

# General notes: Sweden

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Sveriges Riksbank, unless otherwise indicated.

## Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

### Value of overnight deposits held at MFIs

Overnight deposits held at MFIs (excluding the NBC). The counterpart sector “non-MFIs” includes the component sectors “Central government” and “Rest of the world”. Thus, this indicator is not synonymous with the same term used in the ECB concept of narrow money supply (M1).

### Narrow money supply (M1)

Source: ECB. This indicator cannot be calculated from the items “Value of overnight deposits held at MFIs” (Table 2) and “Currency in circulation” (Table 4). See the explanation above.

### Memo item: Overnight deposits in foreign currencies held at MFIs

Overnight deposits in foreign currencies held at MFIs with counterpart sector in the “Rest of the world” are based on best estimates for 2002-11.

## Table 3: Settlement media used by credit institutions

### Overnight deposits held at the central bank

Sweden does not apply reserve requirements; no national reserve maintenance periods are defined.

### Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Value for the last quarter of the period.

### **Memo item: Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank**

Sweden does not apply reserve requirements; no national reserve maintenance periods are defined.

### **Memo item: Intraday borrowing from the central bank**

Sweden does not apply reserve requirements; no national reserve maintenance periods are defined.

## **Table 4: Banknotes and coins**

### **Currency in circulation**

Includes commemorative coins.

Bank notes which has ceased to be legal tender but which are still recognised as banknote liabilities in the Riksbank's balance sheet are included under each relevant note. This is a difference compared to the statistics published by the Riksbank, where notes that has ceased to be legal tender is a separate category. Banknotes that has ceased to be legal tender maybe redeemed by the Riksbank for a fee under the condition that the application complies with the Swedish Act on Measures against Money Laundering and that the notes doesn't come from companies that handle cash in their day-to-day operations or are bought with the purpose of making a profit.

A major changeover of banknotes and coins was implemented between 2015 and 2017.

### **Total banknotes in circulation, SEK 200, SEK 10 and SEK 5**

The SEK 10 and SEK 5 banknotes ceased to be legal tender in 1999. In December 2008 the Riksbank decided to remove the SEK 10 and SEK 5 banknotes from currency in circulation. The SEK 200 banknote was introduced in 2015.

### **Total coins in circulation, SEK 0.5**

Includes commemorative coins. The SEK 0.5 coin ceased to be legal tender in September 2010. In June 2011 the Riksbank decided to remove the SEK 0.5 coin from currency in circulation.

## Table 5: Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

### **Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of overnight deposits**

Data are based on best estimates for 2004-09. From 2010 data are based on the number of transferable overnight deposits.

### **Other payment service providers: number of institutions**

Includes the Swedish postal institution Svensk Kassaservice until 2007. In 2008 Svensk Kassaservice closed down.

### **Other payment service providers: number of offices**

Includes the offices of Svensk Kassaservice until 2007. In 2008 Svensk Kassaservice closed down.

## Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs

### **Credit transfers**

The reduction in the number of credit transfers as from 2002 is attributable to the fact that since then credit transfers between two postal giro accounts have no longer been included in the statistics, as these are now internal transactions in Nordea (Plusgirot).

### **Cheques**

Does not include traveller's cheques.

### **Cross-border transactions received**

Figures are not available owing to low quality.