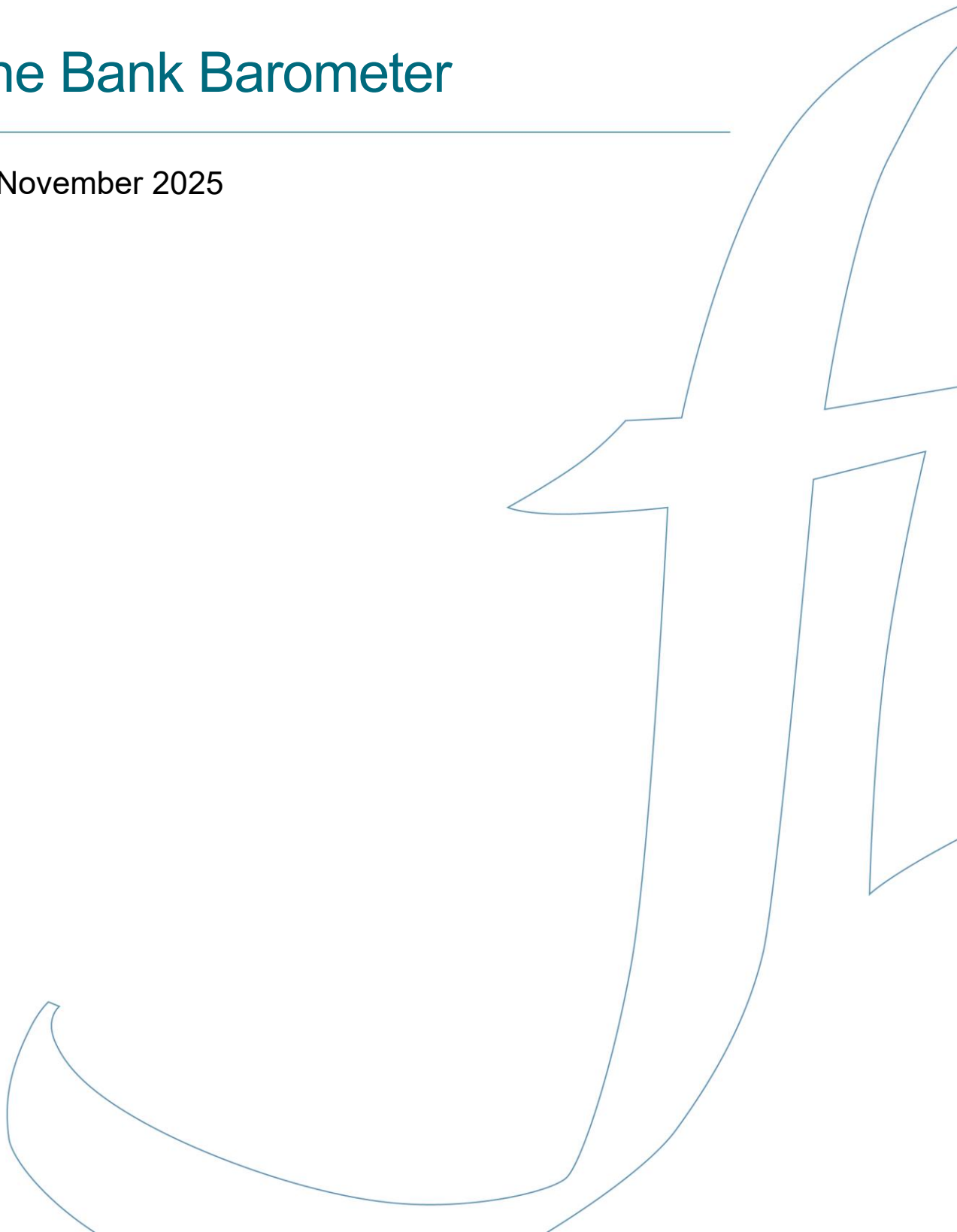




The Bank Barometer

19 November 2025



Preface

The Bank Barometer provides an overview of the development in the Swedish banking system. In the report, we describe in general terms the development of the banks, credit market companies¹, and mortgage credit institutions that Finansinspektionen (FI) supervises. We primarily refer to banks and credit market companies collectively as *banks*. The difference between a bank and a credit market company is that a bank includes payment intermediation via general payment systems, such as RIX and Bankgirot.

The report is descriptive and is largely based on the companies' balance sheets and profit and loss statements. The report thus does not aim to assess the stability of the Swedish banking system – this type of assessment is found in Finansinspektionen's stability report. The Bank Barometer is published once every six months with a focus on the most recent six-month period. The data that is included in this version is the banks' quarterly reporting through Q2 2025.

The Bank Barometer describes the Swedish banking system but also covers the activities of Swedish banks outside of Sweden. The report thus targets the Swedish banking sector from two perspectives: one where we look at banking activities in Sweden in general (including branches of foreign banks) and one where the focus is on the Swedish banks' activities in total (even outside of Sweden).

The Bank Barometer that is published in the spring is a more extensive and detailed version. It contains one chapter about the Swedish banking market as a whole and separate chapters for each category of bank. The Bank Barometer that is published in the autumn is shorter and only includes an analysis of the Swedish banking market as a whole.

For a more detailed description of the banks and the data used in the report, refer to Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

¹ Credit market companies include credit market companies and credit market associations.

Summary

The Swedish banking market is concentrated, and seven banks account for more than 80 per cent of the lending to the public. During the first half of 2025, the major banks continued to lose market shares on the Swedish lending market. Foreign banks in particular gained market shares during this period.

The Swedish banks' net profit decreased during the first half of 2025 compared to the second half of 2024. This decrease was driven primarily by falling net financial income at the same time as decreased costs dampened the decline.

Lending to the public grew by 1.6 per cent at an annual rate during the first half of 2025. This is a decrease compared to the second half of 2024 when the growth rate was 2.5 per cent at an annual rate. During the first half of the year, consumer credit firms and leasing banks had the largest growth in lending to the public.

For the Swedish banking sector as a whole, the percentage of non-performing loans decreased between the second half of 2024 and the first half of 2025. The percentage of non-performing loans increased, however, for consumer credit firms and mortgage banks during the period. Consumer credit firms continued to have the largest percentage of non-performing loans of all categories. Non-performing loans entail that the borrower is not making payments in accordance with the terms of the loan or that there is a risk that payments will not be made. For the Swedish banking sector as a whole, the levels of non-performing loans are higher than before, but the levels are still low compared to banks in the rest of Europe.