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01	SEB in brief
02	Q1 2023 financial update
03	Credit portfolio and asset quality
04	Capital
05	Liquidity and funding
06	Strategy and sustainability
07	Macro
08	Appendix



SEB — a leading northern European bank with international reach



- Unique customer base and leading market positions
- Engaged and long-term focused shareholder base
- Profitable growth through diversified business model
- Strong capital and liquidity position
- Solid credit rating: AA- / Aa3 / A+ with stable outlook (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)

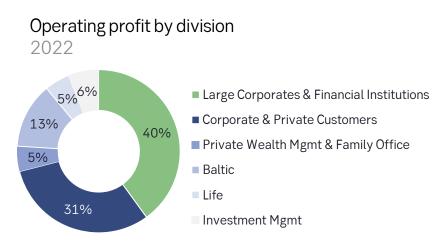
Key financials

Q1 2023 (FY 2022)

Net ECL level	C/I ratio
4 bps (7)	0.34 (0.39)

CET1 ratio Return on equity

19.2% (19.0) **17.9%** (14.5)



Credit portfolio by segment 31 Mar 2023 Corporates Commercial real estate Residential real estate Household mortgages & BRF Household other Public admin & banks

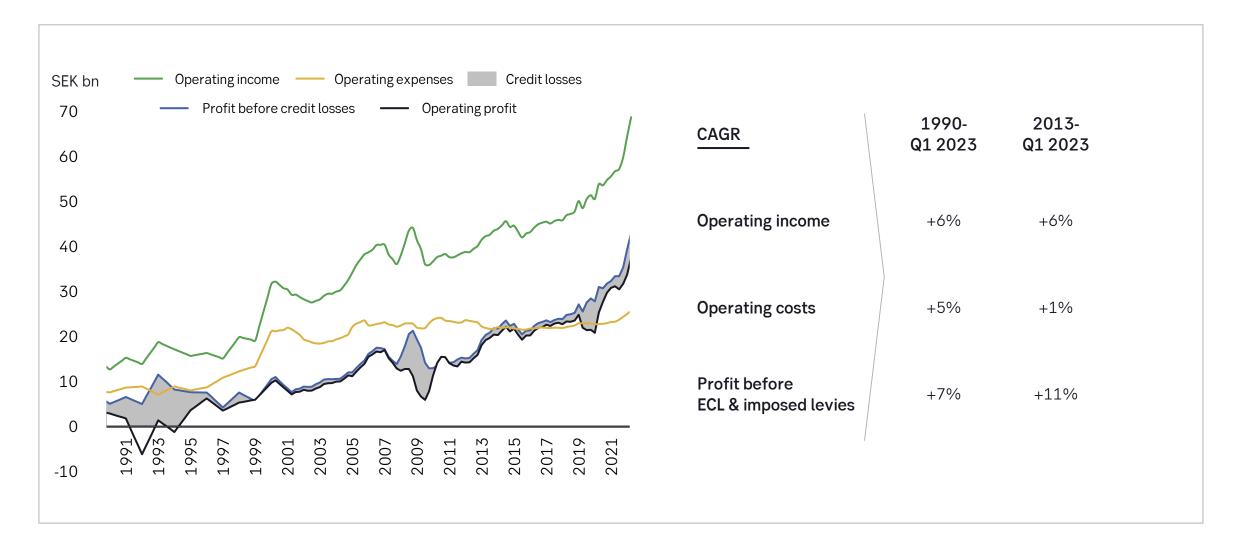
Return on equity before items affecting comparability.

Operating profit by divisions excluding Group functions and eliminations.

Business in Russia through St Petersburg branch is in process of being wound down.

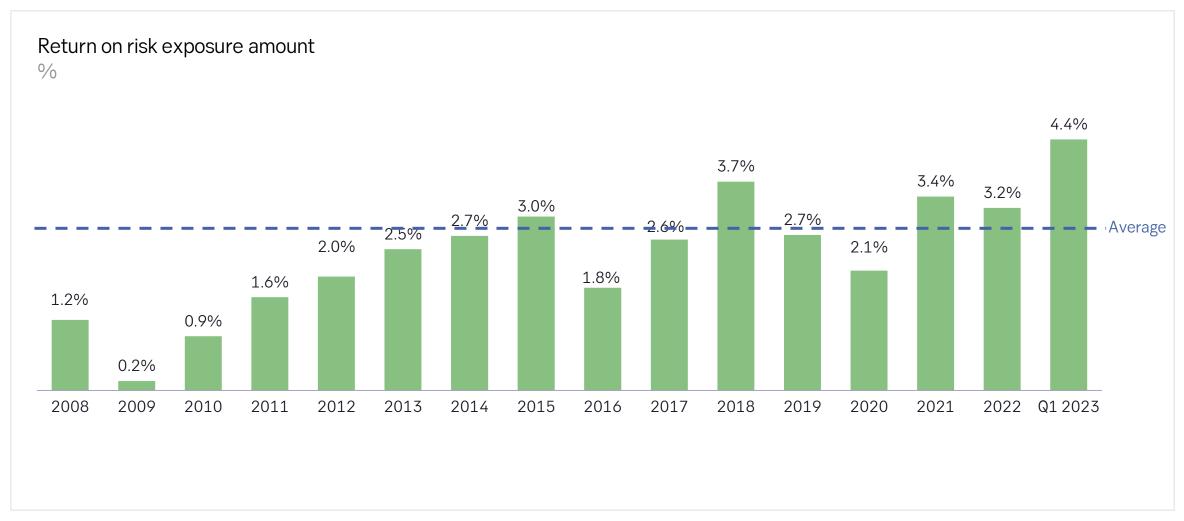


Strong profitable growth over time...





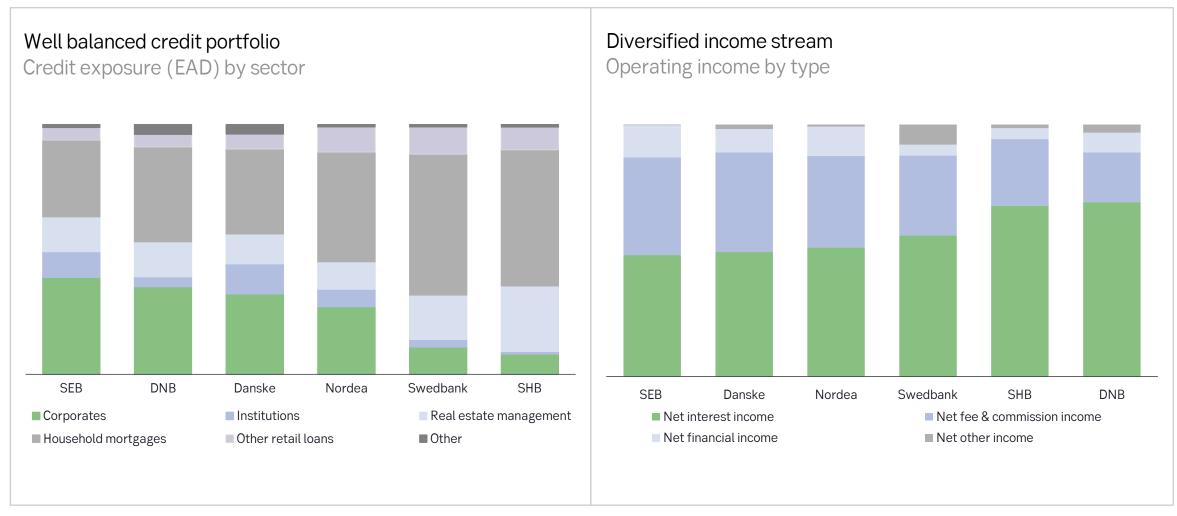
...and stable capital generation



Net profit as a % of risk exposure amount.



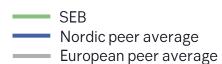
More diversified than peers

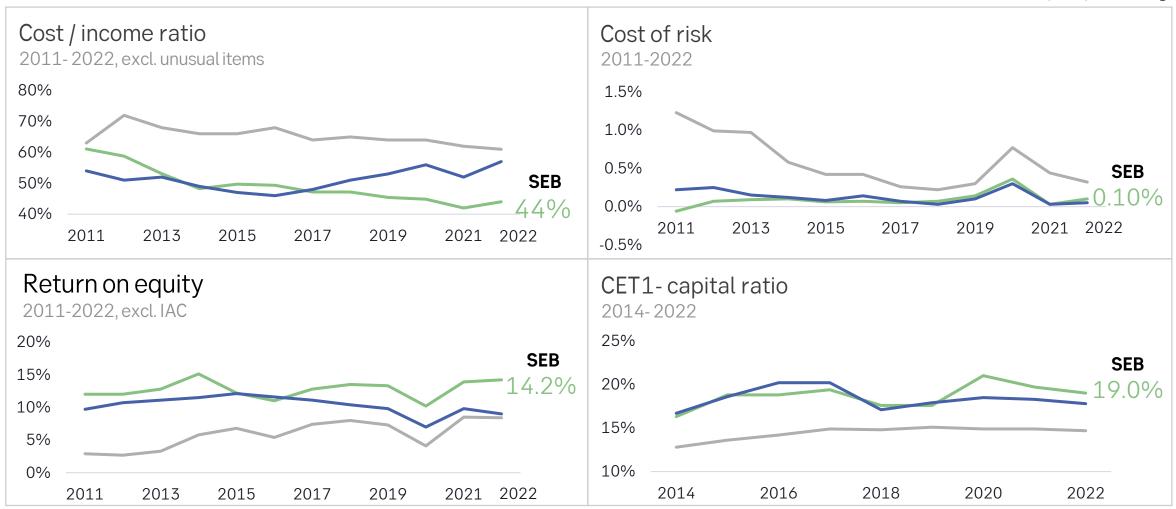


Source: Annual reports 2022



Relative financial strength





Source: S&P Global.



Our financial targets

 $\sim 50\%$

Dividend payout ratio of EPS

100-300 bps
CET1 ratio above requirement

Return on Equity competitive with peers (Long-term aspiration 15%)



Share repurchases will be the main form of capital distribution when SEB's capital buffer exceeds, and is projected to remain above, the targeted range of 100-300 basis points.



¹ Excluding items affecting comparability.

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04	Capital
05	Liquidity and funding
06	Strategy and sustainability
07	Macro
08	Appendix

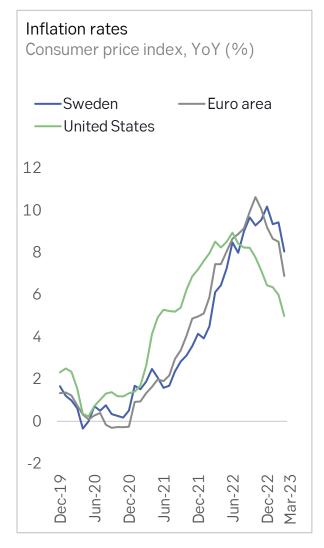


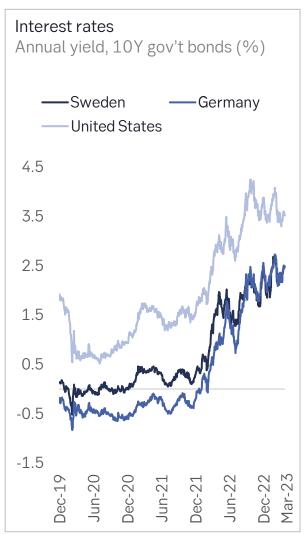
Highlights in Q1 2023

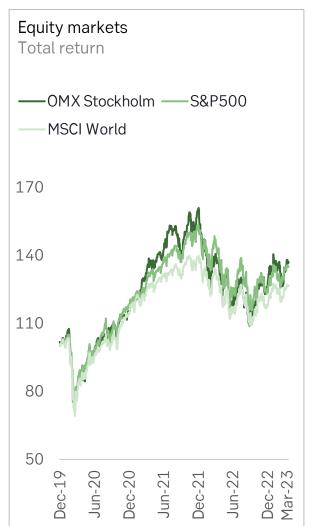
- Return on equity amounted to 17.9 per cent on a CET1 capital ratio of 19.2 per cent. The capital buffer was 480 basis points above the regulatory capital requirement
- High demand for risk management services continued to benefit our Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities business
- The Board of Directors resolved to utilise the authorisation granted by the 2023 Annual General Meeting, to initiate a new quarterly share buyback programme of SEK 1.25bn

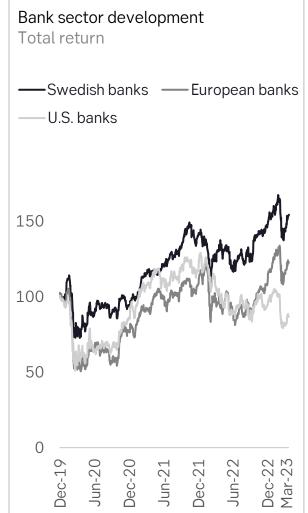


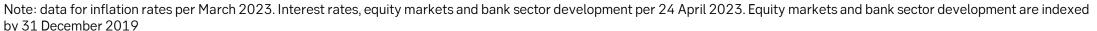
Renewed volatility in global financial markets







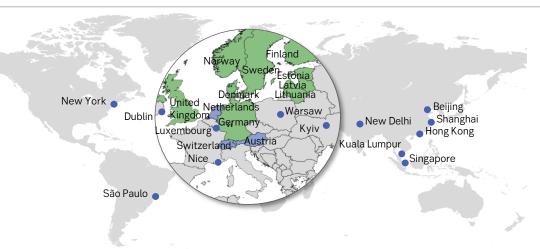






Continued expansion leading to a diverse geographical footprint

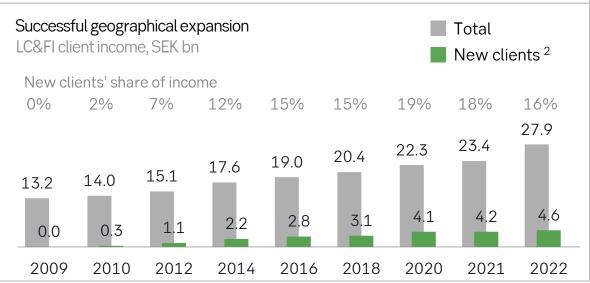
"A northern European corporate and investment bank with international reach"



Our operating model

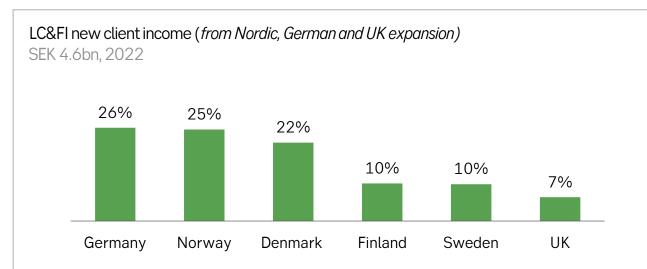
Serving our clients locally

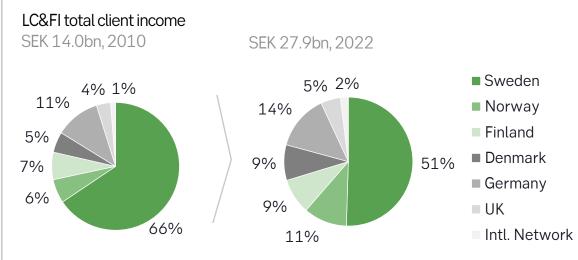
- Home markets including Nordics, Baltics, Germany and UK
- International Network spanning from New York to Shanghai¹
- Modestly expanding in Austria, Switzerland and the Netherlands
- International business mainly focused on large corporate clients





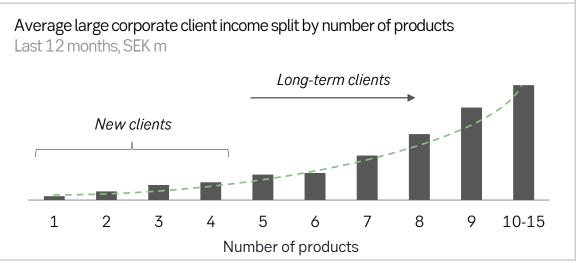
A profitable, cost-efficient and diversified business





Key ratios 2022 ¹

	Germany	Norway	Denmark	Finland	UK	Intl. Network	LC&FI division
RoBE	14%	21%	16%	18%	13%	22%	14.5%
C/I	0.27	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.38
FTEs	148	214	151	155	76	271	2,173
Client income CAGR ²	13%	5%	24%	11%	25%	21%	11%



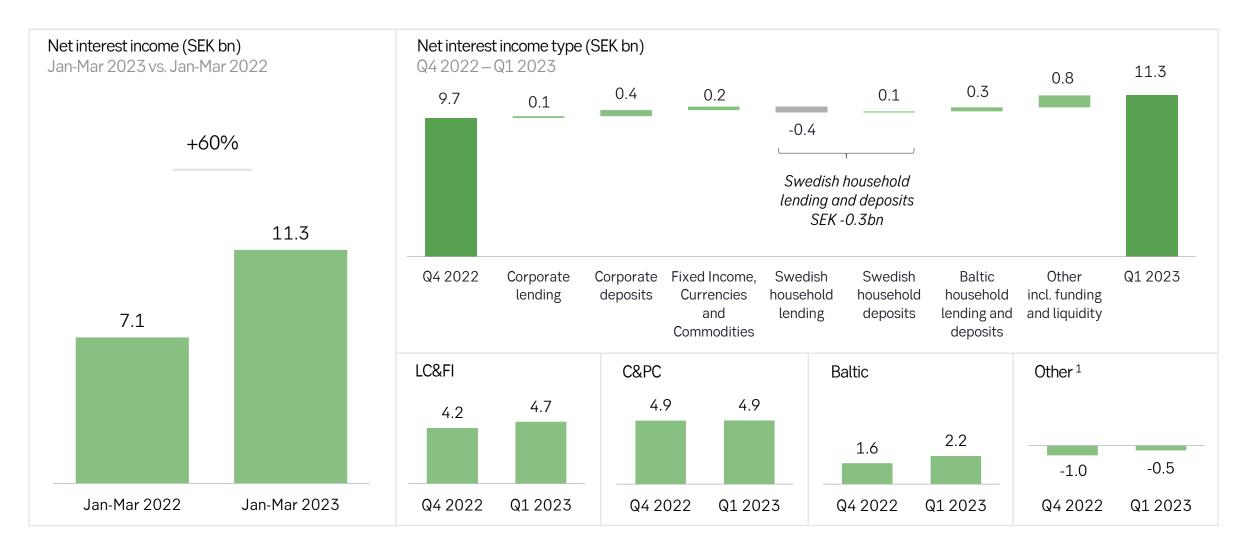


Financial summary Q1 2023

SEK m	Q1 2023	Q4 2022		Q1 2022		
Total operating income	19,060	18,798	+1%	14,739	+29%	
Net interest income	11,297	9,715	+16%	7,062	+60%	Net ECL level
Net fee and commission income	5,170	5,410	-4%	5,381	-4%	4 bps
Net financial income	2,403	3,476	-31%	2,321	+4%	C/I
Total operating expenses	-6,465	-6,757	-4%	-5,793	+12%	0.34
Profit before ECL and imposed levies	12,594	12,041	+5%	8,945	+41%	CET1
Net expected credit losses	-272	-506	-46%	-535	-49%	19.2%
Imposed levies	-702	-578	+21%	-582	+21%	RoE
Operating profit before IAC ¹	11,620	10,957	+6%	7,828	+48%	17.9%
Items affecting comparability	0	-1,399		0		
Operating profit	11,620	9,558	+22%	7,828	+48%	

¹ Items affecting comparability.

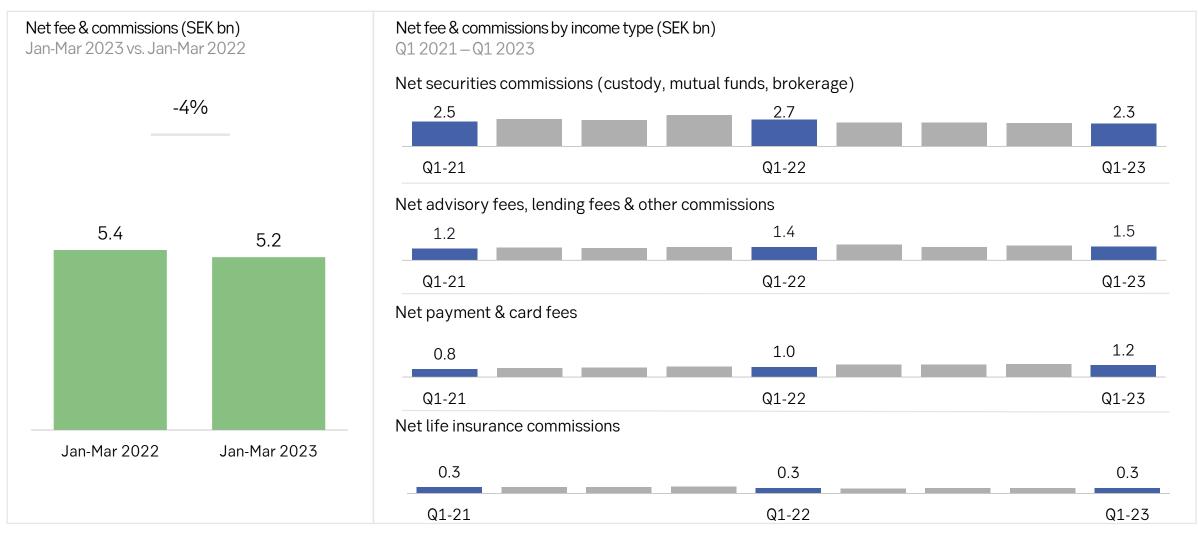
Net interest income development



¹"Other" includes division PWM&FO, Life, Investment Management, Group Functions and Eliminations.

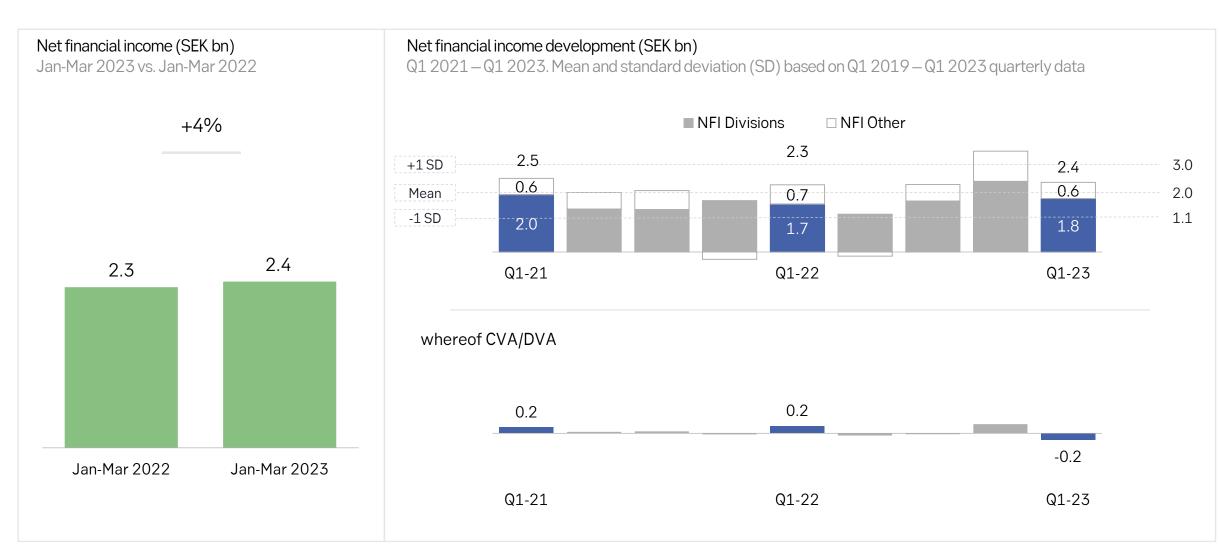


Net fee & commission income development



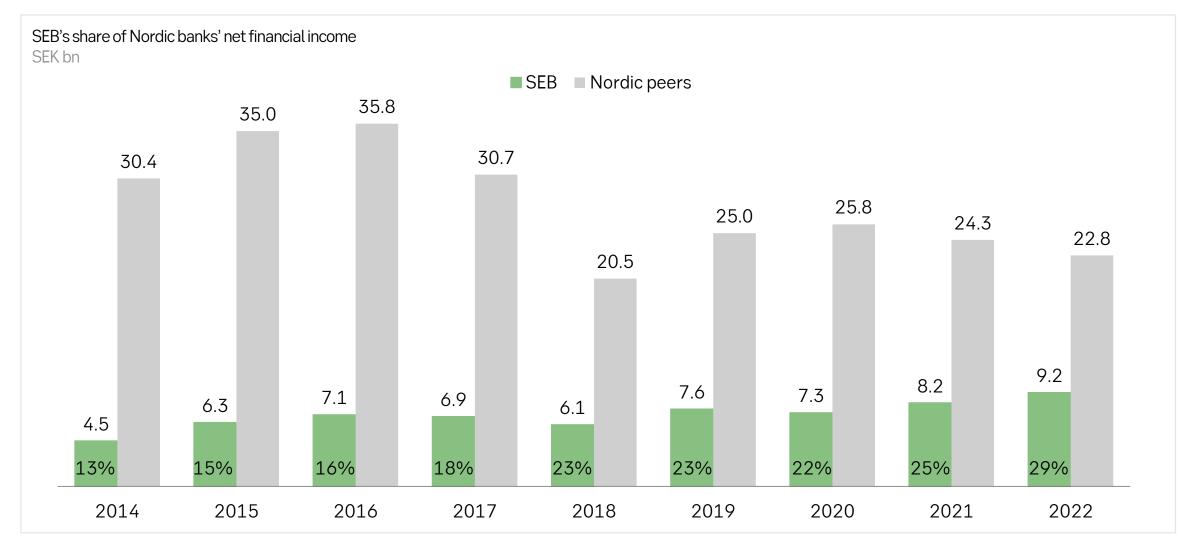


Net financial income development





Customers choose SEB for risk management to a higher degree





Strong asset quality and balance sheet

Asset quality	
Net expected credit loss level	7 bps
Funding & liquidity	
Customer deposits (SEK)	1,702bn
Liquidity coverage ratio	143%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	109%
Capital	
CET1 ratio (Basel 3)	19.0%
CET1 buffer above requirement	470 bps
Total capital ratio (Basel 3)	22.5%
Leverage ratio (Basel 3)	5.0%

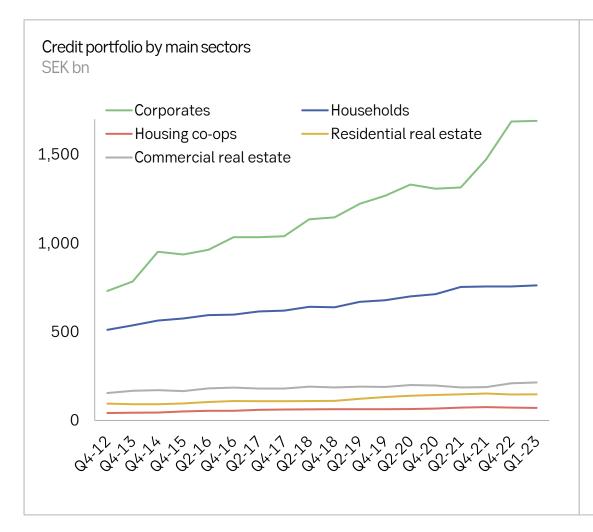
Q1 2023	
Asset quality	
Net expected credit loss level	4 bps
Funding & liquidity	
Customer deposits (SEK)	1,789bn
Liquidity coverage ratio	137%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	111%
Capital	
CET1 ratio (Basel 3)	19.2%
CET1 buffer above requirement	480 bps
Total capital ratio (Basel 3)	22.7%
Leverage ratio (Basel 3)	4.7%



01	SEB in brief
02	Q1 2023 financial update
03	Credit portfolio and asset quality
04	Capital
05	Liquidity and funding
06	Strategy and sustainability
07	Macro
08	Appendix



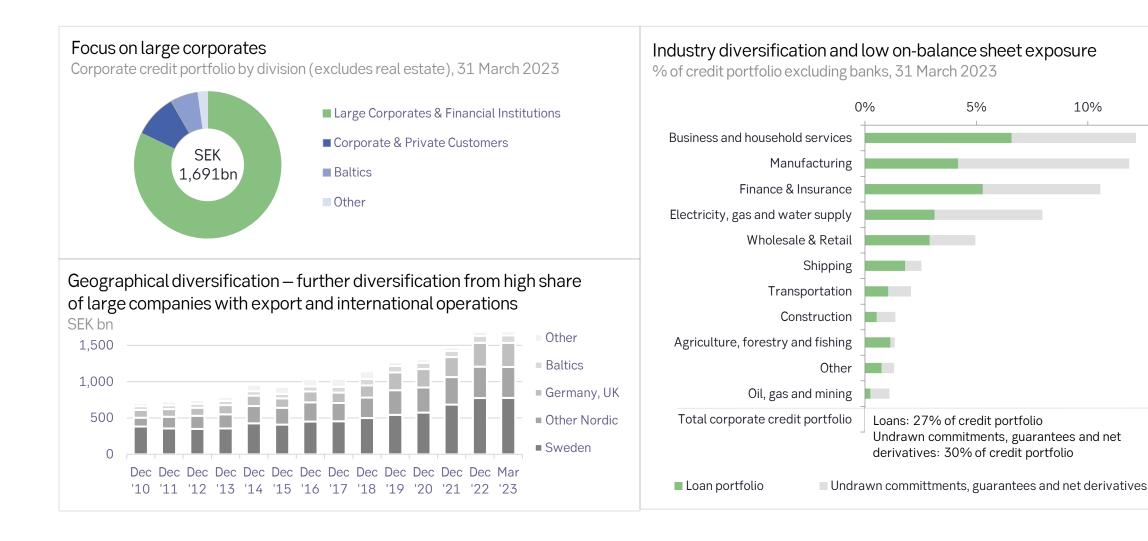
Development of credit portfolio



Sector	QoQ	YoY
Corporates	0%	12% ²
FX-adjusted ¹	1%	7%
Households	1%	-1%
Swedish mortgages	1%	-3%
Commercial real estate	3%	12% 2
Residential real estate	1%	-1%
Housing co-ops	-2%	-5%
Total (excluding banks)	0%	6%



SEB's corporate portfolio is well diversified and focused on large corporates

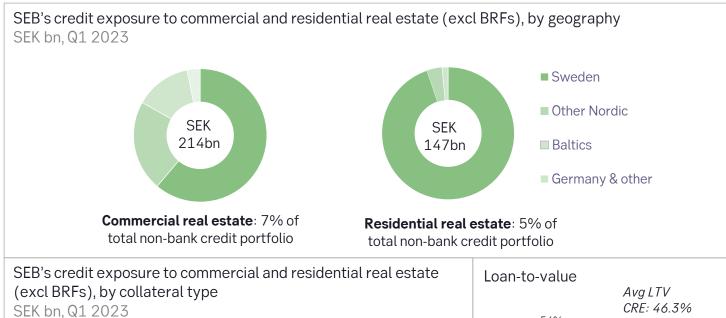




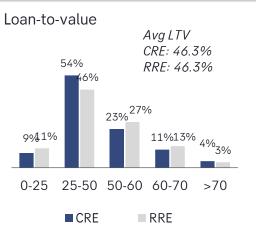
15%

10%

SEB's real estate portfolio is resilient to higher interest rates







Conservative underwriting standards

- Group-wide risk tolerance and divisional volume caps
- Cash-flow based underwriting standards, interest rate stress tests, restrictions on Loan-to-Value and Debt Service Ability
- Majority of large clients hedging interest rates (avg 3-4 years)
- Professional clients operating in Sweden and Nordics with diversified property portfolios and funding sources

20 largest real estate clients resilient against higher interest rates

- Average Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR) at 4.3x as of Q4 2022
- Scenario assuming all maturing debt refinanced at 7% and unchanged EBITDA¹:
 - Average ICR by YE2023: 2.9x
 - Average ICR by YE2024: 2.4x

Sensitivity to property values

 Commercial and residential property values need to drop >~25% in order to reach regulatory risk weight floors, given current Probability of Default (PD) levels

BRF = housing cooperative associations, credit exposure amounts to SEK 70bn, average LTV 27.3% Average LTV = weighted average max LTV

Offices

Retail

Other

Logistics/industrial

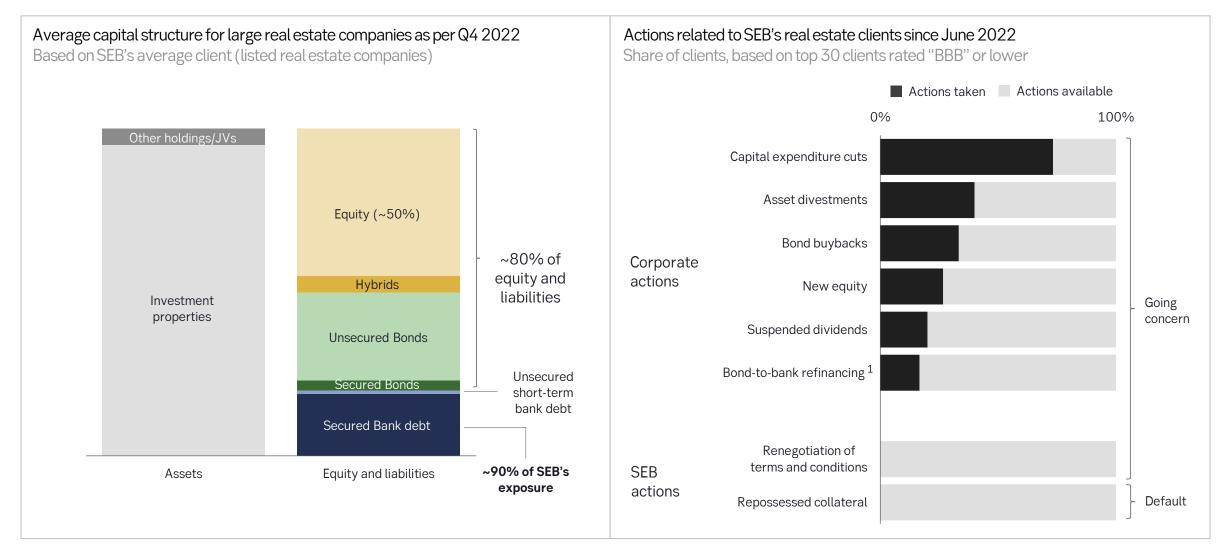
SEK

361bn



¹ Assumptions also include interest rate increase of +2% for floating debt with maturity > 1 year

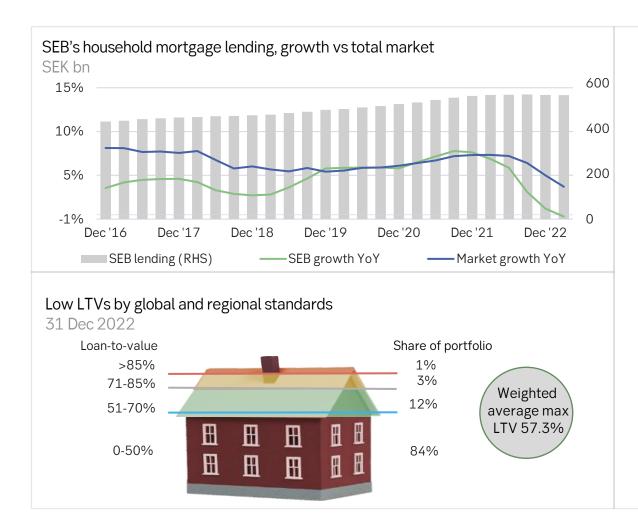
Real estate clients working on deleveraging activities



¹ Representing SEB's share of clients' bond-to-bank refinancing.



SEB's household mortgages are of high asset quality and based on affordability

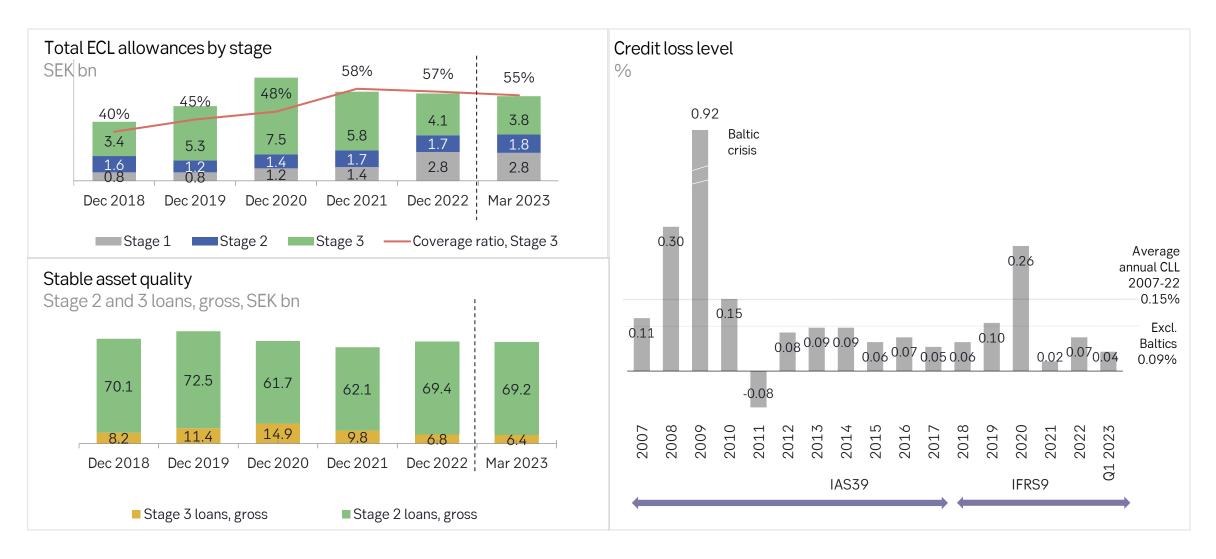


Solid market fundamentals and underwriting criteria

- Strong customer base: According to UC AB (national credit information agency), SEB's customers have higher credit quality than market average and are over-proportionally represented in higher income segments. Customers are also concentrated to larger cities
- High asset quality low past dues and losses
- Strict credit scoring and assessment
- Strengthened advisory services "sell first and buy later"
- Affordability assessment (funds left to live on post all fixed costs and taxes) includes stressed interest rate scenario of 6% on personal debt and, in case of apartments, an additional stress of 4.25% on a housing co-op's debt which indirectly affects the private individual ("double leverage"). Funds left to live on recently adjusted for inflation
- SFSA's amortisation requirements: LTV 70-85% loans amortise min.
 2%/year and between 50-70% at least 1%/year. As of 2018, loans with DTI>4.5x amortise an additional percentage point –regulatory requirement.
 Max loan amount: 85% LTV cap since 2011. In general 5x total gross household income irrespective of LTV and no more than one payment remark on any kind of debt

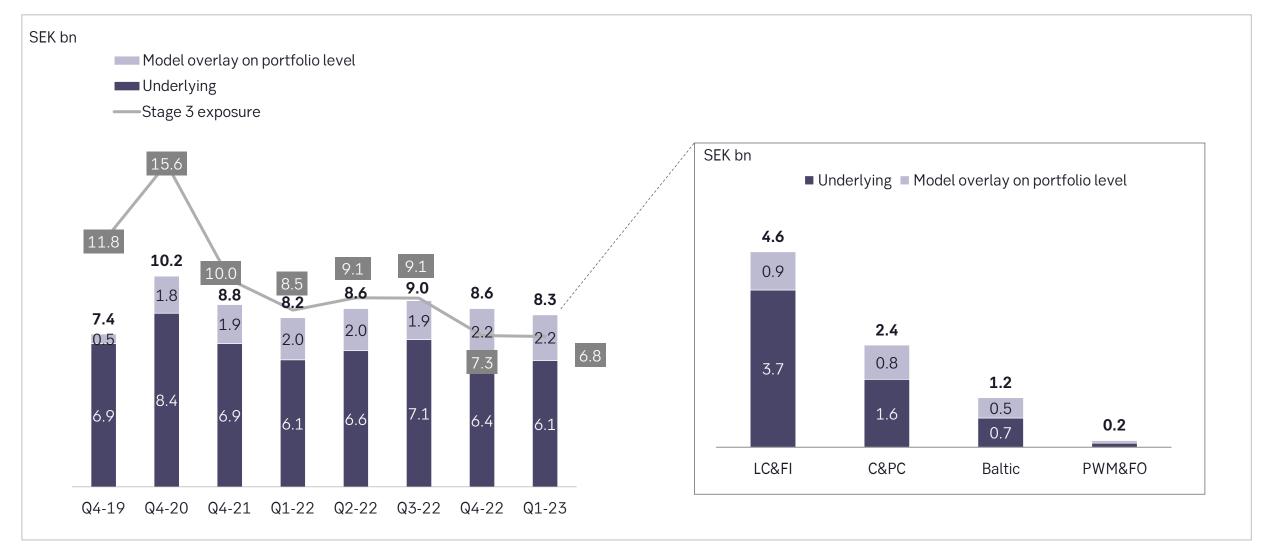


Robust credit quality over time





Expected credit loss allowances

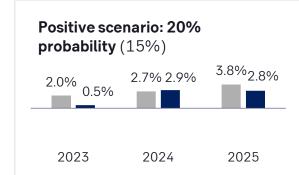




Updated macroeconomic scenarios in Q1 led to a decrease of ECL allowances

Three scenarios for ECL modelling

GDP growth assumptions Q1 2023 (Q4 2022)



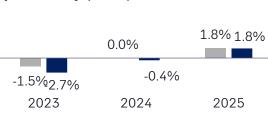
 The potential for more favourable economic performance in the positive scenario lies mainly in inflation falling faster than according to the current consensus and our main forecast.

Base scenario: 60% probability (60%)



- The base scenario for the first quarter maintains the assumption of a mild recession in 2023. Household buffer savings are starting to dry up, and confidence indicators in the business sector have fallen to levels suggesting some decline in output.
- The delay in the downturn has contributed to some upward adjustments in the full year 2023 GDP forecasts, while a general increase in central bank hawkishness is delaying a rebound which has led to a slight downward revision of 2024 GDP forecasts.

Negative scenario: 20% probability (25%)



 The negative scenario reflects the downside risk from the shift to aggressive monetary policy, especially considering the lengthy time lag before rate hikes have an impact on the economy.



Probability-weighted ECL allowances: SEK 8.3bn



100% probability of positive scenario: -4% ECL allowances

100% probability of negative scenario:

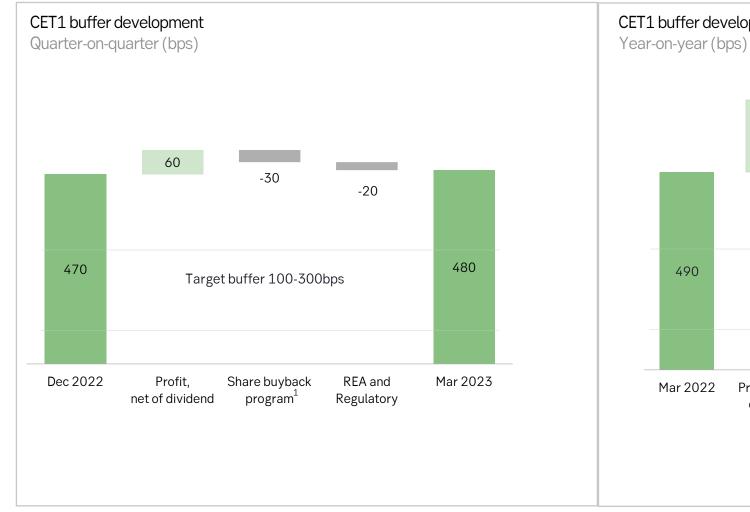
+6% ECL allowances

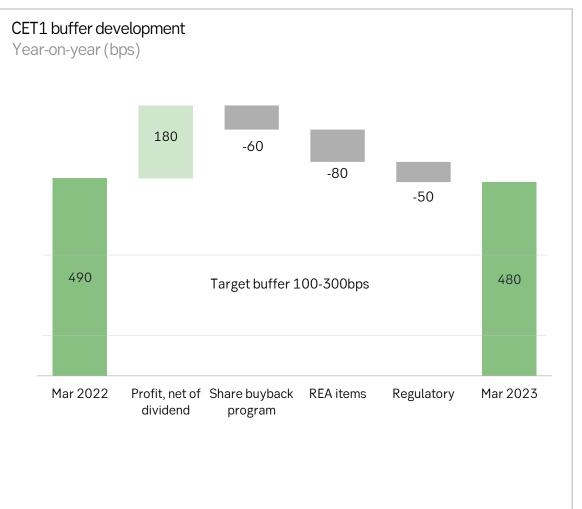


01	SEB in brief
02	Q1 2023 financial update
03	Credit portfolio and asset quality
04	Capital
05	Liquidity and funding
06	Strategy and sustainability
07	Macro
08	Appendix



Capital development

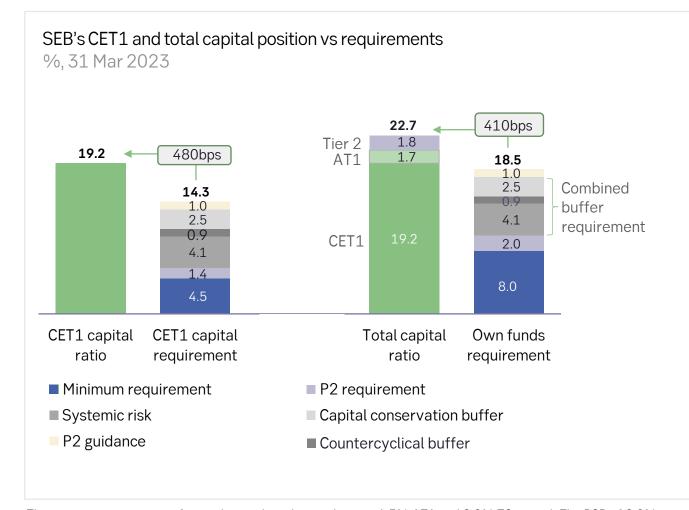




¹ SEB has received supervisory approval to repurchase shares for up to SEK 2.5bn until 31 Oct 2023, and has deducted this amount in full from the CET1 capital.



Strong capital position vs. requirements

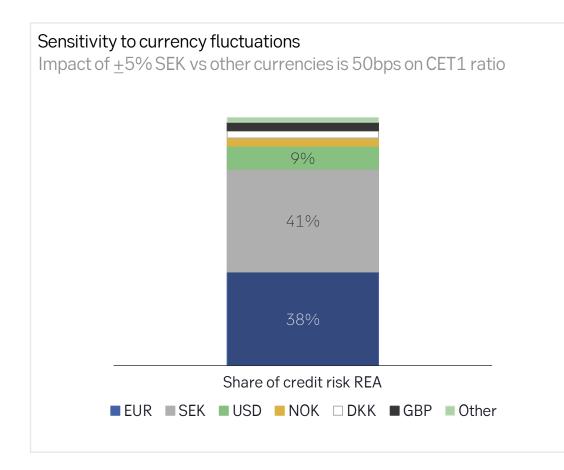


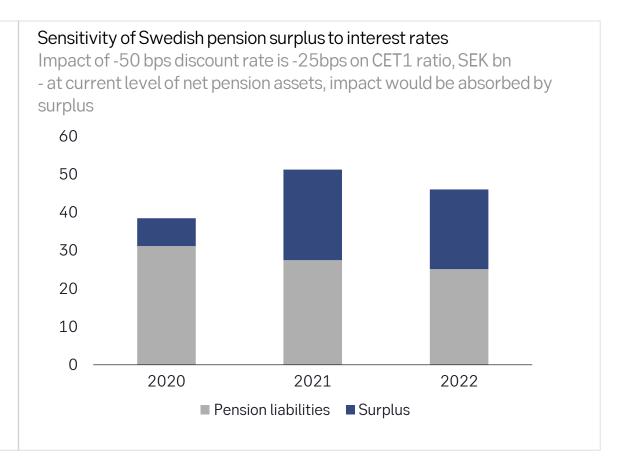
- CET1 capital buffer of 480bps compared to target management buffer of 100-300bps
- Leverage ratio at 4.7% (5.0). The requirement and Pillar 2 guidance is 3.45%
- CET1 capital requirement at 14.3% (14.2)
 - Countercyclical buffers for Denmark, Norway and Germany raised in Q1 2023

The minimum requirement for total capital can be met by max 1.5% AT1 and 2.0% T2 capital. The P2R of 2.0% consists of 1.4% in CET1, 0.2% in AT1 (~10% of P2R) and 0.4% in T2 capital (~23% of P2R). Decided countercyclical buffers include: Sweden 1.0% to 2.0% in Q2 2023; Lithuania 0% to 1.0% in Q4 2023; the UK 1.0% to 2.0% in Q3 2023.



Reasons for management capital buffer





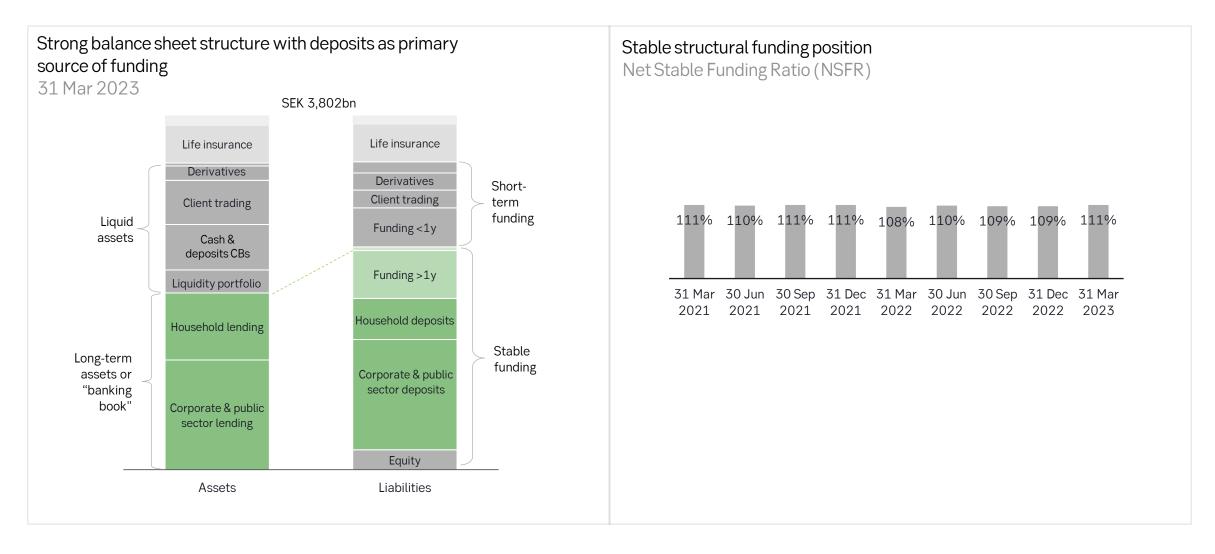
...& general macroeconomic uncertainties



01	SEB in brief
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04	Capital
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06	Strategy and sustainability
07	Macro

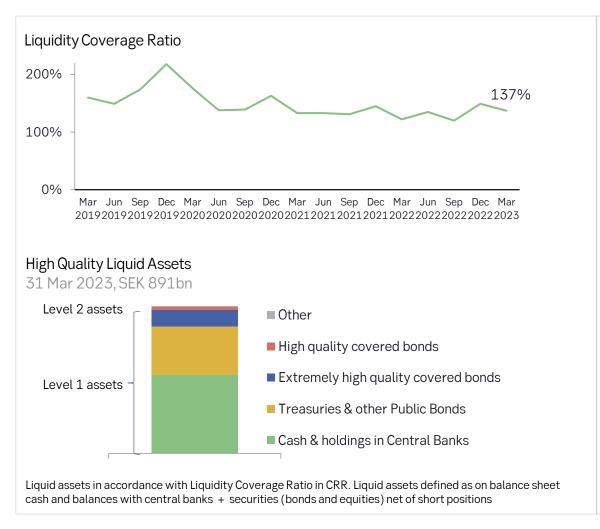


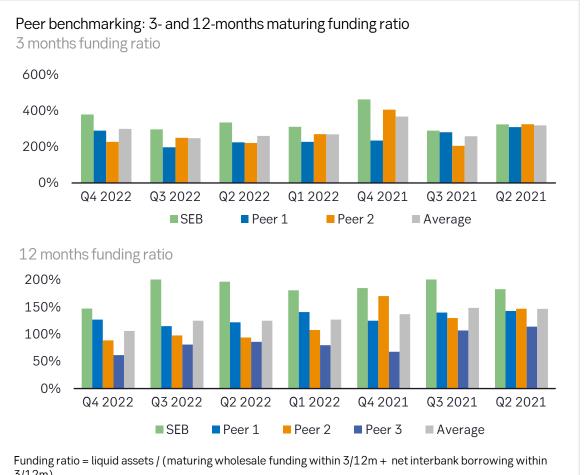
Strong balance sheet structure





Strong liquidity position



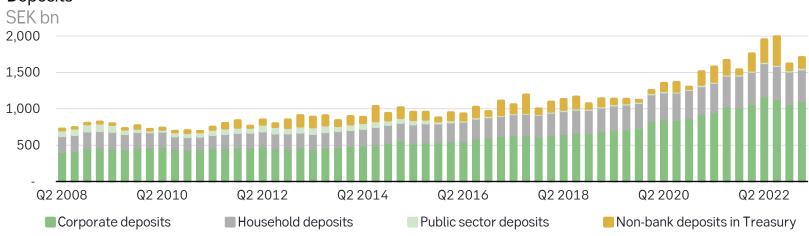


Source: Fact Books of SEB and three other major Swedish banks. One peer does not disclose 3m ratio



Deposit stability and diversification

Deposits



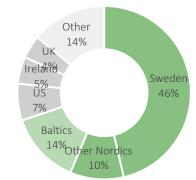
Growth	<u>Corporates</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Total</u>
QoQ	+4%	-2%	+6%
YoY	+3%	+0%	-3%

- Well diversified deposit base with proven stable corporate deposit base through long-term relationship model
- Geographical diversification across 50+ countries supports the bank's balance sheet management across sites and currencies
- 70% of household deposits insured via deposit guarantee schemes
- 34% of total household and nonfinancial corporate deposits insured via deposit guarantee schemes

Deposits by business segment



Deposits by customer domicile

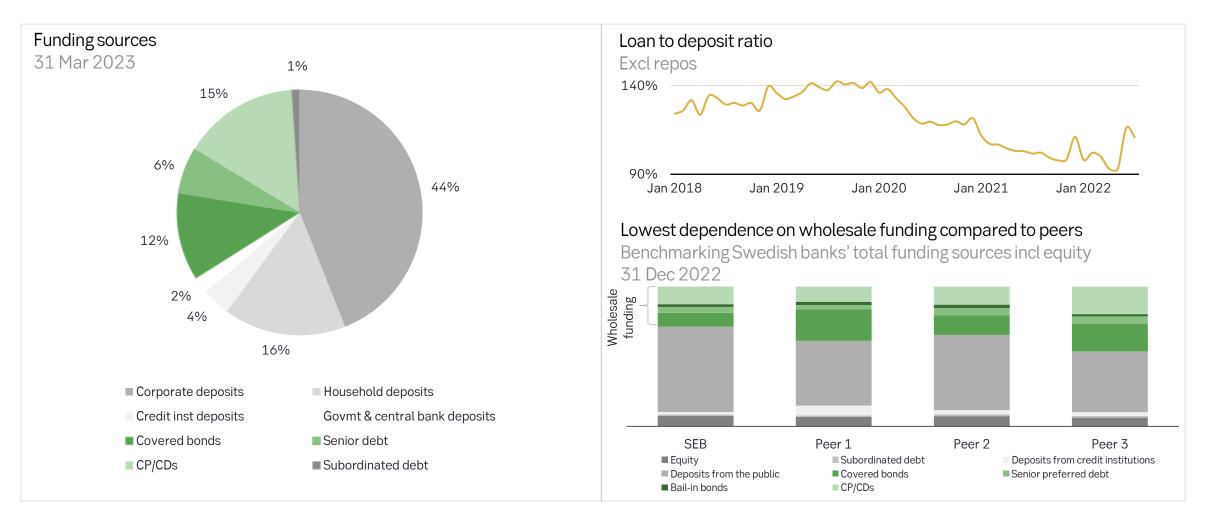






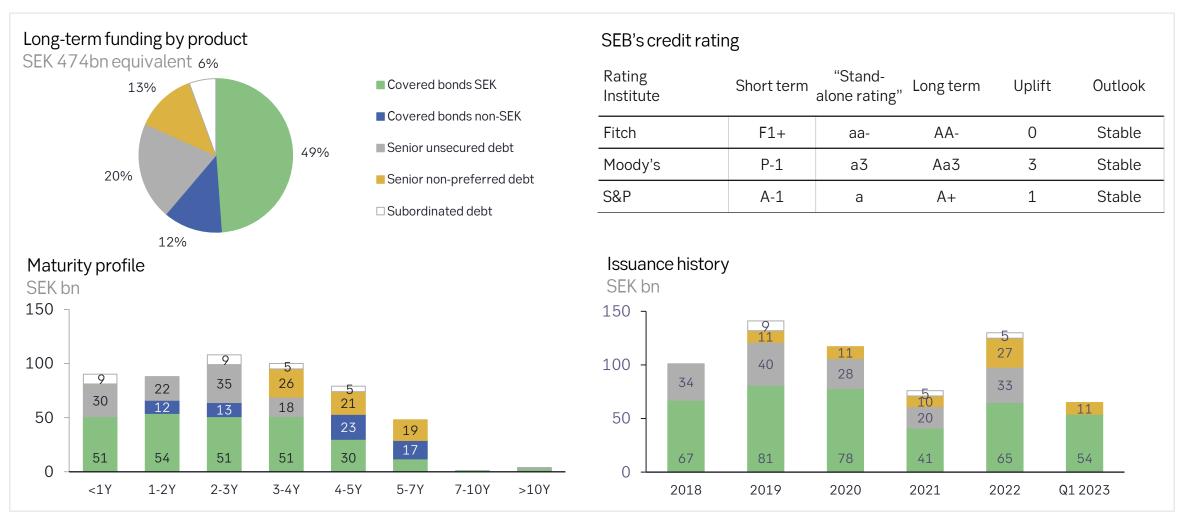


Diversified funding structure with deposits as primary funding source





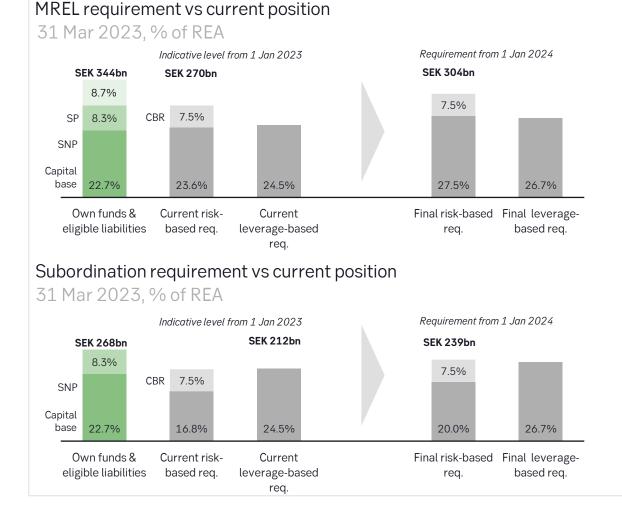
Well-balanced long-term funding profile and solid credit rating





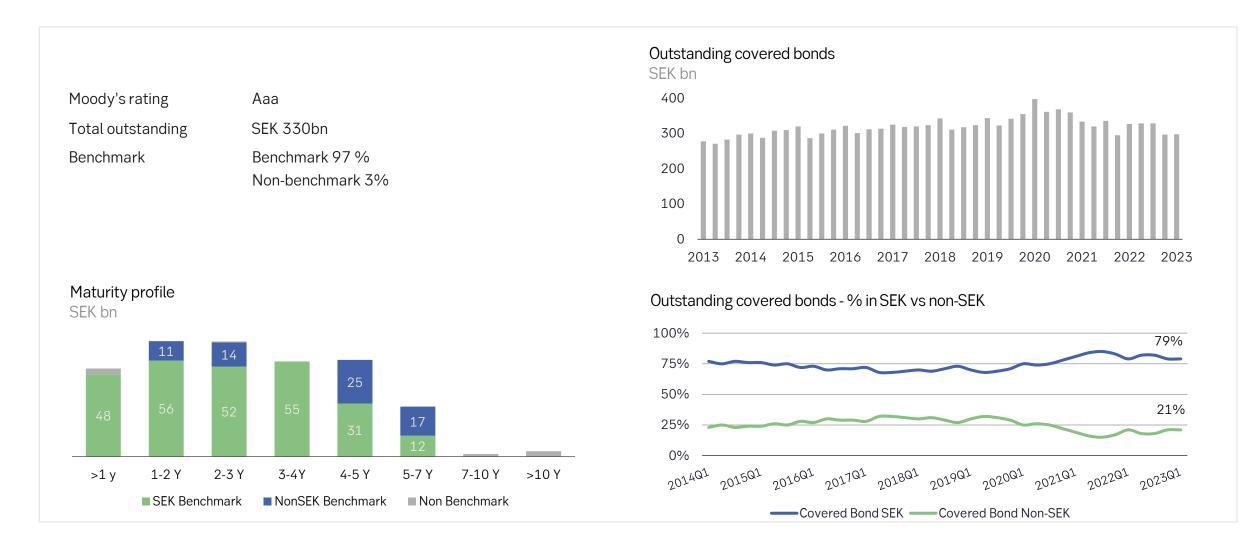


Swedish implementation of MREL requirements according to BRRD2



- On 18 October 2021, the Swedish Resolution Authority published its new MREL policy under BRRD2
- MREL requirement will be the higher of:
 - Risk-based: 2 x (P1+P2R) + CBR Ccyb + P2G
 - Leverage-based: 2 x Minimum Leverage ratio (3%)
- Subordination requirement will be the higher of:
 - Risk-based: 2 x (P1+P2R)
 - Leverage-based: 2 x Minimum Leverage ratio (3%)
- The Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR) is added on top of risk-based MREL and risk-based subordination requirements
- Requirements will be phased in, with full compliance no later than 1
 January 2024. As of 31 March 2023, SEB has issued approx. SEK 70bn
 equivalent in senior non-preferred debt

SEB's covered bonds





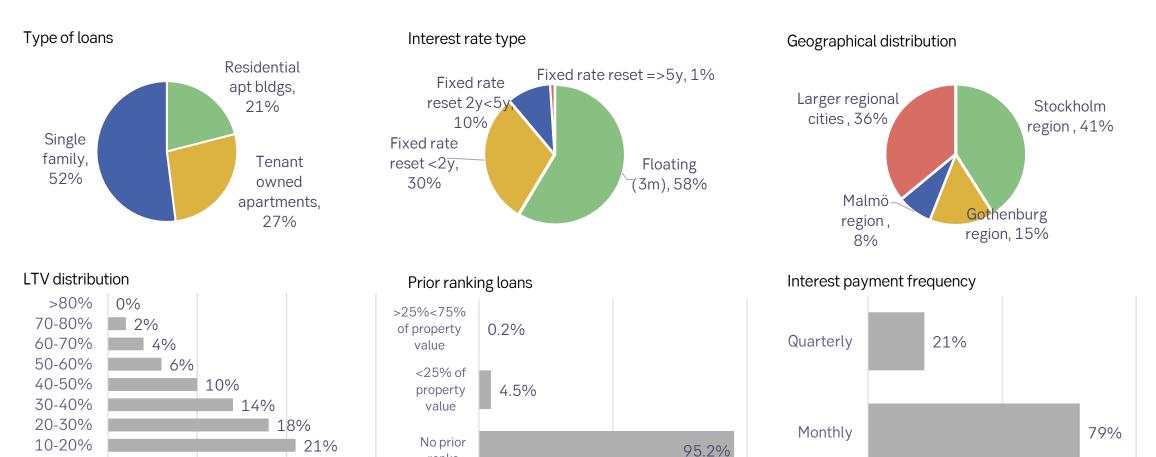
Cover pool characteristics: only Swedish residential mortgages in SEB's cover pool

Cover pool	31 Mar 2023	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Total residential mortgage assets (SEK bn)	707	707	688
Weighted average LTV (property level)	50%	50%	47%
Number of loans ('000)	754	757	766
Number of borrowers ('000)	426	428	437
Weighted average loan balance (SEK '000)	937	934	899
Substitute assets (SEK '000)	0	0	0
Loans past due 60 days (bps)	7	6	4
Net Expected Credit Losses (bps)	0	0	0
Overcollateralisation level	114%	138%	133%

- Only Swedish residential mortgages, which historically have had very low credit losses
- More concentrated towards single family homes and tenantowned apartments, which generally have somewhat higher LTVs
- On parent bank SEB AB's balance sheet contrary to major Swedish peers
 - All eligible Swedish residential mortgages are directly booked in the cover pool on origination, i.e. no cherry picking
 - Covered bonds are issued by SEB AB and investors have full and dual recourse to the parent bank's assets as well as secured exposure to the cover pool
- SEB runs a high overcollateralisation level



Cover pool characteristics: mortgages mainly in three largest and fastest growing city areas in Sweden



ranks

24%

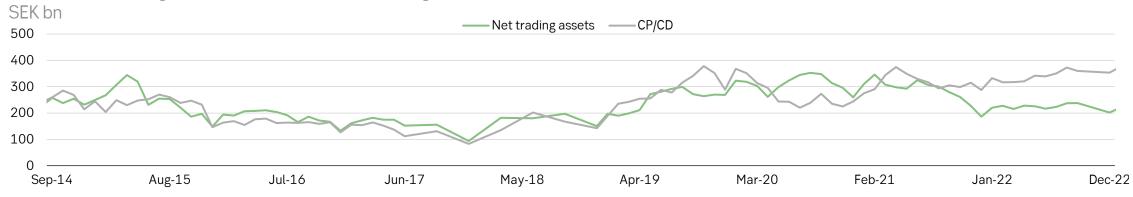
Note: Distribution in different LTV buckets based on exact order of priority for the individual mortgage deeds according to the Association of Swedish Covered Bond Issuers (www.asbc.se)



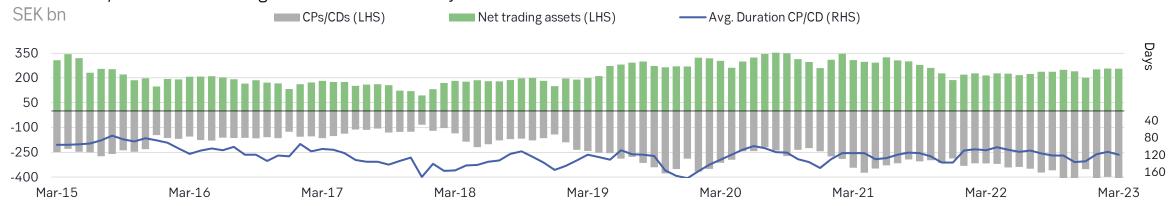
0-10%

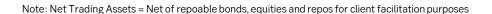
Short-term CP/CD funding to support client facilitation business

Volumes: net trading assets adaptable to CP/CD funding access



Duration: CP/CDs fund net trading assets with considerably shorter duration



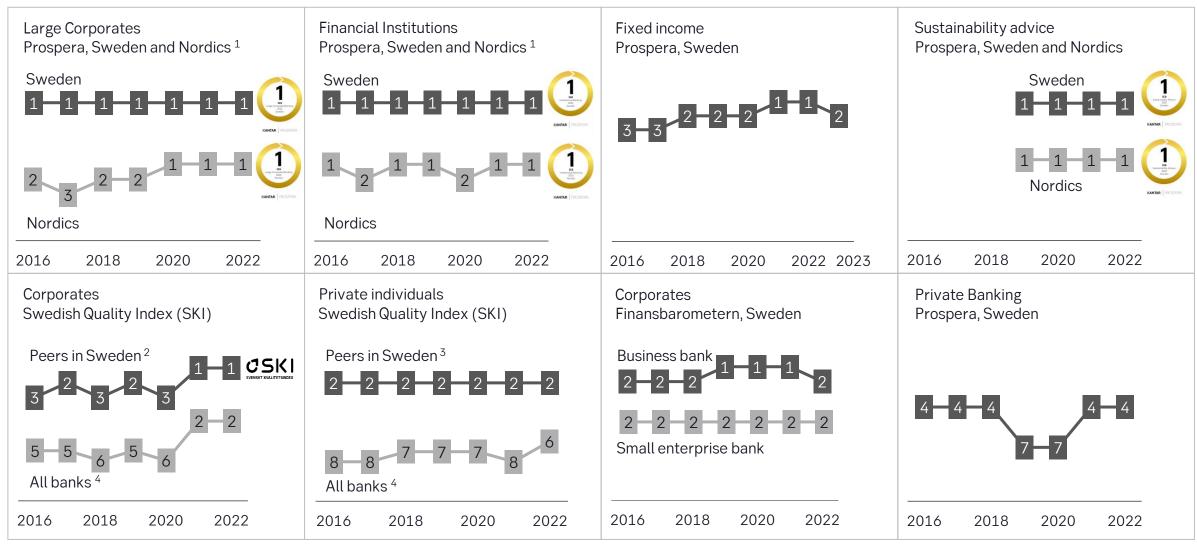




01	SEB in brief
02	Q1 2023 financial update
03	Credit portfolio and asset quality
04	Capital
05	Liquidity and funding
06	Strategy and sustainability
07	Macro
08	Appendix



Our efforts have resulted in positive feedback from our customers



Note: All Tiers. Ranking including SEB, Handelsbanken, Swedbank, Nordea, Danske Bank. Ranking including SEB, Handelsbanken, Swedbank, Nordea. All Tiers. Ranking including SEB, Handelsbanken, Swedbank, Nordea. Ranking including SEB, Handelsbanken, Swedbank, Nordea.

2030 Strategy remains firm though we adjust the sequencing of our business plan

Future-proofing customer relationships and profit generation

Future-proofing our platform

Acceleration of efforts



- Expand Corporate and Investment Banking
- Leverage Custody and Markets platforms to become Nordic market leader
- Grow Savings and Investments in the Nordics and the Baltics
- Capture the sustainability supercycle

Strategic change



- Transform Retail Banking to go more digital, with a mobile first approach, in Sweden and the Baltics
- Establish Private Wealth Management & Family Office division in all home markets
- Scale and implement SEBx capabilities

Strategic partnerships



- Rethink ways of producing and distributing products and services
- Strengthen innovation and business momentum through external partnerships



- SEBx
- Fintech partnerships
- SAMLIT
- Cloud partnership
- GreentechVC

Efficiency improvement



- Change approach from automation to end-to-end processes
- Develop into a fully data-driven organisation
- Accelerate technology development
- Enhance regulatory efficiency



In 2023, we will continue to invest to future-proof our business

Costs SEK 25.0bn The front 2022 ~300m 4-10% inflation — +1,300 – 1,600m of which salary inflation +800-900m Premises, info services and energy prices +500 - 700m Future-proofing the core Efficiencies -~150m +800 - 900m Investment plan -Costs House in order SEK 26.5-27.0bn* ~350m 2023

assuming 2022 FX-rates

Remote advisory

PWM&FO expansion

• Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands

Sustainability

Cyber security

On/offboarding

Cloud capabilities

• Financial Crime Prevention

Risk

Compliance



A selection of investments

^{*}With average foreign exchange rates during the first quarter 2023, the implied cost target range is SEK 26.9-27.4bn

Financial aspirations for divisions, evaluated annually

	Return on Bu	siness Equity	Cost/I	ncome
	Aspiration ¹	Actual 2022	Aspiration ¹	Actual 2022
Large Corporates & Financial Institutions	>13%	14.5%	<0.45	0.38
Corporate & Private Customers	>16%	18.2%	< 0.40	0.38
Private Wealth Management & Family Office	>25%	33.9%	<0.50	0.49
Baltic	>20%	28.6%	< 0.40	0.34
Life	>30%	33.7%	< 0.45	0.43
Investment Management	>40%	61.2%	<0.45	0.42
SEB Group	~15%	14.5%	0.40-0.45	0.39

Note: Previous financial aspirations in parenthesis. ¹ To be viewed as long-term (5-year perspective) and will be updated based on other Nordic banks' performance.



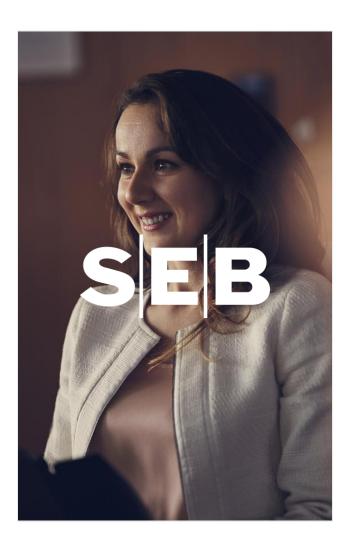
Ambition to be a leading catalyst in the transition towards a sustainable society

Financing the transition

We support our customers, share our knowledge and offer advisory services as well as sustainable financing and investment products.

Being a corporate citizen

We fulfil our critical role in society, and always strive to take an active part in building for the future.



Acting as a thought leader

We develop innovative products and services, and set standards for how banks can contribute to a more sustainable society.

Transforming our business

We sustainably develop our own business, communicate our policies and goals, and transparently and continuously report on our position and progress.



Climate ambitions and goals to ensure our progress

The Brown Carbon Exposure Index

What: Volume-based metric capturing our fossil fuel credit exposure

How: Measuring the fossil fuel credit exposure in our energy portfolio

Goal: To reduce exposure by 45-60% by 2030, compared to a 2019 baseline

The Green

Sustainability Activity Index

What: Volume-based metric capturing our sustainability activity

How: Measuring our activities supporting the sustainable development

Ambition: To increase average activity 6x-8x by 2030, compared to a 2021 baseline

The Future

Transition Ratio

What: Volume-based ratio based on our internal Climate Classification Model ¹

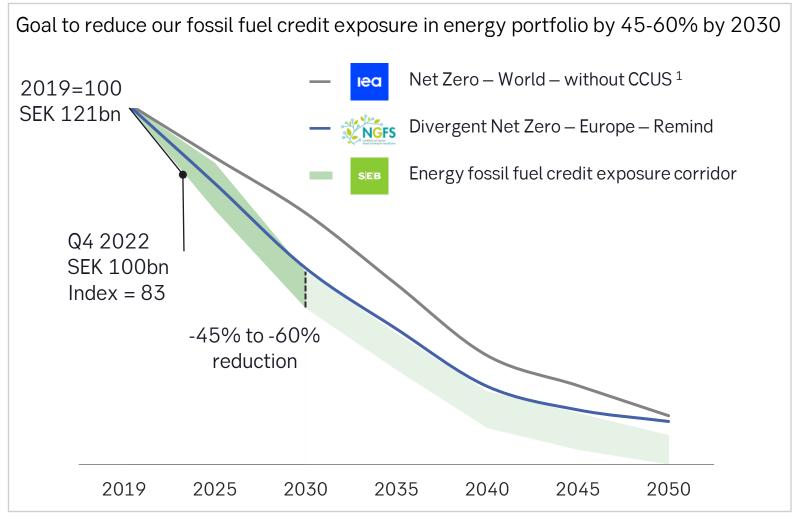
How: Measuring our corporate and real estate credit portfolio's anatomy from a climate perspective

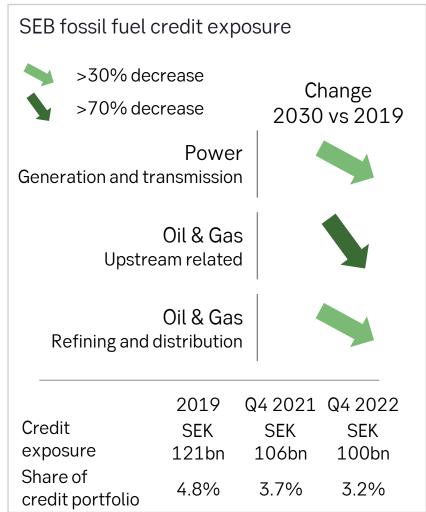
Ambition: To provide a reflection of how our customers, over time, transition in line with the Paris Agreement



¹ Model assessing our customers' and our own climate impact and alignment with the goals set out in the Paris Agreement.

The Brown: Carbon Exposure Index to reduce our fossil fuel credit exposure

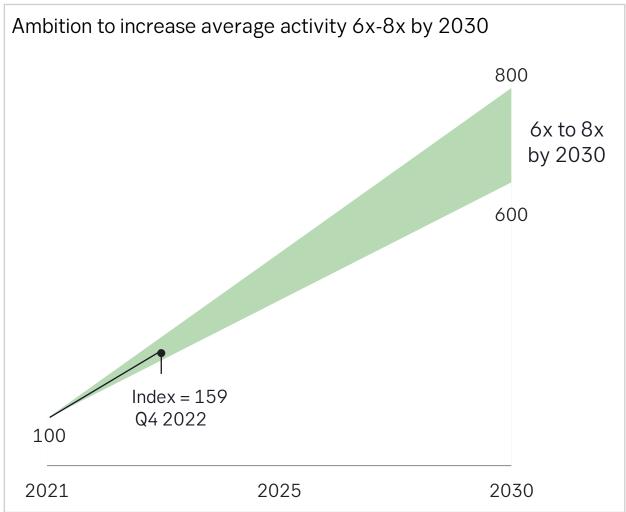


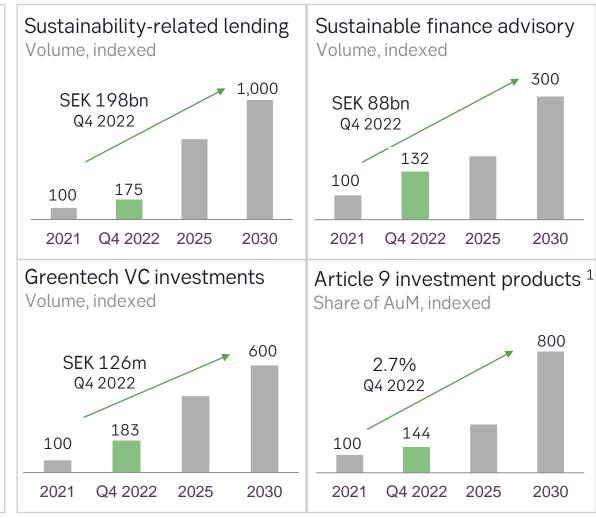


^{1.5-}degree scenarios applied developed by the International Energy Agency as well as the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System.

¹ CCUS abbreviation for "Carbon Capture Usage and Storage".

The Green: measuring our ambition

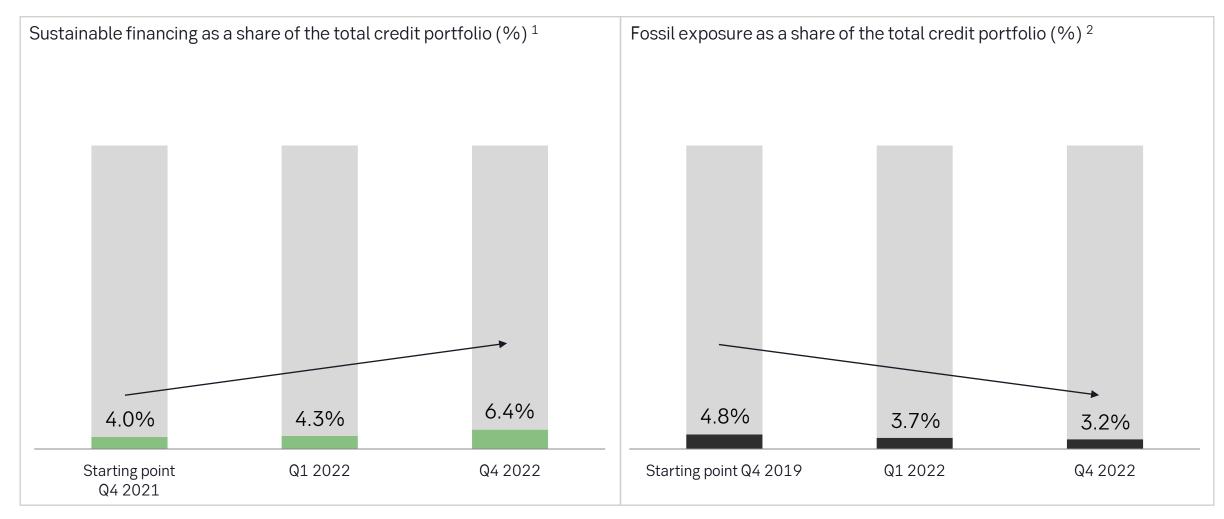






¹ Funds that have sustainable investments as its objective.

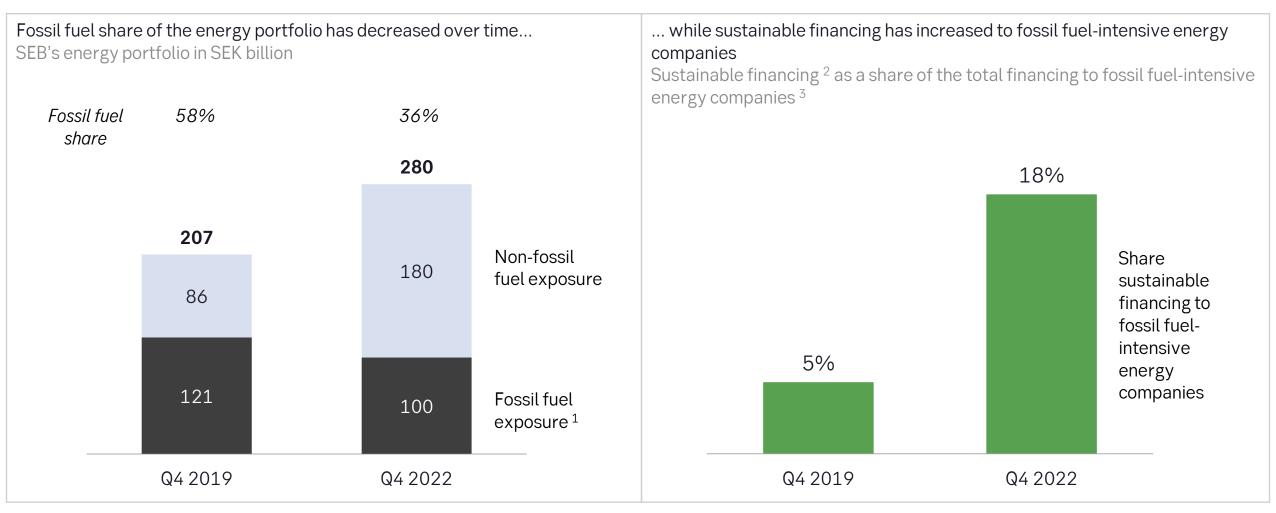
Fossil vs. sustainable exposure over time



¹ Sustainable financing as defined in the internal Index for sustainable activities. ² Fossil exposure as defined in the internal Index for fossil exposure.



Sustainable financing of fossil fuel-intensive energy companies has increased over time

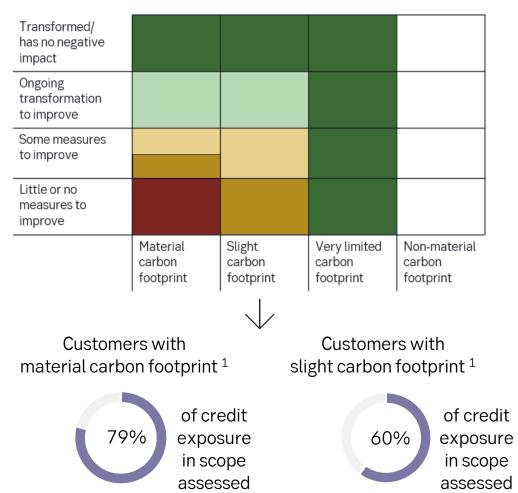


¹ Fossil fuel exposure defined as Index for fossil fuel exposure. ² Sustainable financing defined as sustainable-linked loans, green loans and green project financing. ³ Fossil fuel-intensive energy companies defined as oil and gas-related companies and electricity producers with coal power in the energy mix.

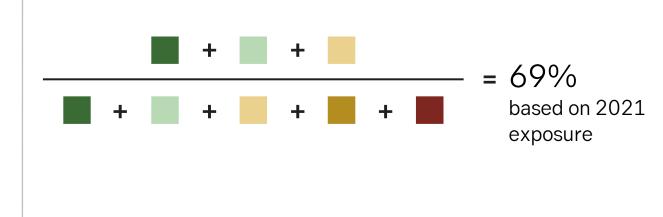


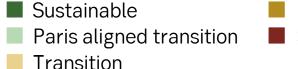
The Future: Transition Ratio to ensure our customers' transformation over time

Assessment based on SEB's Climate Classification Model



Reflecting our customers' transition over time





Gradual changeStatus quo

SEB

¹ Measured as share of credit exposure in scope for SEB's Climate Classification Model, per Q4 2022.

Setting 2030 targets in line with Net-Zero Banking Alliance



The 2030 sector targets are part of SEB's commitment to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance, which SEB formed in 2021 together with 42 other banks in order to accelerate the transition of the global economy to net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest.

As part of the initiative, SEB has committed to align operational and attributable emissions from its credit portfolio with pathways to net-zero by 2050 or sooner, and to set interim targets for 2030.

SEB targets

Sector	Emissions scope ¹	Credit exposure 4	Metric	2020 baseline	2030 target	Δ 2020-2030
Oil and gas: E&P ² and refining	1, 2, 3	SEK 43.6bn	mtCO ₂ e ³	18.4	8.3	-55%
Power generation	1, 2	SEK 94.5bn	gCO ₂ e/kWh	123	70	-43%
Steel	1, 2	SEK 10.9bn	tCO ₂ e / t steel	1.40	0.98	-30%
Car manufacturing	3	SEK 17.5bn	g CO ₂ e / km	153	61	-60%
Swedish household mortgages	1, 2	SEK 510.6bn	kg CO ₂ e / m2	3.12	2.18	-30%
Total credit exposure ⁴		SEK 677.2bn				

¹Scope 1 = direct emissions from own sources, scope 2 = indirect emissions from purchased energy, scope 3 = use of sold products. ² Exploration and production. ³ Financed emissions.

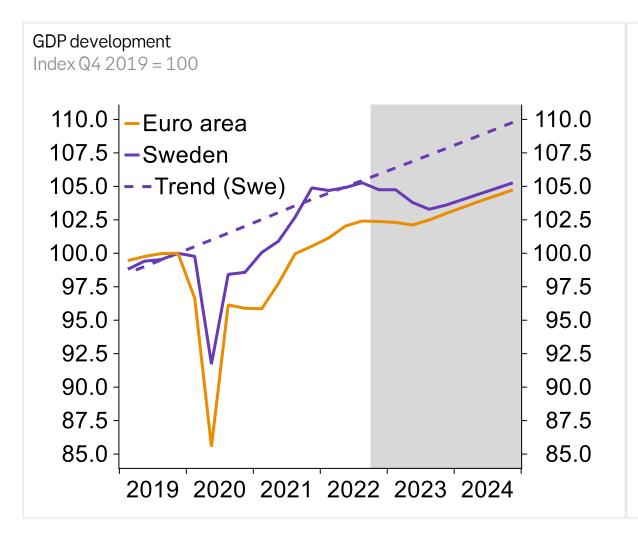


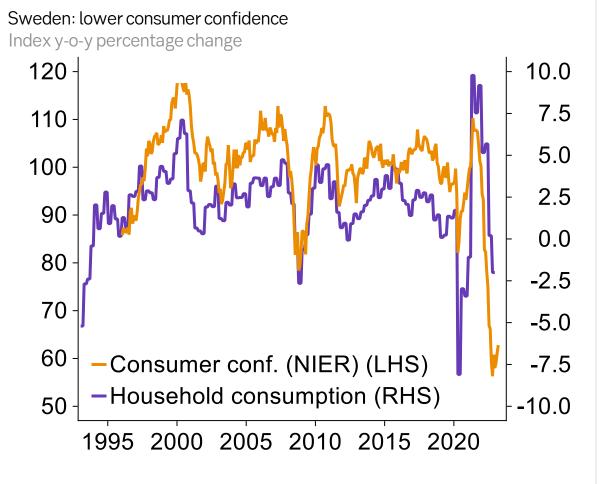


01	SEB in brief
02	Q1 2023 financial update
03	Credit portfolio and asset quality
04	Capital
05	Liquidity and funding
06	Strategy and sustainability
07	Macro
08	Appendix



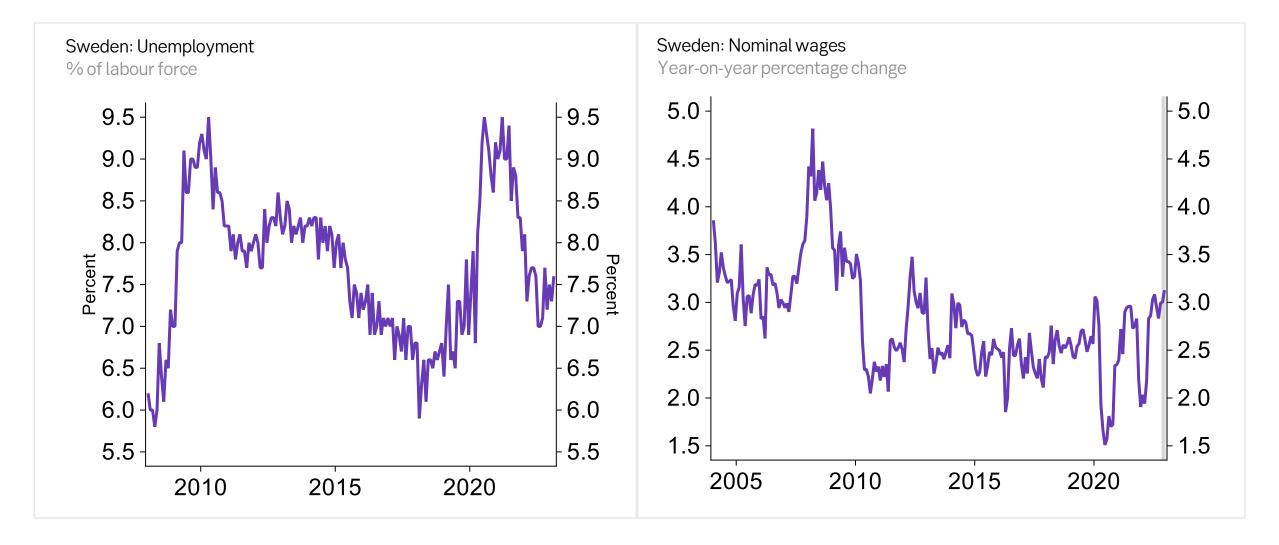
Sweden: households squeezed from all directions





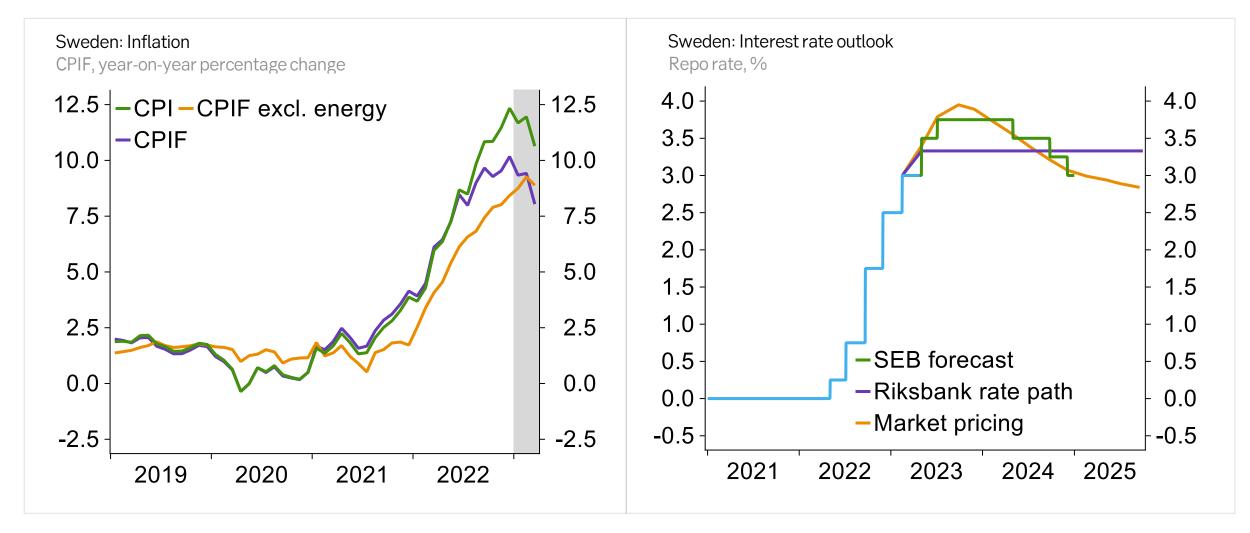


Sweden: labour market and wages



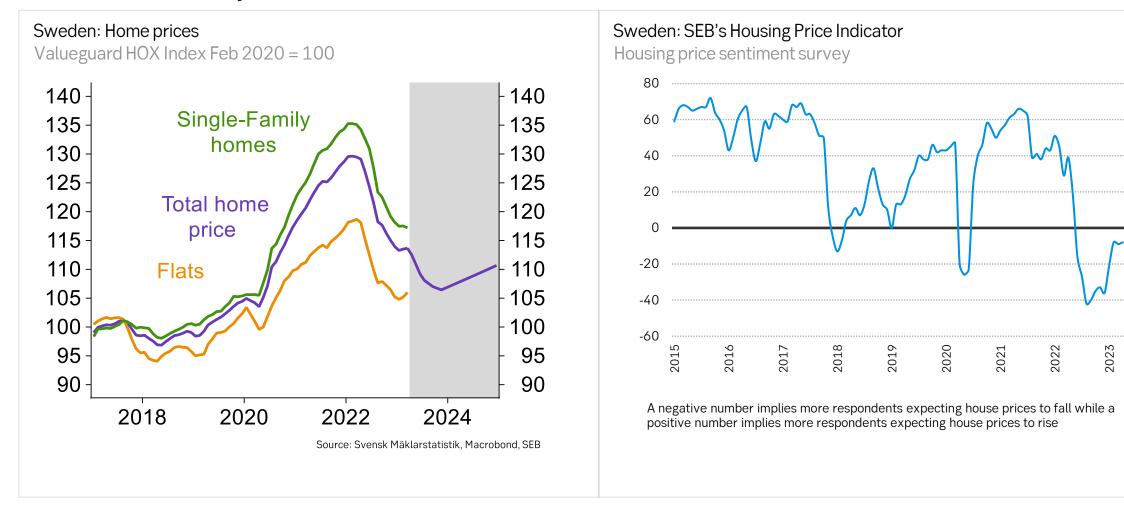


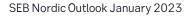
Sweden: Riksbank key rate expected to peak soon





Sweden: housing prices and sentiment affected by higher interest rates and uncertainty



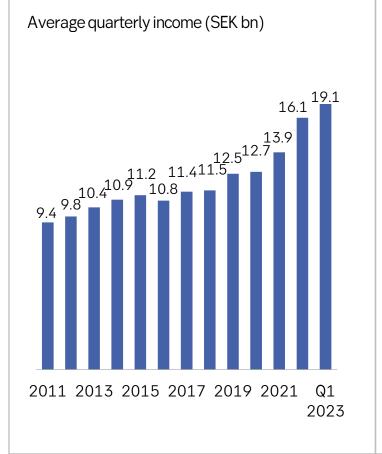


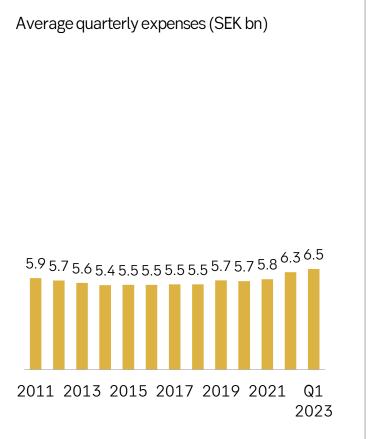


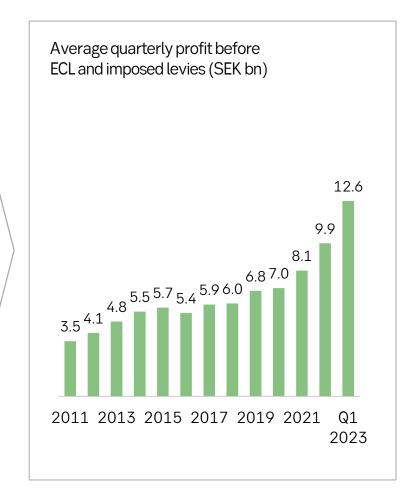
08	Appendix
07	Macro
06	Strategy and sustainability
05	Liquidity and funding
04	Capital
03	Credit portfolio and asset quality
02	Q1 2023 financial update
01	SEB in brief



Operating leverage

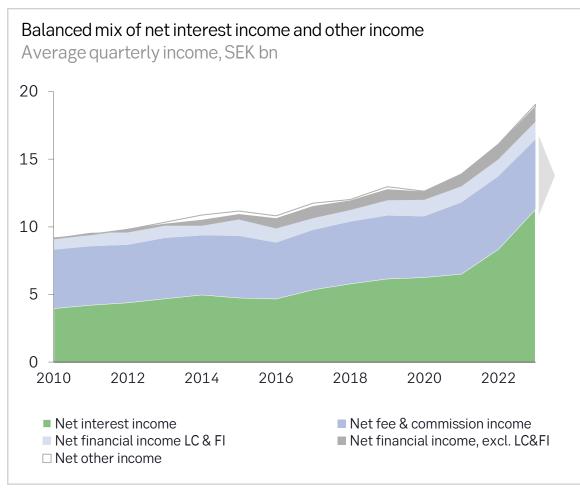


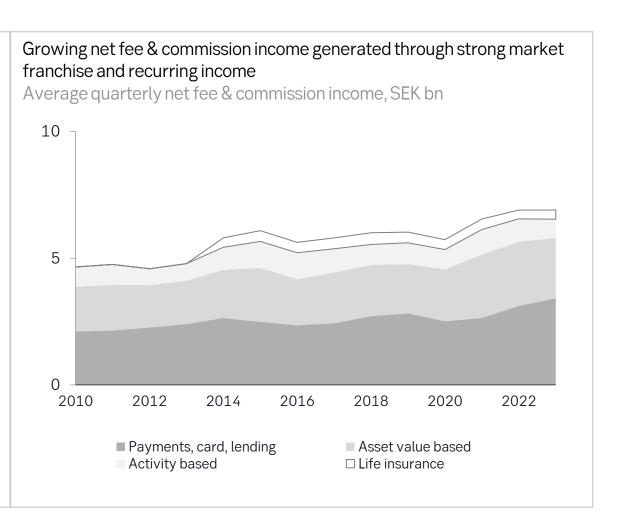






Business model generates stable income based on diversified income sources



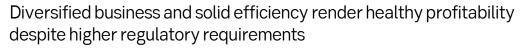


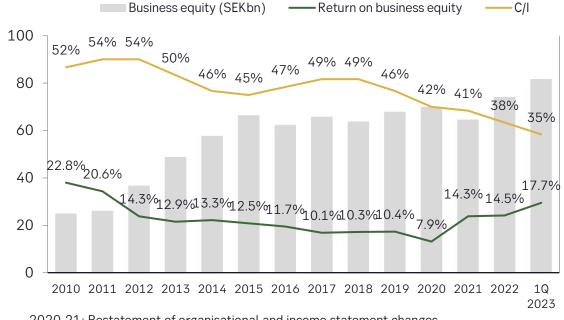
Note: Traditional life income booked as net financial income as of January 2014.



Large Corporates & Financial Institutions







2020-21: Restatement of organisational and income statement changes

2016 C/I: Excl. one-off costs of SEK 354m

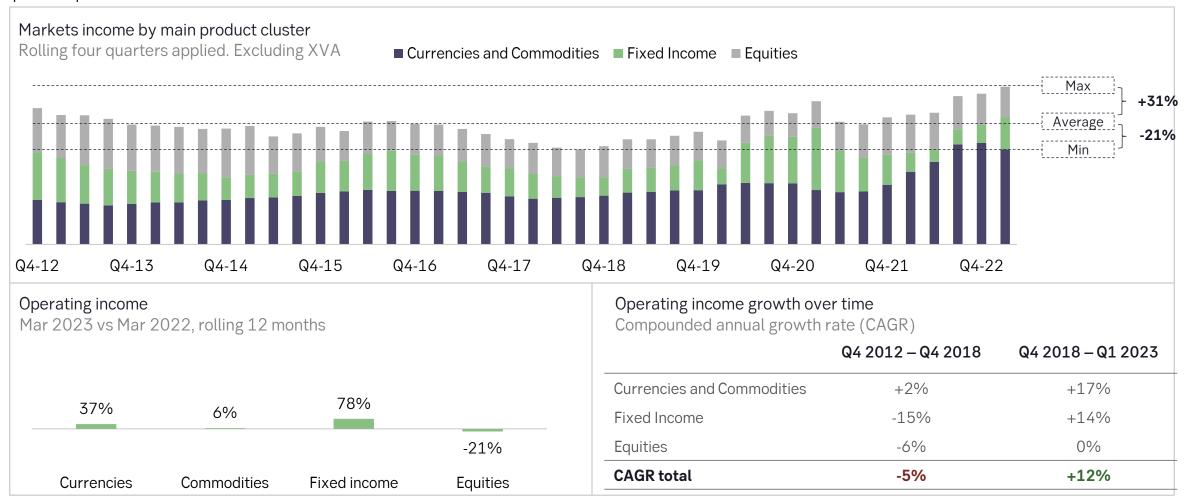
2015 C/I: Excl. one-off costs of SEK 902m

2010-13: Restated figures following the new organisational structure as of Jan 1, 2016. As a result 2010-2013 figures not comparable



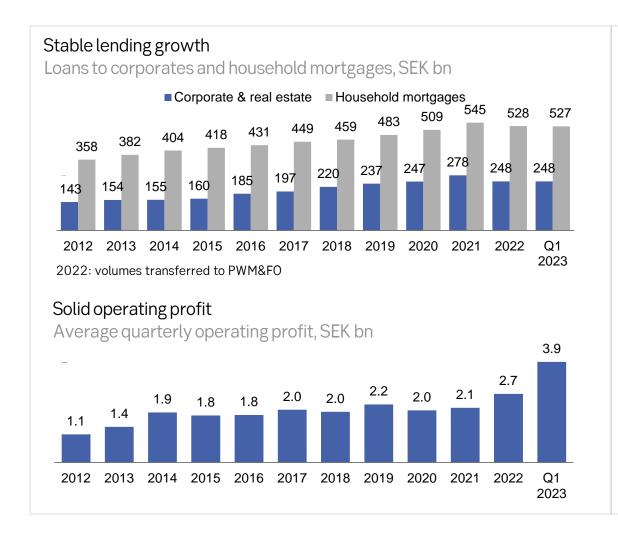
^{*}Including Swedish clients as of 2019.

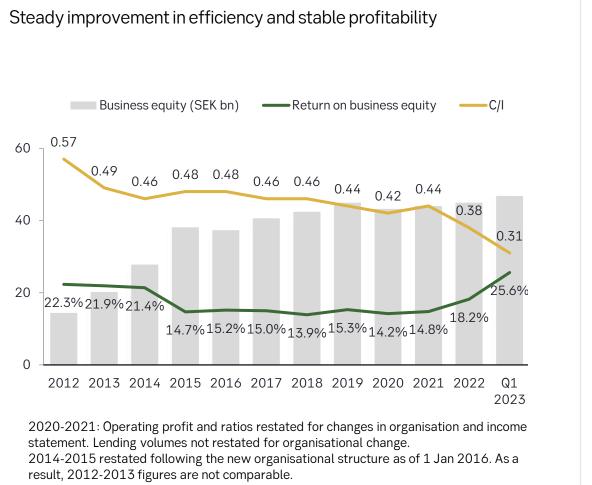
Large Corporates & Financial Institutions: FICC Markets in a long-term perspective





Corporate & Private Customers

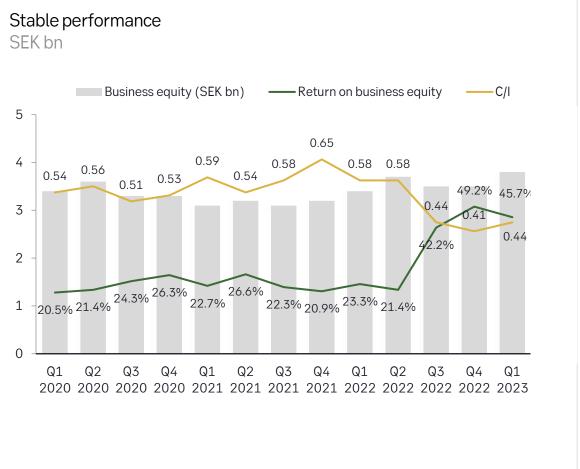






Private Wealth Management & Family Office







Baltic

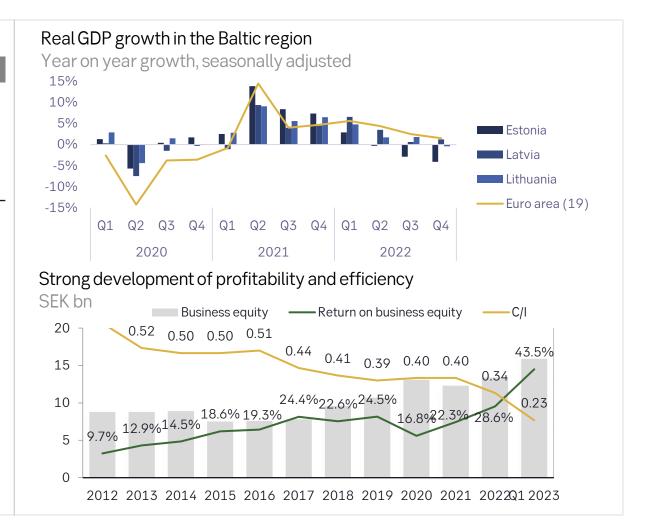
SEB in the Baltics

	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania
# FTEs (including division and service centers in SEB AB)	1,097	2,052	2,937
Lending market shares	25%	21%	29%
Digital private customer satisfaction (NPS)	42 (+2pp)	37 (+4pp)	47 (+2pp)
Corporate customer market ranking (TRIM)	2nd	2nd	1st (from 2nd)

Credit portfolio growth



Source: Estonian Financial Supervision Authority, Association of Latvian Commercial Banks, Association of Lithuanian Banks, Q1 2022



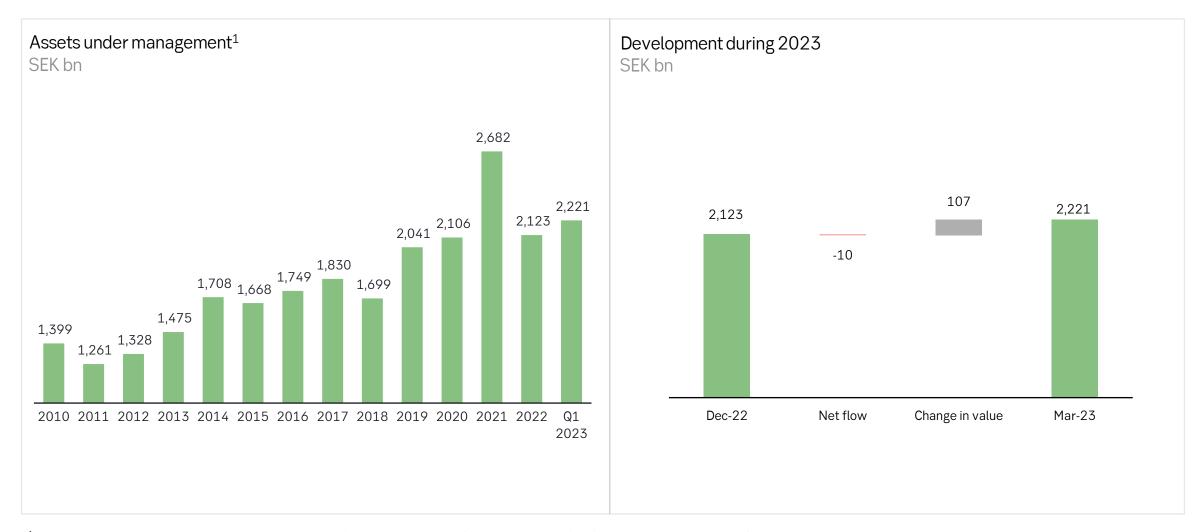
2020: Business equity increased due to updated credit risk models in Q1

 $2011\hbox{-}2018\hbox{: Excluding Real Estate Holding Companies}$

2011: Write-back of provisions of SEK 1.5bn



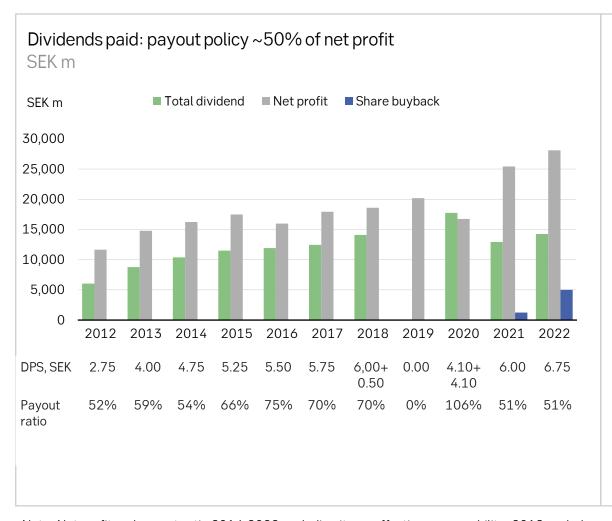
Assets under management



¹ Definition of assets under management changed from 2015. Divestment of SEB Pension DK in 2018 reduced AUM by approx. SEK 116m



Shareholders and dividends



SEB's largest shareholders

	Share of capital,
31 Mar 2023	per cent
Investor	20.9
Alecta Tjänstepension	5.7
AMF Pension & Funds	4.7
Swedbank Robur Funds	4.0
SEB's own shareholding	3.4
BlackRock	2.6
Vanguard	2.5
SEB Funds	2.0
Harding Loevner	1.8
Handelsbanken Funds	1.7
Total share of foreign shareholders	28.3

Source: Euroclear Sweden/Modular Finance.

Note: Net profit and payout ratio 2014-2022 excluding items affecting comparability. 2018 excludes extraordinary dividend, including extraordinary dividend payout ratio amounted to 76%. The ordinary and further ordinary dividend paid in 2021 of SEK 4.10 and SEK 4.10 respectively apply to years 2019 and 2020 when dividend restricted, leading to a pro forma payout ratio for these years of around 50%



Summary key financials

	Q1 2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	20111)
Return on equity, % ²⁾	17.9	14.5	13.9	10.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	11.3	12.9	13.1	13.1	11.5	12.3
Cost/income ratio, % 3)	34	39	42	45	46	48	48	50	49	50	54	61	62
Net ECL level / Credit loss level, % ⁴⁾	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.26	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.08	-0.08
Stage 3 loans/total loans, gross / NPL/lending, % 5)	0.30	0.33	0.53	0.87	0.67	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), % 6)	137	143	145	163	218	147	145	168	128	115	129		
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), %	111	109	111										
CET1 ratio, % 7)	19.2	19.0	19.7	21.0	17.6	17.6	19.4	18.8	18.8	16.3	15.0		
Total capital ratio, % 7)	22.7	22.5	23.3	25.1	23.3	22.2	24.2	24.8	23.8	22.2	18.1		
Leverage ratio, % 7)	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2		
Assets under custody, SEK bn	18,822	18,208	21,847	12,022	10,428	7,734	8,046	6,859	7,196	6,763	5,958	5,191	4,490
Assets under management, SEK bn	2,221	2,123	2,682	2,106	2,041	1,699	1,830	1,749	1,668	1,708	1,475	1,328	1,261

Notes:

- Restated for introduction of IAS 19 (pension accounting).
- 2) Excl. Items affecting comparability incl. technical impairment (write-down) of goodwill
 - a. 2014: Excluding capital gains of SEK 2,982m (sale of non-core business and shares)
 - b. 2015: Excluding a cost of SEK 902m relating to the Swiss Supreme Court's not unanimous ruling against SEB in the long running tax litigation relating to SEB's refund claim of withholding tax dating back to the years 2006 through 2008
 - c. 2016: Excluding the effects of the technical impairment of goodwill to the amount of SEK 5,334m and SEK 615m of one-off costs and derecognition of intangible IT assets no longer in use and the positive tax effect SEK 101m. Excluding a capital gain of SEK 520m from the sale of VISA Europe shares by the Baltic subsidiaries and the generated tax expence SEK 24m
 - d. 2017: Excluding a dividend from VISA of SEK 494m, costs related to the transformation to a German branch of SEK 521m, transfer of pension obligation to BVV of SEK 891m, impairment and derecognition of IT intangibles of SEK 978m.
 - e. 2018: Excluding the sale of SEB Pension SEK 3.6bn and settlement of UC AB's merger SEK 0.9bn
 - f. 2020: Excluding administrative fine from Swedish FSA of SEK 1.0bn
 - g. 2022: Excluding impairment of group's assets related to Russia of SEK 1.4bn

To show the underlying operating momentum in this presentation:

- a. and b. The FY 2014 and FY 2015 results' presentations, profitability, capital generation and efficiency ratios exclude the effects of the above-mentioned items affecting comparability
- c. and d. The FY 2016 results, profitability and efficiency ratios exclude the effects of the above mentioned items affecting comparability.
- 3) Restated resolution fee 2020 and 2021
- 4) Net aggregate of write-offs, write-backs and provisioning. Net ECL (expected credit loss) level (2018) is based on IFRS 9 expected loss model, net credit loss level (2011-2017) is based on IAS39 incurred loss model.
- 5) ECL coverage ratio for Stage 3 (credit-impaired) loans is based on IFRS 9 expected loss model, NPL coverage ratio and NPL/lending ratio (2011-2017) are based on IAS39 incurred loss model. NPLs = Non Performing Loans, including individually and portfolio assessed impaired loans (loans >60 days past due).
- 6) LCR based on EU definition as from 2018 and on SFSA definition 2013-2017.
- 7) 2016 2014 is according to CRD IV/CRR and 2013 was estimated based on SEB's interpretation of future regulation.

IR contacts and calendar



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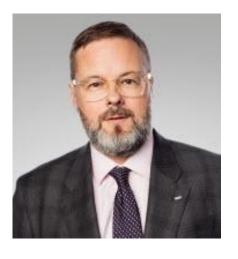


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Financial calendar

2023	
1 July	Silent period starts
18 July	Quarterly report Jan – June 2023
1 Oct	Silent period starts
25 Oct	Quarterly report Jan – Oct 2023



