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The Savings Banks Organisation in Sweden

The 57 savings banks in Sweden have a market share of approximately 7.4% in deposits and 8.2% 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. 12 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 savings bank foundations together hold 16.4% 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.

Author:

Ouldooz Amouzgar - DSGV



The Swedish banking market

In macroeconomic terms, the banking sector in Sweden is of similar significance to that in other European countries. In 2024, the total assets of all Swedish banks amounted to 2.05 times the total economic output, compared with a European average of 2.04. The bank branch network in Sweden is significantly smaller than average, with 8,394 inhabitants per branch. In comparison, the European average is 4,216 inhabitants per branch. (see charts 1 and 2).

In 2024, the portfolio of loans at risk of default at Swedish banks was 0.4%, significantly below the average of 1.6% in other European countries. The cost-income ratio of Swedish banks in 2024 was 43.9%, below the level of other European competitors. Profitability, measured by return on equity, was 14.1% in 2024, 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 stock 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.

Profitability remained high in 2024, even though net interest margins declined from their peak in 2023. Growth was stable but subdued, while the sector's capital base remained strong. Many banks also reported net reversals of risk provisions.

The Swedish savings bank sector has high capital ratios overall, but these vary greatly between individual institutions. There is a striking correlation between a bank's capital adequacy and its stake in Swedbank, possibly due to the level of annual dividend payments.¹

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¹ Nordic Credit Rating (2025) "Swedish savings banks steadfast amid increasing Headwinds"

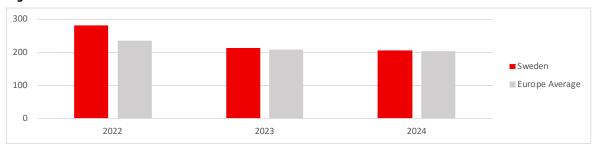
Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband

Table 1: The largest Swedish banks by balance sheet total

Group	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Nordea Bank	623	585	595	570	552
Skandinavskia Enskilda Banken	328	315	316	321	303
Svenska Handelsbanken	309	309	309	325	312
Swedbank	263	255	249	267	258

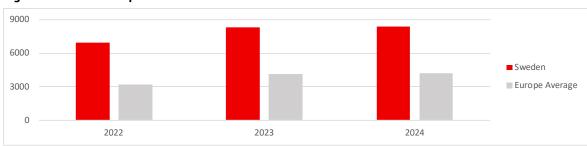
Source: Financial report of the respective group² 2024, in EUR billion

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



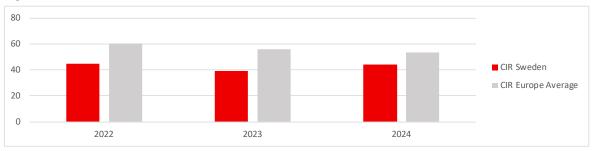
Source: European Central Bank 2024, own calculations

Figure 2: Inhabitants per office



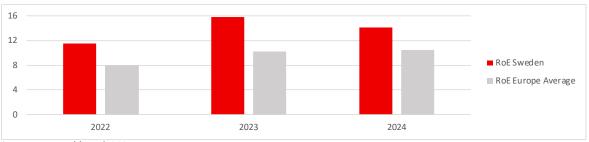
Source: European Central Bank, Eurostat 2024, own calculations

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



Source: EBA Dashboard, 2024

Figure 4: Return on equity (RoE), in %.



Source: EBA Dashboard, 2024

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ 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 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 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. There are currently 57 Swedish savings banks.

Table 2: Structural information on the Swedish Savings Banks

Number

57 Savings Banks - of which 56 are members of

the Association³

Of the 57 Savings Banks that are members of

the Association:

- 12 are stock corporations

- 44 are private foundations

Of the 12 corporations

9 are stock corporations 100% owned by local savings bank foundations

 3 are joint stock corporations with Swedbank participation (partly-owned banks)

There are therefore a total of 51 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 2024, more than 2,152 employees provided services in 126 business outlets. The balance sheet total amounted to 27 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.

Consolidation within the Swedish savings bank sector has continued in recent years. At the beginning of 2024, Södra Dalarnas Sparbank and Bergslagens Sparbank merged to form Sparbanken Bergslagen. In January 2025, Åtvidabergs Sparbank and Tjustbygdens Sparbank merged to form Sparbanken Spira. Also in January 2025, a conditional merger agreement was signed between Sparbanken Västra Mälardalen and Sparbanken Rekarne, with the transaction scheduled to be completed in the autumn of 2025⁴.

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

 $^{^{\}rm 4}$ The mergers of 2025 are not included in the number of savings banks.

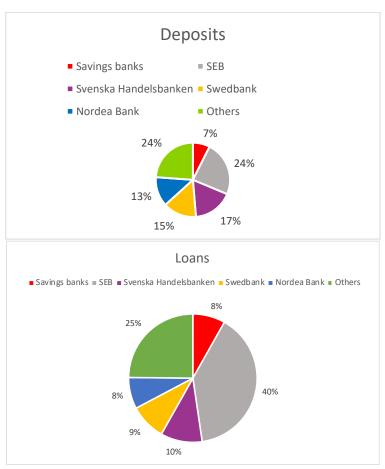


Table 4: The 10 largest Swedish savings banks by balance sheet total

Savings banks	2024
Sparbanken Nord	2,950
Sörmlands Sparbank	1,464
Sparbanken i Karlshamn	1,431
Orusts Sparbank	1,317
Westra Wermlands Sparbank	1,302
Falkenbergs Sparbank	1,171
Sparbanken Syd	1,158
Roslagens Sparbank	1,114
Sparbanken i Enköping	1,076
Sparbanken Västra Mälardalen	938

Source: Svenska Bankföreningen, Bank and Finance Statistics, 2024, in EUR million

Figure 5: Swedish savings banks' deposit and loan market shares in 2024



Source: Svenska Bankföreningen, Bank and Finance Statistics, 2024, own calculations



Central institution: Swedbank AG

In 1992, the Association of Swedish Savings Banks, the Central Savings Bank and the banking business of eleven 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.

Furthermore, the savings banks together with the savings bank foundations hold a total of 16.4% 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 works with the vast majority of independent savings banks. This cooperation is governed by a cooperation agreement that Swedbank has concluded with 57 savings banks. It covers many areas such as IT, marketing, sales, foreign payments etc. Approximately 30% of Swedbank's product sales are conducted through savings banks.

The savings banks, on the other hand, benefit primarily from Swedbank's weight in the Swedish banking market. The savings banks that have signed a cooperation agreement operate under the same logo as Swedbank. Despite its close cooperation with the savings banks in some areas, Swedbank is one of the biggest competitors for various parts of the savings bank sector due to its nationwide presence. In Sweden, Swedbank has approximately 7.4 million private customers and approximately 553,000 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 70 branches, 3.5 million retail customers and more than 303,000 corporate customers. In 2016, Swedbank acquired Danske Bank's retail business in Lithuania and Latvia. The purchase included the acquisition of approximately 127,000 private customers and a loan portfolio of approximately EUR 0.5 billion. Baltic Banking increased its total lending volume by 9% in 2024, benefiting from strong demand for sustainable financing in Estonia and Latvia.

Table 5: Structural information on Swedbank AB Group

	2024			
Shareholders				
Savings banks	12.6%			
Savings banks foundations	3.8%			
Offices	396			
Employees	17,209			
Balance sheet total in bn€	263			
Equity in bn€	19.1			
ROE	17.1%			
CIR	34%			
Market Shares in Sweden				
Deposits (private)	18%			
Deposits (corporate)	13%			
Lending (private)	20%			
Lending (coporate)	15%			

Source: Swedbank Annual Report 2024



The Association: Sparbankernas Riksförbund



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

Members 56 Savings banks

Purpose Representation of the interests of the savings banks

and savings bank foundations

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

ganisations

Representation in legal matters and acting as ne-

gotiator on important issues

Negotiating partner vis-à-vis Swedbank for mem-

bers 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 of the World Savings and Retail Banking Institute (WSBI) and the European Savings and Retail Banking Group (ESBG).

Imprint

Editor

Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband Financial Markets Charlottenstraße 47 10117 Berlin

Phone: +49 30 20225-5288

www.DSGV.de

Gestaltung

Franz Metz, Berlin

Bildnachweis

Seite 1: bildfokus.se

Responsible

Dr Thomas Keidel – DSGV Thomas.Keidel@DSGV.DE

Author

Ouldooz Amouzgar
Ouldooz.Amouzgar@DSGV.DE

Note

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