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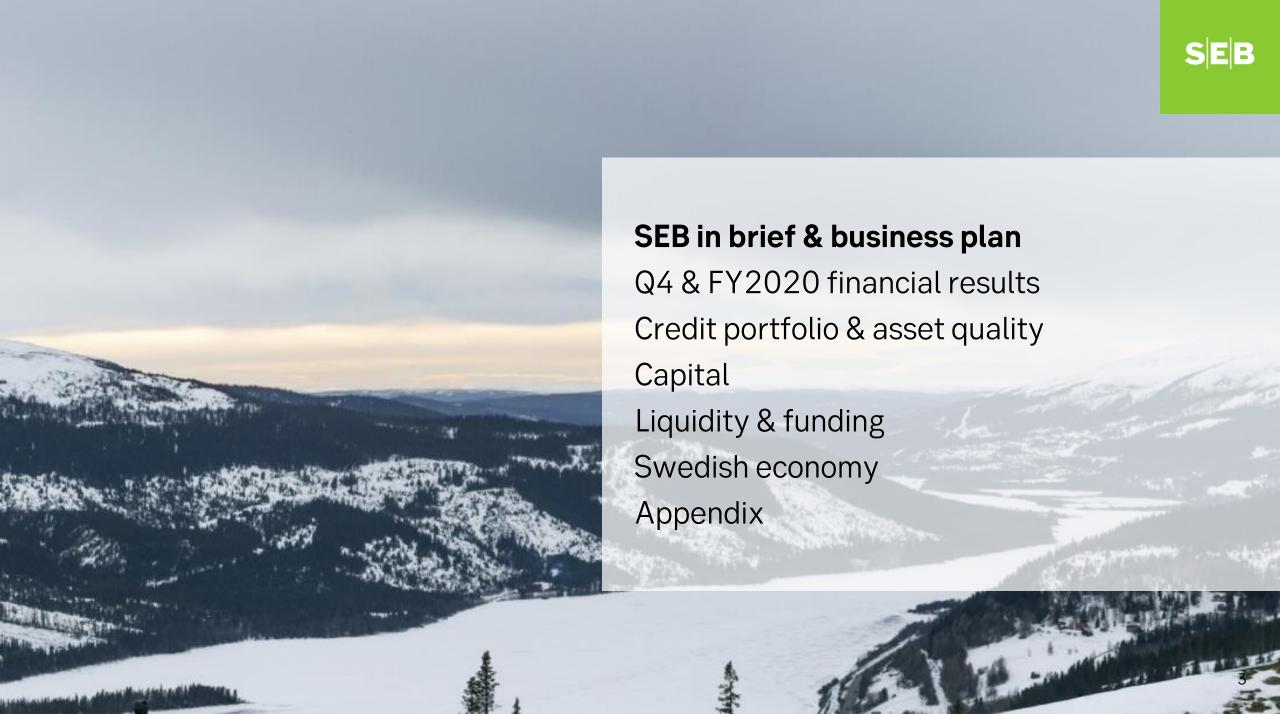
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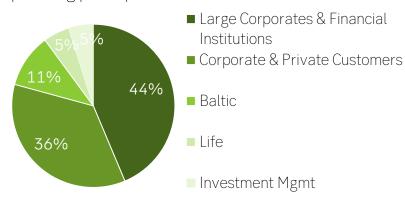
## SEB — a leading Nordic financial services group



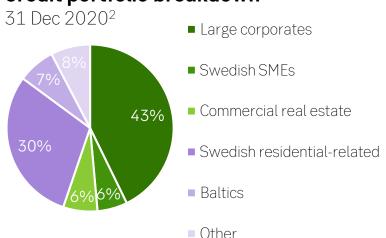


#### Divisional breakdown

Operating profit pre-credit losses 2020<sup>1</sup>



#### Credit portfolio breakdown



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Swedish residential related includes household mortgages, residential real estate and housing co-ops

#### **Key financial ratios**

2020 (2019)

10.3% (13.8)

0.46(0.46)

Return on equity 1

Cost / Income

21.0% (17.6)

26bps (10)

CFT1 ratio

<sup>1</sup> Excluding items affecting comparability

Net FCI level

# More diversified income stream and corporate focused compared to peers



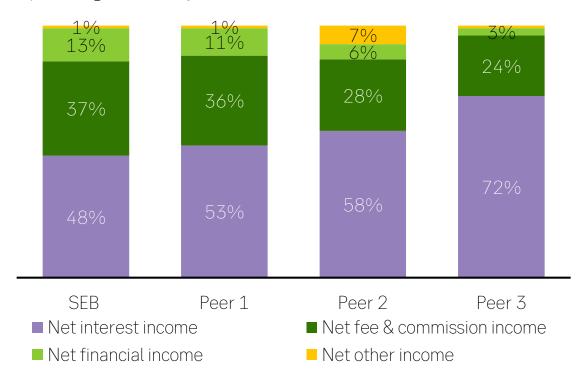
#### Well balanced credit portfolio

Sector credit exposure composition, EAD 1, 31 Dec 2019



#### **Diversified income stream**

Operating income by revenue stream, 1H 2020



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> EAD = Risk Exposure Amount/Risk Weight. Source: SEB + Swedish peers interim reports

## Business model generates a stable, diversified income stream

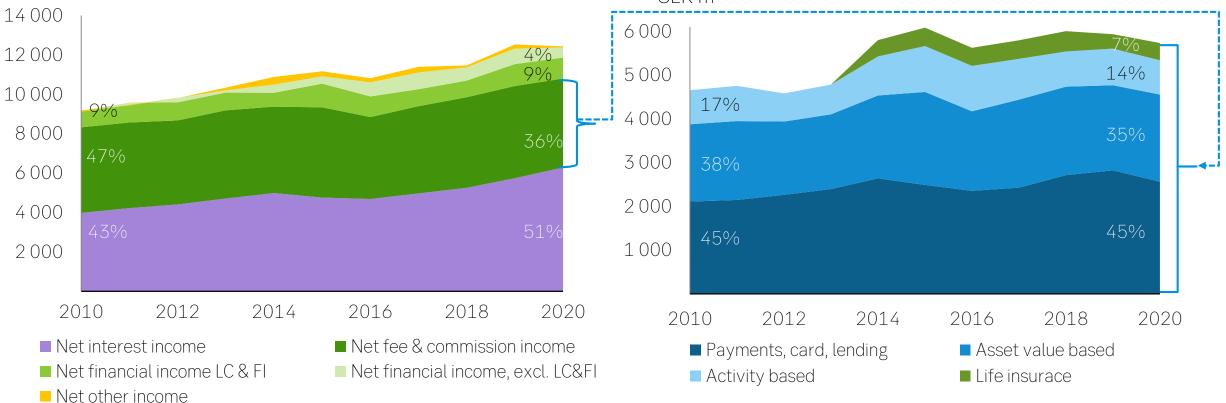


#### Balanced mix of NII (net interest income) and non-NII

2010 - 2020 Average quarterly income, SEK m

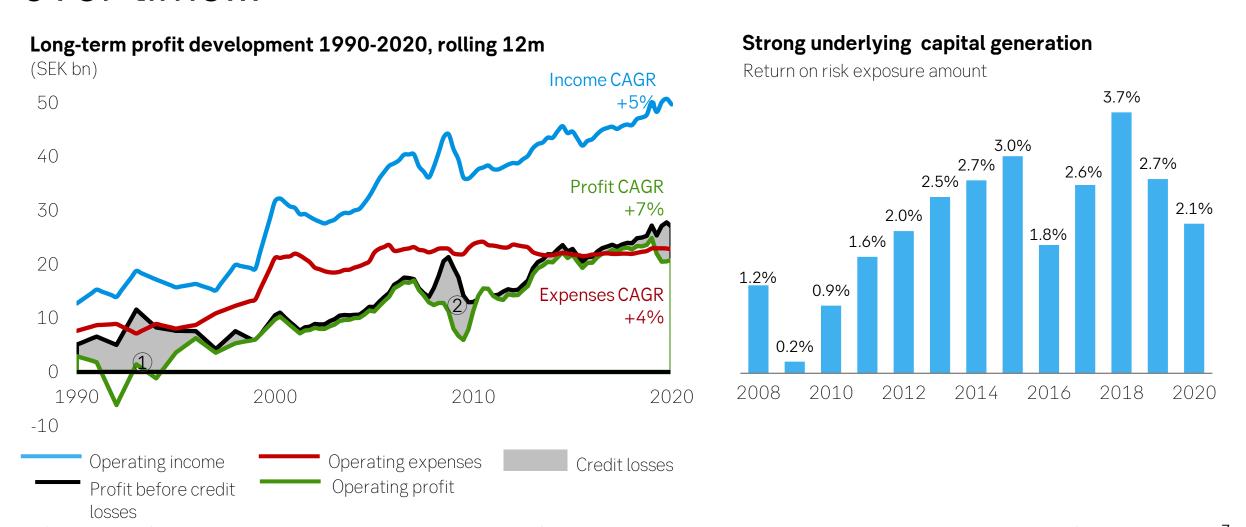
## Stable fees & commissions generated through strong market franchise and recurring income

2010 - 2020 Average quarterly fees & commissions income, SFK m



# Sustainable earnings and capital generation over time...





<sup>1.</sup> Consequences of Swedish economic paradigm shift and the ensuing financial crisis. SEB was one of two of major banks that was not taken over or directly guaranteed by the State

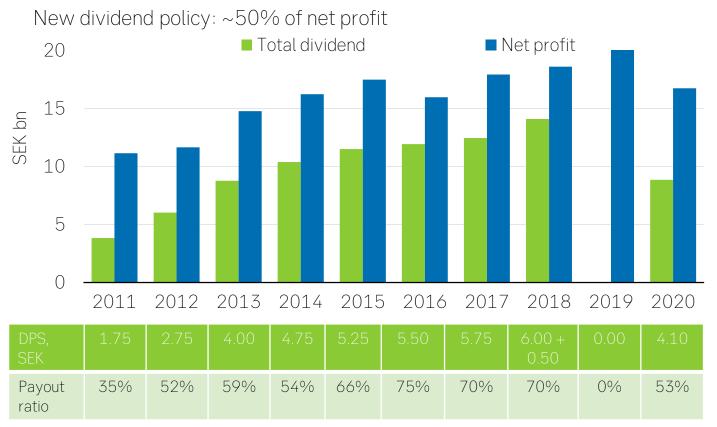
<sup>2.</sup> Credit losses driven by the Baltics during the Financial Crisis – important to note the strong revenue generation and overall profitability during this period notwithstanding the Financial Crisis Adjusted for items affecting comparability in 2014-2020

## ...generating long-term shareholder value



#### **Dividends** paid

Dividend policy until 2020: 40% or above of net profit (earnings per share)

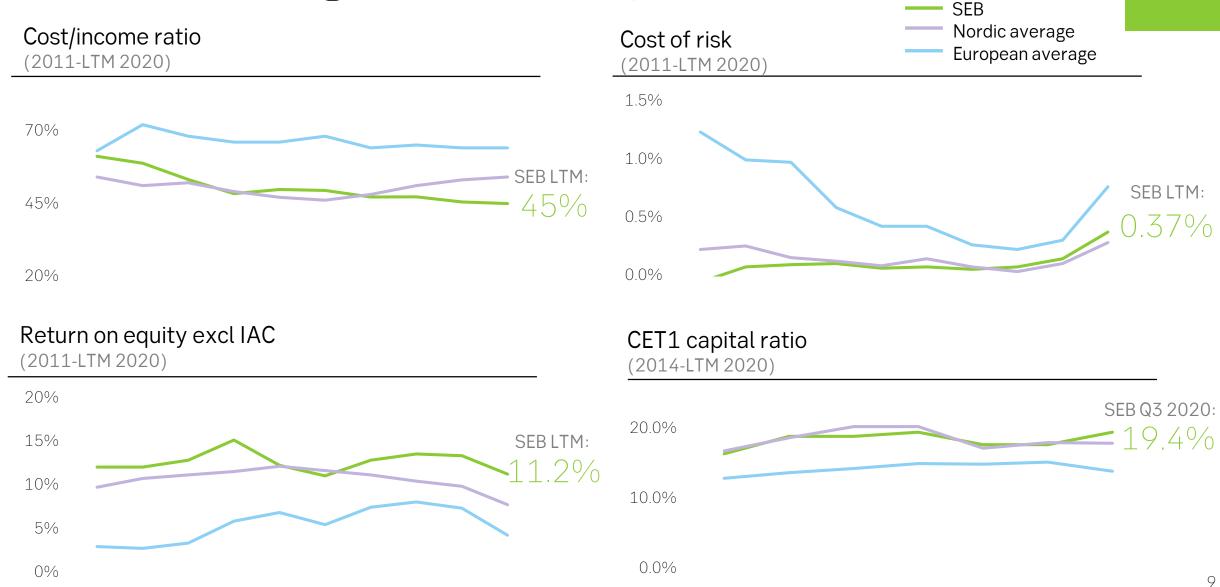


#### SEB's main shareholders

	Share of capital,
31 December 2020	per cent
Investor AB	20.8
Alecta Pension Insurance	6.6
Trygg Foundation	5.2
Swedbank Robur Funds	3.9
AMF Insurance & Funds	3.7
BlackRock	2.6
SEB Funds	2.0
Vanguard	1.9
Handelsbanken Funds	1.5
Own shareholding	1.5
Total share of foreign shareholders Source: Euroclear Sweden/Modular Fina	25.4 nce

## Financial strength relative to peers



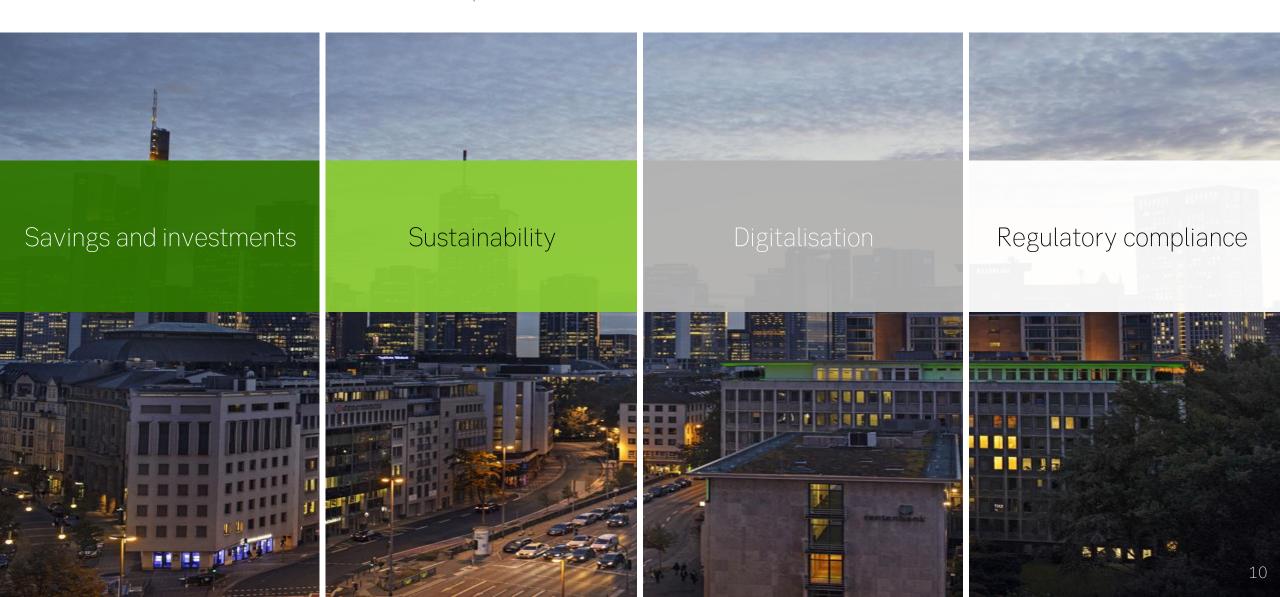


Source: S&P. LTM until 30 Sept 2020

### SEB

## Business plan 2021

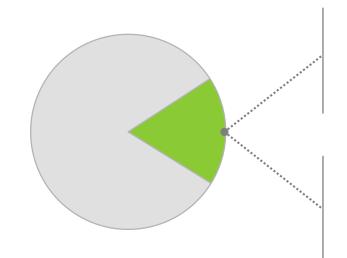
Focus areas for continued development



## Business plan 2021

### SEB

Savings and investments



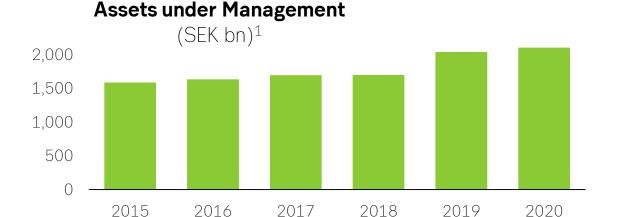
 $\sim 18\%$ 

**Operating income** as share of SEB Group

 $\sim 38\%$ 

**Profitability** 

measured as RoBE



#### Key areas to accelerate growth

#### Accelerate product innovation with focus on

- alternative investments
- sustainability

#### Improve fund performance through

- revised investment policies and processes
- more efficient life cycle management

#### Grow net sales by

- developing the digital channel
- leveraging bancassurance
- establishing new partnerships

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adjusted for divestment of SEB Pension in Denmark in 2018.

## Business plan 2021

SEB

### Sustainability

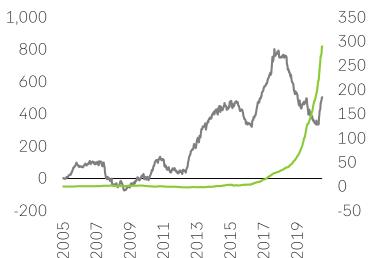
#### The green transition ongoing



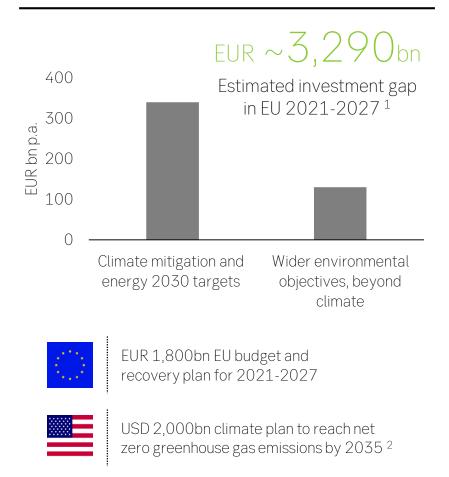




## Global cumulative net sales (USD bn) — All Non-ESG Funds (LHS) — All ESG Funds (RHS)



#### Public and private investments needed



#### SEB to take an active role

- Innovate sustainability-related products and services
- Review and classify SEB's credit portfolio based on greenhouse gas emissions
- Develop sustainability policy framework including thematic and sector policies
- Involve in private and public partnerships and collaborations

12

## Revised SEB Group financial targets



**CURRENT TARGETS** 

 $\geq 400/0$ 

Dividend payout ratio of EPS

 $\sim 150 \, \text{bps}$ 

CET1 ratio above requirement

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



REVISED TARGETS

 $\sim 50\%$ 

Dividend payout ratio of EPS <sup>1</sup>

100-300<sub>bps</sub>

CET1 ratio above requirement

Return on Equity competitive with peers

(Long-term aspiration 15%)<sup>2</sup>



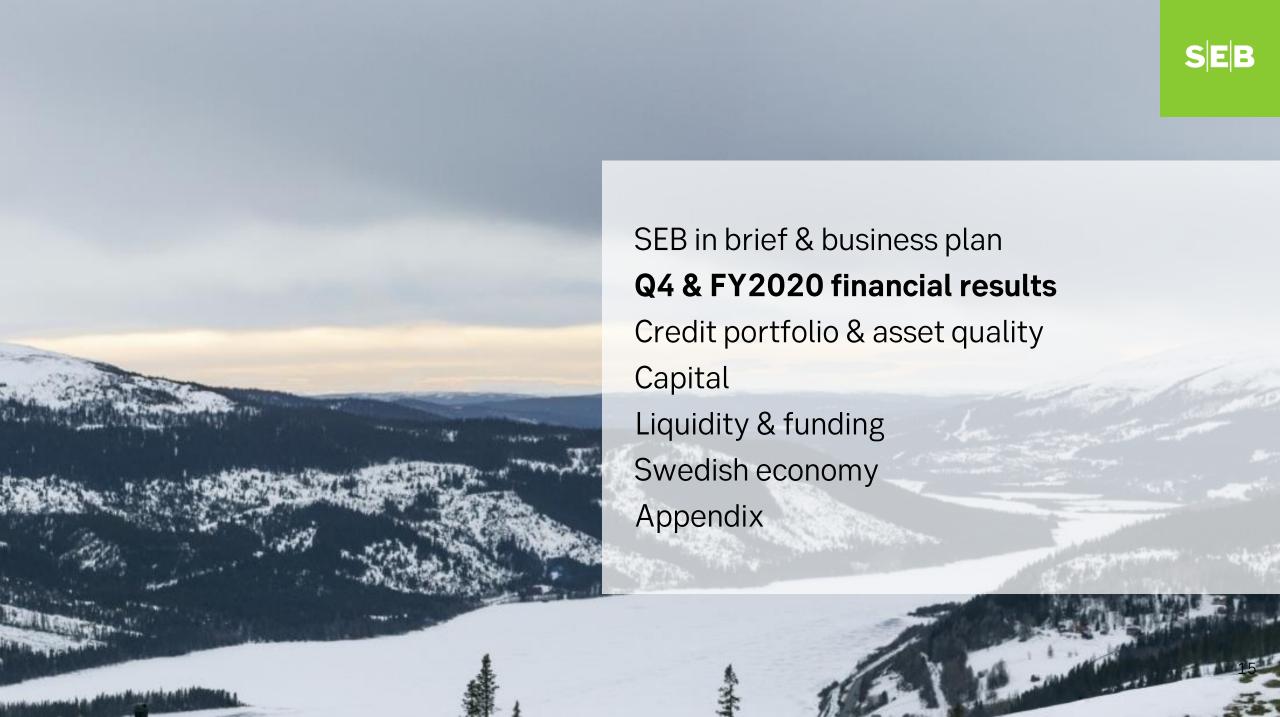
**Share repurchases** will be the main form of capital distribution when SEB's capital buffer exceeds, and is projected to remain above, the targeted range of 100-300 basis points.

## Long-term aspirations for SEB divisions



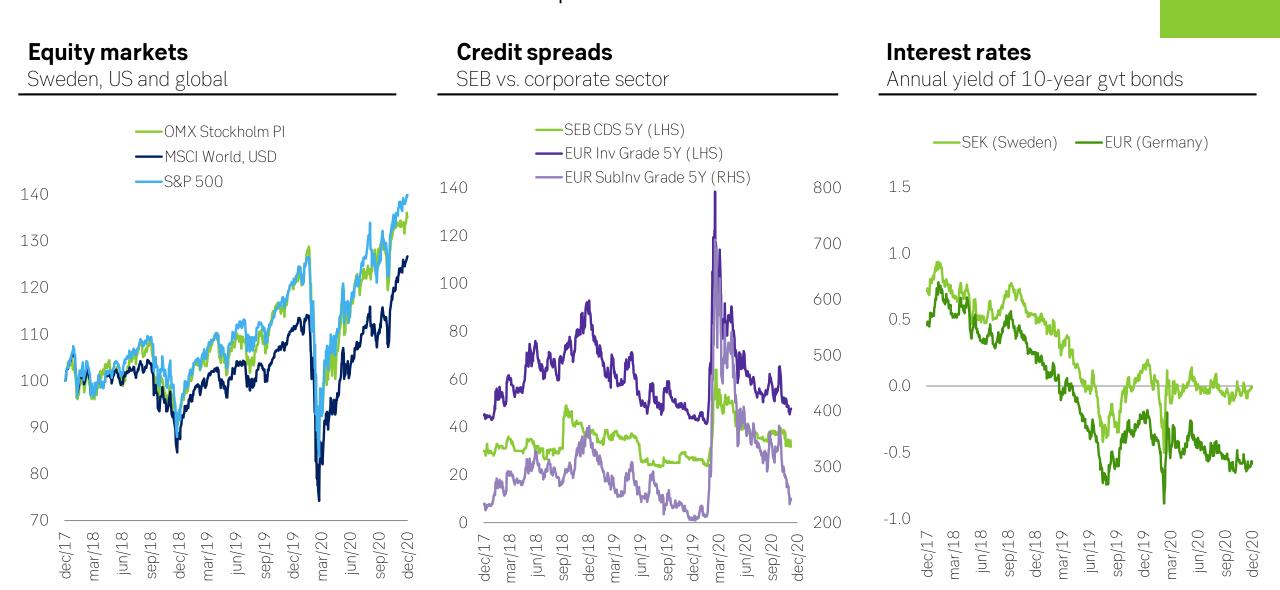
	Return on Business Equity		Cost/Income		
	Aspiration <sup>1</sup>	Actual 2020	Aspiration <sup>1</sup>	Actual 2020	
Large Corporates & Financial Institutions	>13%	8.1%	<0.50	0.44	
Corporates & Private Customers	>17%	15.1%	<0.40	0.43	
Baltic	>20%	16.8%	<0.35	0.40	
Life	>30%	25.5%	<0.45	0.52	
Investment Management	>40%	49.2%	<0.40	0.38	
SEB Group (including Group functions)	~15%	10.3% <sup>2</sup>	<0.45	0.46	

<sup>14</sup> 



## Financial markets development







• Return on equity increased to 12.2% on a CET1 ratio of 21%

 Net expected credit losses decreased to 14 basis points

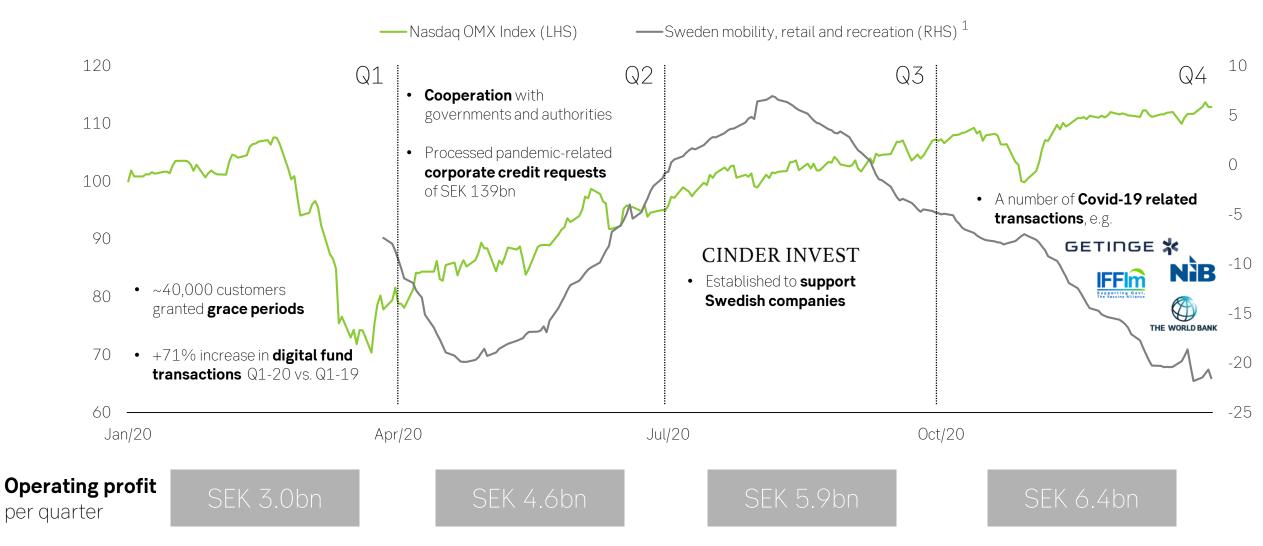
 Revised Group financial targets to support customers through increased financial flexibility



## Development of 2020



Our response to the pandemic



Source: Macrobond, Google mobility index. <sup>1</sup> Degree of mobility in a day compared to the median value for the corresponding day during a five-week period between 3 Jan – 6 Feb 2020. 30 days rolling average applied.

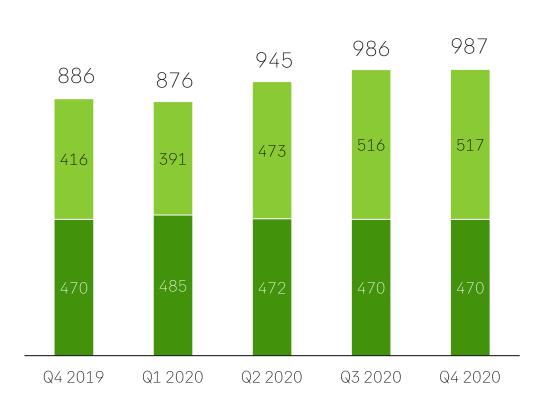
## Large Corporates and Financial Institutions



High activity among corporates and institutions despite muted loan demand

#### Development of credit exposure in 2020





#### Activity highlights in 2020

- Debt Capital Markets continued to perform, and Corporate Finance turned trend in Q4; +75% increase in *Issue of Securities and Advisory Services* quarter-on-quarter.
- Volatility in Q2 contributed to Markets' income, driven by Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities.
- Strong development in Corporate Loan Origination throughout the year.
- Credit exposure increased by 11% year-on-year in Q4, but low propensity to convert to actual borrowing.

## Financial summary 2020



			2020	2019	
	SEK m		January-December	January-December	%
	Total operating i	ncome	49,717	50,134	-1
	Total operating ex	kpenses	-22,747	-22,945	-1
	Profit before cre	dit losses	26,970	27,190	-1
	Net expected cre	dit losses etc.	-6,124	-2,296	
	Operating profit	before IAC	20,846	24,894	-16
	IAC		-1,000		
<b>.</b>	Operating profit		19,846	24,894	-20
	Net ECL level	C/I	CET 1	RoE <sup>1</sup>	DPS <sup>2</sup>
	26bps	0.46	21.0%	10.3%	4.10

<sup>20</sup> 

## Financial summary Q4 2020

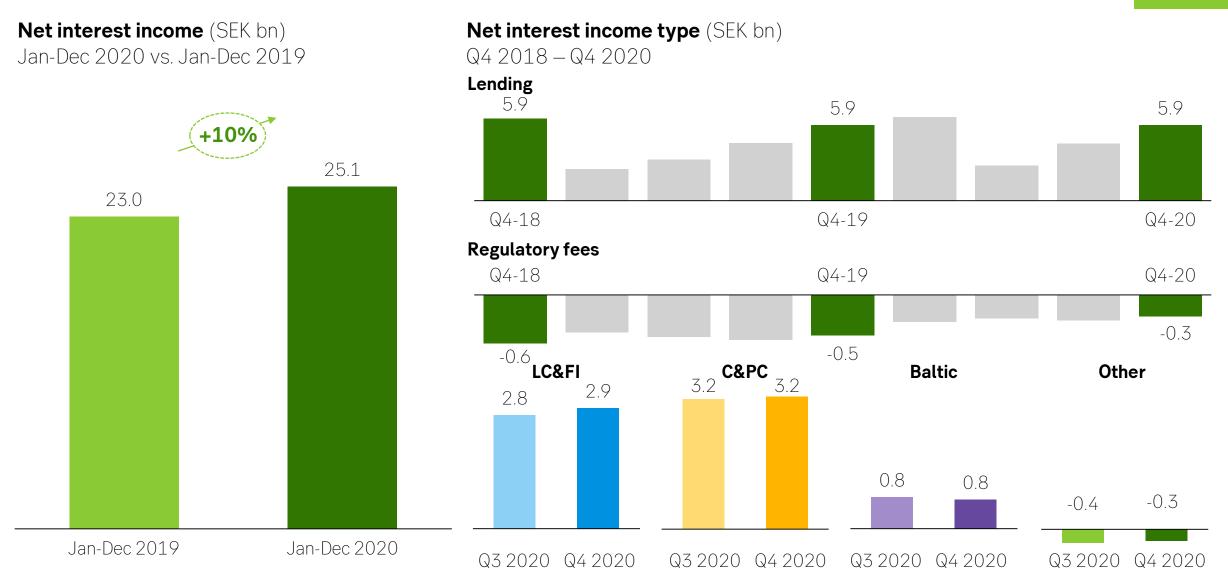


SEK m	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	%	Q4 2019	%
Total operating income	13,066	12,563	4	14,089	-7
Total operating expenses	-5,842	-5,547	5	-6,026	-3
Profit before credit losses	7,224	7,016	3	8,063	-10
Net expected credit losses etc.	-841	-1,099		-1,000	
Operating profit before IAC	6,382	5,916	8	7,063	-10
IAC					
Operating profit	6,382	5,916	8	7,063	-10
Net ECL level	C/I	CET	1	RoE <sup>1</sup>	
14bps 0	.45	21.0	)%	12.19	%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excluding items affecting comparability. Reported return on equity 12.2%.

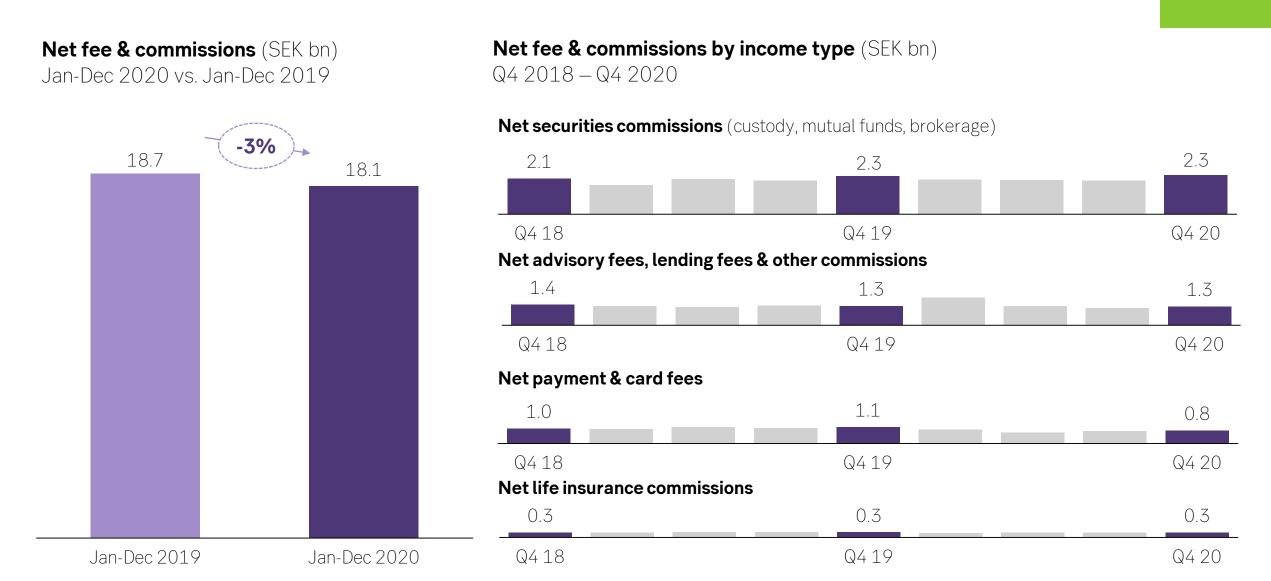
## Net interest income development





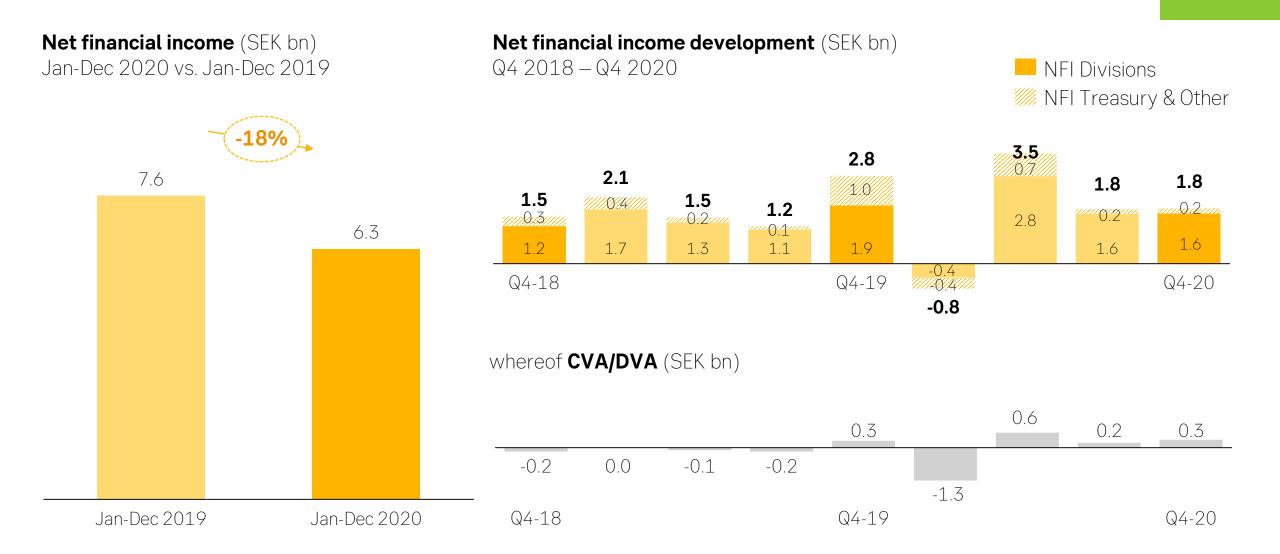
## Net fee & commission income development





## Net financial income development

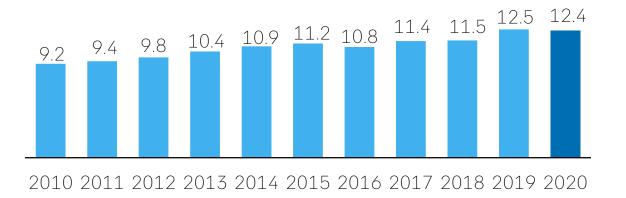




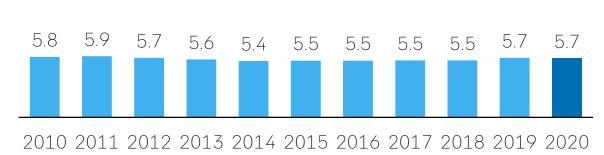
## Operating leverage



#### **Average quarterly income** (SEK bn)



#### Average quarterly expenses (SEK bn)





#### Average quarterly profit before credit losses (SEK bn)

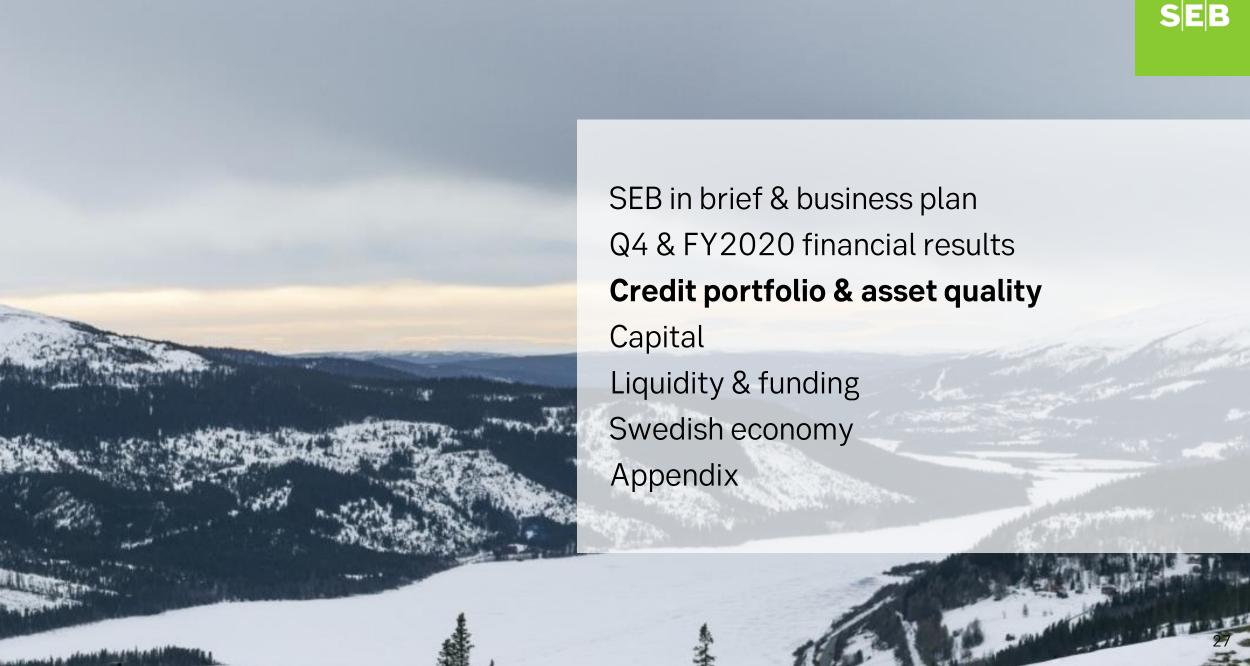


## Progress update on business plan 2019-2021



Total investments of SEK ~1bn in strategic initiatives so far

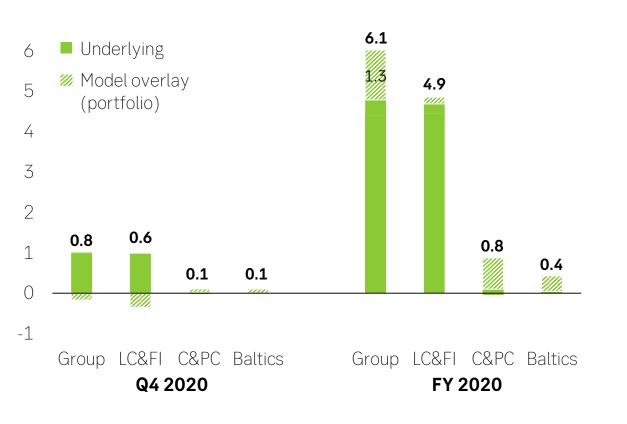
Strategic initiatives	A selection of achievements 2019-20	Investments 2019-20
Critical enablers	Strengthened efforts on sustainability (governance and products), ways of working (agile and SEB Campus) and regulatory compliance (governance)	SEK ~300m
Advisory	Enhanced advisory capabilities (energy and technology) towards large corporates, and improved offering and digital interface to PB customers	SEK ~200m
Assets entrusted to us	Growth in AuC combined with enhanced product offering, improved digital advisory tools and initiated review of investment processes in SEB IM	SEK ~100m
Ecosystem	<ul> <li>Development of digital ecosystems for SMEs through strategic partnerships with fintechs and launch of new APIs</li> </ul>	SEK ~250m
Digital explorer (SEBx)	<ul> <li>Launch of first business concept to solopreneurs (UNQUO) and exploration of new technology through partnerships with fintechs</li> </ul>	SEK ~200m



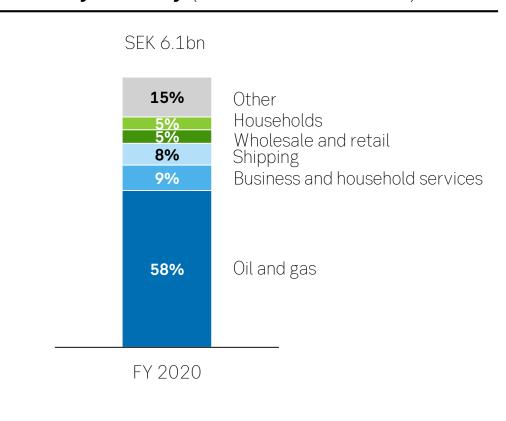
## Provisioning for future expected credit losses



#### **Net ECL development** (SEK bn)



#### **Net ECL by industry** (share of total net ECL)





Based on the macroeconomic outlook stated in Nordic Outlook, we expect 2021 to be a transitional year towards a more normalised level of net expected credit losses in 2022.

## Macroeconomic assumptions and sensitivity



#### Three scenarios used in ECL modelling Q4 2020

GDP growth assumptions as of December 2020



 Virus spread may be slower and vaccination process may get started somewhat faster and also be more effective, or the effects of economic policies are underestimated.



 Assumes that the world must go through winter without mass vaccinations and the risk of a worsening pandemic situation, with vaccinations available in second half of 2021 reducing need for restrictions.



 More dramatic spread of Covid-19 and vaccines take longer to develop/distribute and are less than fully effective, implying longlasting lockdowns and restrictions and consequently a significant wave of bankruptcies and severe financial instability. Probability-weighted ECL allowances:

**SEK 10.2bn** 

100% probability of positive scenario:

-4% ECL allowances

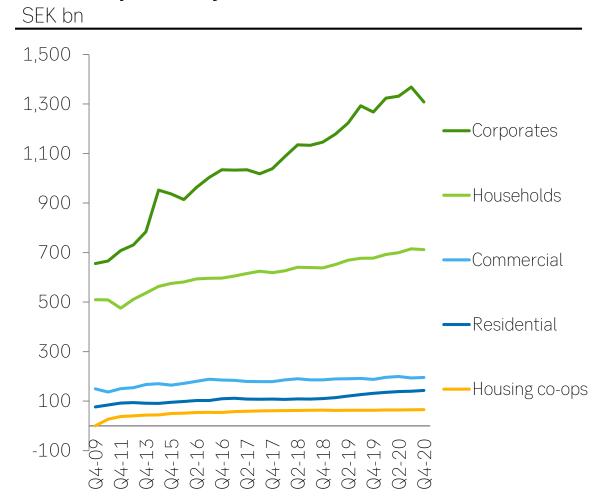
100% probability of negative scenario:

+5% ECL allowances

## Development of credit exposure



#### **Credit exposure by main sectors**



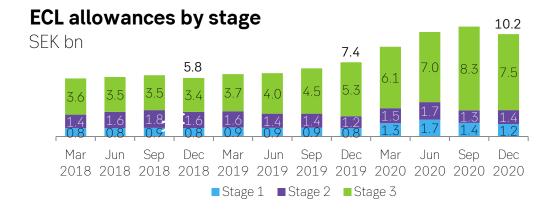
#### **Credit exposure growth rates**

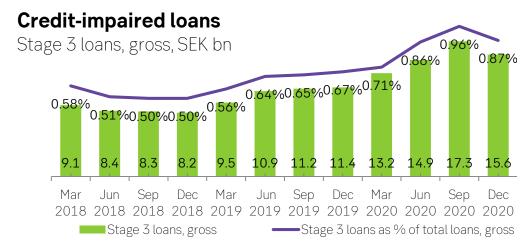
Quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year

Sector	QoQ	YoY
Corporates	-4%	3%
FX-adjusted <sup>1</sup>	0%	10%
Households	0%	5%
Swedish mortgages	0%	8%
Commercial real estate	1%	4%
Residential real estate	2%	9%
Housing co-ops	2%	5%
Total (excluding banks)	-2%	4%

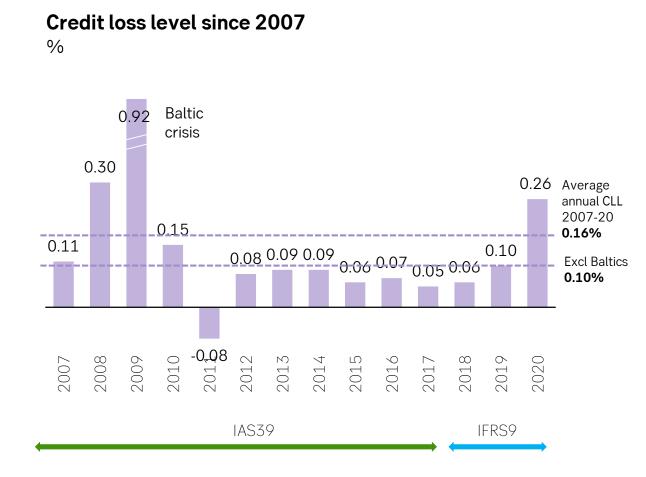
# High asset quality renders low credit losses over time







 Credit-impaired loans increase in 2020 mainly driven by challenges in the offshore segment in the oil portfolio

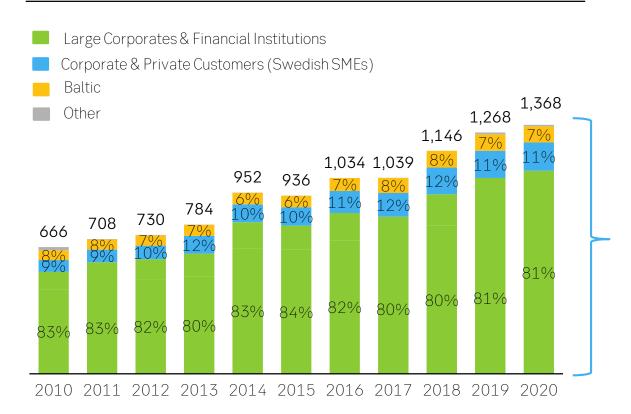


# Industry diversification and low on-balance sheet exposure render lower corporate credit risk

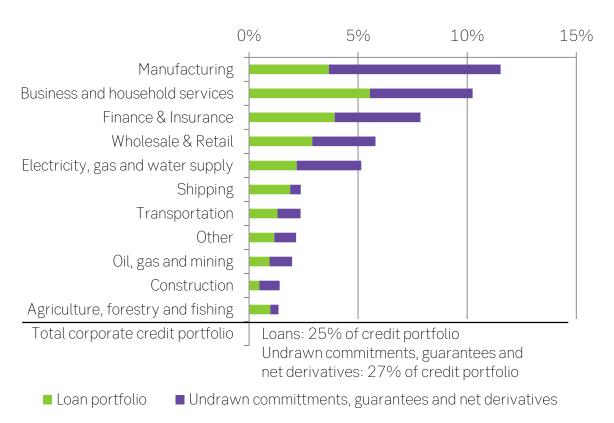


#### Corporate credit portfolio by division

SEK bn



Corporate credit portfolio by sector and by loans and other exposures % of credit portfolio excl. banks

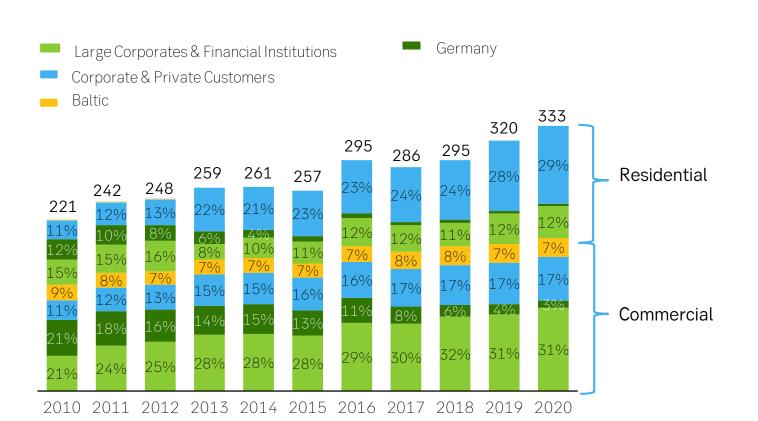


# Real estate exposure focused on Nordic commercial real estate and Swedish residential sector

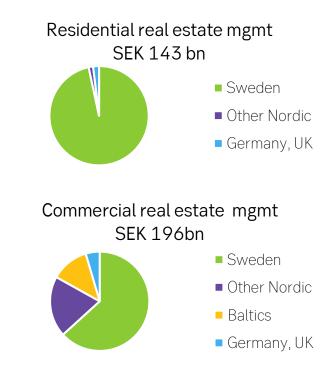


Real estate management credit portfolio by division

SEK bn



Real estate management credit portfolio by geography 31 Dec 2020



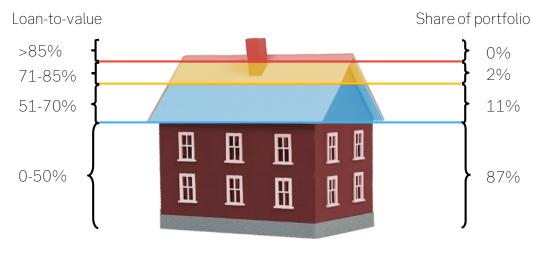
## Robust Swedish household mortgage portfolio



#### SEB's household mortgage lending vs. total market



#### Low LTVs by regional and global standards



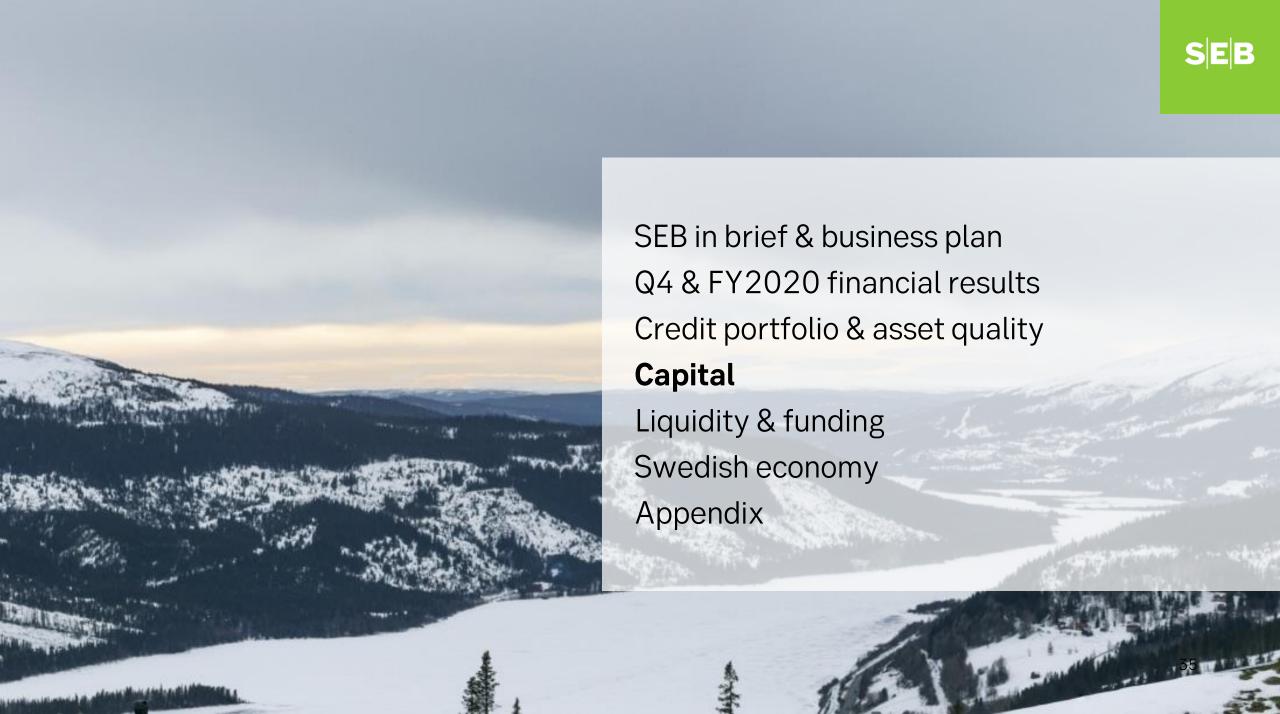
Average LTV = 53.9%

Source: SCB's market statistics as of Nov 2020

#### Selective origination - SEB's mortgage lending based on affordability

- **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** negligible 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 3% on a housing co-op's debt which indirectly affects the private individual ("double leverage")
- Amortisation requirement: LTV 70-85% loans amortise min. 2%/yr and between 50-70% at least 1%/year. As of 2018, loans with DTI>4.5x amortise an additional percentage point –regulatory requirement. Amortisation requirements temporarily removed due to COVID-19 (until June 2021)
- **Max loan amount**: In general 5x total gross household income irrespective of LTV and no more than one payment remark on any kind of debt



## Capital development

SEB

CET1 ratio of 21.0% in Q4

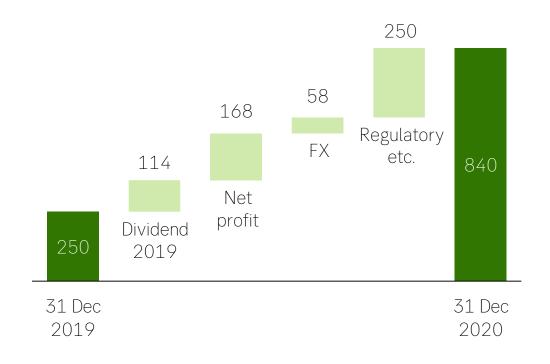
#### **CET1** buffer development

Quarter-on-quarter (bps)



#### **CET1** buffer development

Year-on-year (bps)

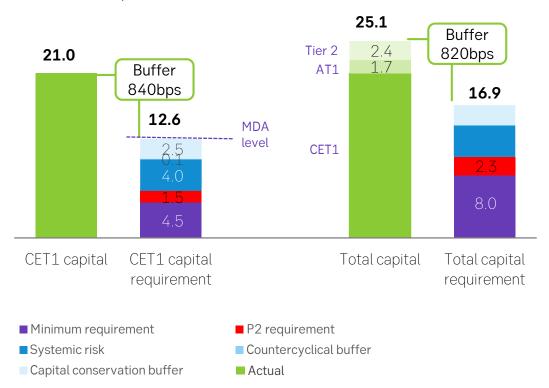


# Solid capital position with significant buffer to requirements



#### **Capital position vs requirements**

31 Dec 2020, %

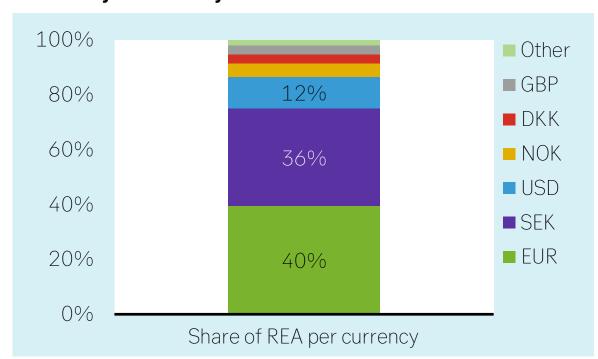


- CET1 ratio of 21.0% compared to requirement of 12.6%
  - implied buffer of 840 bps compared to new capital buffer target of 100-300 bps
- CET1 requirement reduced as of 31 December 2020:
  - removal of the pillar 2 requirement for systemic risk as part of the SFSA's implementation of the EU Banking package into Swedish law.
  - implementation of pillar 2 requirement for Swedish commercial real estate exposures
- Coming changes as part of 2021 SREP:
  - introduction of a Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G)
  - removal of the pillar 2 requirement for the corporate maturity floor
  - based on the SFSA's communication around P2G, SEB expects a net effect of c. +1%-point on required level of CET1 capital

## Reasons for management capital buffer

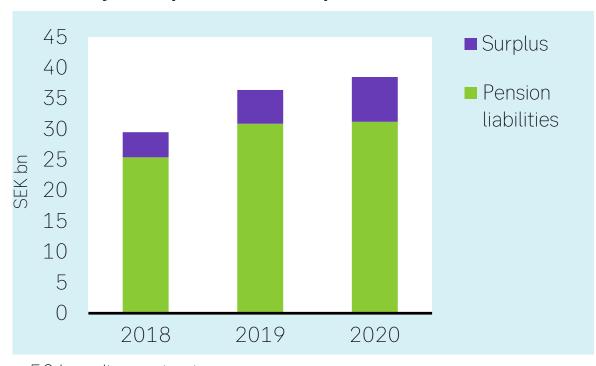


#### **Sensitivity to currency fluctuations**



±5% SEK impact 40bps CET1 ratio

#### **Sensitivity to surplus of Swedish pensions**



-50 bps discount rate impact -50bps CET1 ratio

...& general macroeconomic uncertainties

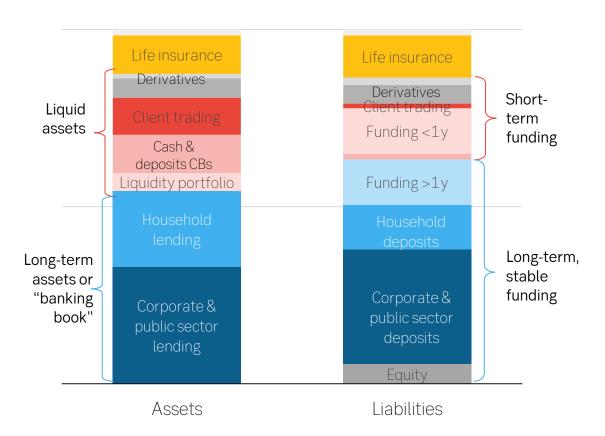


# Stable deposit base and structural funding position

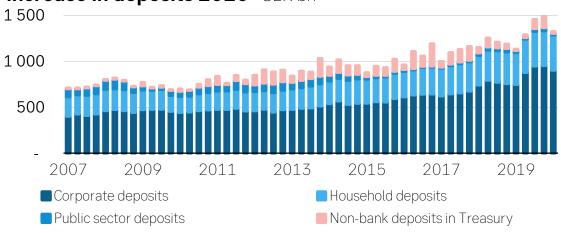


Strong balance sheet structure with deposits as primary source of funding  $31\ \text{Dec}\ 2020$ 

SEK 3,040bn

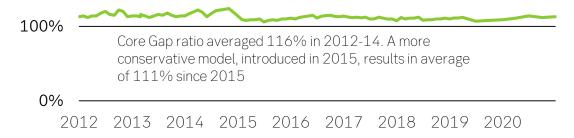


## Long-term stable development of deposits - strong increase in deposits 2020 SEK bn



## Stable structural funding position

Core Gap Ratio — SEB's internal NSFR-like measure



Core Gap ratio = relation between total liabilities deemed to mature beyond one year and total assets deemed to mature beyond one year, based on internal behavioural modelling.

# Strong liquidity and maturing funding position

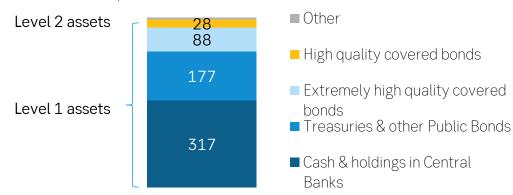


#### **Liquidity Coverage Ratio**



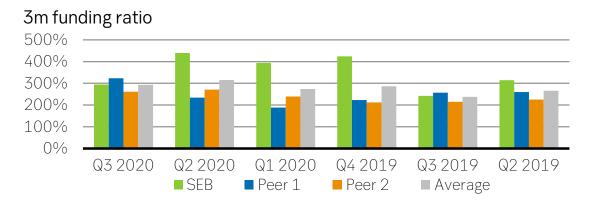
### **Liquid Assets**

31 Dec 2020, SEK 617bn

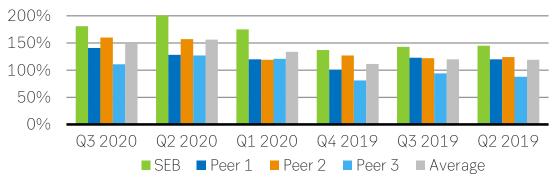


Note: Liquid Assets in accordance with Liquidity Coverage Ratio in CRR. Liquid assets defined as on balance sheet cash and balances with central banks + securities (bonds and equities) net of short positions

#### Peer benchmarking: 3m and 12m Maturing Funding Ratio



#### 12m funding ratio



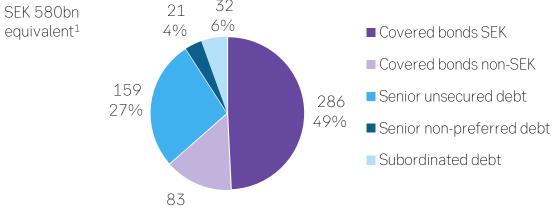
Definition: Liquid Assets / (Maturing Wholesale Funding within 3/12m + Net interbank borrowing within 3/12m)

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

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



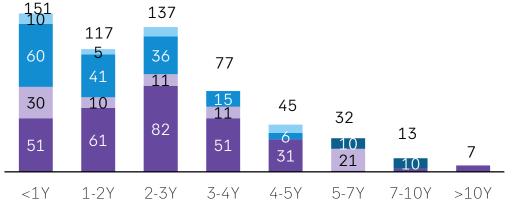




### **SEB's credit rating**

Rating Institute	Short term	"Stand- alone rating"	Long term	Uplift	Outlook
Fitch	F1+	aa-	AA-	0	Negative
Moody's	P-1	a3	Aa2	4	Stable
S&P	A-1	а	A+	1	Stable

## **Maturity profile**



## **Issuance history**



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excluding participation in lending facilities from Riksbanken during Q1 2020. Excluding public covered bonds.

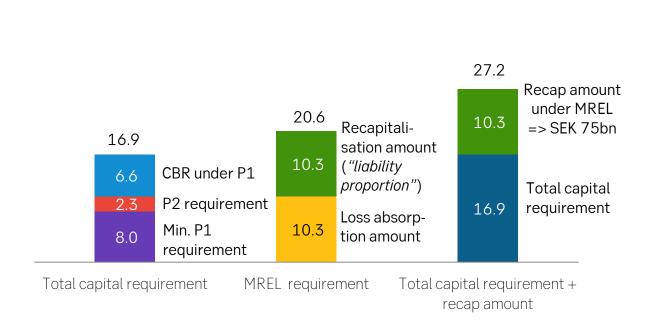
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Tier 2 and Additional Tier 1 issues assumed to be called at first call date.

## MREL requirement

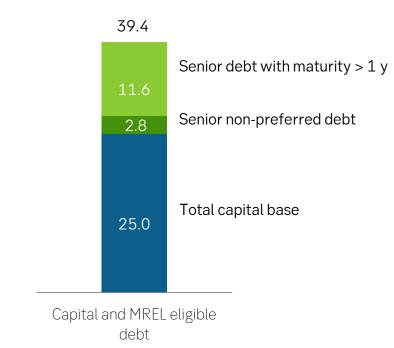


### **SEB's Total capital and MREL requirements**

31 Dec 2020, % of REA



# SEB's capital base and outstanding senior debt with maturity>1 year 31 Dec 2020, % of REA



- The recapitalisation amount (min. P1+P2) is SEK 75bn based on the applicable total capital requirement at 31 December 2020
- The SNDO has prolonged the transition period of the MREL requirement until 1January 2024
- SEB has issued SEK 22bn equivalent of senior non-preferred debt to date

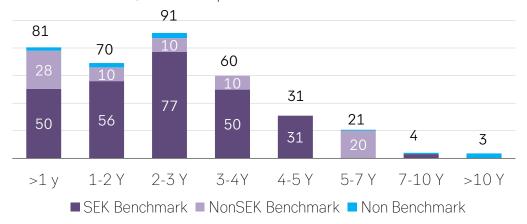
# Profile of outstanding covered bonds



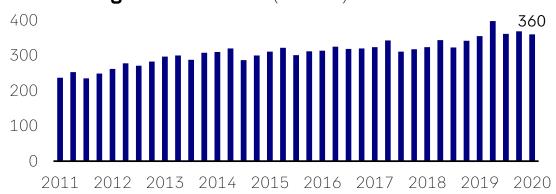
	31 Dec 2020
Total outstanding covered bonds (SEK bn)	360
Rating by Moody's	Aaa
Share of benchmark issues	96%

#### Maturity profile

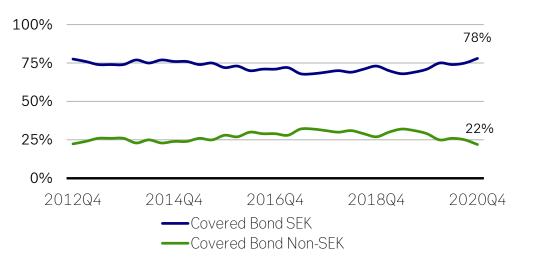
Nominal amount, SEK bn equivalent



## **Outstanding covered bonds** (SEK bn)



## **Currency mix**



# Only Swedish residential mortgages in SEB's cover pool



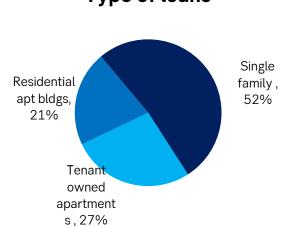
Cover pool	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2017
Total residential mortgage assets (SEK bn)	653	613	501	525
Weighted average LTV (property level)	52%	51%	53%	51%
Number of loans ('000)	759	737	713	717
Number of borrowers ('000)	432	428	418	423
Weighted average loan balance (SEK '000)	872	831	702	732
Substitute assets (SEK '000)	0	0	0	0
Loans past due 60 days (bps)	4	5	1	5
Net Expected Credit Losses (bps)	0	0	0	0
Overcollateralisation level	81%	73%	55%	62%

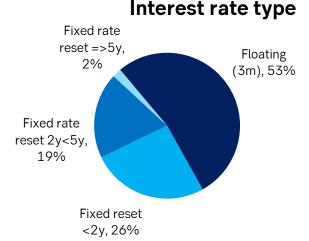
- Only Swedish residential mortgages, which historically have had very low credit losses
- More concentrated towards single family homes and tenant-owned apartments, which generally have somewhat higher LTVs
- On parent bank SEB AB's balance sheet contrary to major Swedish peers
  - All eligible Swedish 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

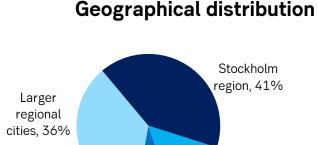
# SEB's mortgages mainly in three largest and fastest growing city areas



# Type of loans







Malmoe

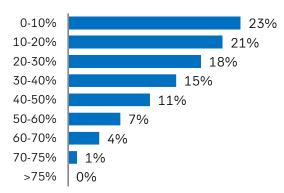
region, 8%

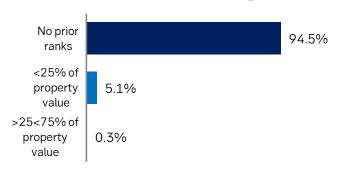
Interest payment frequency

Gothenburg

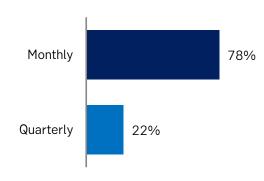
region, 15%







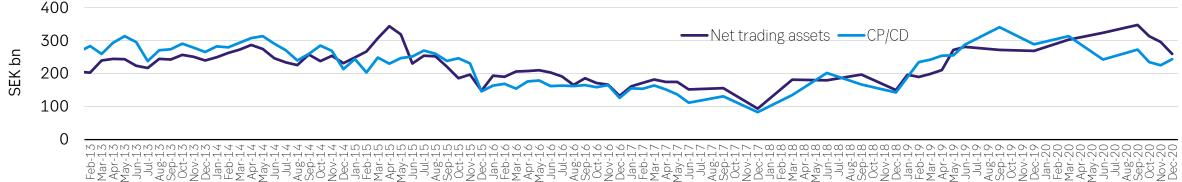
**Prior ranking loans** 



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







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

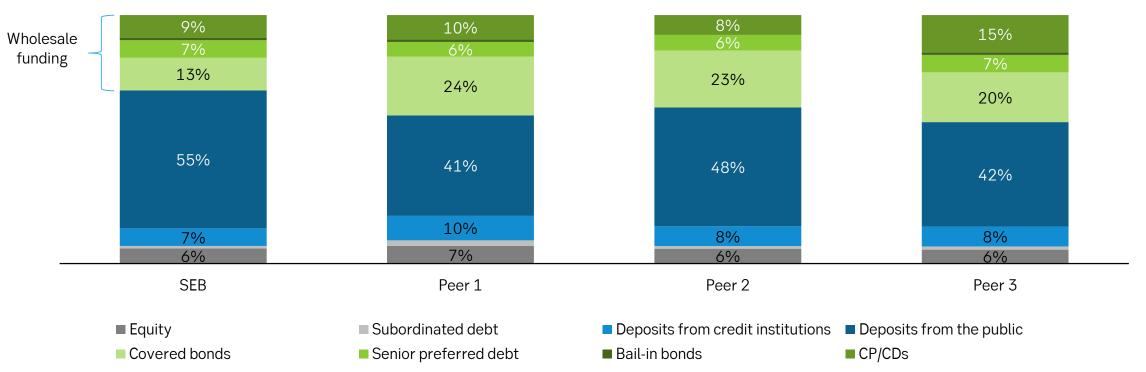


# Strong funding structure with low wholesale funding dependence compared to peers



## Benchmarking Swedish banks' total funding sources incl. equity

Balances as of 30 June 2020



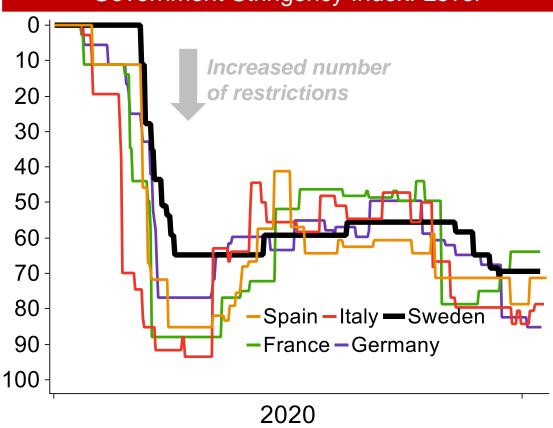


# Globally: Unavoidable downturn in growth



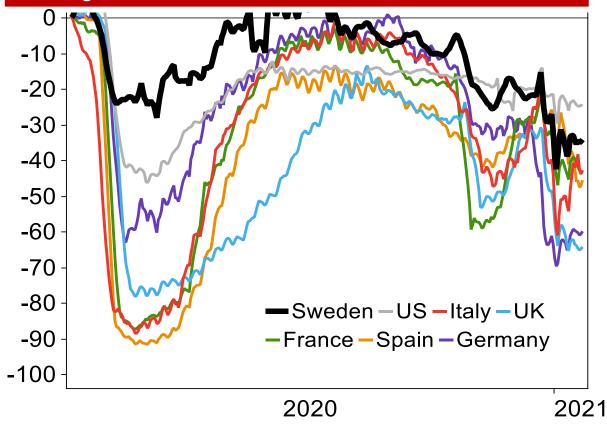
## **Degree of restrictions**

Government Stringency Index. Level



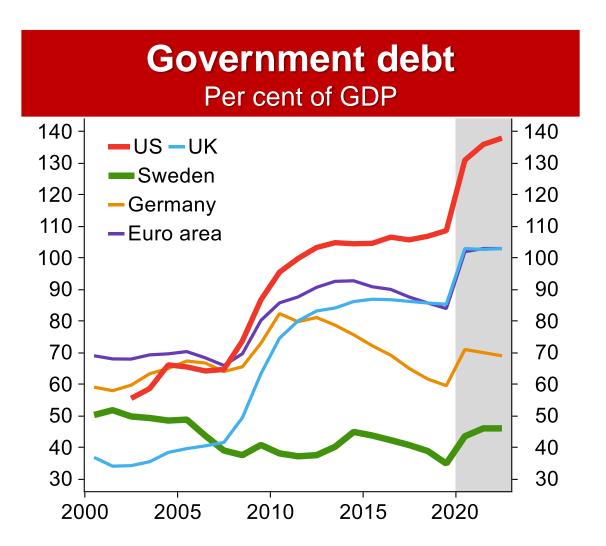
## **Mobility: Retail/recreation**

Google. Current level vs "normal", 2019. Per cent



# Globally: Gradual headwinds, fiscal policy



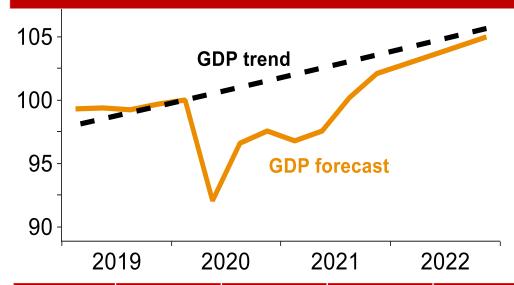


#### Level of fiscal stimulus dose Change, structural budget balance. SEB & OECD 2020 2022 % of GDP 2021 **Total** OECD +5.0 -2.0 +2.5 -0.5 US 生0\_0 -2.5 +3.5 +6.0 +2.0 Euro area +3.0 +0.5 -1.5 +4.5 -1.0 -1.0 +2.5 Germany UK -2.0 -2.0 +3.0 +7.0 -3.0 +0.5 Japan +5.0 -1.5 +1.5 Sweden +2.0 +0.5 -1.0

# Sweden: Smoother economic cycle



## GDP rising – below trend in 2022 GDP level, index Q1 2020 = 100



GDP	2019	2020	2021	2022
%	1.3	-2.6	2.8	4.8

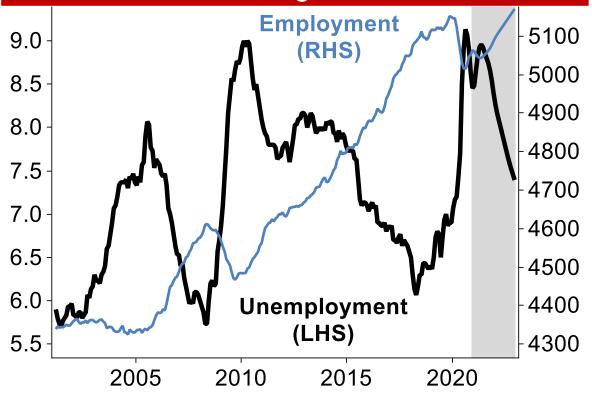
- Unemployment just over 7% in 2022
- Fiscal stimulus dose:
   SEK 175 billion in 2021 (= expansionary)
- Riksbank is creating more money
   Asset and FX purchases SEK 40 bn/mo
- Repo rate will remain at 0%
- Home prices: +3-5% per year

## Sweden: Labour market holding up



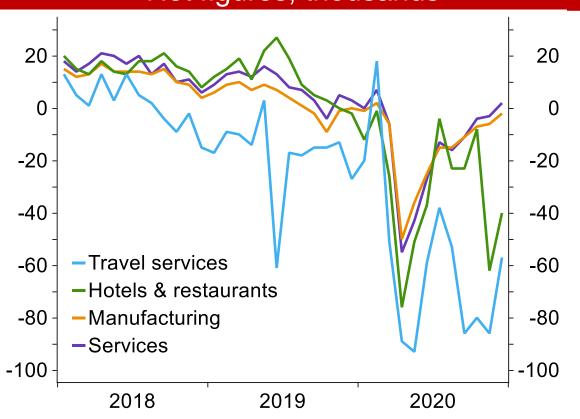
## **Unemployment & employment**

Three-month averages. Thousands, %



## Hiring plans

Net figures, thousands

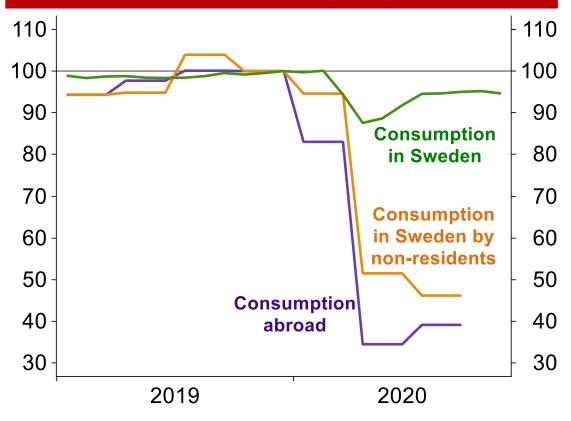


## Sweden: Gradual reversal of consumption decline



## Household consumption

Index Dec 2019 = 100

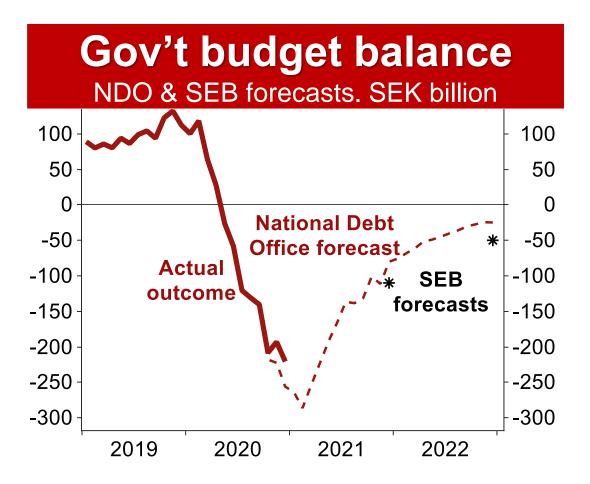


- Half of decline reversed services lagging behind
- Tourism abroad substitution effects?
- Good incomes, savings ratio

Forecast, %	2019	2020	2021	2022
Incomes	3.1	-1.2	4.7	2.8
Consumption	1.3	-4.5	2.5	4.0
Savings ratio	15.9	17.5	18.9	18.0

# Sweden: Expansionary fiscal policy after all





- Outcomes better than feared
- Stimulus + reforms in 2021 will have a mildly expansionary impact

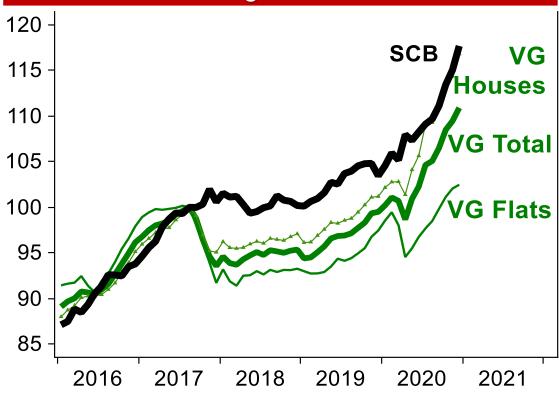
## Riksbank will lower debt

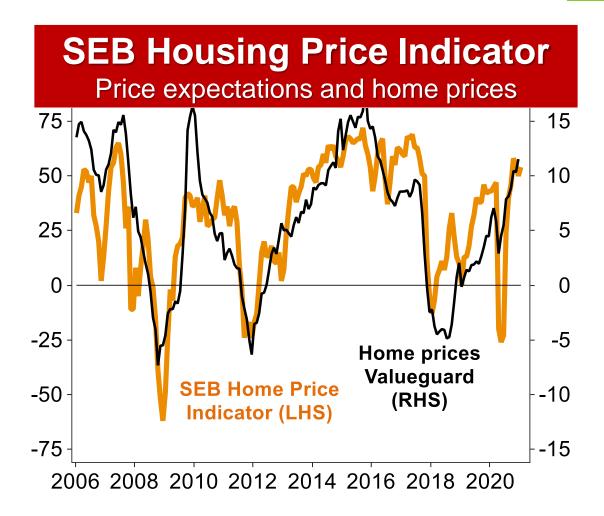
SEB forecast Per cent of GDP	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net lending	0.6	-3.3	-3.2	-1.9
General gov't debt	35.0	38.7	38.5	36.5

# Sweden: Resilient housing market



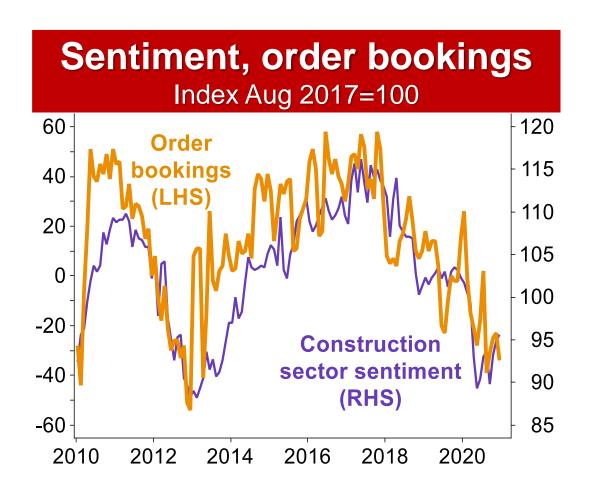
# Home prices: SCB/Valueguard Index August 2017=100

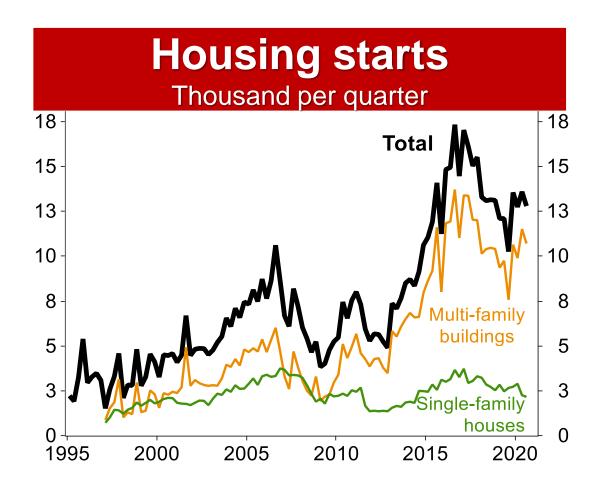




## Sweden: Sustained construction volume

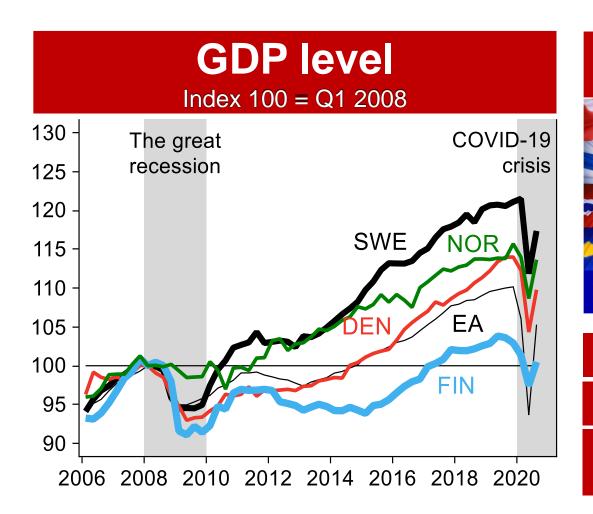






## Nordics: Exaggerated differences between countries





	GDP growth, %	2019	2020	2021	2022
X	Denmark	2.9	-4.0	3.0	4.5
	Finland	1.1	-3.3	2.8	2.5
扩	Norway	0.9	-1.3	3.4	2.8
1	Sweden	1.3	-2.6	2.8	4.8
****	Euro area	1.3	-6.6	3.1	4.9

## Degree of lockdowns

Digital infrastructure

Structure of economy: services, manufacturing, construction





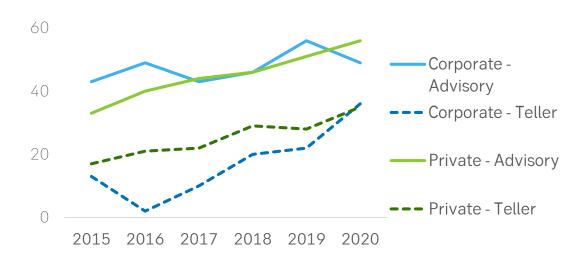
## **Large Corporates & Financial Institutions**

Customer satisfaction (Prospera, ranking)

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Large Corpo-	Sweden	1	1	1	1	1
rates	Nordics	2	3	2	2	1
Finan- cial	Sweden	1	1	1	1	1
Institu- tions	Nordics	1	2	1	1	2

## **Corporate & Private Customers**

Customer satisfaction (Net Promoter Score)



## Large Corporate & Financial Institutions division

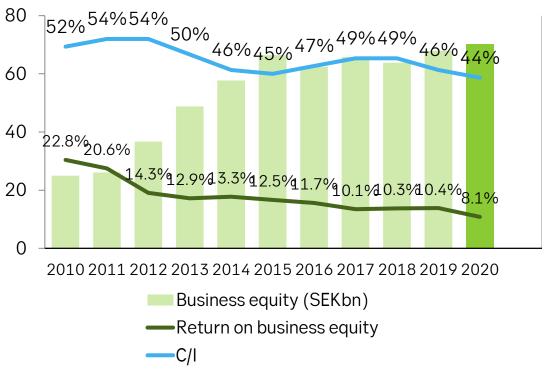


### Large cross-selling potential

Total client income, SEK bn



# Diversified business and solid efficiency render healthy profitability despite considerably higher regulatory requirements



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

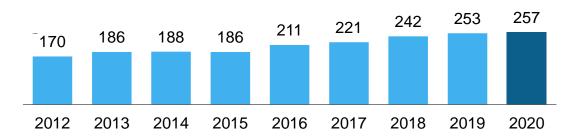
<sup>\*</sup>Including Swedish clients as of 2019.

## Corporate & Private Customers division



#### Stable lending growth in corporate segment

Loans to corporates and real estate management, SEK bn



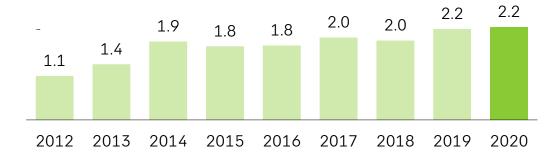
2015: Adjusted for transfer of sole traders SEK 16bn

## Stable growth in household mortgages



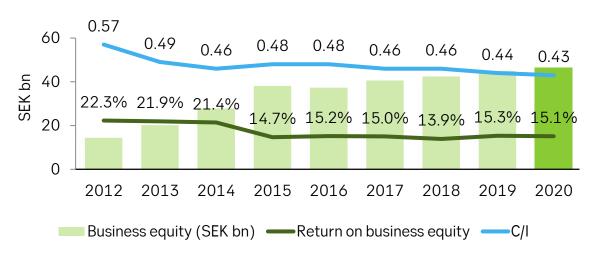
#### Solid operating profit

Average quarterly operating profit, SEK bn



2014-2015 restated following the new organisational structure as of 1 Jan 2016. As a result, 2012-2013 figures are not comparable.

## Steady improvement in efficiency and stable profitability



## **Baltic division**

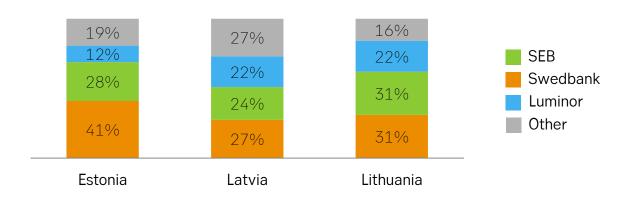


## Credit portfolio growth impacted by economic slowdown due to Covid-19 restrctions

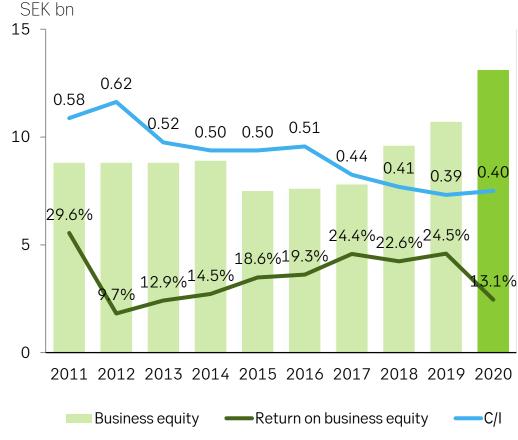
EUR bn



## Leading position in terms of lending market share



## Strong development of profitability and efficiency



Source: Estonian Financial Supervision Authority, Association of Latvian Commercial Banks, Association of Lithuanian Banks, 30 June 2020

2020: Business equity increased due to updated credit risk models in Q1 2011-2018: Excluding Real Estate Holding Companies

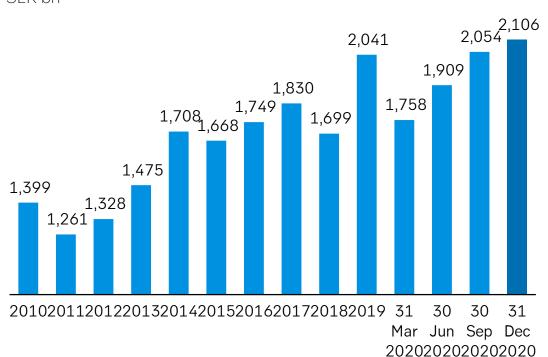
2011: Write-back of provisions of SEK 1.5bn

# Assets under management supported by market development



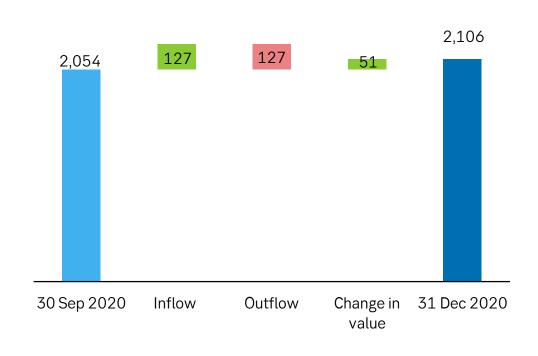
### Assets under management<sup>1</sup>

SEK bn



### Development in Q4 2020

SEK bn



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Definition of assets under management changed from 2015. Divestment of SEB Pension DK in 2018 reduced AUM by approx. SEK 116m.

# Summary key financials



	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011 1)
Return on equity, % <sup>6)</sup>	10.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	11.3	12.9	13.1	13.1	11.5	12.3
Cost/income ratio, %	46	46	48	48	50	49	50	54	61	62
Net ECL level / Credit loss level, % 3)	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, $\%$ $^{4)}$	0.87	0.67	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), % 5)	163	218	147	145	168	128	115	129	NA	NA
CET1 ratio, % <sup>2)</sup>	21.0	17.6	17.6	19.4	18.8	18.8	16.3	15.0	NA	NA
Total capital ratio, % <sup>2)</sup>	25.1	23.3	22.2	24.2	24.8	23.8	22.2	18.1	NA	NA
Leverage ratio, % <sup>2)</sup>	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2	NA	NA
Assets under custody, SEK bn	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	2,106	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) 2016 2014 is according to CRD IV/CRR and 2013 was estimated based on SEB's interpretation of future regulation.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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)..
- 5) LCR based on EU definition as from 2018 and on SFSA definition 2013-2017.
- 6) 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
  - I. 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

#### 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.

## IR contacts and calendar





Pawel Wyszynski
Head of Investor
Relations

Mobile: +46 70 462 21 11

E-mail:

pawel.wyszinski@seb.se

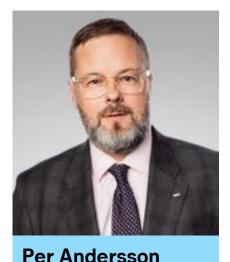


Philippa Allard
Senior Debt Investor
Relations Officer

Phone: +46 8 763 85 44 Mobile: +46 70 618 83 35

E-mail:

philippa.allard@seb.se



Senior Investor Relations
Officer

Phone: +46 8 763 81 71 Mobile: +46 70 667 74 81

E-mail:

per.andersson@seb.se

## Financial calendar

#### 2021

1 January Silent period starts
 27 January Annual Accounts 2020
 2 March Annual Report 2020 published

**30 March** Annual General Meeting

31 March SEB share traded ex-dividend

1 April Silent period starts

8 April Dividend disbursal

**28 April** Quarterly report Jan – Mar 2021

1 July Silent period starts

**15 July** Quarterly report Jan – Jun 2021

1 October Silent period starts

**20 October** Quarterly report Jan – Sep 2021



