

### Highlights in Q2 2024

- Improved business momentum, including positive net flows in asset management across divisions, an increase in investment banking activity, and signs of improving credit demand.
- Return on equity remained strong at 17.6 per cent, our capital buffer was solid at 430 basis points above the regulatory requirement, and asset quality remained robust.
- Decision to increase the quarterly share buyback programme to SEK 2.5bn.

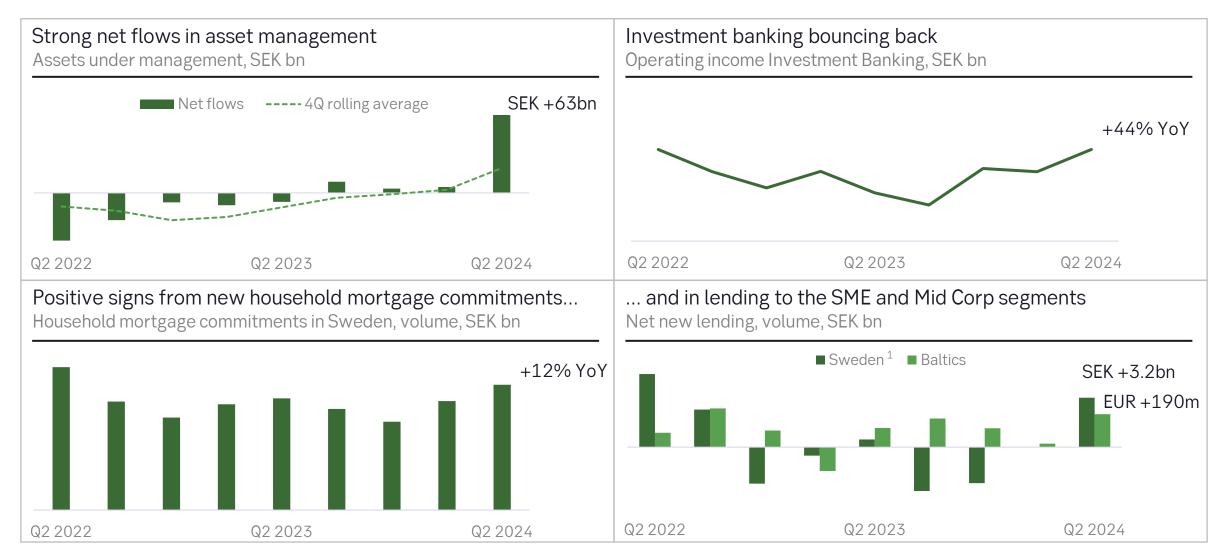
Return on equity 17.6%

Cost income ratio 0.36

CET1 ratio 19.0%

Capital buffer 430 bps

# Improving business momentum



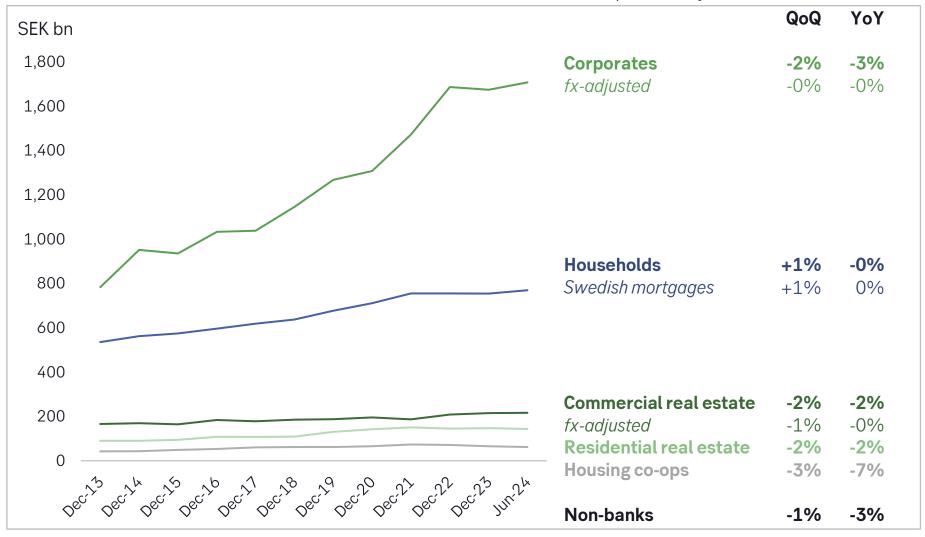
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excluding property management.



#### Development of credit portfolio



#### Lending by sector



QoQ	YoY
<b>-0%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
+0%	-2%
<b>+0%</b>	<b>-0%</b>
+0%	-0%
+1%	+1%
+2%	+2%
-2%	-3%
-2%	-6%
-0%	-2%

Note: Credit portfolio includes loans, contingent liabilities and derivatives. FX-adjusted excludes trading products.





# Financial summary YTD 2024

SEK m	H1 2024	H1 2023	
Total operating income	40,994	39,078	5%
Net interest income	23,376	23,177	1%
Net fee and commission income	11,561	10,807	7%
Net financial income	5,996	5,012	20%
Total operating expenses	14,542	13,414	8%
Profit before ECL and imposed levies	26,452	25,665	3%
Net expected credit losses	117	315	-63%
Imposed levies	2,179	1,636	33%
Operating profit	24,156	23,714	2%
Income tax expense	5,237	4,553	15%
Net profit	18,919	19,161	-1%

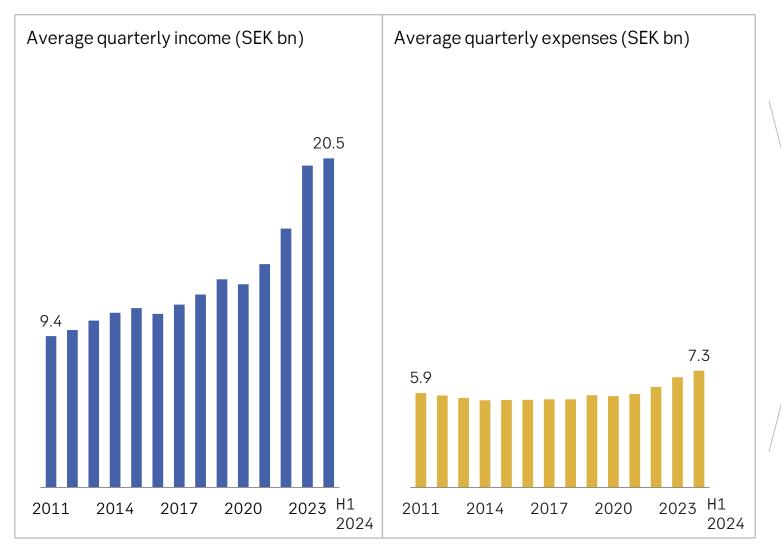


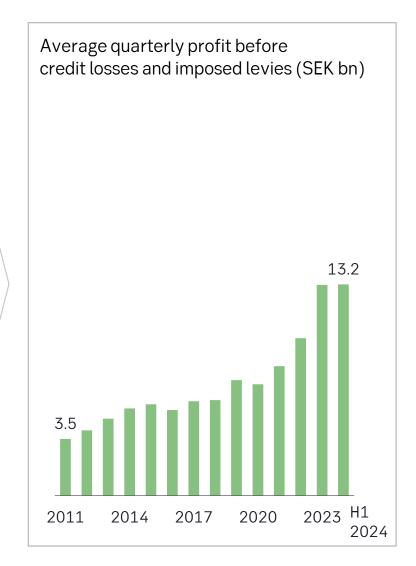
# Financial summary Q2 2024

SEK m	Q2 2024	Q1 2024		Q2 2023		
Total operating income	20,312	20,682	-2%	20,019	+1%	
Net interest income	11,611	11,765	-1%	11,881	-2%	RoE
Net fee and commission income	5,936	5,625	+6%	5,637	+5%	17.6%
Net financial income	2,747	3,249	-15%	2,609	+5%	C/I
Total operating expenses	7,383	7,160	+3%	6,948	+6%	0.36
Profit before ECL and imposed levies	12,929	13,522	-4%	13,070	-1%	Not FCL lovel
Net expected credit losses	44	73	-40%	43	+2%	Net ECL level 1 bps
Imposed levies	1,046	1,133	-8%	934	+12%	OFT4
Operating profit	11,840	12,316	-4%	12,093	-2%	CET1 19.0%
Income tax expense	2,424	2,813	-14%	2,326	+4%	
Net profit	9,416	9,503	-1%	9,768	-4%	



## Operating leverage

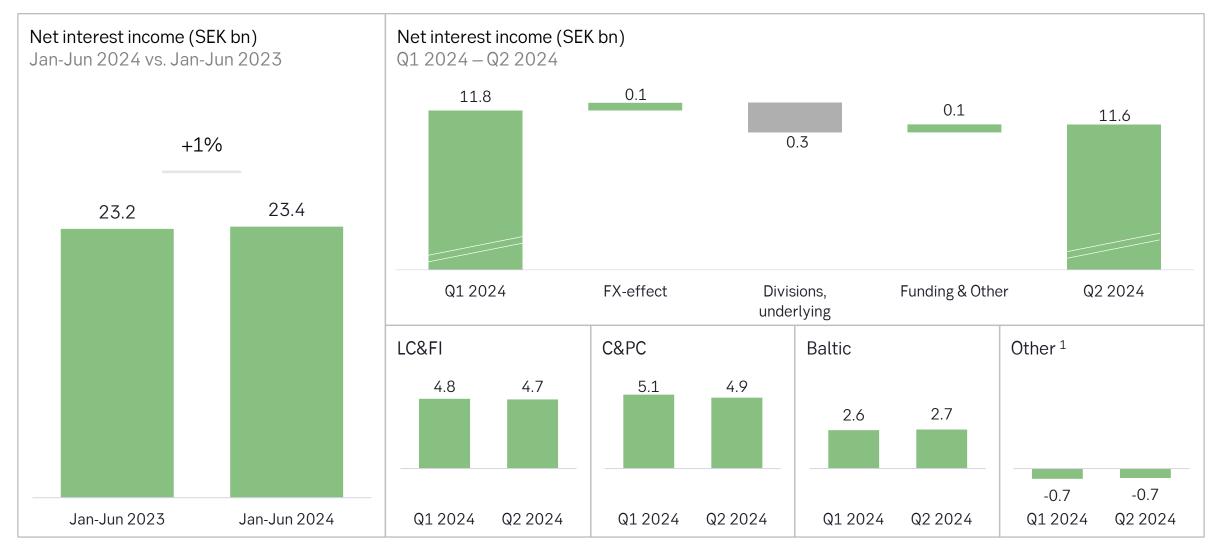




Note: Excluding items affecting comparability.



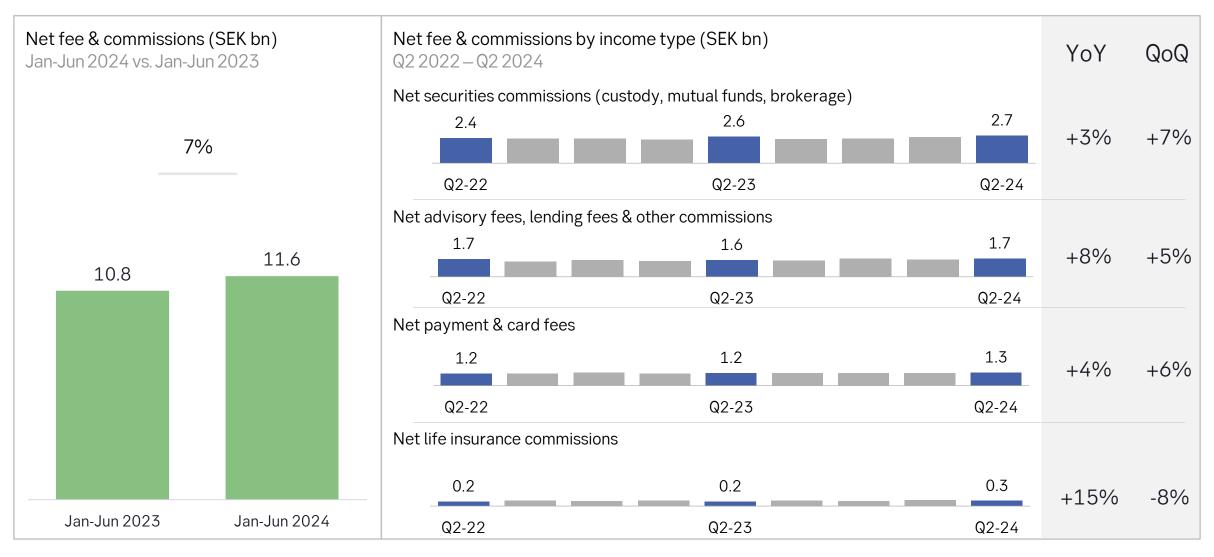
#### Net interest income development



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Other" includes divisions PWM&FO, Life, Asset Management, Group Functions and Eliminations.

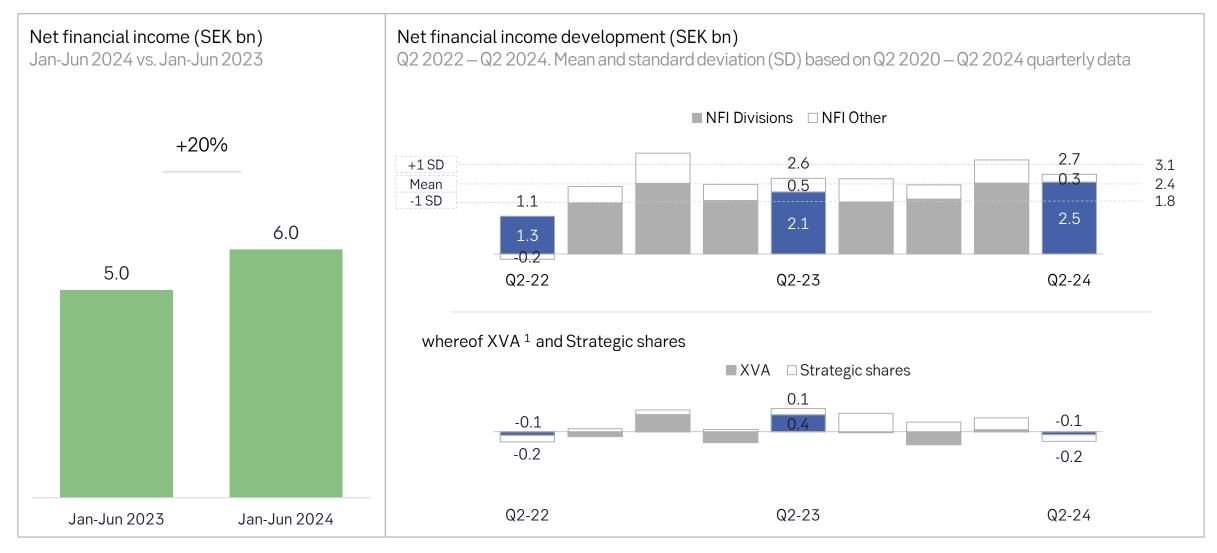


#### Net fee & commission income development





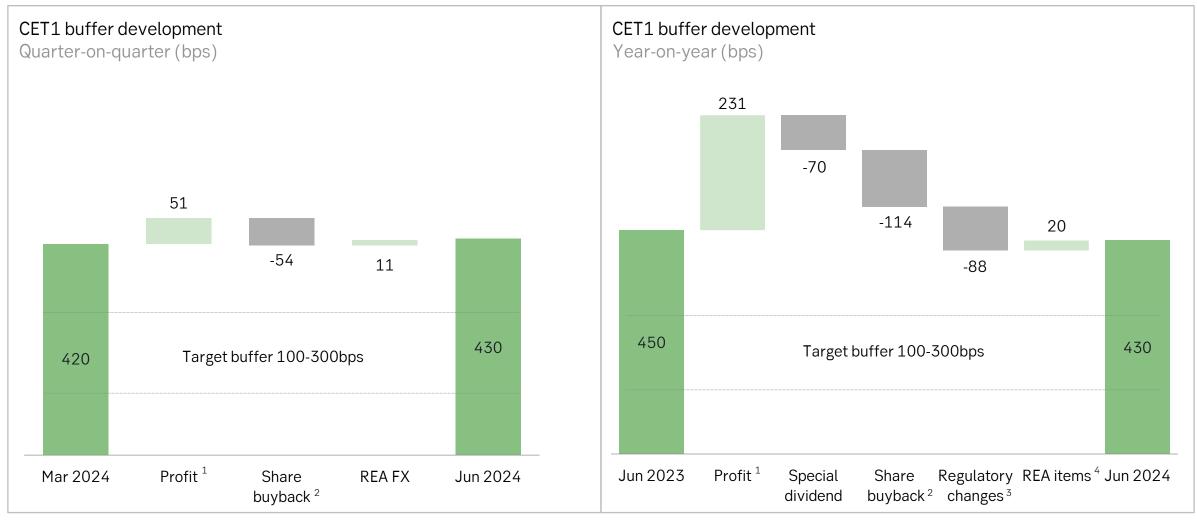
### Net financial income development



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consists of CVA, DVA, FVA and ColVa.



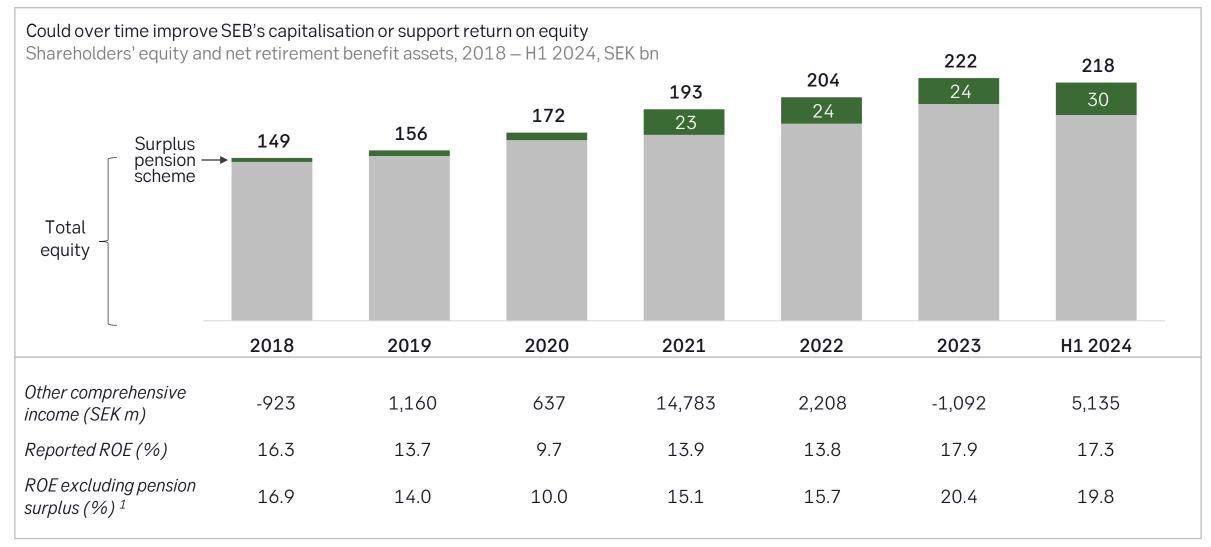
### Capital buffer development



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Profit net of ordinary dividend. <sup>2</sup> In Q2, SEB received a new supervisory approval to repurchase shares for up to SEK 5bn, and has deducted this amount in full from the CET1 capital. In July 2024, the Board of Directors decided to initiate a new SEK 2.5bn buyback programme of Class A shares, expected to commence on 17 July and end on 22 October 2024, at the latest. <sup>3</sup> Regulatory changes consists of 2023 SREP decision (IRB add-on, etc. -40bps), CCyB (-20bps) and the move of risk weight floors for exposures secured by real estate in Sweden from Pillar 2 to Pillar 1 (-30bps). <sup>4</sup> REA items consists of REA Asset size, REA Asset quality, Market risk, FX, Operational risk and CVA.



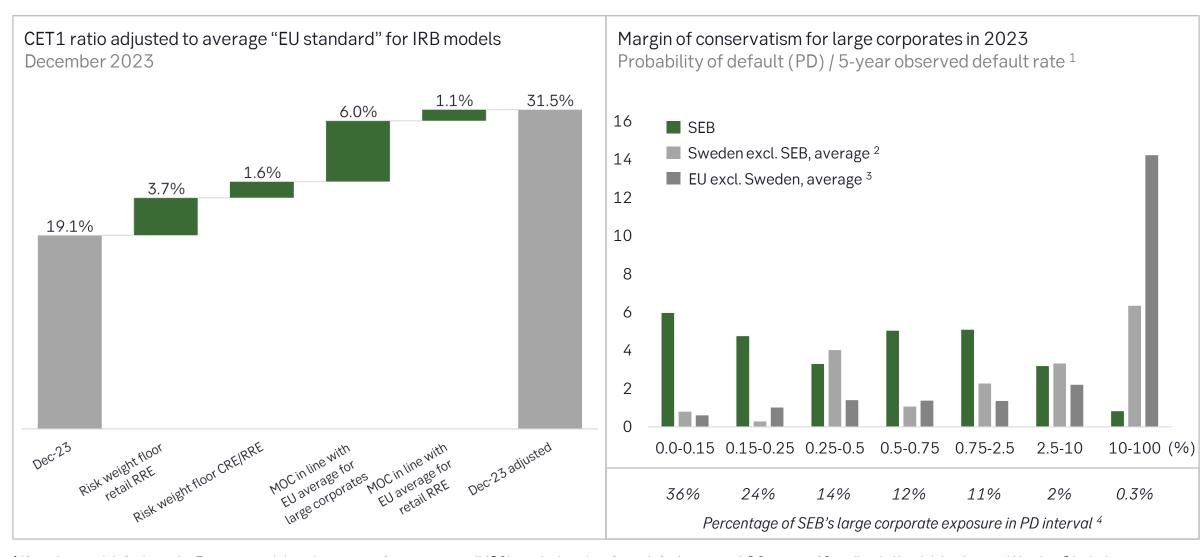
## Pension scheme surplus has increased equity and lowered ROE



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Calculated as unadjusted net profit / average (total equity – net retirement benefit assets).



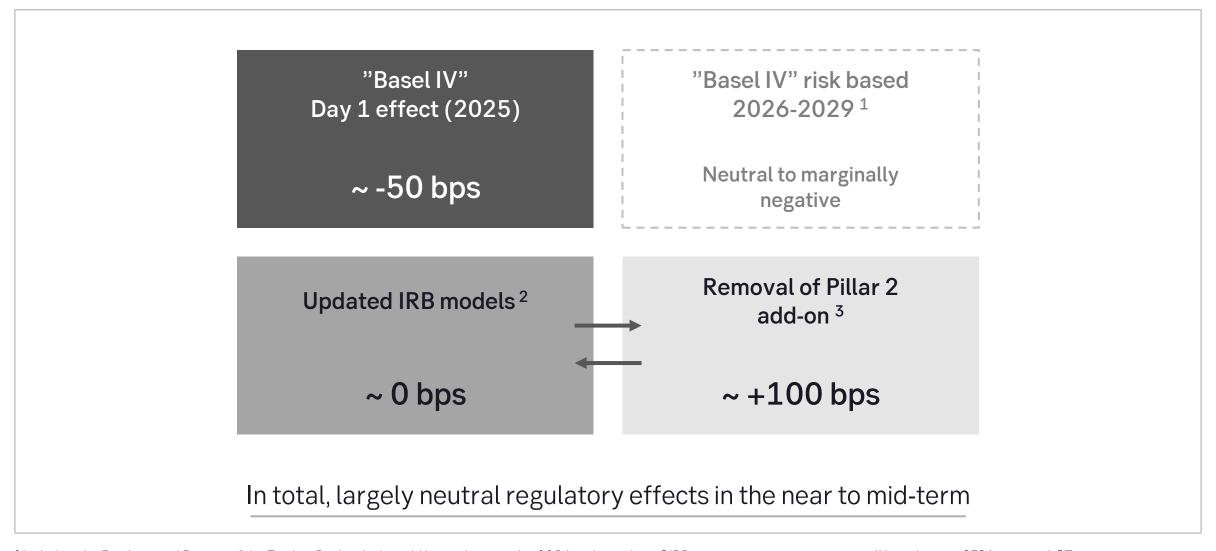
# SEB's CET1 ratio significantly higher when applying European standards



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If no observed defaults in the 5-year period then the margin of conservatism (MOC) is calculated as if one default occurred. <sup>2</sup> Consists of Swedbank, Handelsbanken and Nordea. <sup>3</sup> Includes Norway. 14 peers in total. <sup>4</sup> Exposure at default. Difference against 100 per cent due to rounding.



# Assessment of future regulatory effects on SEB's capital buffer



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Including the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book, which could be implemented in 2026 at the earliest. <sup>2</sup> IRB repair programme, outcome will be subject to SFSA approval. <sup>3</sup> Temporary current capital requirements due to non-compliance with new IRB repair programme requirements.

# Strong asset quality and balance sheet

2023					
Asset quality					
Net expected credit loss level	3 bps				
Funding & liquidity					
Customer deposits (SEK)	1,612bn				
Liquidity coverage ratio	140%				
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	112%				
Capital					
CET1 ratio (Basel 3)	19.1%				
CET1 buffer above requirement	440 bps				
Total capital ratio (Basel 3)	22.4%				
Leverage ratio (Basel 3)	5.4%				

une 2024	
Asset quality	
Net expected credit loss level	1 bps
Funding & liquidity	
Customer deposits (SEK)	1,957bn
Liquidity coverage ratio	130%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	112%
Capital	
CET1 ratio (Basel 3)	19.0%
CET1 buffer above requirement	430 bps
Total capital ratio (Basel 3)	22.8%
Leverage ratio (Basel 3)	4.7%



## SEB Group financial targets

 $\sim 50\%$  Dividend payout ratio of EPS <sup>1</sup>

100-300 bps CET1 ratio above requirement

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



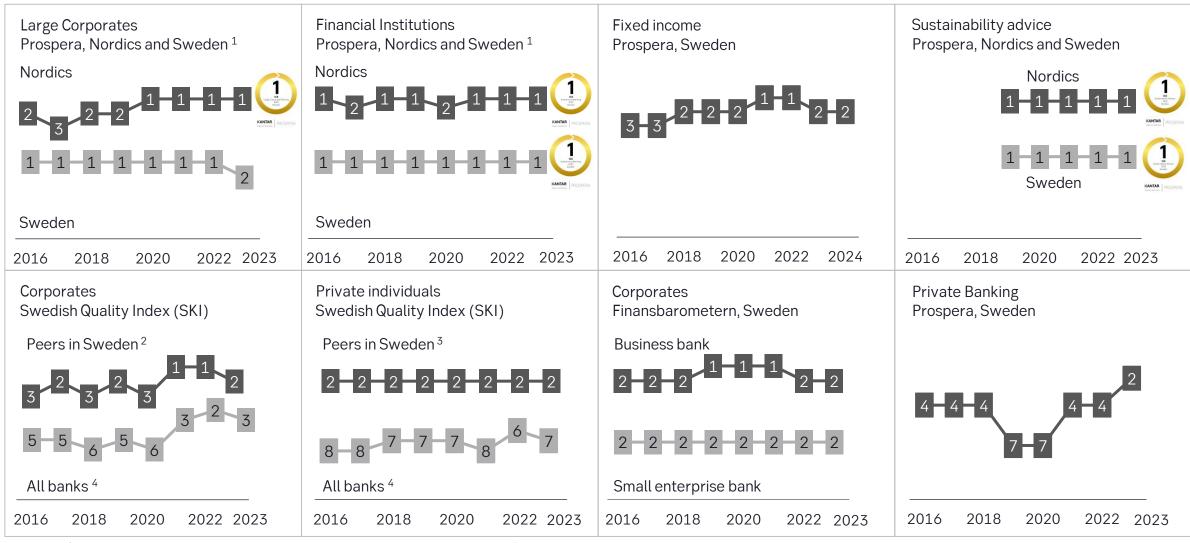
**Share repurchases** will be the main form of capital distribution when SEB's capital buffer exceeds, and is projected to remain above, the targeted range of 100-300 basis points.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excluding items affecting comparability.

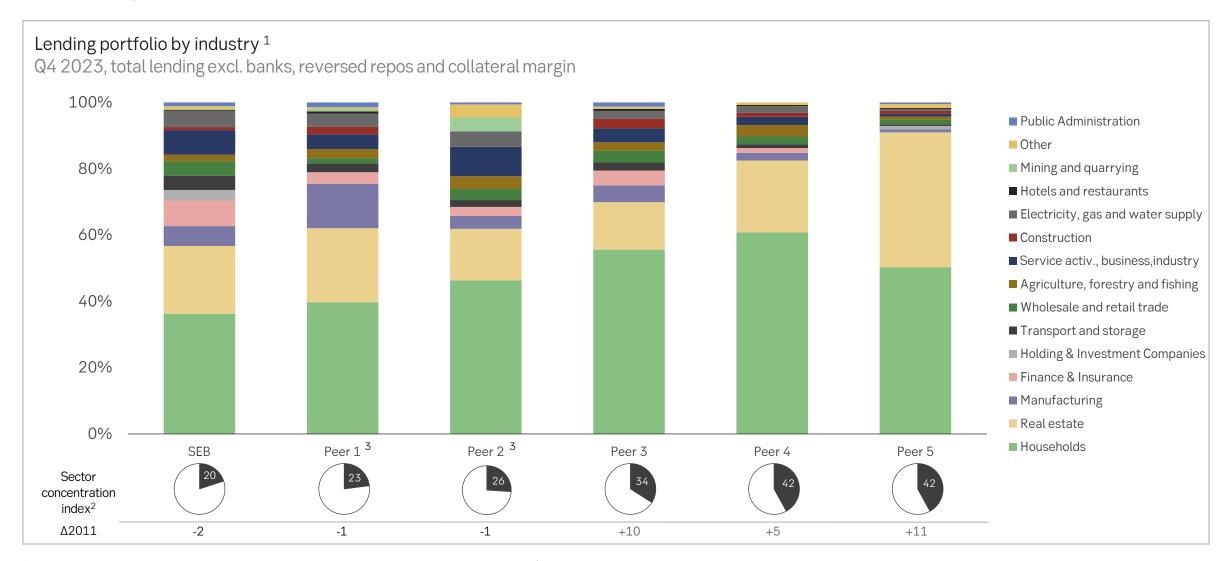


#### We continue to receive positive feedback from our customers



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All Tiers. <sup>2</sup> Ranking including SEB, Handelsbanken, Swedbank, Nordea, Danske Bank. <sup>3</sup> Ranking including SEB, Handelsbanken, Swedbank, Nordea. <sup>4</sup> Banks with less than 300 respondents are summarised as one actor ("Other").

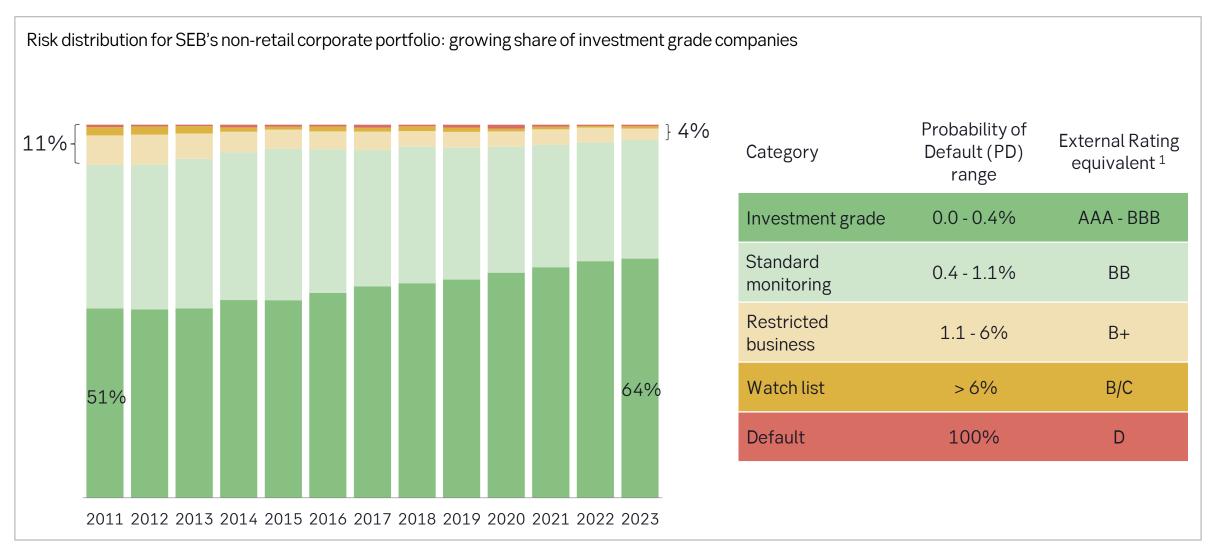
# Lending portfolio more sector-diverse than competitors'



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on information from external reporting, best-estimate industry categorisation. <sup>2</sup> Measured as Herfindahl-Hirschmann index (100 = full concentration). Used as an indicator of credit concentration risk to industries/economic sectors by Swedish FSA. <sup>3</sup> Loans and financial commitments.



# A strong risk culture and focus on robust asset quality



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Estimated link between internal PDs and external ratings based on comparison of historical default outcomes.



