Stockholm FinTech Guide

Welcome to the city where innovation and sustainability go hand in hand
Ready to explore the Stockholm FinTech ecosystem?

Stockholm has a long and successful history of technological innovation in financial services. This, combined with a robust ecosystem where COVID-19 has had a limited impact and growth exceeds expectation, puts the City’s FinTech ecosystem in a truly unique position in 2021.

The city boasts the highest valued private FinTech company in Europe: Stockholm-founded giant Klarna’s raising of $1 billion USD in equity funding for international expansion in March 2021 hammered home the huge potential to use the Swedish capital as a launching platform for FinTechs. Klarna’s success comes as no surprise as Stockholm produces more billion-dollar companies per capita than any other region in the world after Silicon Valley, and is well known as the birthplace of unicorns like Skype, King, Mojang, Spotify, and iZettle.

The rise of these leading market players has paved the way for Stockholm to become one of the largest FinTech communities in Europe. A healthy financial market, a generally robust economy, as well as a digitally mature society provides a solid foundation for FinTech companies to thrive.

This guide provides an overview of the fast-moving world of Sweden’s financial landscape, focusing particularly on Stockholm and the technological advancements that have fuelled the city’s journey towards becoming the world’s most cashless society. It then delves into some of the potential growth categories in the Swedish FinTech world such as DeFi, RegTech, InsurTech, and Green FinTech, as well as providing expert insights from key players in the city’s FinTech ecosystem.

Stockholm is defined by its spirit of collaboration, openness and innovation, and so we finish by outlining the many resources available for starting up or investing in the Swedish capital. This includes expert guidance from industry insiders to help innovative firms set up in the city, and highlighting initiatives and opportunities for scale-ups hoping to replicate the success of other FinTechs which have already taken advantage of Stockholm’s unique climate and hope to expand to the Nordics and beyond.

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Stockholm: where innovation and equality go hand in hand

At a time of rapid global digital acceleration sparked by the COVID-19 pandemic, Swedish capital Stockholm already lies ahead of the race thanks to its long-held position as a global leader in digital transformation. Coupled with the Swedish economy’s resilience to the economic hardships of the pandemic – GDP growth has bucked the trend and exceeded expectations – while many countries still labour to recover – it’s clear that Stockholm presents a unique investment opportunity in 2021’s landscape.

Investing in Stockholm means the security of investing in a city with a proven track record of fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, bolstered by factors like social stability, access to government support and gender equality. The World Economic Forum ranks Sweden as one of the 10 most competitive countries in the world, with top grades for its innovation capacity. That’s no surprise with a commitment to innovation proven by investing 3.4% of GDP in research and development – one of the world’s highest rates.

Government agencies like Vinnova play an important part in Sweden’s research by promoting and finding projects across a range of fields. While Thöömäär, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, strengthens competitiveness and facilitates entrepreneurship around the country.

Stockholm is among the world’s most attractive regions/cities

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Top 10 Globally</th>
<th>The World Smart City Award</th>
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Source: IMD, Euronomist, Forbes, Transparency International, Cornell, INSEAD, WPPO, European Union

Sweden has for decades been synonymous with its passion for innovation and Stockholm is the jewel in its crown. Second only to Silicon Valley in its generation of billion-dollar venture capital-backed companies per capita, the city is highly respected in tech circles as an entrepreneurial hub. And while many other cities struggle with the post-pandemic landscape, Stockholm’s capacity as a startup ecosystem actually improved in 2020, according to the Global Startup Ecosystem Report.

Meanwhile, the Swedish capital’s reassuring survival rate for startups is one of the highest in the world, and companies which survive for at least three years in the country typically create five new jobs for every 100 existing jobs in the nation.

Successful entrepreneurs commonly invest financially in the next generation of startups and lead the way in inspiring a new generation of startup founders. Entrepreneurs in Sweden have access to co-working spaces, startup hubs, events, innovation grants, and a growing number of angel investors and venture capital firms.

Here are some reasons why our startups thrive:

- **We have a great education system**
  Swedish citizens enjoy free education, with an emphasis placed on interdisciplinary studies where innovation, design and engineering intersect.

- **We are early adopters**
  Sweden made one of the earliest investments into broadband in the 1990s, has become the world’s most cashless society, and has pioneered, for example, digital video consultations with doctors. The country moves fast when adopting new innovations.

- **We love tech**
  18% of the Swedish capital’s citizens are employed in the tech sector, which continues to expand and attract considerable talent from abroad due to a high demand for qualified IT professionals like developers. As much as 82% of Swedish employers have declared an increased demand for programmers in recent years, and the country is an important growth geography for international digital talent.

- **We think globally – from day one**
  The Swedish economy relies heavily on exports, which encourages entrepreneurs and investors to consider international expansion early on.

- **We are trustworthy and transparent**
  In Stockholm, the notions of equality, flexibility, and shared responsibility run deep. This is apparent in progressive attitudes to work-life balance and hierarchies that aim to give everyone a voice.

- **We focus on gender diversity in tech**
  The Nordics are often lauded for their commitment to gender equality and Stockholm is at the vanguard. With a uniquely proactive approach to improving gender equality in the workplace, Mayor of Stockholm Anna König Jerylmyr has set the ambitious goal of 50% of Stockholm’s unicorns in the next 10 years to be created by women.

- **We care about all forms of sustainability**
  Swedish companies of all sizes are at the forefront of integrating the UN Sustainable Development Goals into their business models, striving not only for environmental but also economic and social sustainability. Impact-oriented entrepreneurs play an important role in driving this change as they build strong businesses, proving that it is possible to generate profit with low environmental impact all while paying it forward for future generations.

3. SCB: Intramural R&D expenditure by sector and share of GDP
4. https://startups genom e.com/reports/gsw/2020
Sweden’s flourishing financial market in a nutshell

The financial sector is vital to the Swedish economy and makes a considerable contribution to the country’s production, employment and welfare through banks, insurance companies, securities firms, and more. A reliable and advanced system for savings, finance, payment intermediation and risk management provides a foundation for Swedish private and business life to function efficiently.

The Swedish financial system’s main functions can be broken down into three broad categories: converting savings into funding, managing risks, and making it possible for payments in the economy to be processed efficiently. A reliable, efficient financial system goes hand in hand with a functioning, prosperous economy, and as of 2020 the financial sector accounted for 4.5 percent of Sweden’s total GDP.

More than 96,000 people – around two percent of the total workforce – work in the financial industry, and the seven largest banks in Sweden alone account for 9 percent of total corporate tax.

Forms of financial enterprises in Sweden

Banks account for the largest group of companies in Sweden’s financial sector according to total assets and liabilities, followed by credit market companies and housing credit institutions in particular. Securities companies who conduct trade of securities as well as commission trading are also a significant player, helping to create an efficient securities market.

Along with insurance companies, mutual funds companies, pension funds, and private equity companies, FinTech also plays an important role in Sweden’s financial market, not only in its economic contribution but also its role in developing technology. The rise of FinTech offering new financial services has increased competition within banking, and enabled the development of new services as well as the evolution of existing ones.

A changing market

These technological advances among others mean bank branch offices have become less important for daily customer services in Sweden, which are instead now largely performed using mobile phones, tablets and computers. Bank services like mobile payment services, Bank e-ID, e-invoices, etc have become the new normal. According to the ECB etc., Swedes uses non-cash payments to a larger extent than most other Europeans. For that reason, the use of cash is declining rapidly.

According to a survey by the Riksbank, the Swedish central bank, 96% of Swedish citizens have used a debit card in the past month and 86% have used the Swish mobile payment service. Swish, which was introduced by banks seven years ago and offers real-time account-to-account transfers, has 7.9 million users, which corresponds to around 75 percent of the Swedish population.

The transition to a more sustainable economy has also had an impact, with many banks already part of the process by offering sustainable products and making their funding itself more sustainable, and opportunities opening up for new financial companies to establish themselves in the Swedish market.

The number of commercial banks and foreign bank branches in Sweden increased from 62 in 2010 to 74 in 2020, while the number of banks in total is now 121, with savings banks and cooperative banks accounting for the rest.

Commercial banking is the bank form that has grown the most as several credit market institutions transitioned to become commercial entities, and European banks opened branches in Sweden. The three largest commercial banks are Swedbank, Handelsbanken and SEB, who are important actors in most segments of the Swedish financial market, but several more were formed from the mid-1990s onwards. There are also new banks with a background in securities trading, while a number of new banks with a background in the financing business have emerged in recent years.

There are a total of 32 foreign banks operating in the country, the largest of which is Nordea (no longer classed as a Swedish bank after it moved its headquarters to Finland in 2018). Danske Bank is another noteworthy foreign bank operating in the Swedish market.

The Swedish Financial Sector in Numbers

- 2 percent of the workforce
- 4.5 percent of GDP
- 9 percent of total corporate tax.
Demand for Green Finance sprouts promising opportunities

In the area of sustainability, the Nordic banks are considered to be at the forefront with several years of traction behind them. Positive developments are seen in many major European banks also, and recently American and Asian banks and investors have become more active.

Looking back at the investment side of Green Finance from just a few years ago, there were a limited number of sustainability-focused funds on the market. Those funds predominantly had a portfolio of established and well-known corporations on regional and European level with good sustainability reporting. On the customer side, the funds were usually part of a larger package of different funds, so upon further inspection only a small percentage of all capital was allocated towards sustainability.

That changed around 2018 in the Nordics as interest increased, with funds becoming more specialized and more of them available, and climate-related allocation of investments increasing. That increasing interest from customers generated a push for more information from advisors at banks, who were now expected to provide support in the area in their advisory discussions with customers.

“This led to a shift in the role of advisors, going from a more passive to more active role towards customers in sustainability issues,” says Anders Langworth, Sustainability Group Head at Nordea.

By extension, banks or indeed any financial advisor can play an important part in the area, informing about sustainable finance in general, and describing in much better detail sustainability funds and their positive impact:

“What we found at Nordea was not only our customers were more satisfied with our service but also our advisors became more satisfied with their work. They felt more involved by contributing to something good, beyond financial outcomes,” continues Langworth.

Today the pace in development of more specialized funds is increasing. Funding of initiatives in which companies that otherwise aren’t accessible for investors are starting to appear.

“As an example, at Nordea we have entered a partnership with Trill Impact, an impact private equity firm which targets businesses with the ambition of creating powerful societal impact. Also, Nordea Life & Pension, has invested in Narvesta’s VC fund which is 100% focused on investing in impact driven, early stage, and tech companies. I strongly believe this trend will continue where you will find this types of investments within the package of funds presented to investors, both private and institutional,” Langworth explains.

In general today institutional investors are required to invest in sustainable solutions that represent the rapidly growing segment of investment solutions in Europe. According to the first annual European Sustainable Investment Funds Study by Morningstar, the net assets in sustainable fund products have more than doubled since 2018, attracting 52% of all new flows and accounting for 11% of total net assets domiciled in Europe at the end of 2020.

In the past, sustainability funds evaluated corporates’ sustainability reports but had difficulties in gaining access to all the relevant data. This sometimes raised the issue of greenwashing.

Today, banks are allocating more resources towards evaluations featuring more onsite visits, and also engaging professional ratting suppliers for better underlying data.

On top of that, geographical and industry-related risks are evaluated and as a whole, all sources are used as input for their own scoring systems. The scoring systems are today not only used for initial investment, but increasingly used for monitoring corporates within investment portfolio.

As such, investor demands are increasing for corporates reducing climate impact.

“The scoring has moved from initial investment evaluation to future predictions and what plans corporates have for reducing their climate impact. What we’ve experienced is that corporates actually appreciate these demands as a basis for their change work. And in the end, they don’t really have a choice because of higher demands from both investors and increased regulatory requirements.”

Anders Langworth sums up.

Nordea has approximately 400 billion Euro assets under management. In a global context, that’s a rather small amount. Investors are increasingly working together however for a stronger united position towards corporates. One example of this is “Climate Action 100+”, an investor-led initiative for pushing the world’s largest greenhouse gas emitters to take more climate action. Besides the largest greenhouse emitters predominantly in the energy, fossil fuel and manufacturing industries, more pressure is also directed towards industries such as shipping, mining, and agriculture. Not only greenhouse gas emissions are in the scope but also technology processes, water consumption and more.

Financing a more climate-friendly future

How can capital make a difference, and in which way can you as a bank have an impact? Sustainable finance has a key role to play in delivering on the policy objectives under the international commitments on climate and sustainability, by channelling financing and investments into the transition to a climate-neutral, climate-resilient, resource-efficient and fair economy as a complement to public money.

For Handelsbanken, strong and lasting business relationships, low risk-taking and cost-awareness have been cornerstones for decades. We are also part of several banking communities and initiatives where banks take joint actions and provide guidelines for responsible banking and investments. In both contexts there is a focus on increased lending to sustainable activities and on reducing or completely ceasing lending to unsustainable activities (depending on the activity’s level of impact). The same considerations apply to mutual funds when they choose to invest or not invest in certain assets. Lending to and investments in companies which are in a sustainable transition phase or contribute to sustainability transition is becoming increasingly important.

How has the bank’s role in sustainability work changed over time?

There has been an increasing importance for close engagement with customers, stakeholders, investors and authorities regarding the expectations, opinions and regulations involved in making well-founded decisions, and to better prioritize our sustainability efforts in the markets where we operate.

Customers require us to offer sustainable loan products and saving opportunities. Stakeholders expect us to be a bank that acts sustainably and responsibly and has a strong positive impact on society in general.

Investors continuously follow the development of our sustainability work to make sure that we meet expectations. We also have to comply with an increasing number of national and international directives and regulations related to sustainability.

We can see positive news in the media, that money is moving to green initiatives and things are developing quickly. What key factors must be in place to ensure that development is going in the right way at the same time as it picks up pace?

Rapid development puts increased pressure on optimal internal governance, efficient training of employees and close cooperation with customers and stakeholders to ensure that for example the offered financing or saving products continue to contribute positively to the expected sustainable impact. There are also measures taken by the EU and international organizations to establish uniform frameworks for classification of sustainable activities, such as the EU green taxonomy.

Another important part of recent developments is the support of our customers regarding sustainability matters, especially SMEs, when it comes to financing and transition in general. For companies which are unable to pay internal specialists, close cooperation with the bank will be crucial.

Anders Langworth, Sustainability Group Head at Nordea.

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Karin Lagenstrand, Vice President Group Sustainability at Handelsbanken.

Which sectors need to make changes more quickly? And which are already moving fast today (and why)?

Most sectors need to increase their efforts, but in order to reduce mitigation energy production, the steel and cement industries and the transport sector are especially important. A faster growth in solutions connected to climate adaptation is also needed. The automotive industry is a sector that will probably transform faster in the coming decade since most major car manufacturers have set a clear date for when they will only produce net zero or low-carbon vehicles.

The construction sector has also been relatively quick in terms of conversion towards increased energy efficiency, partly due to an increased customer demand for certified and energy-efficient buildings, but also due to increased requirements regarding energy efficiency in building regulations.

How does this process impact companies?

All companies need to evaluate the risk and opportunities of the transition and climate change – companies that understand their risks and opportunities of course have a greater chance for success. Banks will pay increasing attention to a company’s risks related to climate change and sustainability in their credit and investment analysis, which may affect the company’s creditworthiness and ability to attract investors.

For a lot of companies it might initially result in higher investment costs for new technology and solutions, and some companies may need to completely restructure their business model. But it will likely also lead to new revenue streams and business opportunities, creating new and fast-growing companies.
Stockholm: the heart of the Nordic financial sector

The majority of Sweden’s financial sector is concentrated in the Stockholm region – around 1,100 financial companies are registered in the capital city, compared to around 220 in Sweden’s second-biggest city Gothenburg. The Swedish capital’s financial sector is characterised by a significant number of financial businesses which have relatively few employees, but a high turnover.

There is a high concentration of foreign players who have offices in Stockholm, and the city is considered a major financial centre, ranking 31st in the world in the latest Global Financial Centres Index (GFCI). The index is based on more than 29,000 assessments from financial professionals combined with over 100 indices from organisations like the World Bank and OECD.

Characteristics

High competitiveness is a key characteristic of Stockholm’s financial market, which provides a strong platform for financial services. It is a stable operating environment that makes it suitable for IPOs and financing potential is promising due to the strong presence of solid banks. As a global player, Stockholm is the most international of the financial centres in the Nordics, with the largest concentration of foreign banks in the region. The City’s slogan “Capital of Scandinavia” rings true in that regard, as well as its financial reputation and strength.

In summary, the characteristics of the Stockholm financial market are as follows:

• Strong IPO Market: A stable operating environment for companies who aim for an initial public offering (IPO) on the stock exchange. Nasdaq Nordic’s first North Growth Market is based in Stockholm, and provides a platform with relatively relaxed rules for small and medium-sized companies looking for a listing.

• Solid Banks: Banks in Stockholm are highly capitalized with strong liquidity compared to other European regions. There is a strong integration between the banks and business activities in other industries.

• Nordic Financial Capital: Sweden’s position as the Nordics’ most industrialized nation creates opportunities in the financial sector, and Stockholm has the largest concentration of foreign banks among the Nordic nations. The city has a high degree of innovation, research, and process development.

Stockholm consistently ranks as the number one financial centre in the Nordics, thanks to its combination of a highly competitive market with a strong financial infrastructure.

Other strengths not exclusive to but helpful for Stockholm’s role as a modern global financial market include:

• High degree of digitalisation: A large degree of financial services are provided through digital platforms compared to other regions in Europe. Recent market research shows 97 percent of Swedes use the internet for banking activities. That level of digital maturity is reflected in the labour market, with a high concentration of software developers based in the Stockholm region compared to the rest of the Nordics.

• Strong talent supply: World-class educational institutions are based in the city, such as the major business school Stockholm School of Economics. As a reflection of that, the work force in the Stockholm financial sector is highly sophisticated. The Swedish House of Finance meanwhile links those different groups, as a collaboration between the academic world, financial sector and policymakers.

• High level of industry cooperation: Sweden’s open business culture allows easy access to decision makers among different players. There is a strong history of collaboration not only between different actors but also competitors. E-authentication system MobilbankID and instant payment app Swish are examples of innovations resulting from cooperation between banks that are used by a large section of the Swedish population on a daily basis.

Banking on success: Sweden road tests digital currency

All Nordic countries are making considerable headway in the transition towards becoming cashless societies but Sweden tops the list. According to the Swedish National Bank (Riksbanken), cash transactions in commerce constitute as little as 1% of the total volume of transactions, 40% of the population has not used cash within a month and more than one out of five shops have stopped accepting cash as a means of payment. Cash-volume to GDP has been more than ten times lower in Sweden (1%) than the Eurozone (11%). Such a high level of penetration of digital payments represents a fertile ground for the incorporation and growth of FinTech ventures.

Instant payments, when bank customers move money from one bank to another in just seconds, are becoming increasingly common. Sweden is already one of the world’s most advanced countries when it comes to digital payment. On average, 1.5 million such payments occur each day via the mobile Swish app.

E-krona

The Riksbank is the central bank of Sweden and is entrusted with three main business areas: payments, monetary policy and financial stability. In 2017 Sweden’s Riksbank took the groundbreaking decision to investigate whether issuing a central bank digital currency (the ‘e-krona’) would be feasible, and developments since have only strengthened the need for consideration. Swedish cash usage is now at an all-time low with less than one tenth of payments made by physical currency, and card payments as well as payment app Swish dominate in its place.

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the pace of change: older demographics are now using Swish more often, and contactless payments in shops have increased as the limit for such transactions was raised from 200 to 400 kronor in April 2020 – a change particularly welcomed in light of the increased need for social distancing.

With cash continuing to lose ground (the proportion of the population using it as a payment method has fallen from around 40 to under 10 percent), the Riksbank sees an e-krona as one potential option in future-proofing to ensure the general public has secure access to state-guaranteed money, even if physical currency were to become further marginalized.

The Riksbank is also due to start preparations for a possible procurement of an issueable e-krona.

No decision has been taken on whether to issue an e-krona and the decision will ultimately be a political one. An inquiry into the Swedish state’s role in the payment market and the need for a central bank digital currency is ongoing.

The Swedish people’s answer to the survey 2020 question: What means of payment have you used in the last 30 days?

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<td>Paper form</td>
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Source: Riksbanken Payments in Sweden 2020 report
Insights and predictions from Sweden’s financial regulators

BIS Innovation Hub Nordic Centre
The BIS Innovation Hub was established in 2019 by the BIS (Bank for International Settlements) to identify and develop in-depth insights into critical trends in financial technology of relevance to central banks, to explore the development of public goods to enhance the functioning of the global financial system, and to serve as a focal point for a network of central bank experts on innovation.

In 2021, BIS and four Nordic central banks including the Riksbank launched the BIS Innovation Hub Nordic Centre. The expansion marks the fifth BIS Innovation Hub Centre to be opened in the past two years. The Nordic Centre will function as a hub for a network of innovation experts, for research on important trends in financial technology of significance for central banks and for promoting international collaboration aimed at improving the functioning of the global financial system.

What drove the BIS to set up an Innovation Hub Centre in the Nordics?
Technological change is disrupting financial services and changing the way economies work across the globe. The financial sector is evolving at a very fast pace and nowhere is this more true than in the Nordic region. Therefore, the Nordic countries’ vibrant and innovative FinTech environment will serve as a catalyst for key experimentation to help central banks meet the challenges of the digital future.

What areas will the Nordic Centre work on?
The BIS Innovation Hub Nordic Centre based in Stockholm will work in areas related to central bank digital currencies, next generation financial market infrastructure, cyber security and green finance. The process of recruiting the team to initiate the projects has started and the idea is for the Centre to collaborate with the private sector, which will be an important part of the innovation work.

In practice, what implications could the Centre have for Sweden’s current FinTech ecosystem?
The BIS Innovation Hub will build on collaborative efforts among central banks, and cooperate with academia, financial services providers and the broader private sector in order to develop public goods for the benefit of the global financial system. The Swedish FinTech ecosystem, through its expertise, innovative and collaborative spirit, will be able to contribute to this joint effort in shaping the future of the global financial system.

A key factor is that the central banks work for global cooperation. We want to encourage competition in the market by offering a platform where others can create innovative services.”

The financial sector is evolving at a very fast pace and nowhere is this more true than in the Nordic region.”

With regard to the ongoing e-krona project, what implications could that have for the FinTech ecosystem?

Are there any competitive advantages that make Sweden’s FinTech ecosystem in particular stand out to attracting new players?

Sweden has a high digital maturity, strong infrastructure and high accessibility. There is great interest among the public and good established collaborations between the private sector and the public sector within Sweden and the Nordic countries. A key factor is that the central banks work for global cooperation.

The Riksbank is the central bank of Sweden and is entrusted with three main business areas: payments, monetary policy and financial stability.

What role does the Riksbank play in the FinTech domain?
The Riksbank tries to listen and adapt to what society needs: so dialogue with the private sector is welcomed and we encourage private actors to come up with proposals for solutions to challenges in the financial sphere. Our remit demands a strong understanding of financial actors’ different functions and needs, in order to be able to contribute to creating a secure system going forward. And any updates must of course be carefully examined by the Riksbank before they are launched.

An example of Riksbank initiatives and updates linked to a cashless society is the decision to connect the new RIX-INST service to the Eurosystem’s TIPS payment platform. The current RIX system is designed for large-scale payments but has limited opening times, so it had to evolve for a future where payment flows move increasingly quickly. RIX-INST is the result, a new service developed for instant payments, where the ECB’s TIPS platform is the technical solution.

In practice, connecting RIX-INST to TIPS means it will be possible for payments between banks to be made instantly, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, in central bank currency. That ensures the Riksbank can offer banks a neutral, safe and cost-effective payment system that will provide the scope for Swedish companies to develop new and innovative payment services.

The project includes Riksbank contributing an e-krona infrastructure where other players could connect their own services – we want to encourage competition in the market by offering a platform where others can create innovative services. Work on reviewing the technical and legal possibilities is ongoing, and the results of the inquiry into the e-krona will be presented in November 2022, which will be decisive for the future of the project.

Are any competitive advantages that make Sweden’s FinTech ecosystem in particular stand out to attracting new players?

With regard to the ongoing e-krona project, what implications could that have for the FinTech ecosystem?

Are there any competitive advantages that make Sweden’s FinTech ecosystem in particular stand out to attracting new players?

Sweden has a high digital maturity, strong infrastructure and high accessibility. There is great interest among the public and good established collaborations between the private sector and the public sector within Sweden and the Nordic countries. A key factor is that the central banks work for global cooperation.
The high level of trust in our authorities in Sweden leads to increased security and clear conditions for both new and existing players in the financial sector.

Knowledge and understanding of innovations in the financial sphere is important as FI must keep pace with industry developments in order to minimize risks and fulfill its duty of protecting the consumer. The Centre contributes to that by participating in FI’s internal discussions on financial innovations, ensuring knowledge of new innovative services is up-to-date and thereby aiding the authority’s supervision activities.

What kind of services can you provide for international startups, scaleups and other relevant players looking to tap into the Swedish FinTech ecosystem?

As FI is involved in assessing permit applications our role is not as an advisory service, but we can provide guidance on how a company can navigate the different permits available to apply for in Sweden, and help them with information about the permit process in general.

What are the competitive advantages that make your FinTech ecosystem stand out to attract new players?

The Swedish USP in our point of view is the strong knowledge within the field of digital technology combined with broad knowledge in finance. We have a lot of large, well-established actors in the sphere and also a good level of digital infrastructure that’s a plus point. There’s a well-developed community and network, and more generally, Sweden has a high level of education, digital awareness, and trust in authorities who are strong when it comes to review and oversight.

What types of new players within FinTech do you think would be beneficial to attract?

While it’s not our job to take a position on that, we’re positive about any innovation that contributes to our main goal as a supervisory authority. We welcome impact firms and innovations that prevent money laundering and terrorist financing for example.

What kind of services can you provide for international startups and scaleups entering the Swedish market?

Make sure you have access to legal competence. Due to security reasons the financial market in Sweden is highly regulated. So find out in advance what kind of authorization you need and what’s needed for your application. Processing times can differ depending on the kind of permits you need but also upon the quality regarding the application. An application that is complete requires less time to process.

The organisation’s most important tasks include analysing and raising any concerns related to draft legislation that would impact its members (such as financial or taxation legislation), as well as helping in the evolution of banking regulation and standardisation within areas like payments, clearing, security and IT infrastructure.

What are some of the key themes the Swedish Bankers’ Association is dealing with at present?

Right now some emerging key trends we can see from the needs of our member banks include sustainability issues, digitalisation, anti-money laundering collaborations and new EU financial regulation.

Which initiatives are you pushing for and prioritising right now?

Our main mission is always to maintain high trust in the banking system, ensure there’s well-functioning and competition-neutral regulation that strengthens the Swedish economy in the long term, and a high level of banking security with a smooth infrastructure for key services like payments.

With regards to financial infrastructure in particular some key initiatives include the transition towards the new Nordic payment nickels and infrastructure, broader collaboration for increasing cybersecurity as well as combating money laundering and fraud, and projects on digital innovation that benefit our members and their customers.

What opportunities are there for your members to partner with FinTechs?

Digitalisation, regulation and changing consumer demands mean we can see an increased need for broad collaboration to create innovative solutions to infrastructure and security challenges that operate at a highly accessible, highly secure level. Together with the Swedish FinTech Association for example we run an APIForum for collaborations around solutions to PSD2 demands and Open Banking.

Additionally, we have a number of other ongoing initiatives alongside agencies regarding secure access to and the transfer of digital data.

What would you say makes the Swedish FinTech ecosystem stand out, according to your experience?

In Sweden, there is a large number of actors with a high level of competencies, strong level of drive, and great potential to collaborate successfully.
The path to financial innovation starts in Stockholm

Sweden has always been one of the first countries to embrace new technologies. This is noticeable throughout our country’s history, and our financial system is no exception. From the first banknotes to modern currency, with around five percent of young people in Sweden now owning some form of cryptocurrency*, we have forged an impressive history within financial and technological innovation over the past 350 years:

*According to the Riksbank’s Payments in Sweden 2020 report.
A taxonomy of Sweden’s FinTech industry

According to Invest Stockholm’s stringent criteria the Swedish FinTech industry includes the following categories and subcategories.

**Capital Debt and Equity**
- Broker, Consumer Lending
- Crowd Funding
- Mortgage Lending
- Real Estate

**Decentralized Finance**
- Cryptocurrency
- Custodial Services
- Smart Contracts in Finance
- Wallets, Escrow
- Private Markets
- Stable Tokens
- Initial Coin Offering Ventures (ICO)
- Security Token Offering (STO)
- Equity Token Offering (ETO)
- Payments Services Providers
- Stablecoins
- Prediction Markets
- Derivatives

**Green FinTech**
- Climate FinTech
- ESG FinTech

**Innovation in Accounting**
- Invoice Trading
- Invoice Management
- Payment Monitoring
- Payment Reminder
- Brokers
- Online
- Debt Management

**InsurTech**
- Claims Management and Processing
- Risk Detection & Prevention (Internet of Things, Big Data Analysis in Insurance, Risk Screening, Proactive insurance)
- Underwriting and Reinsurance (Policy Administration)
- On-Demand Insurance (Componentization, Epidemic Insurance)
- Product Insurance
- Consumer Communities in Insurance
- Customer Engagement (preference-based, customer communication)
- Distribution (digital brokers, comparison portals for digital insurers)
- Personalization (insurance wallets, financial partners)

**Payment and Transfer**
- Bill Payments
- Domestic Transfers
- Neobanks
- Transaction Accounts
- International Transfers

**RegTech**
- Financial Crime
- Actor Management
- Transaction Reporting Market Integrity
- Monitor and Detect
- Data Management and Technologies
- E-identification
- KYC
- Legal Tech

**Trade and Exchange**
- Backend
- Clearing Technology
- Hedging
- Trading System

**Wealth and Cash Management**
- Crowdfunding Equity
- Debt Investment
- Execution Only
- Investment Advisory
- Robo-advisory
- Marketplace
- Private Equity
- Savings Accounts

**Others** (some examples below)
- Consulting companies in the area of FinTech
- Software providers
- Hardware producers
- Investment management services

Stockholm: a bustling FinTech playground

The Swedish FinTech Playground where 80% of FinTech companies in Sweden are incorporated in the Stockholm region. Please note that the FinTech playground showcases the 10 biggest FinTech companies in each category (selection based on last available operating revenue). Please contact Invest Stockholm for more details.

Stockholm is home to one of the largest and best-known FinTech scenes in Europe. It comprises banks, startups, scaleups, investors, legal advisors, management consultants, and many others.

The Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen) supervises nearly 2000 entities in Sweden that hold permits to offer financial services, companies that have registered other financial operations and also foreign companies that have registered cross-border transactions to Sweden.

No. 7

In 2021, Findexable ranked Sweden’s FinTech scene seventh best in the world, while Stockholm was ranked the 14th best city in the world for FinTech.

Stockholm continues to dominate deal flow in the Nordics

FinTech funding 2019 – 2021 (Q1+Q2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Funding M EUR</th>
<th>Funding rounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Q1+Q2 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordics</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>1,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>940.6</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>874.6</td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stockholm ranks fourth in Europe for allocated venture capital, and broad access to innovation and growth platforms like Nasdaq First North helps entrepreneurs to effectively utilize growth capital to expand their businesses. Sweden’s financial landscape offers a particularly fertile ground for testing, developing and integrating technology, and Stockholm’s overwhelming share of all FinTech funding in the Nordics, year after year, reflects this.

The FinTech industry in the Nordics has shown strong and steady growth in terms of investments between 2015 and 2020. The level of investment increased from 180 MEUR in 2015 to over €1 bn for both 2019 and 2020. The total amount of announced investments for the first two quarters of 2021 has already reached an unprecedented high level of over €1.7 bn.

Deal activity, on the other hand, has seen a sharp decline during the past 18 months, peaking at 126 funding rounds in 2019 and followed by a downturn to over half of the deal activity in 2020. In terms of number of deals, the first two quarters of 2021 indicate a similar trend. The phenomenon could largely be accounted for by the overall negative economic impact caused by COVID-19 that is considered to have a larger impact on early-stage investment rounds. Most of the investment deals made during the COVID-19 period could be found at the growth stage phase, where expansion and consolidation were mostly required.

Over half of FinTech deals in the Nordics since 2015 have been completed by Swedish companies. Though there has been a slight decline in deal activities, Sweden’s share of deal flow in the Nordics was at a stable level reaching 50-60% in 2019 and 2020 before a decline for the first two quarters of 2021. Nevertheless, in terms of total investment values, Sweden accounts for approximately 80-90% of all FinTech investments in the Nordics since 2019.

Stockholm-based companies account for nearly 90% of all FinTech investment deals in Sweden and 85% in the Nordics respectively.

Stockholm continues to lead the way, accounting for over 90% of all FinTech deal activities in Sweden, on average nearly 85% of all FinTech deal flows to the Nordics.

It should be noted however that the majority of the deals were massively driven by a number of funding rounds for Klarna, the Swedish digital payments and e-commerce unicorn.

Some interesting insights can be found:

Looking further into the breakdowns of investments in the Nordics and Sweden, the top 10 FinTech deals in the Nordics collectively raised 1,077 MEUR in funding, which accounts for nearly 93% of the total capital raised by FinTech companies in the Nordics during 2020.

The FinTech category “Payment and transfer” continued to dominate the Nordic FinTech investment scene throughout the past 18 months.

The top 10 FinTech deals in Sweden raised a combined 1,017 MEUR in funding, which accounts for nearly 96% of total capital raised by FinTech companies in Sweden during 2020.

Klarna alone raised nearly €2.2 bn with a number of massive funding rounds during the past 18 months, accounting for approximately 75% of the total investment value.

Statistics throughout the Nordics show that Neobanks and companies that provide open banking platforms are the next investment trend.

Competitive lending platforms such as Lendify and Anyfin continue to win ground from investors, while there also appears to be a steady rise for investments within InsurTech.

In 2020 Sweden/Stockholm scaled FinTech investments to a record high level with over €1 bn invested despite the overall negative economic impact caused by COVID-19. The funding came mainly from deals completed by both Stockholm-based Klarna and Tink, an API provider for open banking. This positions Stockholm as a top FinTech Hub.

Top 10 FinTech investments in Sweden 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>FinTech category*</th>
<th>Investment round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Klarna</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>581 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klarna</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>170 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tink</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>90 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tink</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>85 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunar Way</td>
<td>Aarhus</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>40 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendify</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Capital Debt &amp; equity</td>
<td>30 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anyfin</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Capital Debt &amp; equity</td>
<td>25 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Degrees</td>
<td>Reykjavik</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>22 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunar Way</td>
<td>Aarhus</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>20 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendify</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Capital Debt &amp; equity</td>
<td>14.5 mn €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Classification in accordance with Invest Stockholm’s FinTech Taxonomy Source: Deep Ecosystem

Top 5 FinTech investments in Sweden 2021 (Q1 + Q2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>FinTech category*</th>
<th>Investment round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Klarna</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>900 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klarna</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>540 mn €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pagsrör</td>
<td>Gothenburg</td>
<td>RegTech</td>
<td>30 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordex</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>24.5 mn €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juni</td>
<td>Gothenburg</td>
<td>Payment and Transfer</td>
<td>21.5 mn €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Classification in accordance with Invest Stockholm’s FinTech Taxonomy Source: Deep Ecosystem
Stockholm, on rise to become one of the top FinTech hubs in Europe

While the large rounds raised by Klarna position Stockholm as a top FinTech Hub in comparison with the vast majority of other major European cities, Stockholm still has a long way to go to compete with London and Berlin, where there are steadily dozens of FinTech rounds per quarter.

Nonetheless, Stockholm’s significantly lower number of inhabitants makes it noteworthy that the Swedish capital ranks third behind London and Berlin based on the three-year average from 2018-2020. An extremely tech-savvy population with well-developed digital infrastructure forces businesses to be present in all digital channels with a more engaging customer experience than before. Such trends can in particular be spotted in the categories where many startups develop products to help financial providers access digital channels.

According to our investment review, categories like Payments & Transfer, Wealth & Cash Management and Capital Debt & Equity have dominated the FinTech scene since 2015. In 2020 and for the first two quarters of 2021, they were responsible for the majority of all FinTech deals in the country.

Comparison three-year averages in FinTech Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>147.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>324.95</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>759.22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>182.18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zurich</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>-29.11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dublin</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>-38.19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>39.48</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>25.55</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>570.94</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Deep Ecosystem
Tips for success from Stockholm’s FinTech experts

**SWEDISH FINTECH Expert Insights**

**NAME:** Louise Grabo  
**TITLE:** Secretary General  
**ORGANIZATION:** Findec  
**ESTABLISHED:** 2017  
**MEMBERS:** 150  
**MAIN OPERATIONS:** Member organization for Swedish FinTech startups and scaleups

Founded in 2017 and comprising 83 member companies from the FinTech sector, **THE SWEDISH FINTECH ASSOCIATION** (Swefintech) works to ensure the industry has a collective voice in its dialogue with authorities and regulators. The association’s aim is to strengthen Sweden’s FinTech ecosystem, creating a common meeting place and platform for FinTech companies that encourages growth and the creation of newcomers in the sector.

What makes the Stockholm FinTech ecosystem stand out and attract so many newcomers? We’re at the forefront of research. Sweden is a FinTech pioneer, so there’s a solid, structured dialogue between decision makers, the industry and even civil society thanks to the big interest in the sector.

At an EU-wide level we’re leaders when it comes to collaboration between different actors, and you already have long established infrastructure in place like digital payment service Swish, a household name that’s used by the vast majority of the population. That makes life easier for other players in the market or those preparing to enter it.

Has the pandemic had a significant impact on the Swedish FinTech industry? In May 2020 93% of Swefintech members said they were affected, but when asked again in the fall, it emerged that just over half felt they had been negatively affected. And over one in five of the companies reported positive change. In fact, several Swefintech members have reported an increased interest in personal finance among consumers during the crisis, likely the result of the population adapting to restrictions on freedom of movement. The interest in FinTech services increased as it became clear that remote delivery of financial services was essential: that’s reflected in how a number of our members have experienced a boost in positive consumer attitudes towards FinTech services.

So what are the key factors to keep in mind when starting up in Sweden’s FinTech sector? First, get familiar with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, who can help guide you with applying for the necessary permits and authorisation. Make sure to take advantage of the FinTech network that already exists here to learn more about the market, and increase your visibility by taking part in e.g. 5thm FinTech Weak. And research the different accelerator programs available like Bonfire PWC, Lighthouse program by Mastercard or Sting to help you start cooperating and building your network as soon as possible.

How does Swefintech help international startups, scale-ups or other players tap into Sweden’s FinTech ecosystem? Participating in our platform is a great way to establish new contacts. We often organise open events to encourage companies to become part of the ecosystem, for example. Although it’s not part of official assignments to help international companies to become part of the ecosystem, for example. Plus, additional insight depending on the business area the FinTech works in. We can also offer, depending on our capacity, a more extensive evaluation and market study.

What types of new players within the FinTech space would you like us to attract to strengthen our ecosystem? One is large, fast-growing FinTechs operating outside of Europe that want to establish operations within the EU, for example, from Southeast Asia, China and North America. Additionally, we’d like to see targeting of specific FinTechs that would be a good fit for Stockholm. And targeting specific international banks and larger FinTechs to get them engaged with innovation labs. Both generally and around specific areas and topics. With the BIS Innovation Hub setting up operations in Stockholm there will be increased potential.

What are the key takeaways that you’d like to give to international startups and scaleups to enter the Swedish market? Sweden and Stockholm in particular boasts a thriving startup culture with an open-minded and international mindset. It has all the connectivity you need, both in terms of practical issues, as well as with people and organizations. There’s a large number of FinTechs operating here, and as a result a large number of people from FinTech profession- alism. Plus great investment capital options, from early stage to larger growth phase and M&A’s. You feel welcome!

Any particular advice for investors that are keen on exploring the next FinTech unicorns in our ecosystem? Engage early since FinTechs can move very fast. For example, if Findec be involved in arranging round table discussions in more personal settings. We’ve performed such events where we’ve met companies and received both excellent feedback and outcomes. After your initial contact, follow FinTechs of interest closely and regularly make contact.
What other specific services can you provide for international startups, scaleups and other relevant players to top into the Swedish FinTech ecosystem? Sthlm Fintech Week provides the platform to share industry knowledge and experience. We offer the possibility to join us and other actors in the local Financial Ecosystem and share your knowledge.

What types of new players within the FinTech space would you like us to attract to strengthen our ecosystem? We hope the ecosystem will become more curious and explore new opportunities. Swedish FinTech is dominated by the payments segment: unicorns like Klarna, Trethly, Zettle and joint bank initiatives within the space such as Swish and P27. There is a range of other financial service types that could be optimized, like mortgages and pensions. Outdated banking infrastructure meanwhile calls for digital transformation players that leverage cloud technology.

Any advice for investors keen on exploring the next FinTech unicorns in our ecosystem? We have seen a lot of successful exits in Swedish FinTech with astronomical evaluations, the recent acquisition of Tink for example. With an internalization vision of FinTechs from day one, investors could look for global potential in the products created. The human capital recycling within our ecosystem means there is a large wave of second-generation unicorns where founders come from leading positions in previous successful FinTech startups, bringing their knowledge to new ventures with promising futures.

Highlights from Sthlm Fintech Week 2021:

The opening track FinTech Partnerships and Market Consolidation Opportunities discussed building partnerships and what to consider when merging startups as a growth strategy. The popular Payment Transformation track was devoted to different aspects of the modernization of payment systems. It was agreed that standardization is key to moving forward in the cross-border instant payments space. More innovation is expected in payment initiation, including subscription services and consumer protection solutions.

Swedish financial market regulator Finansinspektionen ( Fi) discussed compliance, noting that it is crucial boards consider the short, medium and long-term effects of ESG factors and clearly integrate these considerations, as well as relevant responsibilities in organizational structures.

The Core Banking Today track started by sharing the key aspects of building a bank for the future, followed by a deep dive into the core banking system’s transformation. It was established that legacy IT is a symptom but legacy culture is the cause of legacy issues, with cloud usage fundamental for digital transformation. A key takeaway is that to make a digital spin-off a success, start small, think big, have a clear focus, and choose your play to win.

During the AI In Insurance track, participants discussed how to implement successful initiatives that require Cross-Silo Leadership. While industry players are adopting AI at an increasing speed, not all are prepared for the transformation. The real power lies in using AI to help predict future scenarios based on historical data.

The DeFi track discussed the cryptocurrencies journey. Money legos was one talking point – the term describing how Ethereum allows different financial services to be plugged into each other. Another subject was how no cryptocurrency can truly be decentralized with a company, CEO, and board, and only time will tell if DeFi will be afad or part of everyday life.

The RegTech – Governance and Risk track debated the future of RegTech where Anti-money Laundering and Crossroads Financial Technology are now crucial, not only in centralized but also decentralized banking, particularly with many new forms of payment systems. There is no one-size-fits-all for risk management: systems, processes and culture are key.

Combating the Dark Side of FinTech can only be achieved by organizations cooperating. The track provided example cases of Blockchain-based compliance investigations and how the community stopped money laundering attempts behind a recent Twitter scam.

Taking into consideration that the world has changed dramatically in 2020 the Fraud and Cyber Security track shared insights on how to sustain trust in the age of digital transformation. COVID-19 moved more people online, and inexperienced groups increased usage of digital services, creating challenges to sustain digital trust.

The EU for Digital Finance track included European Commission participation alongside panellists from other EU institutions, Swedish authorities, organizations and FinTechs. It was stated that digital finance will be a priority for the EU moving forward through the crisis. The conclusions of the 2021 “Swedish FinTech Report” were presented and recommendations given to the government on how to strengthen Sweden’s FinTech industry.

Sthlm Fintech Week in Numbers

2 days
10 tracks
29 countries represented
700+ attendees
85 speakers, 33% female
Regulatory Technologies: the future of financial services?

What is RegTech?

RegTech is often perceived as a sub-sector of FinTech focused on making regulatory compliance processes more efficient for financial institutions and regulators. In recent years, many products and services provided by these firms have gone beyond the financial sector, with other heavily regulated and data-rich industries benefiting from the solutions. With that in mind, this insights report compiled by Invest Stockholm and the Nordic RegTech Association was designed to adhere to the comprehensive definition of RegTech summarized in the Global RegTech Industry Benchmark Report by the Cambridge Center for Alternative Finance. According to the benchmark report, RegTech includes any use of technology to match structured and unstructured data to information taxonomies or decision rules that are meaningful to both regulation and the firms they regulate, in order to automate compliance or oversight processes. While the technology used to deliver offerings by Swedish RegTech varies, the most common forms are Cloud computing, Application Programming Interface (API) and Business process automation. Most of the companies use varying combinations of these technologies as well as AI, Data science, Distributed Ledger Technology, Data Engineering and RegOps. The breadth of use, accessibility and level of integration of these technologies underpins Sweden’s leading position in the European Innovation Scoreboard 2021, ranking first among EU Member States. Interest in RegTech has been growing steadily, with industry forecasts cited in the Global RegTech Industry Benchmark Report pointing to year-on-year revenue growth of between 23% and 25% up to 2023. The growing global demand is driven by multiple factors. The pace of regulatory change in the financial sector has accelerated substantially since the global financial crisis, driving demand for rapid realignment of compliance processes, and greater visibility of core compliance decisions as well as efficient strategies for complying to multiple, divergent regulatory regimes simultaneously. This trend was combined with surging fees for non-compliance with detrimental consequences to the reputational capital of financial businesses. At the same time, regulatory bodies have faced challenges controlling the evolving industry, as the volume of reporting data and forms submitted by firms requires careful analysis and calculated responses. The combination of regulatory pressure on the industry and regulators is likely to drive a strong demand for technology-enabled compliance and oversight solutions going forward. In contrast to the other areas of FinTech, the RegTech companies tended to perceive the changes in regulation within their areas as one of the main demand catalysts.

Impact of the global pandemic on Swedish RegTech companies

The Nordic RegTech Association closely followed the underlying changes in the Swedish and Nordic RegTech sectors after the outbreak of COVID-19. These trends include:

- Accelerated digitalization, prompting RegTech buyers to look into digital risk and compliance solutions
- Changes to the investment scene sparked by a surge in interest from companies seeking efficient ways to manage their regulatory requirements in a remote working business environment
- Emergency EU regulation designed to protect continuity and markets which may prove a turning point for businesses reassessing their attitude to compliance and sustainability efforts, with companies raising the bar in response to regulatory challenges.

Most Swedish RegTechs had an advantageous position thanks to their digital-native operational models, allowing them to continue with business as usual in an era of social distancing and remote work, and presenting an opportunity for RegTechs to ensure safety and security of information workflows. Since it is likely the investor space may be more reluctant to support early stage businesses this year, RegTechs may focus on building improved products and looking for business models supporting more rapid organic growth. And as the regulatory landscape expands by imposing more rules to follow and report on, the growth in demand for quality cost-efficient, tech-driven solutions to help businesses comply is likely to continue.

Swedish RegTech industry composition

In order to create a functional overview of the industry, Invest Stockholm in partnership with the Nordic RegTech Association analyzed the 40 Swedish firms currently operating in the RegTech sector and categorised them by the products they provide. A full breakdown of the categorization is found in the “Stockholm FinTech Taxonomy” session. Though the aim is to define a firm’s key product area of focus, most ultimately cater to more than one RegTech category. While unlike the global RegTech sector there is no representation of pure Regulatory Change (RC) management solutions in the Swedish RegTech space, most of the companies provide these solutions within the scope of their specialization, such as in the case of automatically updating KYC-platforms and insider databases, which were classified as FinCrime prevention and Market Integrity and Transparency (MIT) products respectively.

RegTech Overview in Sweden, 2021

The emerging Swedish RegTech sector is fairly diverse. The largest sub-sectors are represented by Cyber Identity and Privacy (CIP) solution providers (25%), FinCrime prevention products (17%), and Market Integrity and Transparency (MIT) products (15%), with the latter largely comprising electronic signature products extending beyond the financial industry and indicating a vibrant emerging LegalTech space. Regulatory Data and Information Management (RDIM) providers (12%) and MIT products (12%) follow.

The relative prominence of CIP solutions in Sweden can be explained by the Swedish economy’s leading position within overall digital performance and competitiveness. According to the European Commission’s 2020 Digital Economy and Society Index, Sweden ranks second among Europe’s most advanced digital economies based on its combination of connectivity, human capital, use of internet services, integration of digital technology and the availability of digital public services. The infrastructural support for a digitally advanced economy dictates higher demand for cyber security, privacy and identification solutions, which may explain the higher proportion of these products in the Swedish RegTech space.

Source: UK’s Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)
Swedish RegTech Sector Revenue Profile

According to the latest available financial reporting data from Allabolag, Sweden’s RegTech sector is represented by 40 companies employing 717 people, with a total asset size of 2.45 billion EUR and total revenue of 1.05 billion EUR. It is likely that the Swedish RegTech Sector is one of the largest in the Nordics, according to the report by Howart Compliance.

The Swedish sector employs 1.3 times more people compared to the global average as defined by the CCAF in the Global RegTech Industry Benchmark Report (which estimates 44,000 people employed in RegTech globally), and the prospects for the Swedish industry in general are positive. While projected global revenue for the industry was 4.05 billion according to the 2019 CCAF report, this was 4.05 billion according to the 2019 CCAF report, this presents a major opportunity for European RegTechs focusing on supervisory technology (SupTechs) which could further raise awareness about RegTech among the regulatory authorities, as well as improve the internal processes of supervisory bodies, strengthening an overall responsiveness and resilience of the Swedish financial system.

Though the Horwath Compliance report notes there is still room for more structured and conscious frameworks for private-public partnerships in the Nordics, the digital national infrastructure in the region is continuously developing, and RegTechs are increasingly playing a role in this expansion. For instance, BearingPoint RegTech, an international provider of innovative supervisory, regulatory and risk technology solutions, won Sweden’s Finansinspektionen (FI) as a new customer in May 2020. Finansinspektionen will be using the BearingPoint RegTech’s Aboacas Regulator software to fulfill both a comprehensive range of data collection and analysis for EBA, ECIPA, and ESMA reports as well as different national reports.

Swedish RegTech for new innovations

Sweden’s profile as one of the world’s most advanced and long-established digital economies makes it an excellent testing ground for innovative new solutions, and in the RegTech space that’s particularly true given the unexplored opportunities to leverage. For instance, expanding offerings to other highly regulated sectors beyond the financial industry could be an excellent strategy.

Sweden’s leading position in the 2021 European Innovation Scoreboard allows for accessible testing and application of a wide range of emerging technologies like AI or Distributed Ledger Technology. There is also an ever-increasing demand for personal data security and transparency, driven by the advanced level of development of the overall digital economy, and likely further evolution of the regulatory landscape within this space.

Through the awareness of the RegTech landscape is fairly low among regulators, regulated entities and investors, there is an emerging community of industry-level organizations such as the Nordic RegTech Association, the Swedish FinTech Association and Finand aimed at raising awareness of emerging players within the sector. The Nordic RegTech Association, for example, provides RegTech firms from the Nordics with a platform to showcase their solutions and gain more visibility among potential customers, regulators, investors and other relevant stakeholders.

Fostering collaboration: Strengthening the RegTech ecosystem and beyond

One of the biggest challenges to the RegTech ecosystem in Sweden, as in other economies, is a lack of awareness of the solutions within the financial sector, the investment space and the government. The Horwath Compliance report outlines that even within the Nordic region, there is a parallel development of competing solutions which, in some cases, would bring most value as integrated systems. A good example of this phenomenon is the development of local identification systems, such as the Swedish Bank ID, the Norwegian Bank ID, the Danish Nem ID and the Finish Bank ID, which would add value if they were to be harmonised, integrated and consolidated. Therefore, the ecosystem would highly benefit from increased levels of collaboration within the sector – both in educating stakeholders about available technology, sharing international best practices of implementing it, and co-creating and complementing RegTech solutions within value chains.

The legacy tech stacks common to the Swedish and the Nordic financial industries present both a challenge and an opportunity for infrastructural innovation offered by RegTechs. In some cases, RegTechs may help incumbent financial institutions to update their infrastructure and foster future innovation, while in others legacy technology may serve as a barrier to integrating advanced technology into a firm’s operations. Regardless, regulated entities are likely to update their infrastructure in the coming years which may present a strong opportunity for international RegTechs offering solutions facilitating those processes.

Swedish governing bodies are historically characterized by data-driven decision making and a rigorous approach to statistical record keeping. This cultural trait has been more pronounced in recent years, as financial regulators struggle to efficiently systematize and process ever-increasing reporting data, as data-driven decision making. This presents a major opportunity for European RegTechs focusing on supervisory technology (SupTechs) which could further raise awareness about RegTech among the regulatory authorities, as well as improve the internal processes of supervisory bodies, strengthening an overall responsiveness and resilience of the Swedish financial system.

Key takeaways for international entrants to Swedish RegTech:

- An ecosystem characterised by digital, flexible and lean business models
- Resilience to the effects of the pandemic and high suitability for remote working could ease international expansion in the Nordic market
- Demand for RegTech solutions robust from both regulated entities and regulators seeking to improve data management and reporting processes, as well as their ability to analyse vast quantities of reports
- EU membership means much of the Swedish regulation is driven by European Directives, facilitating demand across Member States and the Nordics
- RegTechs offering solutions simplifying EU regulatory compliance could find favourable ground for growth in Sweden as a result
Decentralized finance (DeFi) is one of the big opportunities of the next decade, and Sweden is well positioned to capture a lot of value created in this area. The infrastructure and building blocks of DeFi have huge potential to improve financial services and is enabling a fundamentally different approach to financial infrastructure compared to the centralized systems of the past. Historically, intermediaries have played essential roles within financial markets, serving as agents and brokers of trust, liquidity, settlement, and security. The importance of intermediaries and the underlying financial infrastructure has grown over time to meet the needs of an increasingly complex financial system.

While traditional finance relies on intermediaries to manage and process financial services, DeFi operates in a decentralized environment with public and permissionless blockchains. Services are generally encoded in open-source software with a high degree of automation. Since the global financial crisis in 2008, there has been increased attention on inefficiencies, structural inequalities, and hidden risks in the intermediated financial system. More recent events show other issues with legacy financial infrastructure such as slow settlement cycles, inefficient price discovery, security vulnerabilities, limited transparency, liquidity challenges, and the lack of assurance around underlying assets.

DeFi aims to address some of these challenges and enhance the efficient digitization of financial instruments, with promises of increased liquidity, lower cost of capital, and reduced counterparty risk. It's important to note that DeFi is in its current phase of evolution is replicating the fundamental building blocks of the existing financial system which on the surface might not seem exciting. But the disruptive capabilities of DeFi come from the fact it is built on a completely different and open infrastructure which enables and invites exponential innovation. To understand this in more detail, let’s explore the building blocks of DeFi.

DeFi is a general term for decentralized applications providing financial services on a blockchain settlement layer, including payments, lending, trading, investments, insurance, and asset management. Services typically operate without centralized intermediaries or institutions, and use open protocols that allow services to be programmatically combined in flexible ways.

The building blocks of DeFi

DeFi takes advantage of various technologies developed in the blockchain sphere, such as blockchains serving as the settlement layer for transactions, tokens representing value that can be traded or transferred within a blockchain network, smart contracts that perform rule-based actions, wallets acting as the user interface to DeFi services and Decentralized Applications (Dapps), stablecoins that seek to maintain a constant value of a token relative to some asset, oracles that allow information from sources off the blockchain to be integrated into DeFi services, and different ways to organise and coordinate DeFi projects.

Beyond the fundamental infrastructure and building blocks enabling DeFi described above, many different primitives and design patterns have emerged to describe the financial actions that developers can use and combine into sophisticated Dapps and behaviours.

**Decentralized finance (DeFi):**

Decentralized finance (DeFi) is one of the big opportunities of the next decade, and Sweden is well positioned to capture a lot of value created in this area.

**Content contributor:**

Jens Frid
Vertical Lead for DeFi at Stockholm FinTech Week

**Benefits of DeFi**

DeFi’s main improvement compared to existing financial markets and FinTech is bringing the concept of composability. Various technologies and financial primitives enable the ability to restructure and recombine different applications built on blockchains. As a result, it is fairly easy to build upon existing open infrastructure and applications to extend functionality or develop completely new financial primitives. Composability enables DeFi to innovate and evolve very quickly creating a wide range of use-cases where it outperforms its traditional counterparts.

**A wealth of opportunities in Decentralized Finance**

DeFi emerged in 2018 and only gained traction as recently as 2020, but already presents concrete solutions to several of the challenges of traditional finance.

Some of these challenges include:

- **Inefficiency:** DeFi can accomplish financial transactions with high volumes of assets and low friction that would generally be difficult to achieve in traditional finance.
- **Scalability:** Some smart contracts in the form of Dapps are designed to execute a specific financial operation and are available to any user who is looking for that particular type of service. A user can largely self-serve within the rules of the smart contract and on the blockchain the application lives on.
- **Limited access:** DeFi is permissionless (applications can serve anyone in the world with an internet connection and anyone can build applications on DeFi platforms) it gives large underserved groups, such as the global population of the unbanked, estimated to be almost 2 billion people, as well as small businesses that employ substantial portions of the workforce, direct access to financial services. It allows any user access to the entirety of its financial infrastructure, regardless of economic status or geographic location. The resulting impact of allowing the unbanked to have access to financial services should be strongly positive for the entire global economy.
- **Transparency:** DeFi's main improvement compared to existing financial markets and FinTech is bringing the concept of composability.
- **Interoperability:** Because DeFi relies on shared infrastructure and interfaces, applications can directly plug into one another's assets, repagiate, and subdivide positions as needed. A further important way for DeFi platforms to integrate with each other is through tokenized protocols.

DeFi in Europe and the Nordics

Europe is emerging as a strong blockchain ecosystem on the global playing field. Europe’s blockchain ecosystem may not be as big as the US or Asia’s, but it comes with the potential to collaborate due to greater sharing between countries. And as each country has unique strengths and cooperation continues to grow, it is a strong environment that promises to push forward even more innovation.

In many ways, interest in blockchain has been a grassroots movement, and continues to be largely driven forward by those on the ground who are fostering the community. This is evident in the more thriving ecosystems across Europe. But successful ecosystems need to have access to
what you would expect in a supportive and healthy startup ecosystem such as funding providers, incubators and accelerators, coworking spaces, talent, informed media and news outlets, advisory organisation and service providers, events and meetup opportunities, supportive government agencies, and education programmes and coding schools.

The more notable ecosystems for blockchain and DeFi include Germany with a very active startup community in Berlin, Switzerland and in particular the Zug region hosting several DeFi and blockchain unicorns in an environment with favourable conditions, France and Paris have a strong grassroots blockchain network, and the United Kingdom and especially London have secured its place as one of the most prominent blockchain ecosystems.

Beyond the more mature ecosystems described above there are several other developing communities across Europe such as in the Netherlands, Estonia, Ukraine, Lithuania, and Malta, to name a few. However, an important difference between DeFi’s specific startups and other types of technology startups is the fact that DeFi is digitally native and builds on open and borderless technologies. The communities and ecosystems have therefore evolved to be distributed-first and not bound to a geographical location. This changes the conditions and dynamics of DeFi startups and ecosystems.

The Nordics

Sweden is one of the most digitally advanced countries in the world and recognized as a global leader in innovation. It already had some of the most sophisticated digital ecosystems and infrastructure with widespread access to high-speed internet access. This is clear when looking at its payments infrastructure, where Sweden may move to be the first cashless society as barely 1% of the value of all payments is made using coins or notes. In this context, the government has taken an open approach to blockchain technology and has been testing its use in many different aspects of society.

There is no cryptocurrency-specific regulation in Sweden. But in order to ensure continuous harmony between the latest technological developments in the financial sector and regulatory requirements, the Financial Supervisory Authority launched an Innovation Centre. This is the first point of contact for businesses that are uncertain about the rules and dynamics of DeFi startups and ecosystems.

Emerging DeFi ecosystem in Sweden

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DeFi is the result of three waves of blockchain innovation over the years. Each wave started with skepticism that later turned into wider acceptance and adoption. The first wave introduced the Bitcoin blockchain and cryptocurrency peer-to-peer transactions. The second wave was defined by Ethereum and the smart contract concept. And then the wave of initial coin offerings of 2017 led to a boom in project launches. Some of the projects from that period have laid the foundation of the decentralized financial ecosystem. DeFi is the fourth wave, and it builds on a combination of these innovations.

A few themes worth highlighting are beginning to emerge:

- **Institutional adoption of crypto** is becoming more evident in the past year, with major companies and banks showing signs of interest in Bitcoin. Corporates, like publicly traded Microstrategy, are turning to Bitcoin as a treasury asset. PayPal, with over 360 million active users, is now offering cryptocurrency in their payment solution.
- **Ethereum has recently attracted more institutional interest.** This is likely linked to upgrades (EIP-1559, Proof-of-Stake) to the Ethereum protocol. Also, DeFi platforms in the Ethereum ecosystem are rolling out solutions for institutions and enterprises. Confluent Staking enables institutions to stake ETH to generate yield without the complexities of maintaining the necessary infrastructure. Compound Labs, the company behind the Compound DeFi protocol, launched Treasury, a new DeFi service designed for institutions, allowing corporate and institutional users to generate 4% interest on USD capital allocated to the service. Metastash, the largest wallet provider with five million monthly active users, has launched a service for institutional investors supporting interaction with DeFi protocols and applications with enterprise-grade security, and compliance features.

Even with its scale and potential significance, DeFi is still early in its maturation. There are several open questions regarding DeFi. For example, the synergetic between the traditional financial market and DeFi are being explored now, but it is still unclear how they work together and where DeFi fits into current regulations and compliance demands. Also, even if there are huge efforts being put into finding solutions to different technical challenges in DeFi, the roadmap is dynamic and put under a lot of pressure because of user demand and growth.

Despite the challenges, DeFi is on the path to becoming a central piece of the financial infrastructure not only for cryptocurrencies, but also potentially for other assets. The Nordic region and Europe in general stands to benefit a great deal by supporting the maturing DeFi sector and ecosystems, as it could power a new generation of FinTech platforms.
Stockholm embraces its role as the Nordic’s InsurTech leader

Stockholm’s archipelago comprises more than 10,000 islands, yet just a couple of years ago it would have been impossible to rent out a sailboat or motorboat from a private individual for the weekend due to lack of adequate on-demand insurance between the insurers and insured.

The increasing shift of consumer behaviour towards being online-only customers and the trend of using comparison websites is slowly increasing pressure on the industry. This pressure is starting to open up micro-level isolation within incumbents, leading to the provision of more service-oriented platforms combining technology, product and services, and the establishment of new value-added services for customers.

Services now identified as InsurTech have historically been considered part of FinTech – that is to say services, products and technology served by banks to both corporate and retail customers. But due to its unique position separate from banks and connected exclusively to insurance companies, InsurTech is now treated as a new category in its own right.

InsurTech refers to the use of technology innovations and digitalised processes to generate new business opportunities, increase quality, savings, and efficiency at various value-added steps in the insurance industry (Stockholm School of Economics, 2018).

Notably, InsurTech is having an increasing impact on the life and health segment. Reported investment amounts have historically shown significantly higher rates of investment in the property and casualty (P&C) insurance segment, compared to slow progress in the life and health segment. However, according to a recent CBInsight report, the amount of investment into life and health segment ventures has grown rapidly since 2019, and that trend is very likely to spill over to the Nordics in coming years.

Some trends seen among new InsurTech startups in Europe are:

- **Open Insurance**: Set to introduce new ways for insurers to interact with customers. The winners will be the customers as well as the companies embracing the change. The European Commission’s desire to have an open finance framework by 2024 is key, as is the recent end of the public consultation period for the “Open Insurance: accessing and sharing insurance-related data project”, led by the European Insurance and Occupational Pension Authority (EIOPA). Though there is no universal definition of Open Insurance, the aim of the project is to enable insurers to interact with customers. The winners will be the customers as well as the companies embracing the change. The European Commission’s desire to have an open finance framework by 2024 is key, as is the recent end of the public consultation period for the “Open Insurance: accessing and sharing insurance-related data project”, led by the European Insurance and Occupational Pension Authority (EIOPA). Though there is no universal definition of Open Insurance, the aim of the project is to enable insurers to interact with customers.

- **New technology, automation / AI**: Hedvig helps to settle claims quickly and efficiently using automation. Results in faster claims and removes human bias.

- **Pay as you go**: Paydrive is an InsurTech in Sweden providing car insurance where you pay for the miles you actually drive.

- **Digital insurer**: Hedvig Home Insurance provides a 100% digital insurance and customer experience.

- **Sustainability**: An emerging trend is the integration of the sustainability aspect in the insurance industry. Swedish “Claims Carbon Institute” is combining Climate and Insure Tech to enable a broad set of solutions which tackle the challenge of decarbonising the insurance industry, with the goal of reaching net zero emissions before 2050.

- **Telematics**: Increasing availability of telematics hardware within IOT means more devices are monitoring, supervising and supporting activities. Providers are allowing drivers, for example, to install monitoring devices in vehicles to track their driving habits in order to reduce insurance premiums. What started with automobiles will be applicable more widely to e-scooters, drones, and a growing number of home appliances.

We know how insurance companies are run and what their opportunities and challenges are in assessment of risks and pricing. Our key design principle is: Carbon footprint as an insured risk. We’re big fans of software that thrives on massive amounts of data that can help the insurance industry reach net zero emissions before 2050.”

Hedvig Home Insurance provides a 100% digital insurance and customer experience.

The Nordic InsurTech landscape

InsurTech refers to the use of technology innovations and digitalised processes to generate new business opportunities, increase quality, savings, and efficiency at various value-added steps in the insurance industry.

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Vertical Lead for InsurTech track at Stockholm FinTech Week

The Nordic’s InsurTech landscape

InsurTech refers to the use of technology innovations and digitalised processes to generate new business opportunities, increase quality, savings, and efficiency at various value-added steps in the insurance industry.
The Swedish InsurTech scene

In Sweden, InsurTech is a fairly new development that has tremendous potential to reinvent traditional insurance. Similar to banking, customer demands and expectations are shifting where they are less loyal to their traditional providers and demanding more real-time access to data as well as a general expectation of streamlined, personalized, digital experiences. These factors put pressure on insurance companies to reimagine their distribution models and partner with InsurTechs to develop product offerings that propel the business forward.

InsurTech companies emerging in Sweden generally do not take on the whole insurance process. New players typically hone in on specific steps of the insurance lifecycle to create an enhanced experience. Partnerships in InsurTech are therefore likely to continue multiplying as key players carve out their own expertise in the insurance lifecycle then partner with one or several other players to supplement and enhance the end-to-end experience.

Stockholm InsurTech remains on a steady development path

The continued growth of the platform economy, combined with increased harmonization of e-documentation solutions, availability of online payments, and continuous digitalization within insurance providers means, Stockholm InsurTech is on the rise.

With more than 30 InsurTech companies established in Stockholm is embracing its role as the leader of the Nordic region’s InsurTech industry. The continuous growth of the InsurTech system means any attempt at creating a taxonomy might be outdated as soon it’s released.

The continuous growth of the InsurTech system means any attempt of creating a taxonomy might be outdated as soon as it is released.

In the Nordic InsurTech Report4, companies are divided into the following subsegments:

- **Consumer communities peer-2-peer (P2P):**
  - InsurTech companies are used, for example, to insure one another’s cars – which is a reinvention of ‘mutual insurance’

- **Customer engagement:** preference-based customer interaction using smart technology and customer data

- **Personalization:** using customer data to personalize the interaction and tailor offerings to end customers

- **Claims, management, and processing:** InsurTech companies take market share by providing automated claims process and an enhanced customer experience

- **Distribution:** InsurTech provides new distribution models compared to the traditional agent models, i.e. digital brokers, comparison portals, and digital insurers

  - **On-demand insurance:** InsurTechs providing on-demand offerings for a specific product or short time frame – increases flexibility for the customer, especially customers with periods of cash shortage

  - **Risk detection and prevention:** Big Data analytics and Artificial Intelligence software allow InsurTech to use real-time data for proactive insurance and risk detection and prevention

  - **Underwriting and reinsurance:** digital solutions and automation to increase the efficiency of business administration and control5.

Here are some of the players in the Swedish InsurTech landscape mapped to their area of expertise

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What are the key things one should consider when starting up a venture within the InsurTech domain in Sweden?

The main barriers to entry for InsurTech are extensive knowledge in payment systems, data protection, financial regulation, user experience, cybersecurity as well as insights from the underwriting, insurance, reinsurance, claim management, and regulatory environment connected to the insurance industry.

At the current stage it is unlikely for InsurTech in Sweden to competitively operate independently and offer a full suite of insurance products, so there is a mutually beneficial opportunity for new entrants to partner with traditional insurers. The benefits incumbents will see from embracing and partnering with new entrants will be in addressing their customers’ evolving insurance demands for proactive advice, personalized products, digital tools, and transparency. The newcomers will benefit from this brand of partnering with experienced, trusted insurers.

Any tips for best practice or pitfalls to avoid based on the cases you have seen so far?

There are already some great examples of innovative partnerships in Sweden. InsureMyLife’s partnership with ICA Försäkring (ICA) is one of them, which the latter’s CEO Carola Farberger describes as a perfect example of how the product offerings of an insurance company combined with the user-friendly technology of an InsurTech can deliver the ultimate client experience.

As for pitfalls in the Swedish InsurTech industry, we see delayed release dates as a result of ambitious visions for reinvented models. We see that most traditional insurance companies are aware of new trends and players that are reshaping the industry, resulting in many brainstorming sessions with ambitious targets to re-invent operating models. The recognition of the overwhelming amount of work to be done often prevents companies from doing anything at all.

Then there’s the many legacy insurance companies who have not fully understood the benefits of partnering with InsurTechs as they are stuck in the mindset that InsurTech companies primarily support the distribution piece of the insurance lifecycle.

When it comes to best practice from the Swedish InsurTech sector, the firms who are most successful when starting up ventures with InsurTechs here are the ones who document the right fit for a partnership to help them excel in more domains than just distribution.

What specific services can you provide for international startups, scaleups and other relevant players to tap into the Swedish FinTech/InsurTech ecosystem?

ET has extensive experience supporting insurance firms with both exploration and execution phases of change management. Some of our exploratory services are current state assessment, where we identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, market analysis including key trends and dominant players, and design of future state target operating models (which includes prioritized roadmaps, proposed partnerships and implementation plans).

As for the execution phase we can support MAAs and/or operational partnerships and provide business and technical support to implement IT systems and set up open APIs to allow integration across players.
Green FinTech paves the way to a greener future

With the consequences of climate change and environmental decline becoming increasingly tangible, the financial sector has a key role to play in creating efficient and functioning solutions that contribute to a more sustainable economy. As highlighted this year by the European Parliament Think Tank, the financial sector must be a major part of that transformation to a more sustainable EU economy through Green Finance initiatives, as the public sector alone cannot cover the significant need.

Green and sustainable Finance is already finding a home in Stockholm and Sweden, but there is still room in the region for much more innovation in the world of Green FinTech, and the right conditions in place in order to succeed in doing so.

Sustainable finance has a key role to play in delivering on the policy objectives under the international commitments on climate and sustainability by channeling financing and investments into the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and fair economy, as a complement to public policy.

What is Green Finance?
Green Finance involves several different aspects of the financial industry such as banking, investment, and insurance.

The banking sector has increased its action in the area in terms of improving environmental aspects in internal operations and governance, and in allocating capital towards greener classified loans, credit, savings and capital markets, including green bonds. In Sweden, all major banks, as well as some of the niche and regional operating banks, have adopted the Principles for Responsible Banking (UNEP Finance Initiative).

ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) factors are increasingly important in the investment processes for asset owners and investment managers. A strategic change is accelerating, from the companies performing worst on ESG measures, towards carbon neutral, or even decarbonizing portfolios. Additionally, global initiatives support investors, such as the Principles for Responsible Investment (UNEP Finance Initiative) and the Climate Action 100 initiative.

For the insurance industry meanwhile climate change is an existential threat and as a consequence risk management considering ESG issues are integrated into Green Finance. More and more insurance companies act for positive change and carbon reduction efforts by risk and price modelling.

Green Finance from a bank’s perspective
In financing decisions, sustainability evaluations of borrowers is now an area that is developing fast. In brief, borrowers’ plans for carbon reduction and other climate actions will be evaluated, and scored. More and more banks and lenders will study borrowers’ plans for reaching the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

“This implies a very important role that banks have and will have. From an active relationship with our customers, we support and work more closely with a societal perspective. We play a vital role for steering towards a positive transition, and I believe that customers will more actively seek advice from their banks going forward,” Anders Langworth, Group Head Sustainability notes. “It can, for example, be dialogues regarding what type of data is needed and how corporate customers can compare within their industry. Looking forward we will have that data with analysis from different industries and sectors and even on specific companies.”

A lot of positive actions have been taken on the investment side, and more initiatives are underway with carbon emissions being used. The pace of development within financing is today very high with continuous development and implementation of more efficient tools. Financing can be a strong driver for change in operations in many industries. It will be more closely connected to sustainability goals and how corporates work towards reaching those. If corporates fail to deliver on their goals, the conditions, and pricing can be adjusted accordingly.

Green funds and bonds are considered to be great instruments but they are sometimes limited in reach and may not always be directly connected to corporates’ operations. Financing, however, can be directly connected to change in corporates’ operations, and thereby contribute to reaching climate goals.

The more active role from banks implies that the competence within climate, climate data, and climate issues needs to be built within a bank’s operations. As an example, Nordea has actively recruited people with this competence, quite often with no banking experience at all. People from the WWF and other environmental organizations have been recruited, for example, for their climate-specific knowledge.

“We as a bank need to understand climate data, how to decipher that data, and how to transform the information to action points. Furthermore, EU regulations and how they should be implemented in practice must be fully understood. From this understanding and interpretation, tools are developed to be used in our organization for credit evaluations,” Anders Langworth points out.

The interest in solutions for a greener society has increased considerably in recent years. As a consequence, within the financial sector more solutions are being developed, quite often with input from young FinTechs. The areas of Green FinTech and Climate FinTech are today established and have increasing interest from banks, investors and society as a whole.

As banks have important roles in society, and want to contribute to the transition and change related to climate issues, they have an inherent interest in evaluating solutions developed by Green FinTechs. Banks need tools to cope with the urgency related to climate issues, and the need for increased pace of transition, so Green FinTechs play an important role in this capacity.

Tackling climate change with Green FinTech
The financial industry covers all sectors of society and consequently plays a vital role in fighting climate change. With the increasing focus on Green Finance, and with implemented EU regulations, the need for solutions to solidify the path towards a more sustainable society is increasingly urgent. This is the driving force behind the development of a growing Green FinTech sector, which also includes Climate FinTechs, ESG FinTechs, and other terms under its umbrella.

Examples of noteworthy Stockholm-based green FinTechs
Nordea is a leading player in the area of corporates’ sustainability reporting having created the world’s first carbon accounting engine. Their Saas automatically calculates a company’s CO2 emissions based on their financial transactions. Nordea’s methodology is currently growing quickly, with increasing international attention. Kristian Rönne, co-founder and CEO of Nordea recalls that previously carbon accounting was more about “checking the box”, whereas now it’s about having correct risk assessments affecting a company’s profit to be proactive for coming legislation and, in particular, attracting talent and being competitive in the longterm.

“There is a lack of clear standards for carbon accounting and a big knowledge gap on how to calculate a company’s climate footprint. That’s where Normative comes into the picture. I quit my assignment as a researcher at Oxford University in order to create solutions for reducing climate risks. And to do that, we need to start measuring in a reliable way. We have only just started our journey.”

Kristian Rönne Co-founder and CEO

Earthbanc’s services are primarily focused on auditing and reporting of carbon offsets. Existing systems use very old and therefore unreliable data, resulting in a risk of greenwashing. Earthbanc solves this issue by using satellite data and AI calculation models.

“A huge amount of Green Finance is flowing into carbon removal and offsetting projects, which Earthbanc enables with our proprietary rating system for carbon offsets similar to S&P. We provide ratings of AAA through to E, enabling buyers to know the true carbon volume in a carbon offset,” co-founder and CEO Tom Duncan explains.

In 2020, when Earthbanc’s operations began to take off, it started recruiting in pursuit of a truly international team.

“I’m Australian and love being based in Stockholm. It’s a melting pot of international talent, many of them here for academic studies and eager to join startups with a mission to make an impact on the world. And that fits perfectly with our vision.”

Tom Duncan Co-founder and CEO
Green Assets Wallet (GAW) is a global trust platform supporting capital markets to finance a credible sustainability transition. On the platform, issuers of sustainable and green bonds communicate their transition targets and impact achievements, while investors get access to trusted and quantifiable impact data. "works with fund managers and their portfolio collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection.

Investor interest in sustainable assets, and their expectations for transparency and impact from their investments, continues to rise. This together with an urgency by issuers to demonstrate their sustainability credentials is what we at GAW address. Today we host a variety of investors and bond issuers from all over the world, highlighting their shared impact journey," says Cecilia Repinski, CEO and founder Green Assets Wallet.

Cecilia has vast experience in the area of Green Finance and has played a vital role in pushing innovation in capital markets.

By combining two of the defining forces of finance – sustainability and financial technology – we can fully unlock the potential of finance to deliver on the SDGs. Through GAW we facilitate high-impact asset allocation and provide the necessary solutions for issuers and investors to thrive and scale in the sustainable bond market."

Datia works with fund managers and their portfolio companies to automate sustainability reporting and data collection. The exponential increase of demand from both customers and regulators is creating a need for a whole new suite of tools for investors. "We help investors to both comply with regulations and increase their positive impact including the EU Taxonomy, SDGs, ESG and SDR," says Juan Manuel Serruya, co-founder and CEO. "Our system provides an additional layer of interaction to the typical data that’s available to managers, actively engaging fund managers and portfolio companies through easy-to-use reporting interfaces. This allows them to access the specific data they need straight from the source, enabling more sustainable investment decisions and accurately reporting to customers and regulators.”

Datia started in 2019 with the mission of accelerating the world’s transition to sustainable finance, and while headquartered in Stockholm, it is already an internationally operating team operating in three different time zones.

The global relevance of Doconomy’s services is reflected in the very diverse team working out of Stockholm. “We aim to future-proof the planet by enabling a sustainable lifestyle for all, providing actionable transparency. This attracts top talent from around the world, underpinning both the urgency and the need for a greater responsibility.

Doconomy’s portfolio of services cater to the accelerating need of making climate impact understood as actionable. They provide a consistent language for measuring the CO2 as well as H2O impact where comparability earlier has been lost. The data put to work for both individuals as well as corporates is market leading and based on the most precise methodology, enabling robust, up-to-date and reliable impact calculations for both products, payments, and lifestyle. Among their clients, you will find Nordax, Klarna, BNP Paribas and Standard Chartered.

"Most people and companies understand that we need to act on the climate crisis but there is a giant gap in understanding your impact, reducing it consistently over time, and measuring the effects. We create a language for the planet in CO2, impact metrics for payments, and your lifestyle. Doconomy makes impact visible as well as actionable by using best-in-class financial market data and the leading methodologies.”

Mathias Wikstrom
CEO and co-founder of Doconomy

Outlooks

The EU taxonomy is a classification system with definitions of economic activities that can be considered sustainable in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal. It is intended to create more security for investors in the shift towards more sustainable investments, and to help companies communicate more climate-friendly in their operations. The Taxonomy Regulations set the general conditions that economic activities must meet to be classified as environmentally sustainable.

Ongoing initiatives

OA4 goes to investment level, beyond the European and global frameworks, bilateral partnerships are occurring. As an example, the French-Swedish partnership was launched in 2017 and is now being updated. In this case, the countries agree on the urgent need for a full implementation of the Paris agreement, and green innovation development. Green finance will play a key role here in speeding up the shift of financial flows towards a low-carbon economy.

The Swedish Central Bank (Sveriges Riksbank) is active and contributing to international standards that will facilitate uniform, comparable, and reliable financial information. For all actors within the financial system, climate risks can create financial risks. If climate risks cannot be addressed properly, the risks for the financial system increase with consequences for the financial stability. Consequently, as part of its mission, Sveriges Riksbank is working to maintain the financial system’s capability to handle climate risks. One important area is the standardization and transparency in climate-related information, such as the recommendations from the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Furthermore, Sveriges Riksbank buys corporate bonds for purposes of monetary policy, and is actively considering sustainability and climate issues in their risk assessments – this will be fully implemented from 2021. This means that Riksbanken only buys corporate bonds issued by corporates evaluated to comply international standards for sustainability.

Finansinspektionen (The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority) FI is active in development of regulations and standards, including sustainability. The main focus today is the climate issue that demands major investments in infrastructure and technology. The financial sector plays a vital role for those investments by pricing risks and possibilities, and channeling capital towards more sustainable operations. Access to reliable data and information is fundamental and FI is active in its work within the EU’s three supervisory authorities – EBA (European Banking Authority), EIopa (The European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) and Esma (The European Securities and Markets Authority) as well as within the Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities.

Swedish Banks’ Association For many years, Swedish banks have been working with green finance and striving to reach ambitious sustainability targets, as well as being active in many other related areas. During 2021, they announced a common climate plan to tackle the climate crisis, where banks committed to adjust their operations in order to contribute to Sweden’s goal of reaching net zero CO2 levels by 2045. This plan has been developed by the Swedish Banks association in close collaboration with its members.

Stockholm Green FinTech (SGF) is a non-profit organisation tasked with accelerating green finance and investments through stimulating new, and promoting existing, FinTech solutions and innovations. Linking the states with stakeholders in different ecosystems and acts as driving force. Originally launched in 2017 at the G20 Green Invest Meeting in Berlin, SGF consists of Cecilia Repinski and serves as an independent platform to stimulate, create and promote solutions and innovation, for green transformation of the finance industry.

The plan is intended to have financing actively contributing to all Swedish business sectors in their climate transition. By that, financing and risk assessment will include climate assets with input from international framework.

Examples on research initiatives

Sustainable Finance is now an important part of financial research. Today, researchers look at financial markets through a sustainable lens in a variety of ways, with some noteworthy Swedish examples detailed below:

- The Swedish House of Finance at the Stockholm School of Economics (SHOF) is Sweden’s national research center for financial economics. The center serves as an independent platform where academia and the private and public financial sectors can exchange knowledge, foster new ideas and gain access to a global network of the most prominent researchers in finance.
- The SHOF plays an active role in the international sustainable finance research community. Some examples of its papers in the area include:
  - Financial Literacy in the Age of Green Investment (Anders Anderson et al, 2021)
  - From Saving Comes Having? Disentangling the Impact of Saving on Wealth Inequality (Paolo Sodini et al, 2019)
  - Does Money Talk? Market Discipline through Selloffs and Boycotts (MariaLuisa Granett et al, 2019)
  - A theory of socially responsible investment (Marcus Opp et al, 2019)
  - The Pace of Change: Socially Responsible Investing in Private Markets (Jan Starmans et al, 2021)

The Sustainable Finance Lab Sweden was launched in early 2021 as a trans-disciplinary centre to transform financial markets and to enhance the sustainable development of society. A consortium of leading universities and research units will, in co-creation with financial industry partners, aim for:

- developing sustainability standards in investment practices
- evaluating and adjusting risk assessment approaches
- identifying innovations that support a more sustainable society, and
- contributing to reshaping of norms and policies for more sustainable financial markets.

The Sustainable Finance Lab Sweden is funded by Vinnova during 2021-2025.
Opportunities in Stockholm now and in the future

There is therefore significant potential for Stockholm to become a hub for financial actors seeking to further digitalise their activities, or to use the region as their tech hub.

An innovation powerhouse
Sweden has long been known for innovation and Stockholm is its powerhouse. Second only to Silicon Valley in its generation of billion-dollar venture capital-backed companies per capita, the city is highly respected in tech circles as an entrepreneurial hub. And while many other cities struggle with the post-pandemic landscape, Stockholm’s capacity as a startup ecosystem actually improved in 2020, according to the Global Startup Ecosystem Report.

High degree of digital transactions
Stockholm is one of the most intense markets in Europe for digital transactions; according to Swedish Radio, the country already processes 99% of all commercial transactions electronically. This has triggered a need to review how such transactions could be managed, supervised, issued and kept track of.

This in turn leads to a heightened demand for and possibility to conduct business in a more sustainable way.

Strong FinTech ecosystem
As a strong FinTech hub with a high level of industry cooperation, opportunities are created for foreign players keen to take advantage of possible synergies. The highly competent workforce with extensive knowledge in data analysis creates great potential for banks to set up IT hubs in the city to further develop their digital banking. It can also be a cost effective measure as it is cheaper to digitalise their activities, or to use the region as their tech hub.

Digital Banking
There are opportunities to take advantage of Sweden’s highly digitalised society, and Stockholm is a leading force globally in this regard. The Swedish financial sector is no exception, and is also being shaped by technological development.

Digital banking activity has grown significantly in the city, for example in the form of mortgage brokers and the purchasing of financial securities.

Stockholm, gateway to the Nordics
Stockholm is a startup ecosystem actually improved in 2020, according to the Global Startup Ecosystem Report. This favourable ecosystem and ease of regulation is reflected in the fact that the majority of IPOs in the Nordics are conducted in Stockholm, making it a clear leader in the Nordic region. Considering the combined Nordic economy as a whole would be the 12th largest globally, there are clear investment opportunities beyond the Nordics for companies working in Stockholm.

In general, Stockholm’s stock exchange is unique compared to other cities in Europe in that there are a larger amount of companies working in Stockholm. The Nasdaq First North Growth Market having more relaxed rules and easier processes for small and medium-sized companies looking for a listing. It also offers a variety of platforms for listings, with a higher possibility for a customised IPO, and in general Nasdaq Stockholm actively works to make Stockholm a suitable place for a variety of platforms for listings, with a higher possibility for a customised IPO, and in general Nasdaq Stockholm actively works to make Stockholm a suitable place for further capital.

Nasdaq’s First North has become a leading growth market for European SMEs and our markets in Stockholm attract almost 1/3 of the SME listings in Europe.
Networking is made simple through a wide range of events. Access to the tech ecosystem is unparalleled in Stockholm, in large cities like London, Beijing or New York. Startups, scaleups and investors many things they won’t find set up shop, Stockholm should top your list. Stockholm offers startups, scaleups and investors many things they won’t find set up shop, Stockholm should top your list.

**Network Support**
- Public & Corporate Support Network
- Investors
- Ecosystem
- Tech
- House, a co-working space for over 350 impact entrepreneurs
- Norrsken is an ecosystem consisting of Norrsken House and InsurTech, with the mission to boost the ecosystem. The community currently has over 150 members – from early-stage to fast-growing scaleups. Norrsken is a private initiative and a non-profit organization funded mainly by business partners and supporting organizations. Among all its activities, in partnership with PWV Norrsken runs a growth program – “The Bonfire”.

**Impact Hub**
- Impact Hub is the world’s largest community and accelerator for positive change. With 10+ locations in more than 50 countries spread across five continents, Impact Hub focuses on building communities for impact at scale.

**NFT Ventures**
- NFT Ventures primarily focuses on FinTech and works with established startups with strong, scalable concepts and dedicated teams. With offices in Stockholm, Helsinki and London, NFT is active across Northern European markets. Through its partnership network, they also help entrepreneurs to grow locally and expand further.

**Mastercard Lighthouse Program**
- A joint effort between Mastercard and NFT Ventures to put their partnership values into practice. Lighthouse Program is a collaboration platform that fosters symbiotic growth between banks, FinTechs and Mastercard. The program takes place over three workshops that exist to bring partnership projects to life. The partnerships that make the most progress will be invited to continue the program and the company that makes the greatest improvement overall will be declared the program winner.

**Norrsken House**
- Norrsken House is Europe’s biggest tech hub dedicated to social impact and houses people with the vision to change the world. Norrsken is an ecosystem consisting of Norrsken House, a co-working space for over 350 impact entrepreneurs in Stockholm, and seed fund Norrsken Founders Fund which invests in companies with the potential to radically improve the world.

**Startups Sweden**
- Startup Sweden is a boot camp arranged by the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Teknologområdet). It offers digital startups across all industries the opportunity to work on their business development skills and get tailored business and legal coaching as well as unique access to the Stockholm startup community and network.

**Sthlm Fintech Week**
- Sthlm Fintech Week is an independent initiative and the largest annual FinTech event in Sweden, which gathers the startup community. Located in the heart of Stockholm, it is home to more than 60 startups and a natural meeting place for the startup community. Members are cherry-picked and offered funding, mentorship and co-working space.

**Swedish FinTech Association**
- Swedish FinTech Association aims to develop a well-functioning FinTech market by initiating meetings and cooperation with relevant officials, authorities, agencies, politicians and other business organizations.

**Wellstreet**
- Wellstreet builds sustainable and profitable tech companies for a better tomorrow. The Factory, a 14,000+ sqm glass building in Sollentuna, is another endeavor by Wellstreet striving to become the biggest innovation and tech hub in the Nordics. Wellstreet has strategic partnerships with Google for startups as well as with AWS to build the next generation of FinTech.

**WeWork**
- WeWork is a boot camp arranged by the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Teknologområdet). It offers digital startups across all industries the opportunity to work on their business development skills and get tailored business and legal coaching as well as unique access to the Stockholm startup community and network.
Tips of the trade: expert advice for FinTechs

Curiosity about technology is at the heart of innovative business law firm Synch’s philosophy, with their business model based on combining technology and high quality legal services to provide running advice for their clients in all phases from incorporation to exit and beyond. Having even established a separate company Maigon which offers AI-based legal tech solutions like automated privacy policy screening and NDA review, Synch takes a hands-on approach to their involvement in the tech world.

What are the key things one should consider when starting up a venture within the FinTech domain in Sweden?

Do your homework when it comes to licenses and registration! Are you “merely” a technology supplier or are you actually delivering financial services that are subject to registration or the granting of a license from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA)? Visit the authority’s web page where some sections are available in English, and if you struggle, please consult a lawyer or financial services consultant for advice.

When you register your business you should do so as a limited liability company (“aktiebolag”) and we recommend you purchase an off-the-shelf company which can be completed within hours for a reasonable amount of money. The lowest possible share capital required is SEK 25,000.

And don’t assume that the FinTech ecosystem is the same as that of your home country when it comes to product/service needs, competition, technical maturity and so on. Do your research!

What are the competitive advantages and strongholds that make Stockholm’s FinTech system stand out and attract new players?

Sweden is a very early adopter when it comes to developing FinTech. Ever since the first Bankomat (ATM) in the late 1960s we have been at the forefront of developing excellent FinTech products and companies, such as deposit machines, Swish, Tink and Klarna to name a few. Having a strong track record of FinTech, we have very high competence and skill, both technical, managerial and regulatory, which are required in order to build the next unicorn, whereas the people skill is the strongest key.

Any tips for best practice and avoiding common pitfalls based on the cases you have seen from your practices at Synch Law?

When it comes to licensing and registration, you must read and learn the legal framework surrounding your business. Even though a lawyer will be familiar with the relevant regulations and can guide you through it, you are the one driving the business and your board is ultimately responsible for the company’s compliance with those regulations. In our experience the most successful applications are those in which the client has performed the majority of the groundwork.

What does Synch offer newcomers to Sweden’s FinTech sphere?

We aim to simplify the management of legal matters, both by providing packaged solutions and by making the best use of technology. As a result we are able to work more closely with our clients than traditional firms, taking part in their daily business. Our view is that legal obligations should be used as opportunities for business development.

What other specific services can you provide for international startups, scaleups and other relevant players to tap into the Swedish FinTech ecosystem?

We are a full-service business law firm following you from “start to exit” and we advise within all areas except tax law. Depending on the need and desire for the specific legal advisory services, some examples would be execution of board minutes, option programs, share issues, drafting and negotiation of commercial agreements or review of privacy terms.

An AISP is an excellent entity for utilising big data since it may collect financial information from a lot of financial service providers, converting that information into useful and reusable data in one single platform. And PSP enables the execution of payments directly from bank accounts without using cards – all you need is a bank account! That’s a very attractive alternative that removes the risk of losing your card, and a further step towards making online payments seamless.

Any particular advice for investors who are keen to explore the next FinTech unicorns in our ecosystem?

Network! Go to pitch events – there are many! And hire an excellent lawyer for the legal due diligence and the production of the investment documentation, such as the investment agreement, the shareholders’ agreement and the option agreements!
Thinking of starting up in Stockholm?

Agencies and resources you should know about when you begin your adventure in Stockholm:

**Almi**  
www.almi.se  
Owned by the Swedish government, Almi offers loan and advisory services.

**Bolagsverket**  
www.bolagsverket.se  
The Swedish Companies Registration Office can help register your company name, in case you seek to protect it.

**Business Sweden**  
www.business-sweden.se  
Business Sweden is jointly owned by the Swedish Government and Swedish industry. It helps Swedish companies grow global sales and international companies to invest and expand in Sweden.

**The Entrepreneur’s Guide to Stockholm**  
www.investstockholm.com/move-to-stockholm/
The-Entrepreneurs-Guide/  
This guide offers step-by-step help for starting a business, getting funding, finding a home or an office, attracting and recruiting talent, and networking opportunities.

**Finansinspektionen**  
www.fi.se/en/fis-innovation-center  
A point of contact for FinTech companies intending to provide innovative financial services in Sweden. The centre provides seminars, events and participates in innovation activities across the Financial Sector. Furthermore, the centre can provide initial guidance on cooperation with Swedish and foreign government authorities.

**Invest Stockholm**  
www.investstockholm.com  
Invest Stockholm is the official investment promotion agency of Stockholm, owned by the City of Stockholm. We provide information and advice for companies wanting to establish a new business in the region, as well as for companies wanting to expand an existing business. We assist investors to identify relevant investment opportunities within the region.

**Skatteverket**  
www.skatteverket.se  
One of the most important agencies is the Swedish Tax Agency. Skatteverket would also be the first point of contact in registering your entity.

**Verksamh**  
www.verksamh.se  
A collaboration among several Swedish government agencies, this one-stop-shop aims to provide information across most of the practicalities in setting up a business here.
In Stockholm, collaboration is the key to FinTech success

For the past 40 years, there has been strong, consistent Swedish governmental support for banks to collaborate on, for example, debit cards, electronic identification, and payment infrastructure. This support has paved the way for an early digital transformation of society that allowed banks to drive innovation. In addition, Sweden's level of trust in government has allowed cooperation among many countries and sharing of information is therefore more likely. This combination of trust and collaboration created a strong foundation for today's financial innovations.

There is a long tradition of cooperation and collaboration between the vibrant competitive landscape of financial players, specialists, and startup challengers in Sweden. The relatively small domestic market size drives FinTechs working across ecosystems and borders to provide world-class FinTech services that deliver customer, business and societal value.

An increasingly popular route towards growth for FinTech companies is to seek partnerships with incumbent banks and other FinTechs. Many of the FinTechs collaborate with traditional banking services and rely on partnerships while still competing in other areas. New and traditional financial services models are evolving as companies begin to collaborate rather than compete for market share.

Research recently carried out among financial executives across 17 European companies found that 22% of banks were already in a bank and FinTech partnership, with a further 54% planning to be in a partnership in the next 12 months. And for those banks already in a partnership, their number of FinTech partners has increased significantly in the last year, with nearly half having five or more partners.

Some selected examples of collaboration in action:

**Meniga** continues its collaboration with **Nordea Sweden** to bolster its digital banking offering. TruNarrative announced a new partnership with Swedish insurance company FolkSAAM. The partnership is expected to enable students to pay for insurance quickly and receive claim payouts directly to and from their online bank account. Danske Bank prolonged its collaboration with Minna Technologies to integrate a subscription management platform from Minna into its mobile app. Swedish Open Banking Startup, Juni partners with TruNarrative. Swedish regulator, Finansinspektionen goes live with BearingPoint RegTech. Mastercard partners with Swedish FinTech Doconomy to launch carbon calculator tool for banks globally.

Pontus: We still maintain our sectoral focus at Nordea when the growth companies have scaled up their operations and grown into more mature companies. At Business Banking Large Corporates, our tech team has an ongoing dialogue with the Startup and Growth bankers on where their clients are in their journey to ensure we have a chance to follow them early on.

When a company is mature enough to be transferred to our team, we can add more investment banking services like helping companies to become listed on the stock exchange, issuing more equity and advising. We can also open up debt capital markets by issuing bonds, and offer advice and financing solutions connected to both small and larger acquisitions. A few years ago these services were exclusively offered for the largest companies of the bank, now we are very focused on also offering this full range of investment banking services to SMEs and small and midcap companies.

What are the key things one should consider when starting up a venture within the FinTech domain in Sweden?

Pontus: Sweden is a vibrant place for starting up a FinTech. The number of successful tech companies and unicorns means a lot of competence and ideas trickle down to be harnessed by FinTechs, and we see many entreprenueiral initiatives being started by people who have held leading positions in these firms. Compared with ten years ago, there is a lot more capital available ranging from Venture Capital firms to successful entrepreneurs who are looking for new projects to support. Sweden is a great place for testing new ideas too – it’s a relatively small but mature market and full of early adopters. If an idea works here it likely works elsewhere. But be prepared for a high level of competition both for capital and talent.

What are the competitive advantages and strongholds that make Stockholm’s FinTech system stand out and attract new players?

Oskar: Sweden’s heritage of establishing, developing and achieving global growth from large FinTech companies like Klarna, iZettle and Trustly means there’s a unique knowledge in the FinTech industry which not many other countries have. The achievements of these companies and other similar companies also means that the spotlight is already on Sweden’s FinTech industry, which makes it easier to attract competence, capital and carry out strong marketing.

What types of new players within the space would you like us to attract to strengthen our FinTech ecosystem?

Pontus: Inspiration could come from the larger focus we see on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) investments for larger companies, ranging from green to sustainably-linked bonds and loans. It would be very interesting to see other environmental initiatives driven by new FinTech players. Klarna, for example, has recently launched its Give One initiative, which states that it will commit 1% of all funding rounds to planet health initiatives. Given the size of its funding rounds, that’s a very large commitment! We hope this inspires new ESG initiatives and perhaps we’ll even see more new FinTech players with ESG values built into their business plans already from startup level.
Initiatives and opportunities for scaleups

Capgemini – ScaleUp Qualification Program
www.capgemini.com
Capgemini offers innovation-as-a-service to traditional firms who are looking for FinTech partners. Supported by a ScaleUp Qualification program, Capgemini helps orchestrate the right partner ecosystem, enabling effective collaboration.

Deloitte – Scouting Services
www.deloitte.com
Deloitte has an international network within the FinTech ecosystem, including scouting services where they match needs and potential solutions between FinTechs and incumbent financial service providers.

PwC – Future of Shopping
www.pwc.se/future-of-shopping
PwC has launched a program to boost innovation and partnerships to build relevant ecosystems to solve challenges that the market is facing. The first two programs in Sweden – Future of Homes and Future of Health will be followed by Future of Shopping. This industry-wide program aims to attract interesting scaleups with sharp technologies to work together with corporates.

SEB – Greenhouse
https://seb.se/foretag/greenhouse
Greenhouse is SEB’s solution for entrepreneurs with ambitions to grow and develop their business (prerequisite is SEK 10M in turnover and upwards). Greenhouse and bank advisors have set together with other cooperation partners a palette of events and scale-up programs to help and assist scaleups throughout the journey.

Danske Bank – The Hub
www.danskebank.com
The Hub is a free-of-charge community platform tailored to the needs of growth startups. Powered by Danske Bank, The Hub gives an overview of the Swedish and Nordic startup community by providing visibility to all Swedish startups. Via the platform, startups can get assistance with their recruitment of talent, connection with investors and access best practice tools, such as employment contracts and pitch decks.

EIT Digital
www.eitdigital.eu
EIT Digital enables European digital innovation and supports internationalization through collaboration activities. It drives the digital transformation of the financial industry with a focus on the future of the retail banking, digital wealth management, and modernized corporate banking and insurance. EIT Digital also provides entrepreneurial education and skills, and offers through its accelerator international growth support for mature startups in the field of digital finance.

Visa – Fast Track
www.visa.com
Visa’s Fast Track program makes it easier for FinTechs to access Visa’s network and leverage their capabilities so they can grow their business. The program provides turnkey access to Visa’s ecosystem partners, online licensing, Visa’s APIs as well as extensive go-to-market toolkits, online education and expert advice to help FinTechs scale their business.

Nasdaq First North
www.nasdaqomxnordic.com
Nasdaq First North serves as an important growth platform, enabling Nordic and international entrepreneurs to access growth capital to develop and expand their businesses. Currently, more than 390 companies are traded. There is a well-functioning ecosystem surrounding Nasdaq First North, with advisers facilitating a smooth listing process and a range of investors supporting the market, from retail investors to institutional capital.
Why the future is Brite for instant payments

The network formed during her time at Klarna, and later as CEO of Qilir, allowed her to lay the foundations for her current venture. Stockholm’s excellent talent base, high mobile penetration and a broad range of know-your-customer solutions all convinced her to launch Brite in Sweden.

“Stockholm was a natural choice, primarily due to the talent pool. There are a lot of highly skilled FinTech profiles in the city and as a second-generation challenger, our success depends on moving fast and avoiding mistakes we’ve all made at previous startups. Getting access to that level of expertise is key for us.”

With a high-end team sourced from Sweden’s recent generation of FinTech giants, Brite has focused on a solution that enables account-to-account payments built on banks’ Open Banking APIs. Unlike other instant payment services, Brite has deliberately honed in on creating solutions that sidestep payment initiation services (PIS) and national systems that slow down transfers.

For consumers, this means for example that an insurance company can make a near-instantaneous emergency payout for a flooded home instead of having to wait for the next business day – at best.

For e-commerce businesses with narrow margins Brite means they no longer have to wait for providers to release bulk payments that are traditionally held for a period in ‘rolling reserves’ or ‘hold banks’. Lena Hackelöer and her team spotted an opportunity when they realised that holdback rates were causing liquidity and cash-flow issues for ecommerce companies dealing with hundreds of millions of SEK worth of transactions.

“By tapping into the potential of open banking and thanks to an experienced team, we have quickly been able to launch our full offering in Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands, and make our payout solutions available across a total of 20 European markets.”

“Stockholm is unique in being able to combine the talent pools from FinTech and gaming.”

As she has grown the business Hackelöer has developed a reputation for tapping into recruitment potential from unexpected areas. For example, she was quick to spot the talent available in gaming, one of Stockholm’s most innovative industries alongside FinTech.

“Motivating talent from areas like gaming to join our FinTech world has clearly spiced up our offering. Stockholm is unique in being able to combine the talent pools from FinTech and gaming. Connecting gaming to FinTech is what Stockholm is all about: overcoming innovation silos and finding unique ways forward to do something extraordinary.”

And Lena Hackelöer is already well on her way to doing something extraordinary. Following in the footsteps of runaway success stories like Klarna, Truelly and Zettle, Brite now has its sights set on becoming Stockholm’s next FinTech unicorn.

Why high-impact FinTechs will help shape Stockholm’s future

As co-founder of Sthlm FinTech Week and program manager for the Mastercard Lighthouse Program, Lana Brandorne has her finger firmly on the pulse of Stockholm’s burgeoning FinTech scene. So, what does the future hold in store for the sector? And what opportunities are likely to arise for anyone keen to get a foot in the door?

Few sectors have moved as quickly and innovated as disenchantingly for FinTech and, Lana Brandorne has tracked every trend along the way. Most recently, she has seen how RegTech and identification solutions have come to the fore; this segment forms the focus of the latest batch of applications to the Mastercard Lighthouse Program, a Nordic and Baltic development scheme fueling FinTech sector growth.

Thankfully, Lana is unfiltered by the sector’s furious pace. Originally from Riga, she spent a decade living in seven different countries before moving in 2015 from the Netherlands to Stockholm, where she joined the city’s vibrant startup collective SUP46. Once there she set about gaining expertise in a single sector, FinTech, and Lana Brandorne has tracked every trend along the way. Most recently, she has seen how RegTech and identification solutions have come to the fore; this segment forms the focus of the latest batch of applications to the Mastercard Lighthouse Program, a Nordic and Baltic development scheme fueling FinTech sector growth.

At the same time it seemed that Sweden was the mecca of driving sustainability initiatives, and had been since the early 1980s. I was driven to learn more from the best and decided that Stockholm would be able to offer me an environment for professional growth. It turned out better than expected as it allowed me to discover the vibrant start up scene and for the first time to consider entrepreneurship as a potential future path.”

As Sthlm FinTech Week 2021 approaches, Lana can look back at a year that has been difficult for everybody. Her team at Mastercard Lighthouse Program had to adapt quickly in order to continue offering high-quality advisory, coaching, and networking services for the program’s participants. Simliarily, the Covid-19 pandemic has necessitated a move online for the annual FinTech event. However, the pandemic has not had a negative impact on the sector. Quite the opposite in fact, as social distancing has fueled a large-scale transition to digital solutions.

But Lana is not blind to the fact that the sector will need to continue evolving to keep on top of future consumer and business needs.

“One of the FinTech ecosystem is not all a bowl of cherries; she says, citing an overabundance of applications to last year’s Mastercard Lighthouse Program with a focus on KYC (Know Your Customer) identification technologies.

“I would never argue that KYC RegTech ventures are not needed in the ecosystem as they are at the core of each transaction, but I had hoped to find more founders tackling large global issues like ‘poverty premium’ and would like to see them in upcoming programs.”

What FinTech needs next, says Lana, is to find a pathway to train “cross-silo leaders” with multiple areas of expertise if the sector is to foster greater sustainability and more impact-based solutions. Historically, specialists in the Nordics have kept to their finance or technology silos, and bridging the two is already a challenge for some. As the ecosystem matures, sustainability goals will increasingly be added to the finance and technology elements, adding a new level of complexity. But Lana is more than ready for the challenge.

“The move to Stockholm has been a great step for my career development. I truly appreciate flat organizational structures and gender equal work environments. While winters can be a bit cold and dark, Stockholm does have many other benefits to offer including its amazing summer season.”
Reasons to invest in Stockholm

The largest market in the Nordics
In the rapidly growing FinTech sector of the Nordic region, Sweden spearheads the industry ahead of its Scandinavian neighbours. According to the Nordic Tech List, Swedish FinTech companies locked in over 50% of the total invested FinTech capital in the Nordic region in 2018.

80% of Stockholmers own a smartphone
Swedish consumers are among the most tech savvy in the world. Sweden is third on the list of countries by smartphone penetration with 80% of the population owning a smartphone.

Big spender on R&D
Sweden spends more on research and development than any other European nation. The world’s most innovative tech companies continue to view Sweden as the place to be at the forefront of technology.

One of the best business climates in the world
Our well-educated population has access to free education and this gives entrepreneurs the start they need. Thanks to our generous social security system, they can dare to be creative and take risks. This, in combination with political stability and long-term economic growth, provides Stockholm with the best business climate in the world.

40% of Stockholmers have a degree
Stockholm has a highly-skilled workforce. More than 40% of the population has a bachelor’s degree or higher. Stockholm ranks fourth in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking.

80% of Swedish citizens use digital services
According to the UN, more than 80% of Swedish citizens use e-government services. Sweden ranks among the top 10 countries in e-government development. In addition, 94% of its population is connected to the internet. This high rate of connectivity allows practically everyone to use digital services.

Third best in the world at English
Swedes are the world’s third-best non-native English speakers, according to a global ranking of 72 countries.

Low corporate taxes
Sweden has amongst the lowest corporate taxes at 21.4% and there are no local taxes for companies. The corporate tax rate will be further lowered to 20.6% in 2022.

R&D incentives
Sweden has implemented an incentive to stimulate R&D activities. The incentive works as a deduction of the monthly employer cost and directly lowers labor costs.

Solid infrastructure
Stockholm is one of the world’s premier regions for information and communications technology (ICT) in terms of both technological development and use. The world’s first ever 4G network went online here in 2009. Stockholm enjoys 100% broadband coverage, both fixed and mobile. Our network is the world’s largest open fibre network. Built and maintained by Stokab, and owned by the City of Stockholm, the network stretches the equivalent of more than 30 times around the earth.

Governmental fundings
Almi Invest: A public sector independent venture capital company is to be a bridge to private capital and contribute to a functioning venture capital market throughout the country. Over the years, Almi Invest has co-invested with over 1,000 business angels and institutional investors. Almi Invest is owned by Almi Corporate Partners and ultimately by the Swedish state. Almi Invest is partly financed by the EU, Almi Corporate Partners and regional organizations. The fund makes about 50 new investments per year and manages about €295M.

Industrifonden: Founded by the Swedish government in 1979 to support industrial development but switched to venture capital investments in 1996, Industrifonden is one of the largest venture capital firms in the Nordics, with €680 million in assets and has completed more than 1000 investments in its 40-year history.

Svinvent is a state-owned investment company with approximately SEK 6 billion worth of assets under management. It strives to achieve more than just returns by investing in venture capital funds with the objective of developing the venture capital market in Sweden.

Private fundings
Atomico Sweden partners with ambitious tech founders at Series A and beyond with a particular focus on Europe. They’re based in London, but have an office in Stockholm.

Creandum is the leading Nordic venture capital firm investing in startups focusing on consumer internet, software, and hardware sectors. With a total of €435 million raised, 75 investments in their portfolio, in seed, Series A and later stage rounds, Creandum is the first stop for any entrepreneur. Notable investments include Spotify, Wrapp, Cint, Edgeware, iZettle, Vireo.

EQT Ventures is a multi-stage €566 million VC fund. It typically invests in tech companies for amounts between €3 million and €75 million, with a geographical focus on Europe and the US. Notable investments in the foodtech space include Wolt and OriginBio.

Inventry has backed over 70 portfolio companies since 2005 and has €230M of assets under management. Invested in Wolt, Insurello and Stockeld Dreamery.

Luminar Ventures is a Swedish seed-stage venture capital fund that provides seed stage financing to early stage technology companies that are looking to disrupt or transform major industries with digital technologies and innovations. Its diversified portfolio includes FinTechs such Insurello, Normative, Omocom etc

Norrsken VC is a €123M fund investing in startups solving the world’s biggest problems while building massive business. Invested in Matmatra, Karma, Vivial, Whywaste among others.

Northzone has been around since 1996 and has invested in over 130 companies, including Spotify, Zettle and lately in Stockeld Dreamery, a plant-based cheese startup.

Zenith Capital The Zenith Group currently has three streamlined investment strategies under the same roof: Venture Capital (start-up company), Growth (growth company) and Real Estate (real estate funds).

Some examples on fundings

Stockholm’s fintech sector continues to show its strength, creativity, and resilience during an extraordinary period. One of the city’s key focus areas is to continue our support of both the local ecosystem and collaboration with key financial players in the Swedish and Nordic markets, in order to reinforce our position as the financial centre not only for financial innovation, but also for green and sustainable finance.”

Anna König Jerlmyr, Mayor of Stockholm
Interested in knowing more or exploring this region further? Get in touch!

**Invest Stockholm**

Invest Stockholm is the official investment promotion agency of Stockholm, owned by the City of Stockholm. The Stockholm region covers 56 municipalities and attracts more than 50% of the total foreign direct investments into Sweden. Our team will provide tailor-made information and advice for companies wanting to establish a new business in the region, as well as for companies wanting to expand an existing business. For investors we assist you to identify relevant investment opportunities within the region.

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