as a cost in the income statement distributed straight-line over the average period until the benefits are fully vested. If the remuneration is fully vested, a cost is recognised in the income statement directly.

The Group's recognised provisions for pensions correspond to the present value of these pension commitment in addition to ITP-2.

The commitments on the balance sheet essentially relate to commitments assumed from the State in connection with the takeover of operations and related liabilities after the take-over dates. The amount taken up includes a provision to cover certain deficiencies in the transferred data from the State. The risks associated with defined-benefit pension plans are:

- Interest rate risk: with a lower interest rate level and thus a lower discount rate, the debt increases.
- Inflation risk: with higher inflation, debt increases.
- Life expectancy: the longer the persons covered by the plan live, the higher the commitment.
- The increase in salary risk means that with increased wage increases the debt increases, but Sveaskog has no new vesting in the defined-benefit plans that are not ITP2.

For the financial risks, please see Note 28.

The defined-benefit pension commitment is calculated annually by independent actuaries. The present value of the defined-benefit commitment is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using the interest rate for residential bonds of the same duration as the pension liability.

The following tables show an overview of the items related to the pension commitments treated as defined-benefit and funded liabilities that are included in the net cost of the benefits recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Note 23, cont.

Group, MSEK	2024	2023
Carrying amount of defined-benefit pension plans		
Present value of commitments	291	231
Recognised pension provisions and other provisions for pensions and similar commitments	291	231
Changes in recognized pension provisions in 2024 and 2023, respectively		
Provisions at 1 Jan 2024 and 1 Jan 2023, respectively	231	248
Actuarial gain/loss due to changing demographic assumptions	0	2
Actuarial gain/loss due to changing financial assumptions	17	-6
Actuarial gain/loss due to changing experiential assumptions	27	18
Benefits paid	-35	-36
Other changes	51	5
Recognised pension provisions and other provisions for pensions and similar commitments	291	231
Net cost of benefits from defined-benefit pension plans		
Operating cost	52	5
Interest components in this year's increase in the present value of pension commitments	8	8
Actuarial gain/loss due to changing demographic assumptions	0	2
Actuarial gain/loss due to changing financial assumptions	17	-6
Actuarial gain/loss due to changing experiential assumptions	27	18
Recognised pension cost	104	27
Expected maturity of provisions for pensions		
Within one year (Included in Interest-bearing current liabilities and provisions)	30	25
Later than within one year (Included in Provisions for pensions and Other provisions for pensions and similar obligations)	261	206
Total	291	231

%	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec 2023
Discount rate	2.713	3.840
Inflation index for consumer prices	2.0	2.0
Increase in base income amount	3.0	3.0
Mortality assumption	DUS23	DUS23

Sensitivity analysis discount rate

A discount rate increased by 1.0 per cent would entail a decrease in debt of MSEK 15 (14).

A discount rate decreased by 1.0 per cent would entail an increase in the debt of MSEK 17 (15).

Sensitivity analysis inflation

An increase in inflation by 0.5 per cent would entail an increase in debt of MSEK 8 (8).

A decrease in inflation by 0.5 per cent would entail a decrease in debt of MSEK 8 (7).

Sensitivity analysis increase in income base amounts

An increase in income base amount by 1.0 per cent would entail an increase in debt of MSEK 0 (0).

A decrease in income base amount by 1.0 per cent would entail a decrease in debt of MSEK 0 (0).

Sensitivity analysis mortality/life expectancy

An increased life expectancy by one year would entail an increase in debt of MSEK 16 (14).

A decreased life expectancy by one year would entail a decrease in debt of MSEK 15 (13).

The expected weighted average duration of the current value of the commitment at 31 December 2024 is 6.33 years (6.16).

The discount rate is determined on the basis of the market interest rate on mortgage bonds.

NOTE 24**Trade payables**

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	1,044	1,083	–	–
Liabilities to associates (see Note 3)	6	7	–	–
Total trade payables	1,050	1,090	0	0
<i>– of which financial liabilities</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

NOTE 25**Other liabilities**

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Contract liabilities	0	0	–	–
Derivative liabilities (see Note 22 and Note 28)	2	2	–	–
Deferred income	25	26	–	–
Accrued expenses	200	228	89	86
Other current liabilities	109	126	0	1
Total other liabilities	336	382	89	87
<i>– of which financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>87</i>

NOTE 26

Other provisions

Significant judgements and estimates

Environment

Sveaskog regularly makes provisions for the Group's environmental commitments. These may be environmental provisions for nurseries or previous industrial activities. A commitment is recognised as a provision when an authority has announced an order for the Group to take certain measures or when it is otherwise clear what measures the Group will be forced to take in an area. All provisions are reviewed quarterly. These quarterly reviews may require adjustments to the provisions if there is a case, either on a voluntary basis or because a supervisory authority requires us to take action in an area, or if a case is extinguished due to our doing what we should do. Sveaskog engages an environmental consultant who conducts surveys and measures on our behalf and who can best estimate how much the costs may be in each individual case. Adjustments to the provisions are made after discussion with this environmental consultant. Sveaskog estimates that there is no risk of a significant increase in the coming financial year.

Other provisions

MSEK	Opening balance, 1 January 2023	Reversal of provisions	New provisions	Utilisation	Closing balance, 31 December 2023	Of which, the current part	Of which, the non-current part
Group							
Provisions for resource adjustment	9	-2	3	-6	4	4	0
Provision for liabilities to beneficiaries of endowment insurance	5	–	–	0	5	0	5
Provision for archive costs, historical impediments, dams and bridges	177	0	0	-8	169	10	159
Environmental provisions	26	-1	7	-1	31	2	29
Onerous contracts, multi-injured forest and other provisions	47	–	66	-14	99	11	88
Total	264	-3	76	-29	308	27	281

MSEK	Opening balance, 1 January 2024	Reversal of provisions	New provisions	Utilisation	Closing balance, 31 December 2024	Of which, the current part	Of which, the non-current part
Group							
Provisions for resource adjustment	4	-2	6	-7	1	1	0
Provision for liabilities to beneficiaries of endowment insurance	5	–	0	–	5	0	5
Provision for archive costs, historical impediments, dams and bridges	169	-35	0	-6	127	15	112
Environmental provisions	31	–	11	-16	26	0	26
Onerous contracts, multi-injured forest and other provisions	99	-63	0	-11	25	11	14
Total	308	-99	17	-40	184	27	157

Note 26, cont.

Provisions for resource adjustment

Provisions for a reserve for resource adjustment in Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB relate to reorganisations in 2020–2024. A provision is recognised only if the company is demonstrably obliged to terminate an employment before the normal date or when benefits are provided as an offer to encourage voluntary departure. In cases where the company terminates staff, a detailed plan is drawn up containing at least the workplace, positions and number of persons concerned, as well as the remuneration for each category of staff or position and the time of implementation of the plan.

Provision for endowment insurance

This is reserved for the beneficiaries of the endowment insurance policies taken out in Skandia.

Provision for archive costs

In accordance with the 1992 incorporation agreement between the State and Domain AB (today Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB, SFAB), SFAB is responsible for archive costs, so-called preservation fees, in respect of the documents of the Swedish National Forest Enterprise. The documents are archived at the National Archives. The commitment is eternal.

Provision for historical impediments

The provision for historical impediments refers to the costs of remedying unapproved reforestations.

Provision for dams and bridges

This provision concerns a legal maintenance obligation of substandard dams and bridges. It is complicated to replace or raise the carrying capacity of a bridge, so there will be long lead times before one can perform a bridge repair.

Multi-damaged forest

This provision concerns a legal obligation to ensure an approved rejuvenation on a multi-damaged forest area. The Swedish Forest Agency has shown in an external inventory the problem of multi-damaged forest in northern Sweden. In 2021, Sveaskog conducted its own inventory confirming this. Sveaskog’s multi-damaged forest was estimated at 100,000 ha, of which 25,000 ha were so damaged that they require a restart. Of these, Sveaskog identified that 5,000 ha needed a restart in the next three years.

Onerous contracts

Sveaskog buys felling rights. For the felling rights that are not yet used, an assessment of impairment requirements per object and product range is made by comparing the price of the felling rights with the actual sales price on the closing date. The impairment is made as a provision for onerous contracts.

Reconciliation with the balance sheet

		Group	
MSEK		2024	2023
Current part of provision for pensions	Note 23	30	25
Current part of other provisions	Note 26 table	27	28
Provisions, current component		57	53

NOTE 27

Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

MSEK	Group		Parent company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Contingent liabilities				
Guarantees for Biometria	20	20	–	–
Guarantees for others	4	3	–	–
Guarantees for Group companies	–	–	262	299
Total	24	23	262	299

NOTE 28

Financial risks

Finance policy

The Board of Sveaskog has adopted a finance policy that regulates how the financial risks to which the Group is exposed are to be managed. This policy is evaluated and revised once a year. Operational responsibility is delegated through the CEO to the CFO and on to the Head of Finance who, in addition to the operational responsibility, is responsible for ensuring the finance function reports to the management and the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Financial risks refer to changes in the Group's earnings and cash flow due to changes in exchange rates, interest rates, refinancing needs and credit risk. Responsibility for reducing financial risks and carrying out current financial transactions is centralised into a Group-wide finance function. The overall objective of the finance function is to ensure cost-effective financing and to minimise negative effects on the Group's earnings that can result from price changes in the fixed-rate and foreign exchange markets.

Of the various financial risks that a company may be exposed to – financing risk, interest rate risk, credit risk/counterparty risk and currency risk – financing risk, interest rate risk and credit risk are clearly the dominant risks for Sveaskog. The currency risk is relatively small.

Sveaskog, a forest-owning and forest-managing company, finances approximately 7.5 per cent (8) of its assets with external loans. For this reason, great emphasis is placed on minimising both the financing risk and the interest rate risk in this borrowing. In addition, effort is made to not depend on individual sources of funding and to be restrictive in assessing counterparties when investing excess liquidity.

In order to achieve efficient management of the Group's liquidity, Sveaskog uses cashpools with Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB as the main account holder.

Financing risk

The financing risk is the risk of a large loan need arising in a strained credit market situation.

In order to ensure that the Group has access to external financing at all times, the Finance Department must ensure that confirmed bank credit commitments are available. In terms of volume, they shall primarily cover outstanding commercial paper in order to eliminate the risk that it cannot be refinanced in a situation where the commercial paper market does not work.

The lender base shall consist of different sources of funding so that an excessive dependence on the individual loan market does not arise. The external lending

opportunities of the Sveaskog Group consist of a mix of bank loans and market loans – commercial paper and bond loans. In this way, the Group is not dependent on one source of funding alone. Sveaskog has not provided any collateral for these loans. The loan agreements contain a so-called negative clause, which means that no company within the Group may or can provide collateral for loans or other commercial transactions.

The current loan portfolio consists of commercial paper and bond loans. Commercial paper is, by nature, short with a maximum term of 12 months, while long-term outstanding bond loans have a term of between one and 20 years. The bilateral bank loan agreements have an average residual maturity of 1.5 years (1.8).

According to current financial policy, loan maturity should be spread over a period of at least five years, but may spread over a longer period of time. Maturity within the next 12 months shall not exceed 20 per cent of the total loan stock excluding commercial paper; if the maturity exceeds 20 per cent, they shall be neutralised by early borrowing or increased liquidity reserves. In the interval of more than one year, the maturities shall be spread as evenly as possible. At the end of the year, 18 per cent (19) of the total loan stock excluding commercial paper will mature within the next 12 months.

The loan volume under the Swedish commercial paper programme amounted to MSEK 1,425 (1,500), which is refinanced on an ongoing basis. The outstanding volume under the MTN programme at 31 December was MSEK 6,950 (6,190), of which MSEK 6,550 (5,500) refers to green bonds.

At the end of the year, Sveaskog's net financial liability amounted to MSEK 8,584 (8,253) and its maturity structure is shown in the table Liquidity risk, maturities for financial liabilities – Group.

Interest rate risk

For the Group, interest rate risk is the risk that cash flows caused by financial instruments vary due to changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk; how quickly a trend change in interest rates has an impact on profit and loss depends on the fixed-interest period of loans and investments. The Group's finance policy stipulates how the interest exposure is to be managed and the finance function is responsible for compliance to the policy.

The finance policy stipulates that the Group's loan stock shall have an average fixed-interest period of not less than 12 months nor exceeding 48 months. As of 31 December 2024, the average fixed-interest period on the net debt was 25.0 months (26.0) and the gross interest expense was 3.38 per cent (2.95).

The interest rate risk is managed through a balanced mix of variable and fixed interest rates on financing and, where necessary, interest rate swap contracts. The main aim of the interest rate swaps is to try to achieve the most optimal fixed interest rate period for the Sveaskog Group as possible at all times, taking into account the business cycle,

Note 28, cont.

interest rate levels, Sveaskog's own income statement and balance sheet and the size of the loan portfolio. The risk should be continuously monitored and action taken if necessary.

The long-term loans subscribed with variable interest rates have Stibor 3 months as a reference rate; changes in that interest component are secured by the interest rate swaps used by the Group. At 31 December 2024, Sveaskog had interest rate swaps with a contract amount of MSEK 575 (750), of which MSEK 400 (500) is subject to hedge accounting. All swap contracts mean that the Group receives variable interest rates against paying a fixed-term interest rate for the duration of the swap.

The swaps may be hedged if they effectively manage the risk they are intended to manage. In order to measure how effectively these interest rate swaps hedge the exposure, the change in value of the swap is measured against the value of the loan since the contract date. This is done by discounting the estimated cash flows. This measurement does not include the effect of a change in the creditworthiness of any of the parties to the contract.

The interest rate swaps that are hedged are subscribed at the same reference rate and the same maturity period as the loans and receive an effectiveness rate of 100 per cent. The entire change in the value of these swaps is thereby recognised in other comprehensive income in accordance with the accounting principles. If hedge accounting had not been applied, the entire annual change in other comprehensive income would have affected the Group's income via net financial income/expense in 2024.

This table shows the fixed-contracted interest rate of these swaps, their maturity and how the hedge accounting affected the income statement and balance sheet by being booked on other comprehensive income instead of the income statement and net financial income/expense.

Sensitivity analysis

In order to manage interest rate risk, the Group issues longer-term bonds to reduce the impact of short-term interest rate fluctuations on the Group's earnings. In the long term, however, lasting changes in interest rates will have an impact on consolidated earnings.

At 31 December 2024, a general increase in the interest rate by one percentage point would be expected to reduce the Group's profit before tax by approximately MSEK 86 (83) without taking into account the cash flow hedge. Considering cash flow hedges that do not affect the income statement through hedge accounting, the profit before tax would be reduced by approximately MSEK 82 (78). Equity would be negatively affected in the event of a general increase in interest by one percentage point in an amount of MSEK 74 (66).

Impact of the hedge accounting on the income statement and balance sheet

Maturity	Contract amount	Fixed interest component	Total change in value	Change in value for the year
Total	400	1.270	15	-5
0-1 years	-	-		
1-2 years	-	-		
2-3 years	-	-		
3-4 years	400	1.27		
4-5 years	-	-		
5 years-	-	-		

Credit risk/counterparty risk

Credit risk means that a counterparty in a financial transaction cannot fulfil its obligations. Financial risk management entails exposure to credit risk. For Sveaskog, this arises partly in connection with the placement of cash, but above all in connection with counterparty risks in relation to banks when purchasing derivative instruments. In order to enter into derivative transactions with the banks, Sveaskog Förvaltnings AB has so-called ISDA agreements with affected parties. The finance policy includes a specific counterparty regulation in which the maximum credit exposure of different counterparties is specified. This regulation is strict and specifies the minimum credit rating for issuers. Swedish counterparty risks shall have a rating equivalent to at least A- or A3 according to Standard & Poor's, Nordic Credit Rating, Fitch, Scope and Moody's, respectively. With two exceptions, Sveaskog only has credit risks on Swedish counterparties. In 2024, there were no credit losses for financial transactions.

The company recognises a loss reserve for anticipated credit losses on financial instruments in accordance with the three-stage model in IFRS 9. The recognition of impairment losses is governed by changes in the credit risk of the financial assets. In stage one, expected credit losses are recognised within 12 months. Stage two identifies whether the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly. In stage three, anticipated credit losses are valued over the entire term. For credit risk in respect of receivables from commercial customers, there are simplifications that apply, see Note 19.

Handling of capital

Capital means borrowed capital, both short- and long-term loans, and capital in the form of liquidity placed in bank accounts or other short-term investments. The Group's objective regarding the capital structure is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue its operations, so that it can continue to generate returns for the owner and benefit other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to keep the costs of the capital down.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may change the dividend paid to the owner, repay capital to the owner, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce the liabilities.

In 2022, new financial targets were chosen for the Sveaskog Group, which means, among other things, that the Group must maintain a net debt/equity ratio of between 0.05 and 0.30 times. This financial target is calculated as net interest-bearing debt divided by equity, calculated at the end of the year. Net interest-bearing debt is calculated as total borrowing (including the items interest-bearing current liabilities, interest-bearing non-current liabilities, lease liabilities and pension liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and interest-bearing non-current receivables. Total capital is calculated as equity on the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt. The equity ratio at 31 December 2024 and 2023 respectively was as follows:

MSEK	Group	
	2024	2023
Total borrowings (Notes 22, 23)	9,624	8,863
Less:		
- Non-current interest-bearing receivables (Note 22)	-143	-72
- Cash and cash equivalents (Note 22)	-897	-538
Net debt	8,584	8,253
Total equity	89,210	73,808
Total capital	97,794	82,061
Net debt/equity ratio	10%	11%

Currency risk

Sveaskog's currency exposure is limited. All forest assets are in Sweden and only a small part of the costs are in foreign currency. No currency hedges of commercial flows are currently used. The holdings in Baltfor are currency hedged.

Note 28, cont.

Calculation of fair value*Securities*

Fair value is based on quoted market prices on the closing date.

Derivative instruments

In order to determine interest rate swap prices, cash flow valuation is used. The interest rate used is the market-based rate for interest rate swaps on the closing date composed of a yield curve and then converted into a zero coupon curve.

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available to the entity at valuation date.

Level 1

For financial instruments for which quoted market prices are available, current prices are used for fair value measurement.

Level 2

Observable data for assets or liabilities other than quoted prices incl. in level 1, either directly (i.e. as price quotations) or indirectly (i.e. derived from price quotations). Derivatives in level 2 consist of interest rate swaps and are used for both trading and hedging purposes. The measurement of the fair value of interest rate swaps is based on swap rates obtained from a financial information system and converted to a zero-coupon curve for the measurement.

Level 3

Data on the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. non-observable data).

The above table shows the fair value of the financial assets, liabilities and derivatives. Financial assets and derivatives are valued at fair value on the balance sheet, while current and non-current financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost on the balance sheet. The table shows the fair value of the swap contracts that are hedge accounted as liabilities. The Group also has swap contracts that are not hedged but where the change in value is recognised through the income statement and under the assets in the table above. These swaps have a contract amount of MSEK 175 (250) and a fair value of MSEK 3 (11) at 31 December 2024.

Measurement techniques used to calculate fair values in Level 1

For financial instruments for which quoted market prices are available, current prices are used for fair value measurement.

Measurement techniques used to calculate fair values in Level 2

Current liabilities (classification at acquisition date) are measured at book value including accrued interest, which is assessed to provide a good approximation of the fair value. The fair value of non-current liabilities (classification at acquisition date) is established using valuation models such as discounting future cash flows at listed market interest rates for the respective term. Derivatives in level 2 consist of interest rate swaps recognised at market value or as hedge accounting. The measurement of the fair value of interest rate swaps is based on swap rates obtained from a financial information system and converted to a zero-coupon curve for the measurement.

Issues

During the year, Sveaskog issued MSEK 4,600 (4,450) under the commercial paper programme and MSEK 2,100 (2,250) under the MTN programme.

In order to secure the extension of Sveaskog's current liabilities in the event of an increase in capital scarcity, Sveaskog has contracted credit facilities. These credit facilities amounted to MSEK 4,300 (4,300) at 31 December 2024. The finance policy also regulates the proportion of the loan portfolio that may mature within 12 months. At present, a maximum of 20 per cent may mature within 12 months. The finance function reports on this to the management and Board of Directors monthly.

Fair value, Group, MSEK	Level 1		Level 2	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets				
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	143	72		
Derivative instruments	–	–	14	28
Total assets	143	72	14	28
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities	–	–	6,531	5,704
Current liabilities	–	–	2,837	2,813
Derivative instruments	–	–	1	3
Total liabilities	0	0	9,369	8,520

Note 28, cont.

Liquidity risk. Maturity year of financial liabilities

	Between 0–3 months		Between 4–12 months		Between 12–24 months		Between 24–60 months		More than 60 months	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Group (including future interest flows), MSEK										
Borrowing (excluding financial leasing liabilities)	1,186	1,520	1,891	1,508	1,294	2,756	5,455	2,332	295	295
Derivative instruments	–3	–2	9	16	5	11	3	1	0	0
Lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16	3	13	41	33	52	36	63	72	18	20
Trade payables	701	777	4	3	8	11	11	15	2	0
Other liabilities	195	205	70	103	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantee agreements	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	20	20

Insurance policy

The Board of Directors of Sveaskog has adopted an insurance policy that regulates how the Group's risk management is to be designed and conducted. This policy is evaluated once a year. It is then the CEO who delegated through the CFO and on to the Head of Finance to implement the policy's directives.

The biological asset, standing timber, is Sveaskog's largest asset, but also the asset that is estimated to be exposed to the single largest static risk. In the event of damage, it may temporarily cause significant costs for the Group, which could have a major impact on the Group's financial position. Therefore, great emphasis has been placed on ensuring that the Group has a forest insurance policy that covers the additional costs that may arise in connection with major damage to the standing timber in the form of storms or fires, for example. To help design suitable protection and risk coverage, the Sveaskog Group owns a so-called captive, Sveaskog Försäkrings AB. Through this captive, the Group transfers the risk of damage further out to the direct insurance market and the reinsurance market. The Group currently has protection for the biological asset that covers cost increases of up to MSEK 2,000. This amount is based partly on the experience of the storms of recent years and partly simulated together with external insurance experts.

NOTE 29

Assets held for sale

In July 2024, the divestment was announced of the wholly owned subsidiary Hjälmare kanal AB to AB Göta Kanalbolag, where the transfer will be completed in January 2025. A letter of intent was signed that means that Sveaskog plans to sell its holding in Setra Group AB to Mellanskog in the first quarter of 2025. At 31 December 2024, Sveaskog owned 50 per cent of the shares in Setra Group AB.

Hjälmare Kanal AB

Carrying amount of assets attributable to operations held for sale	2024	2023
Non-current assets	1	0
Current assets	0	0
Total assets	1	0

Carrying amount of liabilities attributable to operations held for sale	2024	2023
Non-current liabilities	1	0
Current liabilities	0	0
Total assets	1	0

As the transfer of both holdings will be completed in 2025, the divestments were recognised as assets held for sale as at 31 December 2024. The carrying amount of assets classified as held for sale at 31 December 2024 amounted to MSEK 848, with liabilities directly attributable to assets classified as held for sale of MSEK 1. Loss from operations held for sale in 2024 amounted to MSEK 58, which in its entirety is attributable to the divestment of Hjälmare Kanal AB.

Setra Group AB

Carrying amount of assets attributable to operations held for sale	2024	2023
Non-current assets	847	0
Current assets	0	0
Total assets	847	0

Carrying amount of liabilities attributable to operations held for sale	2024	2023
Non-current liabilities	0	0
Current liabilities	0	0
Total assets	0	0

NOTE 30

Significant events after the end of 2024

Hjälmare Kanal has been transferred to AB Göta Kanalbolag on 31 January 2025. No other significant events have occurred since the end of the year that have not been included in the annual report.

Alternative KPIs and definitions

The company presents certain financial measures in the interim report that are not defined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The company believes that these measures provide valuable additional information to investors and management, as they enable an evaluation of the company's performance. Since not all companies calculate financial measures in the same way, these are not always comparable with the metrics used by other companies.

These financial measures should therefore not be seen as a substitute for measures defined in accordance with IFRS. The following table presents measures that are not defined in accordance with IFRS, unless otherwise stated.

Return on equity

Definition: Reported profit after tax expressed as a percentage of average equity. The Group's definition has not been changed since previous periods.

Comment: Sveaskog deems that this KPI measures the company's return during the year on the capital that the owner has invested in the business, and thus indicates how profitable the company is for its shareholders.

	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Return on equity		
Equity, opening balance	73,808	66,192
Equity, closing balance	89,210	73,808
Average equity (OB + CB)/2	81,509	70,000
Profit for the year	7,711	3,562
Divided by average equity	81,509	70,000
= Return on equity, %	9.5	5.1

Return on adjusted operating capital

Definition: Operating profit before change in value of biological assets, excluding capital gains on property sales, divided by average adjusted operating capital, excluding deferred tax.

Comment: This is one of Sveaskog's financial targets. The target is that the return shall be at least 2.5 per cent on average. The target reflects the return on Sveaskog's operating activities excluding the impact of forest valuations and temporary property sales.

	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Return on adjusted operating capital		
Operating profit before change in value in biological assets	2,020	1,399
Less capital gains on property sales	-6	-30
Subtotal	2,014	1,369
Adjusted operating capital OB	42,179	39,850
Adjusted operating capital CB	49,094	42,179
Average adjusted operating capital (OB + CB)/2	45,637	41,015
Subtotal as above	2,014	1,369
Divided by average adjusted operating capital	45,637	41,015
= Return on operating capital, %	4.4	3.3

Return on adjusted operating capital excluding equity participation in associates

Definition: Operating profit before change in value of biological assets, excluding capital gains on property sales and equity interests in associates, divided by average adjusted operating capital, excluding equity interests in associates and deferred tax.

Comment: This is one of Sveaskog's financial targets. The target is that the return shall be at least 2.5 per cent on average. The target reflects the return on Sveaskog's operating activities excluding the share of capital in associated companies without the impact of forest valuations and temporary property sales.

	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Return on adjusted operating capital excluding equity participation in associates		
Operating profit before change in value in biological assets	2,020	1,399
Less capital gains on property sales	-6	-30
Less equity participation in associates	46	60
Subtotal	2,060	1,429
Adjusted operating capital excl. equity participations in associates OB	40,849	38,189
Adjusted operating capital excl. equity participations in associates CB	48,686	40,849
Average adjusted operating capital excl. equity interests in associates (OB + CB)/2	44,768	39,519
Subtotal as above	2,060	1,429
Divided by average adjusted operating capital	44,768	39,519
= Return on operating capital, %	4.6	3.6

Gross margin

Operating profit before depreciation and share of profit/loss in associates as a percentage of net sales.

Adjusted operating capital

Definition: Total assets excluding interest-bearing assets, tax assets and assets held for sale and the land value minus non-interest-bearing liabilities and deferred tax liabilities (except the part of the land value), all calculated at the end of the year. The key performance indicator is calculated including and excluding equity participation in associates.

Comment: Sveaskog calculates adjusted operating capital for the key ratios return on adjusted operating capital before and after equity participation in associates and average adjusted operating capital.

	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Adjusted operating capital		
Other liabilities and provisions (current)	393	435
– of which current component of pension commitment	27	27
– of which current component of pension commitment	26	26
– of which other liabilities	336	382
Balance sheet total	126,085	105,959
Less interest-bearing assets (cash and cash equivalents)	–897	–538
Less interest-bearing receivables (non-current)	–143	–72
Less tax assets	–96	–82
Less other liabilities and provisions (non-current)	–25,573	–21,679
Less trade payables	–1,050	–1,090
Less other liabilities (current)	–336	–382
Less other provisions (current)	–26	–26
= Operating capital, MSEK	97,964	82,090
Restoration of land value	–60,869	–49,548
Restoration of land value of assets subject to dividend	0	0
Deferred tax attributable to land value	11,999	9,637
Deferred tax attributable to the land value of assets subject to dividend	0	0
= Adjusted operating capital, MSEK	49,094	42,179
Less equity participation in associates	–408	–1,330
= Adjusted operating capital excl. equity participations in associates, MSEK	48,686	40,849

Capital turnover rate

Definition: Net sales divided by average operating capital.

Net debt/equity ratio

Definition: Net interest-bearing debt divided by equity, calculated at the end of the year. The Group's definition has not been changed since previous periods.

Comment: Net debt/equity ratio is one of Sveaskog's financial targets. The target is a ratio in the range of 0.05–0.30. Sveaskog deems the KPI to reflect the scope for dividends and strategic investments, as well as to enable assessments of the Group's ability to fulfil its financial obligations.

	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Net debt/equity ratio		
Net interest-bearing debt	8,584	8,253
Divided by equity	89,210	73,808
= Net debt/equity ratio, times	0.10	0.11

Operating profit from continuing operations

Definition: Operating profit before change in value of biological assets, profit/loss of associate companies and capital gains from property sales.

Comment: The operating profit is the result of the Group's core operating activities, where the vast majority is the forest business with the purchase and sale of timber, pulpwood, wood chips and biofuel. Associates are recognised in the consolidated income statement outside operating profit because they do not constitute the Group's core operating activities.

Earnings per share (defined in accordance with IFRS)

Definition: Profit for the year after tax divided by average number of shares during the year.

Net interest-bearing debt

Definition: Interest-bearing liabilities minus interest-bearing assets, all calculated at the end of the year. The Group's definition has not been changed since previous periods.

Comment: Sveaskog calculates net interest-bearing debt for the KPI net debt/equity ratio.

Net interest-bearing debt	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Interest-bearing assets (cash and cash equivalents and non-current receivables)	1,040	610
Interest-bearing liabilities and provisions (non-current)	-6,605	-5,848
Lease liabilities (non-current)	-133	-128
Interest-bearing liabilities, MSEK	-2,842	-2,841
Lease liabilities (current)	-44	-46
= Net interest-bearing debt, MSEK	-8,584	-8,253

Interest coverage ratio

Definition: Operating profit before change in value of biological assets excl. capital gains on property sales plus financial income divided by financial expenses. The Group's definition has not been changed since previous periods.

Comment: Sveaskog considers that the ratio shows the company's ability to cover its financial expenses (interest, etc.).

Interest coverage ratio	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Financial items in the income statement	-180	-226
- of which financial income	126	39
- of which financial expenses	-306	-265
Operating profit before change in value in biological assets	2,020	1,399
Less capital gains on property sales	-6	-30
Plus financial income	126	39
Subtotal	2,140	1,408
Divided by financial expenses	306	265
= Interest coverage ratio, times	7.0	5.3

Operating margin

Definition: Operating profit expressed as a percentage of net sales.

Operating profit before change in value in biological assets

Comment: Operating profit before change in value of biological assets is operating profit before calculating forest growth according to IAS 41 and felling during the year.

Equity ratio

Definition: Equity divided by total assets, all calculated at the end of the year. The Group's definition has not been changed since previous periods.

Comment: Sveaskog considers that this performance measure shows how large a share of the company's assets is financed with equity and indicates the company's sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations.

Equity ratio	Full year 2024	Full year 2023
Equity	89,210	73,808
Divided by total assets	126,085	105,959
= Equity ratio, %	71	70

Declaration and signatures

The undersigned affirm that the consolidated financial statements and the annual report have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and generally accepted accounting principles, and provide a true and fair view of the Group's and the company's financial position and performance and that the Group administration report and the management report provide a true and fair overview of the development of the Group's and the company's business, position and performance, and describe the material risks and uncertainties faced by the companies that are part of the Group. The undersigned also hereby submit Sveaskog's 2024 Sustainability Report. The Sustainability Report describes Sveaskog's sustainability work and is prepared in accordance with the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines published by the Global Reporting Initiative.

Sveaskog AB (publ) (556558-0031)
Stockholm, 7 March 2025

Kerstin Lindberg Göransson
Chair of the Board

Marie Berglund
Board member

Uno Brinnen
Board member

Cecilia Ardström
Board member

Timo van't Hoff
Board member

Måns Nilsson
Board member

Elisabet Salander Björklund
Board member

Stefan Öhlén
Board member

Kenneth Andersson
Employee representative

Sara Östh
Employee representative

Erik Brandsma
President and CEO

Our auditor's report regarding the company's annual report and consolidated financial statements was submitted on 7 March 2025.

KPMG AB

Joakim Thilstedt
Authorised Public Accountant

Auditor's Report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Sveaskog AB (publ), corp. id 556558-0031

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Sveaskog AB (publ) for the year 2024. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 3, 16, 21, 25, 40–48, 92–142 and 146 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2024 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. Our opinions do not cover the corporate governance statement on pages 49–57. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

Our opinions in this report on the the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's audit committee in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of forest assets

See disclosure 14 in the annual account and consolidated accounts for accounting principles, detailed information and description of the matter.

Description of key audit matter

Forest assets, in the form of land assets and biological assets, are reported as of December 31, 2024 at a total of MSEK 119,689 in the group's balance sheet, divided into MSEK 58,820 for biological assets and MSEK 60,869 for land.

The forest assets are reported at fair value, where the determination of the fair value of the forest assets is based on transaction prices for forest land in the areas where the group owns forest assets. The calculation of fair value for the forest assets contains both complexity and judgments. There is, among other things, a risk that the market transactions used as a basis for the valuation do not correctly reflect the value of the group's forest assets, which can significantly affect the reported value.

The total value of the forest assets is distributed between standing timber, which is reported as a biological asset, and land assets. The value allocated to the biological assets is determined by calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows from the growing timber. The valuation is done internally and is based, among other things, on assessments of felling and forestry plans, future sales prices, cost trends and inflation as well as discount rates.

Response in the audit

We have evaluated the group's model to determine the fair value of the forest assets. We have reconciled used price statistics per geographical area against underlying external sources and we have verified used volumes against the underlying system.

For the part of the total fair value that is allocated to biological assets, we have reviewed the valuation performed by the group and the underlying documentation to assess whether the valuation has been carried out in accordance with an established valuation technique. Furthermore, we have discussed with

management and assessed the reasonableness of volume, price and cost assumptions as well as the assumed discount rate used in the model by reviewing and evaluating management's written documentation and plans.

We have also checked the completeness of the information in the annual report and assessed whether it gives a fair view of the accounting principles that are applied and reflects the assumptions that management has applied in the valuation.

Other Information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 4–15, 17–20, 22–24, 26–39, 58–91 and 143–145. The other information comprises also of the remuneration report which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, concerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee shall, without prejudice to the Board of Director's responsibilities and tasks in general, among other things oversee the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could

reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's, use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual

accounts and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
 - Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.
- We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.
- We must also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, measures that have been taken to eliminate the threats or related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the most important assessed risks for material misstatement, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Sveaskog AB (publ) for the year 2024 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs.

This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner.

The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined the Board of Directors' reasoned statement and a selection of supporting evidence in order to be able to assess whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement

The Board of Directors is responsible for that the corporate governance statement on pages 49–57 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination of the corporate governance statement is conducted in accordance with FAR's standard RevR 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2–6 of the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

KPMG AB, Box 382, 101 27, Stockholm, was appointed auditor of Sveaskog AB (publ) by the general meeting of the shareholders on the 24 April 2024. KPMG AB or auditors operating at KPMG AB have been the company's auditor since 2022.

Stockholm 7 March 2025

KPMG AB

Joakim Thilstedt
Authorized Public Accountant

Combines assurance statement

Auditor's Limited Assurance Report on Sveaskog ABs Sustainability Report and statement regarding the Statutory Sustainability Report To Sveaskog AB, Corp. id. 556558-0031

Introduction

We have been engaged by the Board of Directors and the Executive Management of Sveaskog AB to undertake a limited assurance engagement of Sveaskog ABs Sustainability Report for the financial year 2024-01-01–2024-12-31. Sveaskog AB has defined the scope of the Sustainability Report on page 59 in this document, and the Statutory Sustainability Report is defined on page 59.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Management are responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Report including the Statutory Sustainability Report in accordance with applicable criteria and the Annual Accounts Act in accordance with the older wording that applied before 1 July 2024. The criteria are defined on page 59 in the Sustainability Report, and are the parts of the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines published by GRI (The Global Reporting Initiative), that are applicable to the Sustainability Report, as well as the accounting and calculation principles that the Company has developed. This responsibility also includes the internal control as is relevant to the preparation of a Sustainability Report that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Sustainability Report based on the limited assurance procedures we have performed and to express an opinion regarding the Statutory Sustainability Report. Our responsibility is limited to the historical information reported and thus does not include future-oriented information.

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) *Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of financial information*. A limited assurance engagement consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Report, and applying analytical and other limited assurance procedures. Our examination regarding the Statutory Sustainability Report has been conducted in accordance with FAR:s auditing standard RevR12 *The auditor's opinion regarding the Statutory Sustainability Report*. A limited assurance engagement and an examination according to RevR 12 is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. We are independent of Sveaskog AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

The limited assurance procedures performed and the examination according to RevR 12 do not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. The conclusion based on a limited assurance engagement and an examination according to RevR 12 does not provide the same level of assurance as a conclusion based on an audit.

Our procedures are based on the criteria defined by the Board of Directors and the Executive Management as described above. We consider these criteria suitable for the preparation of the Sustainability Report.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusions below.

Conclusions

Based on the limited assurance procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined by the Board of Directors and the Executive Management.

A statutory sustainability report has been prepared.

Stockholm, 7 March 2025

KPMG AB

Joakim Thilstedt
Authorised Public Accountant

Torbjörn Westman
Specialist Member FAR

Photos and illustrations: Hans Berggren p.1, p.7, Malin Grönborg p.8, Jesper Mott p.10, Malin Grönborg, Jesper Mott p.11, Jimmy Pettersson p.12, Magnus Stenlin, Sofie Oskarsson p.13, Hans Berggren p.14, Jesper Mott p.15, Henric Lindsten p.17, Jesper Mott p. 18–19, Alight AB p.20, Kjell Henriksson p.22, Jesper Mott p.23–24, Samir Soudah, Petra Tivedal, Hasse Eriksson p.27, Nelly Stenman p.28, Alight AB, Krister Halvars p.29, Sofie Oskarsson, Jesper Mott p.30, Carl Lundberg p.31, Elin Edman p.32, Jesper Mott p.33, Tobias Thomson p.34, Petter Koubek p.35, Jesper Mott p.36, Malin Grönborg p.37, AirForestry p.38, Hans Berggren p.54–57, Jesper Mott p.59, Simon Eriksson p.62, Roxx Media/Örjan Karlsson p.70, Björn Palovaara p.72, Hans Berggren p.80.

Production: Sveaskog in collaboration with Hallvarsson & Halvarsson.

Sveaskog, a state-owned company, is the largest forest owner in Sweden.

The company's core business is to manage the forest, and provide timber, pulpwood, wood chips, biofuel, seedlings and forest services.

In addition, the company makes land deals and develops the forest as a place for fishing, hunting and other nature experiences.

Contact

If you have any questions, please contact:

Erik Brandsma, President and CEO
Tel: +46 (0) 10-471 81 50

Claes Rasmusson, CFO
Tel: +46 (0) 10-471 80 20

Sveaskog AB, Stockholm
Wallingatan 2
105 22 Stockholm
Tel: +46 (0) 771-787 000

info@sveaskog.se
www.sveaskog.se

Sveaskog in social media

