

# 2025



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Sveaskog's own forests are certified according to both FSC®  
and PEFC standards, FSC® - C 012140, PEFC/05-23-367.



# The report in brief

Sveaskog's green framework was published in 2023 and is aligned with the EU taxonomy. The framework has been reviewed by CICERO Shades of Green (S&P Global), which awarded the framework the highest rating on the scale, "Dark Green", as well as the "Excellent" rating for corporate governance.

CLIMATE BENEFIT PER MILLION INVESTED

## 227 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/MSEK\*

The framework's total issues up to and including 1 January 2025

	MSEK	9,750	(7,650)
Issues in 2025	MSEK	1,200	(2,100)
Of which financing of sustainable forest management	MSEK	1,066	(1,424)
Of which investment in forest property	MSEK	134	(48)
Of which investment in research and development	MSEK	0	(11)
Of which remaining financing from 2024	MSEK	0	(489)

\*See page 9 for further description of calculation of the climate impact of issues.

### Bonds issued in 2025

Date	8 April 2025
Maturity	5 years
Issue volume	MSEK 600
Maturity date	8 May 2030
Type of bond	BOND
Coupon	3.375%
ISIN	SE0023440193

Date	23 September 2025
Maturity	5 years
Issue volume	MSEK 600
Maturity date	23 September 2030
Type of bond	BOND
Coupon	2.978%
ISIN	SE0023313945



# Foreword

Sveaskog's green bond framework finances the company's investments in sustainable forestry. As Sweden's largest forest owner, the company's forest raw material is of great importance in the effort to replace fossil-based materials.

When Sveaskog updated its green bond framework in 2023, Sveaskog became the first forest company in Europe to align the criteria with the EU taxonomy for sustainable financing. The new framework thereby takes into account the EU's proposed standard for green bonds.

As with the earlier 2017 framework, the current framework has been developed in accordance with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) "Green Bond Principles". The framework has been third-party verified by CICERO Shades of Green (S&P Global) with the highest rating of "Dark Green" and with "Excellent" for corporate governance.

The capital from Sveaskog's green bonds will finance, or partially or wholly refinance, investments and costs that Sveaskog has for sustainable forestry

adapted to actively contribute to achieving the Swedish climate and environmental quality objectives, the Paris Agreement and the EU's climate targets. As Sweden's largest forest owner, with 14 per cent of Sweden's forest land, Sveaskog endeavours to increase forest growth through sustainable forestry, which creates more wood raw materials that can replace fossil-based materials and increases the uptake of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Forests play a significant role in the climate transition as natural carbon sinks, as they both absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store carbon in trees, soils and long-lived wood products. In this way, forests are a key component in efforts to limit climate change.

Sveaskog's framework for Green Bonds and S&P's statement may be found under [Green Bonds](#) at [sveaskog.se](#)



# Green bonds in accordance with the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance

Sveaskog's green bonds finance costs and investments that are eligible and aligned activities according to the company's taxonomy report in section 1.3 Forest management. The activities include all stages of the forest management cycle, meaning the activities included in the Nordic model of forestry that Sveaskog applies. Forest property acquisitions and investments in research and development are also taxonomy-aligned activities. Below is a more detailed description of the activities financed by the company's green bonds.

## Sustainable forestry

### Forest management

**Planting**  
After felling, new saplings are planted. Well-executed regeneration is the first important step in ensuring the quality and value of the new forest. With the new sapling in the soil, carbon dioxide starts to be absorbed back into the forest stand and from 10–30 years onwards (varying across the country) there is a positive net sequestration. Every year, Sveaskog plants 40–50 million new saplings.

**Pre-commercial thinning**  
Through pre-commercial thinning, the stand development is controlled so that the best trunks with the highest quality have room to develop optimally. The

purpose of the pre-commercial thinning is to optimise the growth of the trunks that are left behind by removing competing trees, but pre-commercial thinning also opens up the forest, thus making it more attractive for outdoor activities after a few years. Pre-commercial thinning is normally performed once or a couple of times before the stand turns 30.

**Fertilisation**  
Fertilisation is an effective way of increasing growth and thus also carbon sequestration. Usually, a forest stand is fertilised 10–15 years before felling and the increased growth is estimated to between 10–20 m<sup>3</sup> per hectare.



For Sveaskog's full report on the EU taxonomy, see the [Annual and Sustainability Report](#), pages 61–65.

Sveaskog's EU Taxonomy-aligned investments and costs for forest management during the reporting period amounted to MSEK 768, of which MSEK 352 was financed via green bonds.

**Regeneration felling**

All forests sequester carbon dioxide, but tree growth decreases with age, and thus also their ability to sequester additional carbon dioxide. The managed forest therefore contributes to the greatest climate benefit in the long term as high growth persists.

Every year, Sveaskog performs thinning and regeneration felling on approximately 40,000 hectares or approximately one per cent of the company's holdings. Sveaskog works actively to prevent a negative environmental impact during harvesting and aims to ensure that 99 per cent takes place without a serious impact on conservation and cultural values.

Before each harvesting and the last thinning, a conservation value assessment is carried out and environmental considerations are planned in detail. In all forestry measures, environmental considerations are taken into account, including extended water's edge zones, the leaving behind of valuable trees and biotopes requiring consideration. On average, 15 per cent was left behind as an environmental consideration during harvesting in 2025.

Thinning further improves the quality of trees left behind. A forest is normally thinned between one and three times during its growth period. The goal of thinning is to optimise the proportion of timber at final felling, i.e. the proportion of wood that can be used for long-lived products such as sawn timber. Tree trunks harvested during thinning are primarily used for pulp-

wood, but also timber and bioenergy.

Sveaskog's EU Taxonomy-aligned costs for regeneration felling and thinning during the reporting period amounted to MSEK 996, of which MSEK 456 was financed via green bonds.

**Nature conservation**

An important component of sustainable forestry is nature conservation measures. Regarding the forms of nature conservation work, the company works with multiple tools at different scales, ranging from environmental considerations during felling to areas set aside for high conservation value forests and large continuous landscapes that are known as ecoparks. With the help of active nature conservation management measures, high conservation values are restored and strengthened.

Investments in nature conservation over the years have resulted in Sveaskog setting aside around 500,000 hectares of conservation forests, which corresponds to nearly 17 per cent of the total forest land holdings.

Sveaskog's EU Taxonomy-aligned costs for nature conservation during the reporting period amounted to MSEK 32, of which MSEK 14 was financed via green bonds.

**Roads**

Roads are planned and built in accordance with the forestry plans to provide access to managed areas.

Sveaskog's EU Taxonomy-aligned costs for road construction and maintenance during the reporting period amounted to MSEK 414 of which MSEK 190 was financed via green bonds.

**Forest planning**

Forest planning involves managing ongoing forestry operations to ensure that activities such as harvesting, thinning and road maintenance are carried out at the right time and place in a cost-efficient and sustainable manner.

Sveaskog's EU Taxonomy-aligned costs for forest planning during the reporting period amounted to MSEK 117, of which MSEK 54 was financed via green bonds.

Starting controlled forest fires is an important, tried and tested conservation initiative that Sveaskog regularly uses, a management measure that is most appropriate in forests that have naturally burned in the past. When pines burn, they get what are known as fire scars on the trunk. When the fire scars become resin-soaked, the pines become resistant and can live for a long time. When they then die and either fall to the ground or remain standing, the decay continues for a very long time, which benefits species linked to old dead wood.



EU TAXONOMY-ALIGNED INVESTMENTS AND COSTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD FOR SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

**MSEK 2,327**

OF WHICH FINANCED BY GREEN BONDS

**MSEK 1,066**

# Financing and refinancing forest property acquisitions

Sveaskog is Sweden's largest forest owner with a land holding of almost 4 million hectares (2025). All forest land is certified according to the forest certifications Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification™ (PEFC). In this way, the company contributes to promoting sustainable forestry.

FSC is a voluntary international system where FSC certified forestry provides economic returns while ensuring consideration for environmental values and social conditions. Biodiversity, ecologically valuable environments and cultural monuments are protected. Employees are offered contractual and safe working conditions. The Sami villages and the general public are given insight and the opportunity to influence. Particular consideration is given in forestry activities that affect Sami cultural sites, reindeer grazing areas or important recreational areas. PEFC is similar to FSC, but tailored to family forestry.

Sveaskog continuously acquires new forest land, which is then always FSC and PEFC certified. In this way, sustainable use of the forest and forest land is ensured. The acquired forest land is also covered by Sveaskog's environmental ambitions, meaning, among other things, that forests assessed as having high conservation values according to Sveaskog's conservation value assessment will be voluntary set-asides to benefit biodiversity.

With green bonds, Sveaskog can both finance new forest land acquisitions and refinance loans for previous acquisitions.

During the reporting period, Sveaskog acquired a total of 2,068 hectares of forest land for MSEK 134, of which MSEK 134 was financed via green bonds.

The certified forest land constitutes to the absolute largest share of Sveaskog's balance sheet.

EU TAXONOMY-ALIGNED INVESTMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD FOR THE ACQUISITION OF FOREST LAND

**MSEK 134**

OF WHICH FINANCED BY GREEN BONDS

**MSEK 134**

# Research and development

Sveaskog conducts extensive research and development across various parts of its operations. R&D projects are included in the Sveaskog's green framework and have received allocations in previous years. These projects are often carried out in collaboration with other stakeholders such as universities, the forestry sector, and the transport industry, and typically span multiple years. The primary environmental benefits of investing in these development projects include reduced climate impact through, for example, decreased use of fossil fuels and energy, as well as measures to enable more effective nature conservation efforts.

However, for 2025, Sveaskog's financing needs do not exceed its green expenditures, and therefore no funds have been allocated to R&D projects. Instead, financing has focused on other categories. Sveaskog's EU Taxonomy-aligned investments in research and development during the reporting period amounted to MSEK 49, of which MSEK 0 was financed via green bonds.

EU TAXONOMY-ALIGNED INVESTMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

**MSEK 49**

OF WHICH FINANCED BY GREEN BONDS

**MSEK 0**

# Climate benefits of the standing forest

Swedish forests absorb large amounts of carbon dioxide through photosynthesis, carbon dioxide which is then stored in trees in the form of bound carbon. At the same time, forests emit carbon dioxide when biomass decomposes. This is known as the forest's biogenic carbon flow. Fossil emissions also occur during forest management, for example from forest machinery and transportation. Sveaskog's forest holdings contribute to climate benefits through carbon storage, both directly in the forest and indirectly via long-lived wood products. Estimations of carbon sequestration follow ISO 13391, a new international standard for quantifying greenhouse gas emissions and uptakes related to wood and wood-based products. Forest growth is estimated using data from the Swedish National Forest Inventory for Sveaskog's holdings, while other data are based on the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's annual reporting to the UNFCCC in accordance with IPCC guidelines for national reporting. The method is well established and representative of Sveaskog's large, spread holdings.

Sveaskog's forests grow each year more than the company harvests. This means that the stock of sequestered carbon in standing trees, deadwood and soil is continuously increasing, even when compared to the

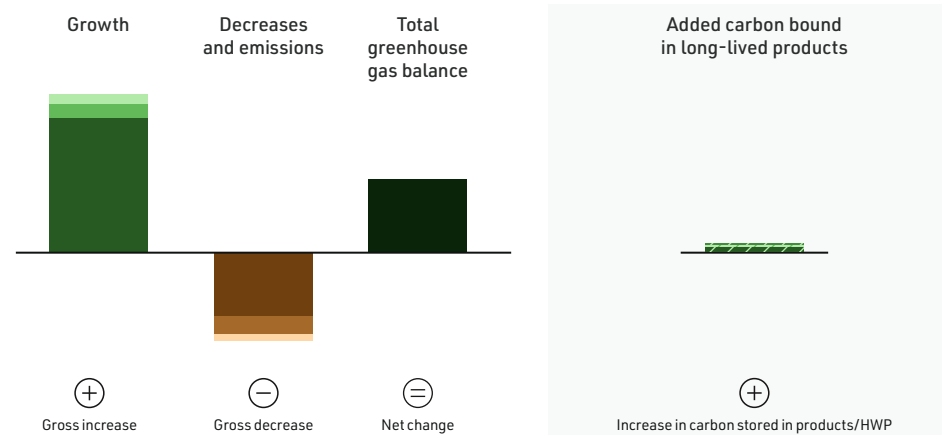
losses that occur naturally. This contributes to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation according to the EU taxonomy.

Sveaskog's contribution to the carbon balance in wood-based products is calculated as the difference between the biogenic carbon stored in products placed on the market during the year and the carbon returned to the atmosphere when the products are incinerated or decompose at the end of their life cycle. Sveaskog uses data on sold timber and statistics on product lifespans and waste management to estimate the total carbon balance of sold products. The calculations include only products originating from Sveaskog's own holdings, in line with ISO 13391.

Sveaskog does not include calculations of avoided emissions that arise when wood products replace materials with higher climate impact, such as cement. These calculations are uncertain and reflect only a theoretical current state, as future changes in markets, technology and consumption are not considered. In a fossil-free society, this benefit will gradually decrease and disappear; however, forest raw material will remain an important renewable resource for sustainable material flows and long-term societal benefit.

For the company's full accounting of carbon sequestration, see the [Annual and Sustainability Report](#), pages 73–75.

ESTIMATED CHANGE IN CARBON STOCKS IN SVEASKOG'S FOREST HOLDINGS IN 2025



NET BALANCE IN CARBON STOCKS

## 9.6 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e

	Million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Growth</b>	
Live biomass	17.7
Dead wood and litter	1.9
Soil carbon	1.2
<b>Decreases and emissions</b>	
Felling	-8.2
Natural decreases	-2.5
Emissions of methane and nitrous oxide	-0.4
<b>Total greenhouse gas balance</b>	<b>9.6</b>

## 0.87 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e

Kol bundet i långlivade produkter	
Sawn wood	0.66
Paper and paperboard	0.19
Wood-based panels	0.02

A portion of the carbon removed from the forest during felling is stored in the products made from the raw material. Using statistics on the lifespan of these products and their waste management methods, the amount of carbon that remains stored can be estimated.

# Climate benefits of the green bonds

The carbon balance in Sveaskog's holdings is calculated every year. As forests absorb carbon dioxide and sequester carbon, the carbon stored in the growing forest increases. Meanwhile, there is a natural release of carbon dioxide as old trees die or forests are damaged.

Harvesting removes some of the sequestered carbon from the forest. All contributing factors are taken into account in the calculation.

## Calculation of the climate benefit of the bonds for 2025

The Green Bonds financed 46 per cent of the investments and costs of forestry operations in 2025. These forestry operations were carried out on approximately 183,600 ha of forest land. 46 per cent of this corresponds to approximately 84,000 ha of forest land.

**Forestry operations:**  $183,600 \text{ ha} \times 46\% \approx 84,000 \text{ ha}$

The green bonds financed 100 per cent of the forest property acquisitions, corresponding to approximately 2,000 ha.

**Forest property acquisitions:**  $2,000 \text{ ha} \times 100\% = 2,000 \text{ ha}$

**Total: 84,000 ha + 2,000 ha = 86,000 ha**

86,000 hectares corresponds to approximately 2.8 per cent of Sveaskog's forest land. Hence, the corresponding share, 2.8 per cent, of the climate benefit is allocated to the green bonds.

In total, the net change in carbon stocks on Sveaskog's holdings amounted to 9.58 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2025. The climate benefit (net sequestration) of the green bonds issued in 2025 is thus estimated at 227 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/MSEK.

Research and development is carried out to improve climate performance or develop nature conservation work and promote natural values in forestry. This can contribute directly or indirectly to climate benefits but is not included in the calculation, as the effect is not quantifiable and no allocations were made to research and development in 2025.

For further details on the calculation of the net change in forest carbon balance, see the [Annual and Sustainability report](#) pages 73–75.



# Summary of Sveaskog's green projects\*

Project name	Project category according to framework	Total EU Taxonomy-aligned investment, MSEK	Total accrued costs allocated to green bonds as of 31 Dec 2025, MSEK	Proportion of projects financed by green bonds as of 31 Dec 2025, %
Forest management (regeneration)	Forestry (CAPEX)	231	106	46
Roads (new construction >250m)		67	31	46
Forest management	Forestry (OPEX)	537	246	46
Forest planning		117	54	46
Regeneration felling & thinning		996	456	46
Nature conservation		32	14	46
Roads (maintenance and new construction <250m)		347	159	46
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Project name (region)				
Norrbotten	Acquisition of properties (CAPEX)	25	25	100
Västerbotten		0	0	100
Southern Norrland		8	8	100
Svealand		11	11	100
Götaland		90	90	100

\*1) The financing or refinancing of CAPEX qualifies without any specific retrospective limit, while OPEX has the option to qualify with a maximum retrospective period of no more than three years before the issue year for the bond.

## Green bonds issued in 2025

**MSEK 1,200**

Investment in forestry (CAPEX)

MSEK 137

Investment in forestry (OPEX)

MSEK 929

Investment in property acquisitions (CAPEX)

MSEK 134

# Report adopted at meeting of Sveaskog's Green Bond Committee

Stockholm March 19th 2026

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Eva Åkesson  
Head of Finance

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Olof Johansson  
Head of Forest Policy

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Cecilia Hellström  
Sustainability Manager

# Auditor's limited assurance report on Sveaskog AB (publ)'s Green Bonds Annual Report 2025

To Sveaskog AB (publ), corporate identity number 556558-0031

## Conclusion

We have been appointed by Sveaskog's Green Bond Committee to conduct a limited assurance engagement of selected information in Sveaskog's Green Bonds Annual Report dated December 31, 2025 (the "Report"). The scope of our engagement is limited to information regarding the total amount of green bonds issued by Sveaskog AB (publ) ("Sveaskog") in 2025 and that the costs and investments incurred by Sveaskog for the reporting period January 2025 to December 2025 and previous years' costs and investments reported on page 10 of the Report are in accordance with Sveaskog's Green Bond Framework ("Sveaskog - Green Bond Framework").

Based on our limited assurance engagement as described in the section Auditor's responsibility, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the selected information in the Report is not, in all material respects, prepared in accordance with Sveaskog - Green Bond Framework.

## Basis for conclusion

We have conducted the limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*. Our responsibility under this standard is further described in the section Auditor's responsibility.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Responsibilities of Sveaskog's Green Bond Committee Sveaskog are responsible for the preparation of the Report in accordance with the applicable criteria, which consist of Sveaskog - Green Bond Framework. This responsibility also includes such internal control as the Sveaskog determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 selected information on the total amount of green bonds issued by Sveaskog in 2025 and that the costs and investments incurred by Sveaskog for the reporting period January 2025 to December 2025 and previous years' costs and investments based on our engagement. The limited assurance engagement has been conducted in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*. This standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance that the selected information in the Report is prepared in accordance with the criteria described in the section "Responsibilities of Sveaskog's Green Bond Committee". The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent

than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. This means that it is not possible for us to obtain such assurance that we become aware of all significant matters that could have been identified if a reasonable assurance engagement had been performed.

Our firm applies ISQM 1 (International Standard on Quality Management), which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We are independent of Sveaskog (publ) in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

The limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence to support the Report. The auditor selects the procedures to be performed, including assessing the risks of material misstatements in the Report, whether due to fraud or error. In this risk assessment, the auditor considers the parts of the internal control that are relevant to how Sveaskog's Green Bond Committee prepares the Report, in order to design procedures that are appropriate under the circumstances, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of

the company's internal control. The review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the Report, performing analytical review, and conducting other review procedures.

The limited assurance procedures have covered the following:

- The total amount of green bonds issued by Sveaskog in 2025 and that the costs and investments incurred by Sveaskog for the reporting period January 2025 to December 2025 and previous years' costs and investments.

Our review is based on the criteria selected by Sveaskog's Green Bond Committee, as defined above.

The limited assurance procedures primarily include:

- Inquiries and confirmations
- Analytical review of information
- Detailed review through reconciliation and sampling of underlying documentation

Stockholm, March 26th 2026  
KPMG AB

Joakim Thilstedt  
Authorized Public Accountant

Torbjörn Westman  
Specialist FAR

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.

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## Contact

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Sveaskog in social media



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