

Annual Report

SEB Fund 2

Status: 31 December 2022

Notice

The sole legally binding basis for the purchase of units of the Fund described in this report is the latest valid Sales Prospectus with its terms of contract.

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Organisation

Management Company:

SEB Investment Management AB
Stjärntorget 4
SE-169 79 Solna, Sweden

Branch of the Management Company:

SEB Investment Management AB, Luxembourg Branch
4, rue Peternelchen
L-2370 Howald, Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Management Company:**Chairperson**

Johan Wigh
Partner
Advokatfirman, Törngren Magnell
Sweden

Members

Mikael Hult
Head of Alternative Investments
AFA Försäkring
Sweden

Viveka Hirdman-Ryrberg
Head of Corporate Communication & Sustainability
Investor AB
Sweden

Sara Öhrvall (until 9 March 2022)
COO
Axel Johnson
Sweden

Kjell Norling (since 12 January 2022)
CEO
PP Pension
Kammakargatan 22
Stockholm, Sweden

Leif Almhorn (since 29 August 2022)
CEO
Almhorn & Partner AB
Sweden

Investment Manager:

SEB Investment Management AB
Stjärntorget 4
SE-169 79 Solna, Sweden

Auditor of the Fund:

Ernst & Young S.A.
35E, avenue John F.Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Auditor of the Management Company:

Ernst & Young AB
Jakobsbergsgatan 24
SE-103 99 Stockholm, Sweden

Global Distributor:

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8
SE-106 40 Stockholm, Sweden

Central Administration (including the administrative, registrar and transfer agent function) and Paying Agent in Luxembourg:

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch
2-4, rue Eugène Ruppert
L-2453 Luxembourg

Depository:

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ),
Luxembourg Branch
4, rue Peternelchen
L-2370 Howald, Luxembourg

Representatives and Paying Agents outside Luxembourg:

The full list of representatives and paying agents outside Luxembourg can be obtained, free of any charge, at the address of the Management Company, at the address of the Branch and on the website of the Branch.

General Information

SEB Fund 2 (the "Fund") is an open-ended common fund ("FCP" - "Fonds Commun de Placement") governed by Part I of the Luxembourg Law on Undertakings for Collective Investment of 17 December 2010, as amended, (the "Law"). The Fund qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS). The Fund was set up on 21 April 1986 for an undetermined duration. The Management Regulations lastly modified with effect from 20 September 2017, have been published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations (RESA) on 2 November 2017. The Fund is registered in Luxembourg with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce under the number K 50. The Management Company was established on 19 May 1978 in the form of a Swedish limited liability company (AB). The Management Company is authorised by Finansinspektionen for the management of UCITS and for the discretionary management of financial instruments and investment portfolios under the Swedish UCITS Act (SFS 2004:46). The Management Company is also authorised as an alternative investment fund manager to manage alternative investment funds under the Swedish AIFM Act (SFS 2013:561).

The Management Company has delegated parts of the Central Administration as further detailed hereafter, including the administrative, registrar and transfer agent functions - under its continued responsibility and control - at its own expenses to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch, 2-4, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg. This branch was created in Luxembourg as a "succursale d'une société de droit étranger" on 15 December 1998 and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. It is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register under Corporate Identity Number B 105087 (the "Administrative Agent" and "Registrar and Transfer Agent").

In the capacity of Administrative Agent, it carries out certain administrative duties related to the administration of the Fund, including the calculation of the NAV of the Units and the provision of account services for the Fund.

In its capacity as Registrar and Transfer Agent, it will process all subscriptions, redemptions and transfers of units, and will register these transactions in the Investors' register of the Fund.

The main objective of the Sub-Fund will be to invest directly and/or indirectly in transferable securities and other Eligible Assets, with the purpose of spreading investment risks and achieving long-term capital growth. The investment objectives of the Sub-Fund will be carried out in compliance with the investment restrictions set forth in the latest prospectus.

At present, one Sub-Fund of SEB Fund 2 is at the Investors' disposal:

Sub-Fund name:	Base currency:
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	USD

The base currency of the Fund is USD.

Unless otherwise laid down in part II of the Prospectus, "The Sub-Funds", the Management Company may decide to issue, for the Sub-Fund, capitalisation Units ("C" Units) and distribution Units ("D" Units).

The "C" Units will reinvest their income, if any. The "D" Units may pay a dividend to its Investors, upon decision of the Management Company. Dividends are paid annually, except where the Management Company would decide on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual dividend payment.

The unit classes offered for the Sub-Fund are disclosed in note 2 of this Annual Report.

The last known issue and redemption prices may be downloaded from the Website of the Branch and/or requested at any time at the registered offices of the Management Company and of the Depositary, at the address of its Branch as well as from the paying agents.

In addition, the Net Asset Value, fact sheets and other informational material is published on the SEB Luxembourg website www.sebgroup.lu ("website"). When registered in other countries, the publication media might differ according to the regulatory requirements. Information about ongoing charges can be found in the Key Investor Information Document ("KIID").

The audited annual and unaudited semi-annual reports of the Fund may be obtained, free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company, at the address of its Branch and on the website. These reports as well as copies of the Prospectus, the Management Regulations and the KIID are available, free of charge, at the registered office of the Management Company, at the address of the Branch and on the website.

Management Report

Dear Investors,

With this report, we want to give you an overview of the general economic environment and the development of the most important capital markets of our Fund SEB Fund 2.

January 2022 – December 2022: the war in Ukraine, central banks' crusade against inflation and tough markets

The world entered 2022 with expectations that inflation would be transitory, but it proved to be more persistent than initially thought. Russia's invasion of Ukraine caused a humanitarian crisis that forced millions of Ukrainians to flee from their homes to neighbouring countries. The war in Ukraine also exacerbated inflationary pressures, which were already elevated before the invasion, as energy prices skyrocketed and global supply chain pressures increased. Central banks were behind the curve as inflation soared, and therefore they tried to restore their credibility by hiking interest rates at the fastest pace in decades. Consumer and business confidence dropped to record lows because of higher living costs from rising food and energy prices as well as higher interest rates. Governments in Europe took different measures to provide economic support and alleviate energy cost increases for households and businesses. But global economic activity eventually fell due to reduced purchasing power from higher costs and lower demand. Labour markets remained tight, and the unemployment rate stayed low, especially in the US, despite signs of a global economic slowdown. Economic activity held up relatively better in the US than in Europe as consumers were less affected by the war and energy crisis. China faced headwinds from Covid-19 lockdowns, property market turmoil, and political uncertainty. By late autumn, China relaxed its zero-Covid policy and began to gradually reopen its economy, following nationwide protests against lockdowns. 2022 was a year full of negative surprises, but signs of peaking inflation and a reopening in China suggest that the worst is probably behind us.

Global equities fell sharply in 2022 and recorded the largest drop in a year since the Global Financial Crisis. The war in Ukraine, rising interest rates and fears of a recession contributed to the fall in equity markets. The single biggest driver behind the decline in equities was the reset of valuations, that is, lower forward price-to-earnings multiples as interest rates increased. Earnings estimates were only revised marginally lower in 2022, despite a weaker outlook. Value stocks outperformed growth stocks, given the higher interest rates, while defensive sectors outperformed cyclical sectors due to recession fears and defensive positioning. Developed market equities tumbled, but still outperformed emerging market equities, which were challenged by the war, tighter financial conditions, a stronger US dollar and headwinds from China. For fixed income, government bonds slumped as bond yields soared amid aggressive tightening from central banks. In credit markets, spreads initially widened after the invasion due to recession fears, but they tightened later during the year due to solid fundamentals, low default rates, and improved risk sentiment.

As a result of the war in Ukraine, military spending increased globally, which benefitted weapon manufacturers. But the share of capex investments in renewable energy also increased as the war fast-forwarded the transition to sustainable energy. Within equities, the energy sector outperformed the market amid the global energy crisis as supply-demand imbalances grew and energy prices soared. Technology stocks were hit particularly hard as bond yields rose and cryptocurrency markets crashed, following the collapses of terraUSD and FTX.

For SEB Investment Management, the drawdown in global equity and bond markets had a negative impact on assets under management and our results. Despite the extremely tough market environment, our results for the first three quarters of 2022 came in only marginally below last year's result. We generated inflows to new alternative products, such as the SEB Nordic Green Energy fund, which is a testament to the trust our customers and stakeholders place in us to support them throughout the business cycle. SEB Investment Management remains committed to its unwavering purpose of delivering a brighter financial future for its customers, through sustainable investments.

Looking forward, the important questions for markets in 2023 are what the inflation path will look like and when central banks will pivot. We believe that inflation has already peaked and expect a sustained downward trend in inflation going forward due to the aggressive monetary tightening and economic slowdown which started in 2022. We also think that interest rates will peak in 2023 due to a moderation of inflation, which should benefit risky assets and lead to stronger performance in equities. If a recession would become a reality, we believe that the recovery would be expeditious, given that China's reopening should increase demand, while inflation and interest rates fall. However, there is uncertainty in our outlook as sticky inflation, the war in Ukraine, and challenges to China's reopening could add headwinds to risky assets.

On behalf of SEB Investment Management AB and our Board of Directors, we thank you again for your continued commitment. And as always, we are here to assist you should you have any concerns.

Luxembourg, 23 January 2023

SEB Investment Management AB

The Board of Directors

Schedule of Investments

As at 31 December 2022

SEB Fund 2 - SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund

Security description	Maturity	Total holdings	Market value in USD	% of Net Assets
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing and/or dealt within another regulated market				
Shares				
Bermuda				
China Water Affairs Group Ltd		374,000	309,432.79	0.25
Orient Overseas International Ltd		27,000	488,335.05	0.39
SmarTone Telecommunications Holdings Ltd		320,000	193,332.96	0.15
Theme International Holdings Ltd		1,490,000	150,990.07	0.12
Total Bermuda			1,142,090.87	0.91
Cayman Islands				
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd		120,800	1,336,475.68	1.07
Baidu Inc		3,300	47,282.69	0.04
Baidu Inc ADR		5,700	660,630.00	0.53
Chailease Holding Co Ltd		51,150	361,131.01	0.29
China Resources Mixc Lifestyle Services Ltd '144A'		171,800	873,778.54	0.70
Hengan International Group Co Ltd		234,500	1,246,816.11	1.00
JD Health International Inc '144A'		82,900	758,723.49	0.61
JD.com Inc		57,550	1,625,540.02	1.30
JNBY Design Ltd		87,500	104,718.82	0.08
Kanzhun Ltd ADR		32,200	654,948.00	0.52
KE Holdings Inc ADR		36,800	503,424.00	0.40
Kuaishou Technology '144A'		72,000	656,193.01	0.52
Li Auto Inc ADR		7,700	152,383.00	0.12
Meituan '144A'		25,100	562,472.96	0.45
NetDragon Websoft Holdings Ltd		82,500	177,362.98	0.14
NetEase Inc		43,000	631,551.78	0.50
NetEase Inc ADR		10,100	738,108.00	0.59
Pinduoduo Inc ADR		20,500	1,663,780.00	1.33
Tencent Holdings Ltd		74,900	3,208,952.64	2.56
Tianneng Power International Ltd		204,000	215,621.67	0.17
Trip.com Group Ltd ADR		27,300	931,203.00	0.74
Wuxi Biologics Cayman Inc '144A'		59,500	456,789.53	0.37
Total Cayman Islands			17,567,886.93	14.03
China				
37 Interactive Entertainment Network Technology Group Co Ltd 'A'		181,500	475,385.14	0.38
Agricultural Bank of China Ltd 'H'		1,914,000	657,978.57	0.53
Avary Holding Shenzhen Co Ltd		15,400	61,149.83	0.05
Bank of China Ltd 'H'		2,099,000	764,655.47	0.61
Bank of Communications Co Ltd 'H'		3,716,000	2,140,213.35	1.71
Bank of Jiangsu Co Ltd 'A'		90,000	94,942.45	0.08
BYD Co Ltd 'A'		26,200	974,258.29	0.78
BYD Co Ltd 'H'		73,500	1,815,844.46	1.45
China CITIC Bank Corp Ltd 'H'		1,645,000	730,091.05	0.58
China Construction Bank Corp 'H'		5,915,000	3,710,211.19	2.96
China Datang Corp Renewable Power Co Ltd 'H'		2,711,000	803,297.69	0.64
China Longyuan Power Group Corp Ltd 'H'		177,000	216,599.11	0.17
China Merchants Bank Co Ltd 'H'		109,000	610,303.37	0.49
China Tower Corp Ltd 'H' '144A'		4,840,000	521,506.43	0.42
Contemporary Amperex Technology Co Ltd 'A'		23,722	1,350,511.01	1.08
COSCO SHIPPING Holdings Co Ltd 'H'		1,267,500	1,294,184.10	1.03
Ganfeng Lithium Group Co Ltd 'H' '144A'		36,400	272,210.56	0.22
G-bits Network Technology Xiamen Co Ltd 'A'		9,900	448,175.25	0.36
Ginlong Technologies Co Ltd 'A'		5,000	130,272.73	0.10
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd 'H'		1,072,000	552,784.51	0.44

SEB Fund 2 - SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund

Security description	Maturity	Total holdings	Market value in USD	% of Net Assets
LONGi Green Energy Technology Co Ltd 'A'		149,428	913,801.51	0.73
Ningbo Deye Technology Co Ltd 'A'		18,000	862,686.95	0.69
Nongfu Spring Co Ltd 'H' '144A'		249,400	1,410,814.98	1.13
People's Insurance Co Group of China Ltd/The 'H'		2,256,000	749,503.88	0.60
PICC Property & Casualty Co Ltd 'H'		928,000	882,066.25	0.71
Ping An Insurance Group Co of China Ltd 'H'		114,000	755,283.85	0.60
Proya Cosmetics Co Ltd 'A'		16,236	393,488.81	0.31
Qinghai Salt Lake Industry Co Ltd		189,258	621,411.29	0.50
Shandong Weifang Rainbow Chemical Co Ltd		64,800	816,739.49	0.65
Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics Co Ltd 'A'		9,700	443,514.66	0.35
Tongwei Co Ltd 'A'		392,174	2,189,431.77	1.75
WuXi AppTec Co Ltd 'H' '144A'		84,400	892,623.12	0.71
Yealink Network Technology Corp Ltd		3,900	34,194.48	0.03
YTO Express Group Co Ltd 'A'		7,900	22,966.64	0.02
Zangge Mining Co Ltd		210,453	790,892.51	0.63
Total China			29,403,994.75	23.49
Hong Kong				
AIA Group Ltd		174,600	1,944,012.21	1.55
BOC Hong Kong Holdings Ltd		764,500	2,608,519.87	2.09
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing Ltd		25,800	1,115,943.73	0.89
Morimatsu International Holdings Co Ltd		427,000	474,877.94	0.38
Total Hong Kong			6,143,353.75	4.91
India				
Aster DM Healthcare Ltd '144A'		38,494	107,530.06	0.09
Bajaj Finance Ltd		16,992	1,350,486.84	1.08
Bharti Airtel Ltd		291,391	2,839,238.96	2.27
Brigade Enterprises Ltd		73,480	413,052.91	0.33
DLF Ltd		29,171	132,226.80	0.10
Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd		22,061	1,129,996.04	0.90
Hindustan Zinc Ltd		228,611	888,965.84	0.71
Infosys Ltd		71,074	1,295,706.34	1.03
Life Insurance Corp of India		57,290	474,081.06	0.38
Phoenix Mills Ltd/The		11,615	199,713.94	0.16
REC Ltd		417,065	587,308.87	0.47
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd		206,704	2,502,034.87	2.00
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd		81,502	3,208,358.66	2.56
Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd		9,855	184,711.23	0.15
UPL Ltd		212,375	1,838,418.07	1.47
Total India			17,151,830.49	13.70
Indonesia				
Bank Mandiri Persero Tbk PT		379,200	241,757.50	0.19
Bank Negara Indonesia Persero Tbk PT		1,625,700	963,358.41	0.77
Bank Rakyat Indonesia Persero Tbk PT		1,300,400	412,653.01	0.33
Ciputra Development Tbk PT		2,226,300	134,428.90	0.11
Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk PT		2,867,700	266,184.45	0.21
Unilever Indonesia Tbk PT		4,099,300	1,237,623.85	0.99
Total Indonesia			3,256,006.12	2.60
Luxembourg				
Samsonite International SA '144A'		294,600	776,568.18	0.62
Total Luxembourg			776,568.18	0.62

SEB Fund 2 - SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund

Security description	Maturity	Total holdings	Market value in USD	% of Net Assets
Malaysia				
Public Bank Bhd		1,748,300	1,714,573.78	1.37
Total Malaysia			1,714,573.78	1.37
Philippines				
International Container Terminal Services Inc		136,840	491,104.11	0.39
Total Philippines			491,104.11	0.39
Singapore				
DBS Group Holdings Ltd		5,400	136,698.36	0.11
Singapore Airlines Ltd		194,200	801,471.48	0.64
United Overseas Bank Ltd		27,200	623,190.75	0.50
Total Singapore			1,561,360.59	1.25
South Korea				
Cheil Worldwide Inc		30,225	550,957.88	0.44
Daeduck Electronics Co Ltd / New		13,115	196,024.91	0.16
Hyundai Glovis Co Ltd		5,825	753,173.18	0.60
Hyundai Mobis Co Ltd		2,730	432,870.69	0.35
Hyundai Motor Co		4,667	557,308.81	0.44
Hyundai Motor Co - Preference		925	54,132.07	0.04
Hyundai Motor Co DM1 - Preference		1,795	104,903.52	0.08
IS Dongseo Co Ltd		18,208	406,062.15	0.32
Kia Corp		45,015	2,111,023.69	1.69
Korean Air Lines Co Ltd		86,051	1,561,779.69	1.25
NCSOFT Corp		5,028	1,781,371.26	1.42
NH Investment & Securities Co Ltd		35,797	248,271.80	0.20
Osstem Implant Co Ltd		3,260	356,034.79	0.28
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd		65,462	2,862,830.00	2.29
Samsung SDI Co Ltd		2,508	1,172,185.03	0.94
Shinhan Financial Group Co Ltd		10,479	291,704.86	0.23
Woori Financial Group Inc		3,880	35,440.09	0.03
Total South Korea			13,476,074.42	10.76
Taiwan				
Evergreen Marine Corp Taiwan Ltd		13,600	72,125.02	0.06
Feng TAY Enterprise Co Ltd		329,000	2,210,422.86	1.77
FLEXium Interconnect Inc		115,000	366,676.71	0.29
Makalot Industrial Co Ltd		89,000	674,691.65	0.54
Nan Ya Printed Circuit Board Corp		76,000	561,304.93	0.45
Sino-American Silicon Products Inc		480,000	2,178,586.73	1.74
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd		686,784	10,021,714.49	8.00
Unimicron Technology Corp		418,000	1,631,987.91	1.30
United Microelectronics Corp		188,000	248,949.73	0.20
Voltronic Power Technology Corp		10,000	502,675.70	0.40
Wan Hai Lines Ltd		13,750	35,833.95	0.03
Wiwynn Corp		79,000	2,048,541.76	1.64
Total Taiwan			20,553,511.44	16.42
Thailand				
Bangkok Dusit Medical Services PCL NVDR		134,900	112,952.17	0.09
Bumrungrad Hospital PCL NVDR		209,600	1,282,956.08	1.02
Central Pattana PCL NVDR		255,100	522,941.92	0.42
Central Retail Corp PCL NVDR		1,657,400	2,213,215.59	1.77
Indorama Ventures PCL NVDR		919,600	1,081,960.05	0.86
Land & Houses PCL NVDR		2,094,900	598,801.86	0.48

SEB Fund 2 - SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund

Security description	Maturity	Total holdings	Market value in USD	% of Net Assets
MK Restaurants Group PCL NVDR		184,500	312,960.04	0.25
Total Thailand			6,125,787.71	4.89
Total Shares			119,364,143.14	95.34
Investment Fund				
Equity Fund				
Luxembourg				
Amundi Msci EM Asia UCITS ETF		86,928	2,913,459.70	2.33
Total Luxembourg			2,913,459.70	2.33
Total Equity Fund			2,913,459.70	2.33
Total Investment Fund			2,913,459.70	2.33
Total Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing and/or dealt within another regulated market			122,277,602.84	97.67
Other Transferable Securities				
Shares				
Hong Kong				
China Metal Recycling Holdings Ltd*		867,000	0.00	0.00
Total Hong Kong			0.00	0.00
Total Shares			0.00	0.00
Total Other Transferable Securities			0.00	0.00
Total Portfolio			122,277,602.84	97.67
Financial futures cleared with Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)				
Purchased financial futures contracts	Commitment in USD			
BCLEAR MSCI All Country Asia Ex Japan	2,310,947.70 17/03/23	47	(45,444.30)	(0.03)
Total financial futures contracts (total unrealised)			(45,444.30)	(0.03)
An amount of USD 206,127.42 is held as cash collateral for these positions.				

SEB Fund 2 - SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund

	Market value in USD	% of Net Assets
Cash at bank		
Cash at bank	2,888,837.61	2.31
Total Cash at bank	2,888,837.61	2.31
Other assets		
Dividends receivable	273,850.44	0.22
Bank interest receivable on cash accounts	14,739.74	0.01
Receivable on subscriptions	28,413.21	0.02
Total other assets	317,003.39	0.25
Liabilities		
Bank overdraft	(2,934.49)	(0.00)
Management fees	(180,759.29)	(0.15)
Taxe d'abonnement	(14,955.98)	(0.01)
Payable on redemptions	(36,419.45)	(0.03)
Other liabilities	(11,944.24)	(0.01)
Total liabilities	(247,013.45)	(0.20)
Total Net Assets as at 31 December 2022	125,190,986.09	100.00

* Positions fair valued by the Management Company.

A list of changes in the assets held during the financial year under review is available free of charge from SEB Investment Management AB.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Operations

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund USD
Income	
Investment income (note 1)	4,680,187.06
Bank interest on cash accounts	20,150.92
Total income	4,700,337.98
Expenses	
Management fees (note 2)	2,461,923.60
Taxe d'abonnement (note 3)	64,879.28
Bank interest on cash accounts	4,057.26
Other expenses	45,239.06
Total expenses	2,576,099.20
Net income for the year	2,124,238.78

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund USD
Net Assets at the beginning of the year	183,631,816.41
Net income for the year	2,124,238.78
Net realised gain / (loss) on:	
- sales of securities	(25,445,998.43)
- foreign exchange	(527,298.76)
- financial futures contracts	(646,389.88)
Total net realised loss	(26,619,687.07)
Change in net unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on:	
- securities	(14,661,422.37)
- financial futures contracts	14,274.70
Total change in net unrealised depreciation	(14,647,147.67)
Decrease in Net Assets as a result of operations	(39,142,595.96)
Proceeds on issues of units	10,044,992.89
Payment on redemptions of units	(29,074,707.87)
Dividends paid	(268,519.38)
Total Net Assets as at 31 December 2022	125,190,986.09

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Net Assets

As at 31 December 2022

	SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund USD
Assets	
Portfolio at cost	132,195,817.97
Unrealised depreciation	(9,918,215.13)
Portfolio at market value (note 1)	122,277,602.84
Receivable interest and / or dividends	288,590.18
Cash at bank and at broker	2,888,837.61
Other assets	28,413.21
Total Assets	125,483,443.84
Liabilities	
Bank overdraft	(2,934.49)
Unrealised depreciation on financial futures contracts	(45,444.30)
Other liabilities	(244,078.96)
Total Liabilities	(292,457.75)
Total Net Assets as at 31 December 2022	125,190,986.09
Units outstanding as at year end:	
"C (EUR)"	657.8500
"C (SEK)"	3,597,802.4800
"C (USD)"	7,968,023.2690
"D (USD)"	6,106,582.5610
"IC P (SEK)"	1,075.1750
"UC (EUR)"	93,600.6390
"UC (SEK)"	54,827.7080
"UC (USD)"	14,430.7880
Net Asset Value per units as at year end:	
"C (EUR)"	104.674
"C (SEK)"	96.954
"C (USD)"	9.218
"D (USD)"	1.267
"IC P (SEK)"	164.971
"UC (EUR)"	87.256
"UC (SEK)"	95.042
"UC (USD)"	79.999

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statistical Information

As at 31 December 2022

	SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund USD
Number of "C (EUR)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	657.8500
as at 31 December 2021	20,810.4850
as at 31 December 2020	27,453.4750
Number of "C (SEK)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	3,597,802.4800
as at 31 December 2021	3,943,091.4090
as at 31 December 2020	4,507,949.3890
Number of "C (USD)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	7,968,023.2690
as at 31 December 2021	9,648,631.7690
as at 31 December 2020	10,127,907.3250
Number of "D (USD)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	6,106,582.5610
as at 31 December 2021	6,389,284.2520
as at 31 December 2020	7,328,170.4310
Number of "IC P (SEK)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	1,075.1750
as at 31 December 2021	1,075.1750
as at 31 December 2020	1,075.1750
Number of "UC (EUR)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	93,600.6390
as at 31 December 2021	67,690.8270
as at 31 December 2020	62,553.5780
Number of "UC (SEK)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	54,827.7080
as at 31 December 2021	—
as at 31 December 2020	—
Number of "UC (USD)" units outstanding	
as at 31 December 2022	14,430.7880
as at 31 December 2021	2,997.3140
as at 31 December 2020	12.0000
Total Net Assets	
as at 31 December 2022	125,190,986.09
as at 31 December 2021	183,631,816.41
as at 31 December 2020	200,562,760.31
Net Asset Value per "C (EUR)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	104.674
as at 31 December 2021	126.886
as at 31 December 2020	118.536
Net Asset Value per "C (SEK)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	96.954
as at 31 December 2021	108.179
as at 31 December 2020	99.220
Net Asset Value per "C (USD)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	9.218
as at 31 December 2021	11.847
as at 31 December 2020	12.007
Net Asset Value per "D (USD)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	1.267
as at 31 December 2021	1.679
as at 31 December 2020	1.738

	SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund USD
Net Asset Value per "IC P (SEK)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	164.971
as at 31 December 2021	182.172
as at 31 December 2020	165.359
Net Asset Value per "UC (EUR)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	87.256
as at 31 December 2021	104.858
as at 31 December 2020	97.111
Net Asset Value per "UC (SEK)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	95.042
as at 31 December 2021	—
as at 31 December 2020	—
Net Asset Value per "UC (USD)" unit	
as at 31 December 2022	79.999
as at 31 December 2021	101.943
as at 31 December 2020	102.428
Performance in % *)	
"C (EUR)" units	(17.5)
"C (SEK)" units	(10.4)
"C (USD)" units	(22.2)
"D (USD)" units	(22.0)
"IC P (SEK)" units	(9.4)
"UC (EUR)" units	(16.8)
"UC (SEK)" units	(5.0)
"UC (USD)" units	(21.5)
Dividend paid per D (USD) unit	
2022	0.0427
2021	0.0414
2020	0.0421

*) Performance is calculated by the following formula: (Prior year closing NAV per unit or first NAV per unit in case of newly launched classes + dividend per unit distributed respectively for D units) / (year end closing NAV per unit or last NAV calculated in case of terminated classes) – 1) * 100.

NAV = Net Asset Value

The past performance is no indication of current or future performance. The performance data do not take account of the costs incurred on the issue and redemption of units.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Luxembourg regulations relating to Undertakings for Collective Investment.

The Financial Statements have been prepared based on the last official Net Asset Value of the year which has been calculated on 30 December 2022 with the prices as of that date.

Investments are valued as follows:

Investments	Last available price	Administrative Agent	Last available settlement prices	A price no lower than the bid price and no higher than the ask price	Latest available forward exchange rates
Listed Transferable securities and money markets instruments	X				
Unlisted Transferable securities and money markets instruments				X	
Exchange Traded Funds	X				
Derivatives instruments			X		
Financial Futures Contracts*	X				

*) Financial Futures Contracts, which are not matured, are valued at valuation date at market rates prevailing at this date and resulting unrealised appreciation or depreciation are posted as change in net unrealised appreciation/(depreciation) on financial future contracts to the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

In the event that such prices are not in line with market conditions, or for securities and money market instruments other than those covered above for which there are no fixed prices, these securities and money market instruments, as well as other assets, will be valued at the current market value as determined in good faith by the Fund, following generally accepted valuation principles.

Derivatives instruments not traded on regulated markets or on stock exchanges are valued at their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established in good faith by the Management Company, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts, in accordance with generally recognised principles, taking into consideration the generally accepted accounting practices, the customary practices in line with the market and the interests of the Investors.

In the case that extraordinary circumstances occur which make it impossible or even wrong to make a valuation in accordance with the above-mentioned criteria, the Management Company is entitled to temporarily apply other generally accepted valuation procedures, which are determined by it in good faith, in order to make an appropriate valuation of the Fund's Assets.

Gains and losses on the sale of securities are determined using the average cost method.

Swing pricing:

When substantial sums flow in or out of a Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager has to make adjustments, such as trading on the market, in order to maintain the desired asset allocation for the Sub-Fund. Trading can incur costs that affect the Unit price of the Sub-Fund and the value of existing Investors' investments. Swing pricing is designed to protect Investors' investments in this kind of situation.

The Unit price of the Sub-Fund may thus be adjusted upwards in case of large inflows and down-wards in case of large outflows on a certain Business Day. The thresholds that trigger swing pricing as well as the size of the adjustments ("swing factor") are set by the board of directors of the Management Company or by a swing price committee appointed by the board of directors of the Management Company.

Adjustments made during the year are recorded in "Proceeds on issues of units" and "Payment on redemptions of units" in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

The Board of Directors of the Management Company or swing price committee may also decide a maximum swing factor to apply to a specific Sub-Fund. The list of Sub-Funds that currently apply swing pricing, including the size of a maximum swing factor, is available on SEB Investment Management's website. Investors may also request this information, free of charge.

Umbrella	Sub-Fund	Maximum applied adjustment
SEB Fund 2	SEB Asia Ex Japan Fund	0.99% of the NAV

No swing pricing adjustment has been applied to the year end Net Asset Value per unit calculated on 30 December 2022.

Currency translation:

Separate accounts are maintained for the Sub-Fund in the currency in which the Net Asset Value per unit to which it relates is expressed (the "accounting currency").

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the accounting currency are recorded on the basis of exchange rates prevailing on the date they occur or accrue to the Sub-Fund.

Assets and liabilities, expressed in a currency other than the accounting currency, are translated on the basis of exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

As at 30 December 2022, the exchange rates for SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund were as follows:

1 AUD =	0.678853450 USD	1 INR =	0.012087511 USD
1 BRL =	0.189402790 USD	1 JPY =	0.007586390 USD
1 CAD =	0.738339752 USD	1 KRW =	0.000790826 USD
1 CHF =	1.084051337 USD	1 MXN =	0.051404544 USD
1 CNH =	0.144707285 USD	1 NOK =	0.101630240 USD
1 CZK =	0.044274809 USD	1 NZD =	0.634508300 USD
1 DKK =	0.143744607 USD	1 PLN =	0.228383157 USD
1 EUR =	1.068988406 USD	1 SEK =	0.096126986 USD
1 GBP =	1.207850000 USD	1 SGD =	0.746300473 USD
1 HKD =	0.128272932 USD	1 TRY =	0.053448001 USD
1 HUF =	0.002663883 USD	1 TWD =	0.032535644 USD
1 ILS =	0.283966145 USD	1 ZAR =	0.059062414 USD

Income:

Interest income and bank interest income are recognised on an accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. This income is shown net of any withholding taxes and adjusted accordingly when tax reclaims apply.

Note 2. Management Fees

The unit classes currently offered for the Sub-Fund of SEB Fund 2 are listed below. In payment of its services, the Management Company receives a management fee at an annual rate as follows:

SEB Fund 2 Sub -Fund name:	ISIN	Unit Class	Effective rate %
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU1526326068	C (EUR)	1.75
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU2209646558	C (SEK)	1.75
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU0011900676	C (USD)	1.75
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU0397043406	D (USD)	1.75
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU1063552746	IC P (SEK)	0.75
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU1822878226	UC (EUR)	0.88
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU2464403521	UC (SEK)*	0.88
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	LU2249630091	UC (USD)	0.88

* UC (SEK) launched on 30 June 2022.

A twelfth of this rate is being payable at the end of each month and based on the average Net Assets of the Sub-Fund calculated daily during the relevant month.

The Management Company pays accounting, administration and depositary fees on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

Note 3. Taxation

The Fund is liable in Luxembourg to a subscription tax ("taxe d'abonnement") of 0.05% or 0.01% (as applicable) per annum of its NAV, such tax being payable quarterly on the basis of the value of the aggregate Net Assets of the Sub-Funds at the end of the relevant calendar quarter. Investments by a Sub-Fund in shares or units of another Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment which are also subject to the taxe d'abonnement are excluded from the NAV of the Sub-Fund serving as basis for the calculation of this tax to be paid by the Sub-Fund.

No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of units.

Interest, dividend and other income realised by a Sub-Fund on the sale of securities of non-Luxembourg issuers, may be subject to withholding and other taxes levied by the jurisdictions in which the income is sourced.

Indian Tax

Each Sub-Fund may be subject to corporation taxes in certain countries in which it invests. Capital gains realised when disposing of Indian securities held by The Sub-Fund is subject to capital gains tax in India, which is disclosed in the Statement of Operations under the heading "Other expenses". The tax is computed on net realised gains, and realised losses in excess of gains may under certain conditions be carried forward for up to 8 years to offset future gains. In this respect, short term capital losses (i.e. when units are held for less than 12 months) can offset either long term or short term capital gains whereas long term capital losses may only offset long term capital gains. Indian tax law imposes a tax of 15% on net realised gains from Indian securities sold within one year from the date of purchase and a tax of 10% if the Indian securities are sold more than 12 months after the acquisition. This tax of 10% on long term capital gains realised on Indian securities has been introduced with effect from 1 April 2018. As at 31 December 2022, no tax accrual was booked in relation to unrealised capital gains tax on Indian securities, the potential tax liability on Indian securities was not significant on the Net Asset Values of the concerned Sub-Fund.

In case the Sub-Fund incurred a total realised loss on security sales as at fiscal year-end, the Sub-Fund could recover the taxable amount paid during the year on net realised gains, provided that a claim to the Tax Administration is introduced within 2 years as from end of the financial years.

Note 4. Transaction Fees

Transaction fees incurred by the Sub-Fund relating to the purchase or sale of transferable securities, money market instruments, derivatives or other eligible assets are mainly composed of depositary fees and broker fees. Most of the transaction fees are included in the transaction price used to calculate the realised and unrealised gain/(loss) on securities.

As at 31 December 2022, for the SEB Fund 2 transaction fees were as follows:

SEB Asia ex Japan Fund	514,837.39	USD
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Note 5. Significant Events during the year

There were no significant events during the year.

Note 6. Subsequent Events after the year end

Prospectus

A new Prospectus was issued in January 2023.

There were no other subsequent events after the year end.

Independent auditor's report

To the Unitholders of
SEB Fund 2
4, rue Peternelchen
L-2370 Howald

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEB Fund 2 (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of net assets and the schedule of investments as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of operations and the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2022, and of the results of its operations and changes in its net assets for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the "Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the "responsibilities of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are also independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors of the Management Company of the Fund (the "Board of Directors") is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the “réviseur d'entreprises agréé” for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the “réviseur d'entreprises agréé” that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

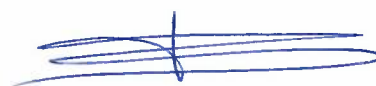
As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé



Nadia Faber

Luxembourg, 24 April 2023

Risk Disclosure (unaudited)

In the context of risk measurement and in accordance with CSSF Circular 11/512 a UCITS must calculate its global exposure on at least a daily basis.

For SEB Fund 2, the global exposure is calculated and monitored daily by using the commitment methodology.

The Investment Manager calculates the leverage on a gross or on a commitment method. The gross method converts all positions on derivative financial instruments into equivalent positions in the underlying assets, while the commitment method applies the same while allowing netting and hedging arrangements.

The below overview summarises the minimum, maximum and average leverage within the commitment method:

SEB Fund 2 Sub -Fund	Commitment Method Leverage			
	Limit	Minimum	Average	Maximum
SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund	100%	0.00%	1.95%	2.14%

The risk monitoring is based on the risk management process adopted by the Board of the Management Company and is performed independently from the portfolio management. No changes have been applied to the risk management procedures.

Remuneration Disclosure (unaudited)

SEB Investment Management AB wishes to encourage and incite good performance and sound behaviour, as well as to endeavour to achieve balanced risk-taking that is aligned with the interests of fund investors.

The Management Company has a long-term vision regarding the employment conditions of its staff. Total remuneration shall contribute to developing the Management Company's competitiveness and profitability through the Company being able to attract, retain, motivate and reward competent and skilful employees. In order to achieve this objective, the Management Company's Board of Directors has adopted a remuneration policy based on Swedish and international regulations. The purpose of the remuneration policy is to ensure that the Management Company has a remuneration system that is adapted to the fund investors' long-term interests and the Management Company's strategy and values.

The remuneration policy is based on the remuneration model that is applied at Group level, and is built on SEB's values. The Management Company's remuneration policy is reviewed at least annually. The Management Company's current remuneration policy is based on a risk analysis that has been prepared by the Management Company's risk control department.

The Management Company's remuneration structure is based on three components:

- Fixed remuneration (basic salary)
- Variable remuneration
- Pensions and other benefits

The remuneration components are used to achieve a competitive individual level of remuneration with an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

The fixed remuneration component is individually adapted further to predetermined internal and external appraisals. The level of the fixed remuneration is based on the employee's experience, long-term performance and behaviour.

All employees at the Management Company are embraced by SEB's collective profit sharing model that has a predetermined maximum outcome. The remuneration is established based on SEB's earnings and customer satisfaction.

Remuneration to employees in control departments (internal audit, risk control, and observance of regulations) is established by the board of directors further to proposals from the Management Company's remuneration committee. Remuneration shall be based on objective grounds related to the employee's role and tasks, and be independent of the business unit that the control department scrutinises.

Employees in departments that have a monitoring function, such as internal auditing, risk control or compliance, are not to receive any other variable remuneration over and above SEB's profit sharing.

The Management Company applies the grandfather principle to all remuneration, which means all decisions are to be approved by, at the least, the manager for the manager of the employee concerned.

Variable remuneration

The Management Company uses variable remuneration in order to develop and reward performance and behaviour that create both short-term and long-term value for the fund investors and the Management Company. Variable remuneration is an important aspect of designing a flexible remuneration system. Variable remuneration is composed of both cash and shares in investment funds or financial instruments which achieve the equivalent common interests as units in the relevant investment funds.

The principles for variable remuneration adopted by the Management Company are established with the objective of reflecting the Management Company's low risk tolerance and being compatible with the Fund's prevailing risk profiles, fund rules, discretionary mandates, as well as internal and external regulations. The variable remuneration shall be based on the employee's performance and behaviour from a several-year perspective, as well as the performance and economic results of the employee's team, the Management Company and SEB as a whole.

At the same time as obtaining a sound balance between fixed and variable remuneration, the payment of variable remuneration shall be related to the Management Company's risk policy and creation of value for the fund investors. This implies that certain maximum levels and deferment of payment shall apply to different personnel categories.

For employees in positions that have a significant influence on the Management Company's or the managed funds' risk profile, the maximum variable remuneration may not exceed 100 percent of the fixed remuneration. The variable remuneration is to be deferred by 40 to 60 percent for a minimum of three years. At least 50 percent of the variable remuneration is to consist of units/shares in investment funds or instruments which achieve the same common interests as units/shares in the relevant securities funds. Variable remuneration in the form of fund units/shares will be subject to retention policy for at least one year. This retention policy applies to variable compensation whether or not it is deferred.

The Management Company also applies a special remuneration model for certain employees who manage funds and discretionary mandates. The remuneration model for these persons is based on a structure with distinct rules for maximum outcome of remuneration, deferment of remuneration as well as rules regarding downward adjustment/reduction of remuneration.

Payment of deferred remuneration shall only be made if such is motivated based on the Management Company's economic situation and the performance of the Management Company, the relevant division and the employee.

Reduction or downward adjustment of deferred variable remuneration shall apply should losses, increased risks and costs arise during the deferment period, which includes for example taking into consideration the employee's observance of external and internal regulations. Reduction or downward adjustment shall also take place should payment be deemed unwarrantable in view of the Management Company's financial situation.

The variable remuneration system shall be continuously reviewed in order to ensure that it does not create any unsuitable behaviour and contribute to excessive risk-taking.

The remuneration committee

The Management Company has appointed a remuneration committee with the task of independently appraising the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee shall be responsible for preparing decisions regarding remuneration that are to be adopted by the board of directors, and intervene if a decision could imply consequences for the Management Company's risks and risk management. The remuneration committee is an independent body composed of the board of directors' independent members.

Follow up

The CEO, the deputy CEO and the board of directors shall ensure that the remuneration policy is operationally applied. The remuneration policy shall be reviewed annually by the internal audit department or by an independent auditing firm. In order to ensure that the Management Company's remuneration system is applied in accordance with the remuneration policy, the remuneration system and the payment of remuneration shall be reviewed annually by internal or external auditors.

Regulated staff	Paid remuneration and benefits, 2022 (thousand)
	USD
- Employees in leading strategic positions	4,688
- Employees responsible for control	196
- Risk-takers	11,843
- Employees whose total remuneration amounts to or exceeds the total remuneration to any of the Executive Board	-
	Total remuneration paid (thousand)
	USD
- All employees (fixed remuneration)	23,172
- All employees (variable remuneration)	5,843
- Executive management and employees that significantly affect the risk profile of the alternative investment fund	16,511
<i>Number of employees during the year</i>	193

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (unaudited)

The SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund Sub-Fund is categorised as Article 8 Funds under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

The periodic disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 for Sub-Fund of SEB Fund 2 is disclosed overleaf.

Product name: SEB Asia ex. Japan Fund

Legal entity identifier: 529900FNTSXPLKOFBJ95

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : ____%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ____% of sustainable investments
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective : ____%	<input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The sub-fund promoted environmental and social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The sub-fund integrated sustainability risks and opportunities by considering the Management Company's proprietary sustainability model (SIMS-S), which by external and internal data sources gave each potential investment company a sustainability score. In SIMS-S, the companies were ranked on sustainability performance indicators. Characteristics within the model included, but were not limited to, carbon emissions, climate solutions, diversity, and equality.

The environmental and social characteristics of this sub-fund included:

Integration – the sub-fund promoted companies that:

integrated sustainability into their ongoing business model and strategy;

demonstrated a high degree of willingness to reduce their greenhouse-gas emissions (transitioning companies) or aimed to be more energy efficient.

Active ownership, the Sub-Fund sought to influence issuers towards a more sustainable direction. This was, for example, done through direct dialogues with companies, collaboration with other companies, and by voting at the shareholder meetings.

Exclusions – the sub-fund excluded issuers that:

breached international norms and standards;

operated in controversial sectors or business areas such as tobacco, recreational cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling, civilian weapons, and alcohol;

had exposure to fossil fuels or other activities with negative climate impact.

The sub-fund could invest in companies that were assessed to be in transformation in accordance with the Management Company's sustainability policy.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

SEB Investment Management's sustainability model, SIMS-S, and its sustainability score shows that the fund has a weighted average score higher than the benchmark of the fund. The weighted average score of the fund is 5.88 vs the benchmark score of 5.55. The fund score is based on 95.3% of the portfolio, where the rest, without a sustainability score, is cash and equity futures.

The fund has, in accordance with SEB Investment Management's sustainability policy, excluded 170 companies from the fund's benchmark of in total 1184 companies. During 2022, the fund has voted in general meetings for 24 companies and had engagement dialogues with 30 companies.

● **...and compared to previous periods?**

During the year, the Fund Company has developed, and quantified which indicators are included in the Fund. Based on this development, it is not accurate to compare the Fund's indicators with previous periods.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

The product did not commit to any sustainable investments with an environmental objective during the period.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

The product did not commit to any sustainable investments during the period.

● *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

The product did not commit to any sustainable investments during the period.

● *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The product did not commit to any sustainable investments during the period.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Prior to the investment decision, the following PAIs were considered:

· On an exclusionary basis:

From Annex 1 – Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288

- PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil sector
- PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact Principles & OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises
- PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons

During the investment period, these PAIs are considered:

· In engagement dialogues with issuers:

PAI 13 from Annex 1 - Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	Information Technology	8.33	Taiwan
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	Information Technology	4.81	South Korea
China Construction Bank Corp	Financials	3.1	China
Tencent Holdings Ltd	Communication Services	2.48	China
Byd Co Ltd	Consumer Discretionary	2.31	China

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: Jan 1, 2022 to Dec 31, 2022

Amundi Msci EM Asia UCITS ETF	Equity Emerging Markets Global	2.09	Luxembourg
Bank of Communications Co Ltd	Financials	2.01	China
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	Consumer Discretionary	1.82	China
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd	Information Technology	1.72	India
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	Health Care	1.7	India
Kia Motors Corp	Consumer Discretionary	1.62	South Korea
Infosys Ltd	Information Technology	1.57	India
Bharti Airtel Ltd	Communication Services	1.56	India
Bumrungrad Hospital PCL	Health Care	1.48	Thailand
Central Retail Corp PCL	Consumer Discretionary	1.33	Thailand

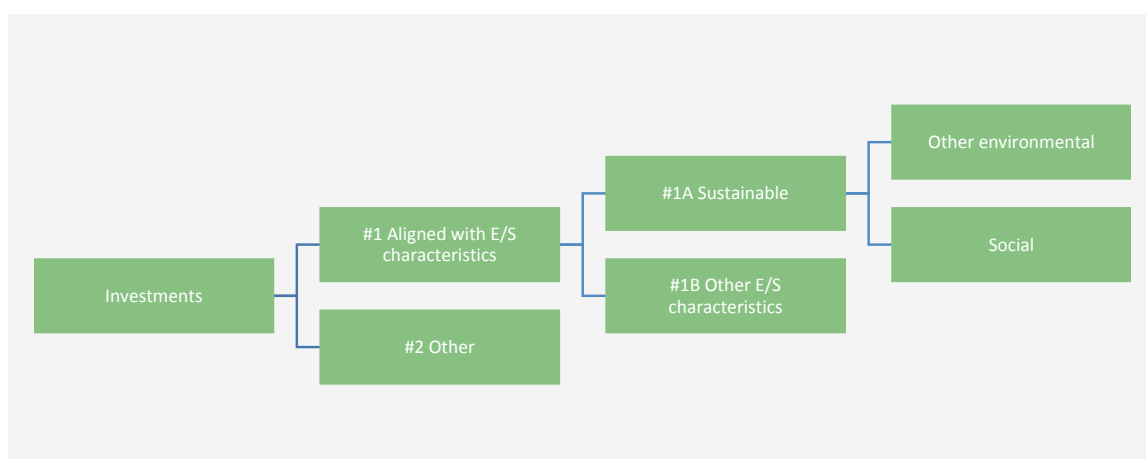


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation
describes the share of investments in specific assets.

● What was the asset allocation?

As at 31 December 2022 97.68% of the Assets under Management were aligned with E/S characteristics. As at 31 December 2022 2.32% of the Assets under Management were classified as "Other". These Assets consisted of Cash and Futures. The product did not commit to any sustainable investments during the period, and only cash and derivatives would fall under Other.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. As at 31 December 2022 97.68% of the Assets under Management were aligned with E/S characteristics.

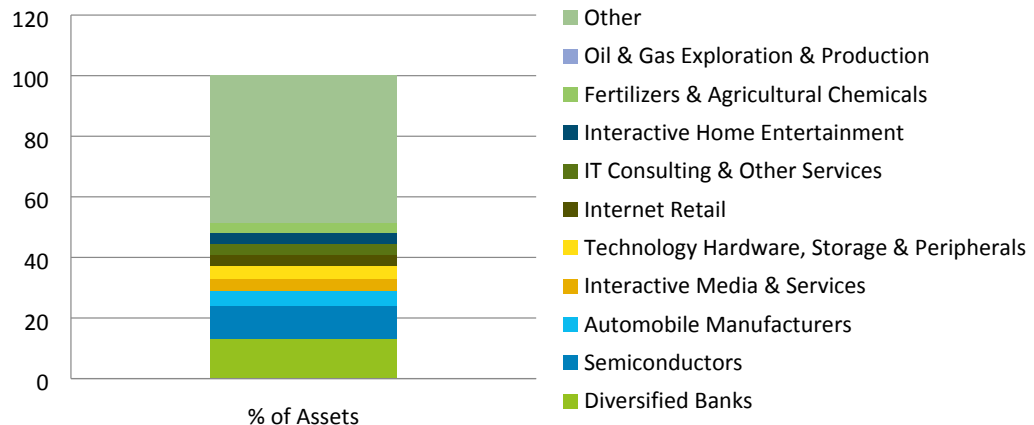
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. As at 31 December 2022 2.32% of the Assets under Management were classified as "Other". These Assets consisted of Cash and Futures.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Investments were made in the following sub-sectors, with a breakdown of the 10 largest sub-sectors:



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*?

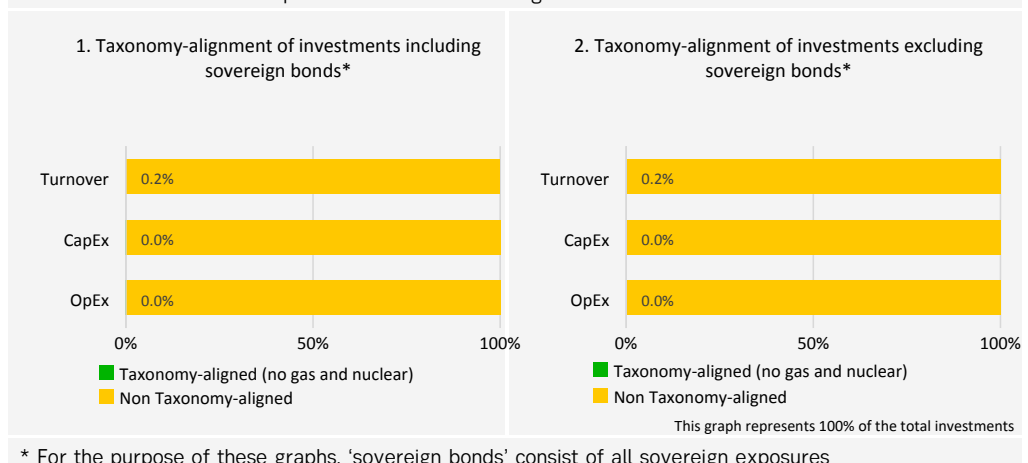
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

* available data on the sub-fund's investments are reported to be zero.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



● What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The proportion of investments in transition activities and enabling activities are so low in relation to the fund's investments that, given uncertainties linked to data quality, it does not make sense to report this separately.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Due to ambiguity around on the allowed use of estimated taxonomy alignment data for taxonomy reporting there are no previous reporting to compare this year's taxonomy alignment to.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The product did not commit to any sustainable investments with an environmental objective during the period.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The product did not commit to any sustainable investments with a social objective during the period.



What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash in the meaning of ancillary liquid assets and derivatives.

The purpose of cash is liquidity and flows, the purpose of derivatives was efficient portfolio management techniques. There was during the period no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

SEB Investment Management's sustainability model, SIMS-S, and its sustainability score, which is part of the investment process, contribute to the existence of Voltronic Power Technology Corp. as an investment in the fund. The company designs, manufactures, and markets inverters and solar energy products for the production and storage of solar energy. Companies that do not live up to the sustainability criteria of SEB Investment Management are excluded. There has not been any new active selling in the fund during the year due to these criteria. The fund company conducts engagement dialogues in cooperation with Federal Hermes EOS, which is a world-leading stewardship service provider that delivers corporate engagement and proxy voting services. During 2022, the fund has voted in general meetings for 24 companies and had engagement dialogues with 30 companies.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

The fund does not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

● **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?**

The fund does not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

● **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?**

The fund does not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?**

The fund does not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?**

The fund does not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

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