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The Savings Banks Organisation in Sweden

The 59 savings banks in Sweden have a market share of approximately 7% in deposits and 9% in loans. Their central institution, Swedbank, is one of Sweden's four largest banking groups. It is the market leader in retail banking in Sweden as well as in the three Baltic states Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia.

Most Swedish savings banks are still owned by foundations. 14 savings banks have been converted into public limited compa-nies. Swedbank has a stake of between 22% to 50% in five of these savings banks. Conversely, the savings banks and the sav-ings bank foundations together hold 14.96% of the shares in Swedbank. These mutual interdependencies, as well as a long-term cooperation agreement, result in close ties between the savings banks and Swedbank.

Swedbank is a public bank listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, due to its history, it acts in many cases like a savings bank and sees itself as a bank for the people, with an obligation to the people and the economy in the region. With the exception of Sparbanken Syd, all Swedish savings banks are members of the national savings bank association Sparbankernas Riksförbund.

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The Swedish banking market

In macroeconomic terms, the banking sector in Sweden is as important as in other European countries. The balance sheet total of all Swedish banks in 2021 was about three times the size of Sweden's total economic output. By comparison, the European average was 2.5 times GDP. The bank branch network in Sweden is significantly below average, with 6,920 inhabitants per branch. In comparison, the European average is 3,234 inhabitants per branch (see charts 1 and 2).

In 2021, the portfolio of loans at risk of default at Swedish banks was 0.3%, significantly below the average of 2% in other European countries. The cost-income ratio of Swedish banks in 2021 was 46.2%, below the level of other European competitors. Profitability, measured by return on equity, was 11.8% in 2021, well above that of other banks in Europe (see charts 3 and 4).

Since the mid-1980s, the Swedish banking market has been extensively deregulated. As a result, there was an increase in the volume of credit, which fueled a real estate and equity boom. At the beginning of the 1990s, this development culminated in a system-wide banking crisis, which could only be overcome through massive government measures (establishment of bad banks and nationalisation of important banks). In the wake of cleaning up the banking crisis, there has been a profound reorganisation of the banking market. The Swedish banking market weathered the financial crisis from 2007 onwards relatively well due to targeted support measures.

In the context of the annual Article IV Mission 2021, the IMF notes that Sweden's economy has weathered the Corona crisis better than many of its European neighbours. The authorities' comprehensive support package was appropriate and timely. The package provided comprehensive support to households and businesses and helped avert a financial crisis and stabilise markets. The outlook for Sweden's economic situation remains open with the global consequences of the Ukraine war.

Similar to Norway, the high level of household debt and the continued rise in property prices continue to pose a major risk to the Swedish financial market. Household debt to GDP reached a new high in 2021 at 216 %. The growth rate¹ for new real estate loans increased by 0.4% year-on-year to 6.3%.

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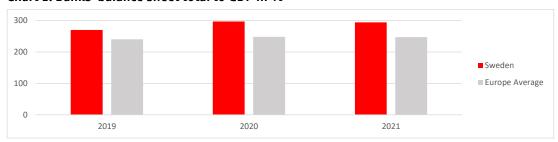
¹ Status 10/2021 Swedish Bankers Association

Table 1: The largest Swedish banks by balance sheet total

Group	2021	2020	2019	2018
Nordea Bank	570	552	555	551
Svenska Handelsbanken	325	312	292	292
Skandinavskia Enskilda Banken	321	303	272	252
Swedbank	267	258	229	220

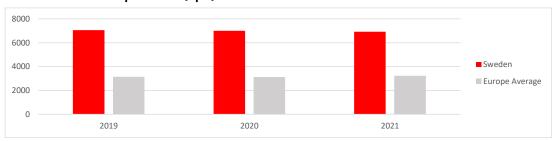
Source: Financial report of the respective group² 2021, in billion euros

Chart 1: Banks' balance sheet total to GDP in %



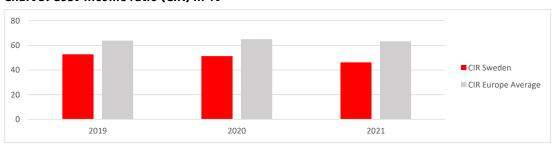
Source: European Central Bank 2022, own calculations

Chart 2: Inhabitants per office (EpG)



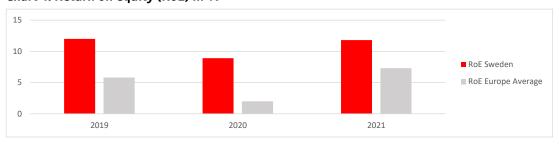
Source: European Central Bank, Eurostat 2022, own calculations

Chart 3: Cost-income ratio (CIR) in %



Source: European Central Bank, 2022

Chart 4: Return on equity (RoE) in %



Source: EBA Dashboard, 2021

² Nordea has been a Finnish bank since Oct. 2018, with high business volumes in Sweden, partly through its Swedish bank branches.

The Swedish savings banks

The first Swedish savings bank was founded in Gothenburg in 1820. The Swedish savings banks of the early 19th century were intended to offer financial services to broad sections of the population, especially poorer people. For a long time, there was a deposit ceiling to comply with this target group, which hindered the growth of the institutions. It was not until 1969 that the savings banks and their activities were put on an equal footing with those of commercial banks.

Respected citizens from the local community managed the savings banks, which were run in the form of foundations. The Swedish savings banks had a local focus from the outset. Even though a limitation of activities to the local framework (regional principle) was not mandatory, it was observed voluntarily.

The number of Swedish savings banks has fallen sharply over the years. In 1928, the peak year, there were 498 savings banks, in 1960 there were 434. In 1980 there were still 164 savings banks, after many small institutions had merged into regional banks. As a result of an increasingly difficult competitive environment, combined with the deregulation of the Swedish banking market, further mergers took place in the following period. An additional driver of consolidation was the concentration of many Swedish companies and the associated relocation of the registered office from the province to the capital Stockholm, which caused the locally operating savings banks to lose competitive advantages .

Table 2: Structural information on the Swedish Savings Banks

Number

59 Savings Banks - of which 58 are members of the Association³

Of the 58 Savings Banks that are members of the Association

- 14 stock corporations
- 44 private foundations

Of the 14 corporations

- 9 stock corporations 100% owned by local savings bank foundations
- 5 joint stock corporations with Swedbank participation (partly-owned banks)

There are therefore a total of 54 savings banks without Swedbank participation (independent savings banks).

Legal form

Originally private foundations. Since 1991, it has been possible to incorporate the banking business into joint-stock companies.

In 2021 more than 2,000 employees provided services in 124 business outlets. The balance sheet total amounted to 28 billion euros. However, the Swedish savings banks are not equally present in all parts of the country. They are predominantly located in the southern third, mainly in smaller and medium-sized towns outside of the metropolitan regions.

In 2014, Sparbanken 1826 merged with Färs & Frosta Sparbank and part of Sparbanken Öresund to form Sweden's largest regional savings bank - Sparbanken Skanje. Sparbanken Skanje is 78% owned by savings bank foundations and 22% by Swedbank. The remaining part of Sparbanken Öresund was taken over by Swedbank.

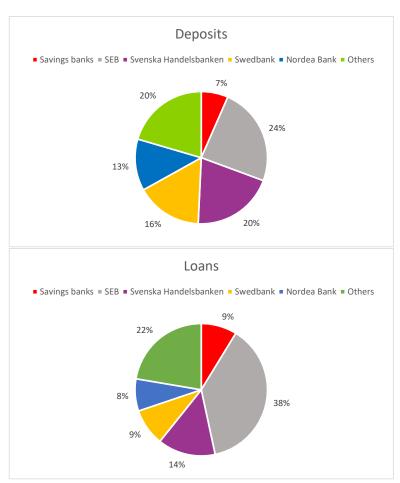
³ Sparbanken Syd is not a member of the Swedish Savings Banks Association.

Table 4: The 10 largest Swedish savings banks by balance sheet total

Savings banks	2021
Sparbanken Nord	2,771
Sörmlands Sparbank	1,911
Sparbanken i Karlshamn	1,372
Orusts Sparbank	1,330
Westra Wermlands Sparbank	1,269
Falkenbergs Sparbank	1,261
Sparbanken Syd	1,238
Roslagens Sparbank	1,219
Sparbanken i Enköping	1,213
Sparbanken Västra Mälardalen	1,082

Source: Svenska Bankföreningen, Bank and Finance Statistics, 2021, in EUR million

Chart 5: Market share in deposits and loans of Swedish savings banks in 2021



Source: Svenska Bankföreningen, Bank and Finance Statistics, 2021, own calculations

Central institution: Swedbank AG

In 1992, the Association of Swedish Savings Banks, the Central Savings Bank and the banking operation of 11 large regional and county savings banks merged to form *Sparbanken Sverige AB*. The 11 savings bank foundations that contributed their banking business to Sparbanken Sverige AB became its shareholders. The merger was forced by the banking crisis of the early 1990s, which had hit the expanding savings bank sector particularly hard. Also in 1992, more than 350 local cooperative banks in Sweden merged to form *Föreningsbanken AB*. At the end of 1997, Sparbanken Sverige AB merged with Föreningsbanken AB to form *FöreningsSparbanken*, whose name was changed to *Swedbank* in 2006. Although Swedbank grew out the savings banks, it is no longer a savings bank today.

Swedbank and the savings banks are mutually connected. For example, Swedbank has stakes of between 22% and 50% in five savings banks. These include Sparbanken Skåne AB (22%), Sparbanken Sjuhärad AB (47.5%), Sparbanken Rekarne AB (50%), Ölands Bank (49%) and Vimmerby Sparbank AB (40%). This is possible because the savings banks, which were originally private foundations, have had the option of outsourcing their banking business to a joint stock company since 1991.

On the other hand, the savings banks together with the savings bank foundations hold a total of 14.96% of the shares in Swedbank and thus have a long-term and strategic stake in Swedbank. In order to coordinate the exercising of their voting rights and to act with a common voice vis-à-vis Swedbank's management, the savings banks have joined forces as shareholders in the savings banks group.

Swedbank also cooperates with the vast majority of independent savings banks. This cooperation is governed by an agreement that Swedbank has entered into with 58 savings banks and which was renewed in 2021. It covers many areas such as IT, marketing, sales, foreign payments transactions. Approximately 30% of Swedbank's product sales are chanelled through the savings banks.

The savings banks in turn benefit above all from Swedbank's weight in the Swedish banking market. The savings banks that have concluded a cooperation agreement operate under the same logo as Swedbank. Despite the close cooperation with the savings banks in some cases, Swedbank is one of the largest competitors for different parts of the savings bank sector due to its nationwide presence.

In 2014, Swedbank bought Sparbanken Öresund. Part of the transaction was the sale of eight branches of Sparbanken Öresund to Sparbanken Skanje. In Sweden, Swedbank has approximately four million retail and approximately 250,000 corporate customers.

In addition to its presence in Sweden, Swedbank has a strong market position in the Baltic States and subsidiaries or participations in other countries. Swedbank is the largest universal bank in the Baltic States with 80 branches, 3.3 million retail customers and more than 300,000 corporate customers. In 2016, Swedbank acquired Danske Bank's retail business in Lithuania and Latvia. The purchase included the acquisition of approximately 127,000 retail customers and a loan portfolio of around EUR 0.5 billion .

Table 5: Structural information on Swedbank AB Group

	2021		
Shareholders			
Savings banks	11.4%		
Savings banks foundations	3.6%		
Offices	233		
Employees	17,536		
Balance sheet total in bn€	267		
Equity in bn€	15.7		
ROE	13.2%		
CIR	44%		
Market Shares in Sweden			
Deposits (private)	19%		
Deposits (corporate)	16%		
Lending (private)	21%		
Lending (coporate)	16%		

Source: Swedbank Annual Report 2021

The Association: Sparbankernas Riksförbund



The Swedish Savings Banks Association comprises all the Swedish saving banks, with the exception of Sparbanken Syd.

Members 58 Savings banks

Purpose Representation of the interests of the savings banks

and savings bank foundations

Tasks

 Protection and promotion of the common interests of the members vis-à-vis authorities and organisations

- Representation in legal matters and acting as negotiator on important issues
- Negotiating partner vis-à-vis Swedbank for members who have opted for cooperation
- Organisation of conferences, seminars etc. to maintain contacts and promote the exchange of views between the savings banks

The Swedish Savings Banks Association is a member the European Savings and Retail Banking Group (ESBG) and the World Savings and Retail Banking Institute (WSBI).

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Note

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