

Financial markets survey

Spring 2025

April 2025

S V E R I G E S R I K S B A N K

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1 Survey results – spring 2025

A majority of respondents to the Riksbank's financial market survey consider that the Swedish fixed-income and foreign exchange markets are functioning well. Compared with last autumn, slightly more people think that the foreign exchange market for Swedish kronor is working well. The majority of respondents say that their risk-taking has increased over the past six months, but at the same time most consider their current risk level to be neutral.

This report presents the results of the Riksbank's Financial Markets Survey to which the participants responded in the period 24 February -12 March 2025. We only present their responses in the report, and not the Riksbank's assessments.

The purpose of the Riksbank's Financial Markets Survey is to find out market participants' views on the Swedish financial markets — how they are functioning, what market activity looks like and the size of the risks the participants are taking. The survey is sent out twice a year.

Out of 100 participants asked, 34 responded to the survey. This means a response rate of 34 per cent, which is lower than the response rate in autumn 2024 when 43 per cent responded.¹

Most participants in the Swedish foreign exchange and fixed income markets consider themselves to be taking low or neutral risks, which is in line with their responses last autumn. Four out of ten consider themselves to be taking low risks, while a third consider themselves to be taking neutral risks. Unchanged since last autumn, a quarter consider themselves to be taking high or very high risks, but slightly more of them say they are taking very high risks. When asked how their risk-taking has evolved over the past six months, nine out of ten say that their risk-taking has increased, while none say that it has decreased. In the free text responses, several respondents indicated that they see cyber risks as well as external risks linked to the United States' political situation and to geopolitical conditions, particularly in Europe. They comment that all of these risks could have a negative impact on the financial system.

A large majority consider that the foreign exchange market in Swedish kronor works well, and more than two out of ten consider it to work very well. Nine out of ten consider liquidity to be good or very good, which is slightly more than last autumn. No respondent considers the foreign exchange market to be malfunctioning. A majority, and slightly more than in the autumn, consider liquidity in spot and forward markets

¹ Compared with previous surveys, the Riksbank has used a new method to calculate participation, with the aim of providing as accurate a picture as possible.

to be good or very good. Most respondents consider that market liquidity in the spot and forward markets has remained unchanged over the past six months, but there are more who consider that it has improved than who say it has deteriorated. Seven out of ten describe liquidity in the spot market as good or very good, and in the forward and swaps market eight out of ten say it works well or very well. This compares with last autumn, when six out of ten gave the same rating in both markets. Although the market is generally functioning well, several respondents indicate that prevailing external risks can affect liquidity in Swedish kronor during turbulent times.

A clear majority of market participants consider the Swedish fixed-income market to be functioning well, and more indicate that it is functioning very well. Seven out of ten say that the fixed income market works well or very well. The share that consider the market to be functioning well is roughly unchanged from the autumn. Almost no respondents say that the Swedish fixed-income market is functioning poorly. In autumn 2022, on the other hand, eight out of ten respondents thought that the Swedish fixed-income market was functioning poorly or very poorly.

The majority of respondents consider the market liquidity of **Treasury bills** to be neither good nor bad. Compared with last autumn, fewer participants consider liquidity to be good, at the same time as fewer consider it to be poor. With regard to **nominal government bonds**, five out of ten consider liquidity to be good or very good. Almost no respondent considers market liquidity to be poor. Most participants continue to assess that market liquidity for nominal government bonds has improved, as a result of the Riksbank's sales of government bonds.

With regard to **real government bonds**, four out of ten consider market liquidity to be poor or very poor. Almost none considers market liquidity to be good. For real government bonds, there is a slightly larger proportion who consider that the Riksbank's sales of real government bonds have improved liquidity, compared with those who consider that it has neither improved nor deteriorated. The free text responses also indicate that it is still an illiquid market.

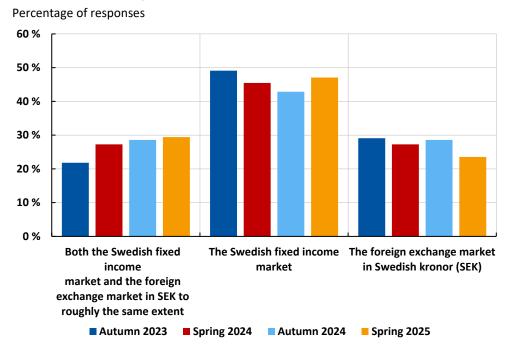
Seven out of ten consider the liquidity of the **covered bond market** to be good or very good, which is slightly more than last autumn. Liquidity in the market for **interest rate swaps** has continued to improve. Nine out of ten consider market liquidity to be good or very good, and none indicate that the market is not functioning well. A majority consider the liquidity of the **corporate bond market** in investment grade to be good or neither good nor bad. Compared to last autumn, more respondents think it works well and fewer think it works badly. In the high yield segment, the situation is largely unchanged since last autumn, with a large proportion of respondents indicating that they do not have a view on market liquidity, but slightly more indicating that it is good.

Of those who express an opinion, most say that liquidity in **repurchase agreements** with government securities is good, which is an improvement since last autumn. With regard to **repurchase agreements in government bonds**, most consider that liquidity is neither good nor bad. Almost no one considers liquidity to be poor in the case of repurchase agreements.

Most respondents state that they have not used AI tools in their trading, market analysis or allocation decisions in the past six months. Around 30 per cent said they had used AI at some point during the period, which is slightly more than last autumn.

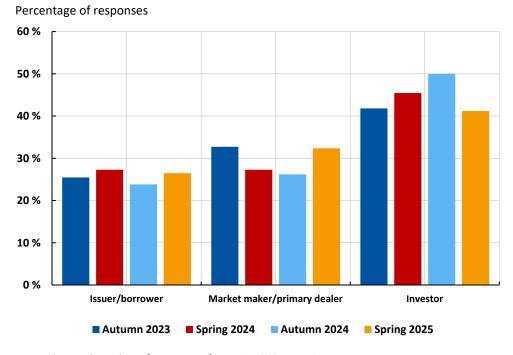
2 Market participants and their risk-taking

Figure 1. In which market are you most active?



Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 34.

Figure 2. What is your primary role in that market/those markets?



Percentage of responses

60 %

50 %

40 %

20 %

10 %

Bank Non-financial corporation

Public sector Other financial corporation

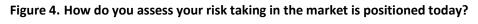
Autumn 2024

Spring 2025

Figure 3. Which sector do you primarily belong to?

Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 34.

Autumn 2023



■ Spring 2024

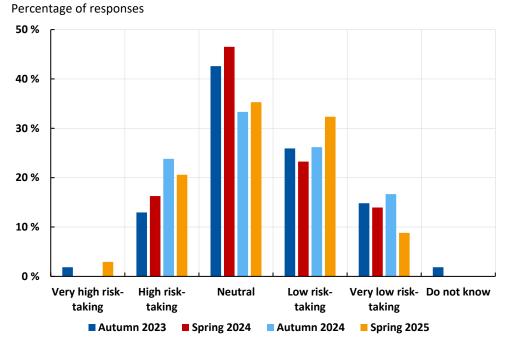
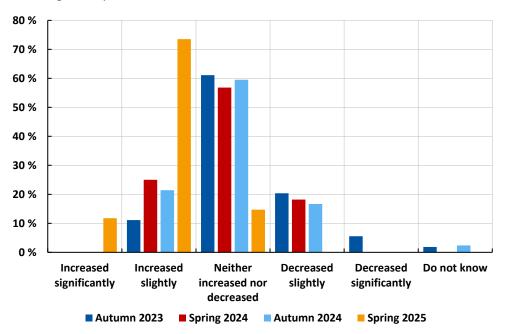


Figure 5. How do you assess that your risk taking on the market has changed over the last 6 months?



3 The market for foreign exchange trading in the Swedish krona

Figure 6. How do you currently assess the functioning of the market for SEK?

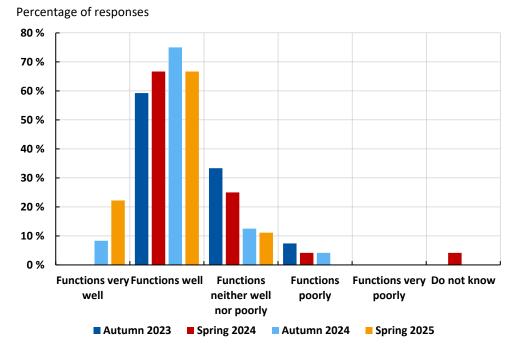
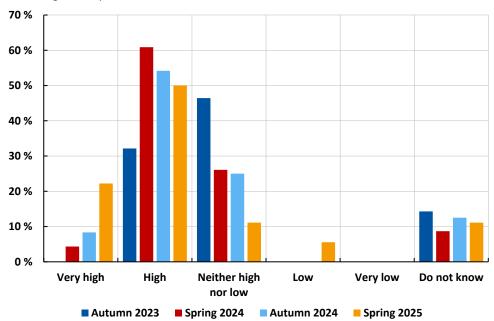


Figure 7. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the spot market for the SEK (against the G10 currencies)?



Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 18.

Figure 8. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the forward and currency swap markets for the SEK (against the G10 currencies)?

Percentage of responses

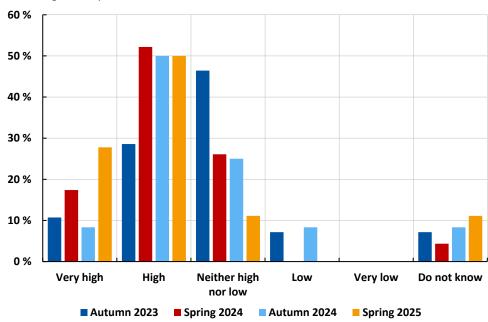
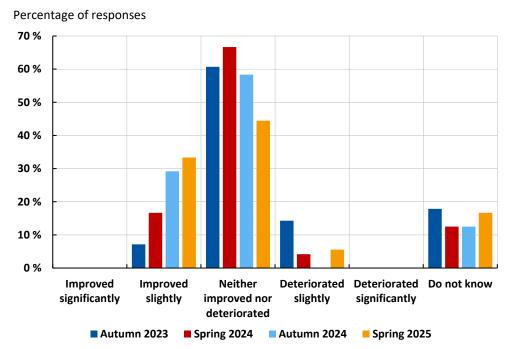
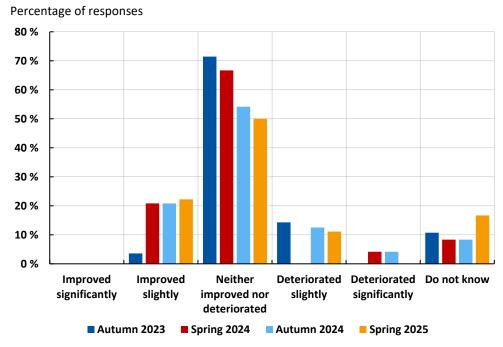


Figure 9. How do you assess that market liquidity on the spot market has changed over the last 6 months?



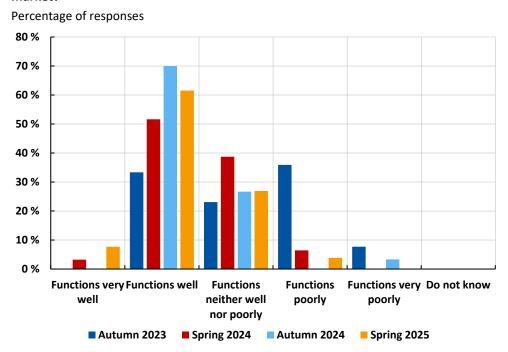
Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 18.

Figure 10. How do you assess that market liquidity on the forward and currency swap markets has changed over the last 6 months?



4 The Swedish fixed-income market

Figure 11. What is your assessment of the current functioning of the Swedish fixed-income market?



Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 26.

Figure 12. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for treasury bills?

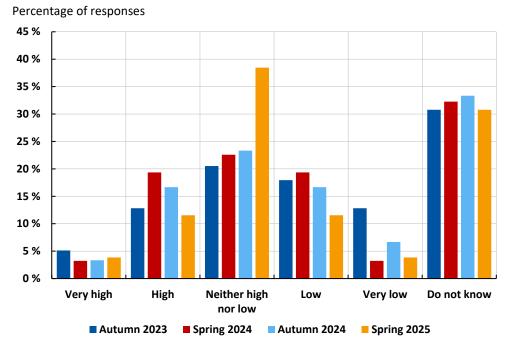
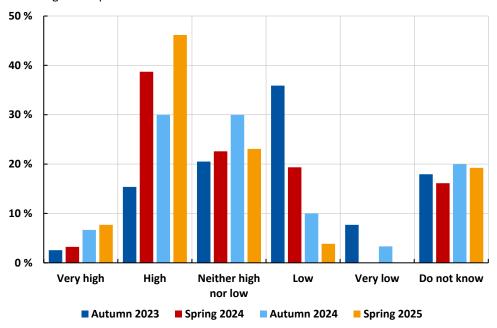


Figure 13. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for nominal government bonds?



Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 26.

Figure 14. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for nominal government bonds?

Percentage of responses for each category

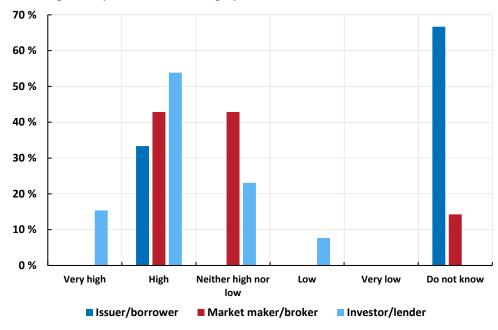
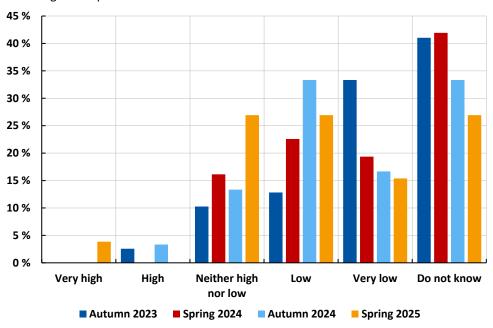


Figure 15. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for inflation-linked government bonds?



Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 26.

Figure 16. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for inflation-linked government bonds?

Percentage of responses for each category

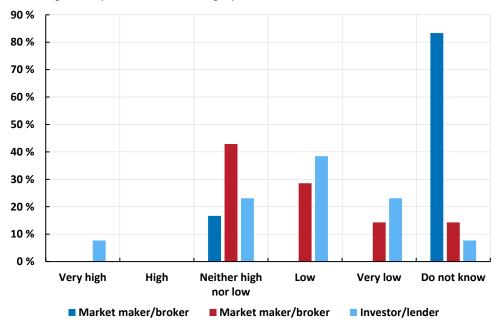


Figure 17. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for covered bonds?

Percentage of responses

60 %

50 %

40 %

20 %

Very high High Neither high Low Very low Do not know nor low

Autumn 2024

■ Spring 2025

Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 26.

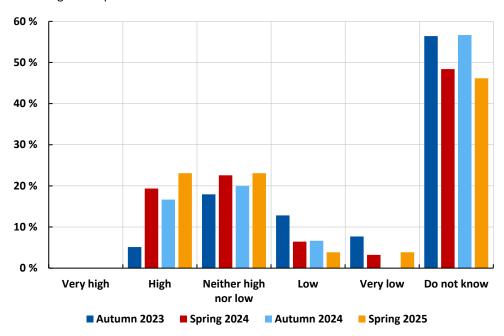
Autumn 2023

Figure 18. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for corporate bonds, investment grade?

■ Spring 2024

Percentage of responses 50 % 40 % 30 % 20 % 10 % 0 % High Very high **Neither high** Low Very low Do not know nor low Autumn 2023 ■ Spring 2024 ■ Autumn 2024 Spring 2025

Figure 19. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for corporate bonds, high-yield?



Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 26.

Figure 20. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for commercial paper?

Percentage of responses

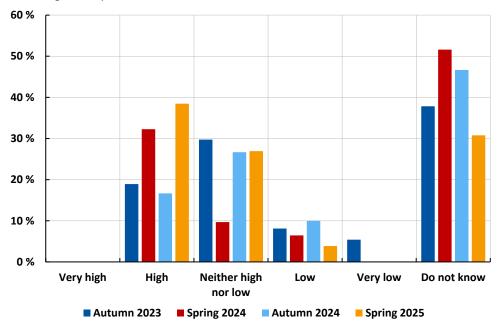
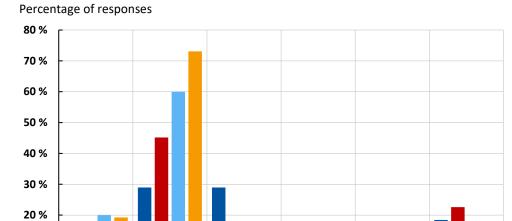


Figure 21. How do you currently assess market liquidity in the secondary market for interest rate swaps (SEK/SEK)



Neither high

nor low

■ Spring 2024

Low

Autumn 2024

Very low

■ Spring 2025

Do not know

Note. The total number of responses for spring 2025 was 26.

High

Autumn 2023

10 %

0 %

Very high



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