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Författare Penningtvättsavdelningen

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FAQs – periodic reporting in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act

General section.

Who must report?

Basically all undertakings conducting business in Sweden, i.e. natural and legal persons specified in Chapter 1, section 2, points 1–13 of the Swedish Anti-Money Laundering Act (2017:630). You can see which authorisations you have in FI's Company Register, which is available at www.fi.se.

How do I report?

Reports are **exclusively** to be made in the new Fidac reporting system either manually or by submitting a JSON-file. <https://www.fi.se/en/e-services-and-forms/reporting-to-fi/fidac/>

Do companies under liquidation need to report?

Yes, if the company has authorisation from or is registered with FI.

The requirement also applies to foreign undertakings' branches and Swedish subsidiaries in Sweden.

The reporting obligation for foreign branches and Swedish subsidiaries applies only to information in these undertakings. For example, a foreign branch must only report information about the branch's net sales, not the net sales of the parent undertaking.

I am a natural person dealing as an insurance broker, am I subject to the reporting obligation?

Yes, as of 2019, if you are or have authorisation for conducting business in Sweden, i.e. natural and legal persons specified in Chapter 1, section 2, points 1-13 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (2017:630), you are subject to the reporting obligation.

You can see which authorisations you have in FI's Company Register, which is available at www.fi.se. If you have authorisation for life insurance (*Livförsäkring*), you are subject to the reporting obligation even if you are not conducting any business with these types of products.

I have authorisation for life insurance, but I am not conducting any business with these types of products. Can I be removed from the reporting obligation if I de-register my authorisation?

See the Insurance page at www.fi.se for more information.

Reporting exemptions

The undertakings that are exempted from the reporting obligation are specific tied agents for whom the obligation rests instead on the institution that is subject to authorisation. This applies, for example, to currency exchangers and money remitters.

The obligation does not apply to Swedish undertakings' branches and subsidiaries abroad.

Foreign companies who conduct cross-border operations in Sweden without having established a firm (for example via a branch or by other means through a natural or legal person) are not subject to this periodic reporting obligation.

For which activities in the undertaking must we file a report?

The undertaking must file a report for the part of the activities that are subject to Chapter 1, section 2, points 1–13 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (2017:630). As such, insurance undertakings and insurance intermediaries, for example, only need to file reports for activities that refer to life insurance.

Who at the undertaking is responsible for filing the report with FI?

No single person has been specified as responsible for filing the report. The undertaking is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the report is filed but may decide who within the undertaking is suitable for carrying out the task.

In terms of the group, what is the level of the reporting?

Each individual legal entity is responsible for its own reporting. From a practical perspective, it is up to the group to decide who in the group is responsible for

reporting for each unit. In other words, the group can decide to have one person file the reports for all subsidiaries as long as a report is filed for each individual undertaking.

In what language should the report be filed?

From 2024 the reporting can only be provided in Swedish. The questions in the report has an English translation at the end of this FAQ.

Why are all of the products offered by my undertaking not included as an option in the questionnaire?

The questionnaire contains questions that FI considers to be necessary to be able to categorise the risk of the undertaking under supervision. While the questions may touch on some products and services, the aim is to create a risk profile for each individual undertaking, not to obtain an overview of their total product offering. It is possible that some undertakings may not offer any of the products or services that are listed in the questionnaire.

What does “legal tax domicile” mean?

Legal tax domicile is the country where the undertakings’ customers are registered for tax purposes. Questions about the legal tax domicile are intended to obtain an overview of the countries in which the undertakings’ customers are registered for tax purposes. Please specify if a customer has a legal tax domicile in more than one country.

Example: If a customer has a legal tax domicile in both Sweden and the USA, this customer is counted in both fields, i.e. the field for legal domicile in Sweden and the field for legal domicile outside the EU.

An undertaking must identify where its customers have their legal tax domicile. In general, the legal tax domicile is the same as the country in which the customer lives or has permanent residency. The registered address can be a natural place to start when determining the legal tax domicile. Using this address, the undertaking can assess if it is reasonable that the registered address and the legal tax domicile are the same. In some cases, based on what is known about the customer in general, it is possible to assume with a high degree of probability where the customer’s tax domicile is. In cases where such an assumption is not reasonable, additional measures should be taken to determine the location of the customer’s legal tax domicile.

When specifying the number of the undertaking’s employees in Sweden, what happens if a service provider is a legal person and several consultants participate in the work remotely? Should the legal person in this case be considered a single employee?

Yes, in this case, the legal person should be considered a single employee.

What are the definitions for “established business relationship” and “customer”?

Established business relationship is defined in the Anti-Money Laundering Act (2017:630) as a business relationship that is expected to have a certain longevity.

A *customer* is defined in the Anti-Money Laundering Act (2017:630) as a party which has commenced or is about to commence a business relationship with an undertaking.

It is up to an undertaking to make an assessment based on these definitions and the nature of business which is conducted when defining its established business relationships and customers. Some guidance has been provided in the preparatory works, Bill 2016/17:163 (from page 188).

What does the term “correspondent bank” mean?

As explained in the EU Regulation 2024/1624:

(a) the provision of banking services by one credit institution as the correspondent to another credit institution as the respondent, including providing a current or other liability account and related services, such as cash management, international transfers of funds as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Directive (EU) 2015/2366, cheque clearing, payable-through accounts and foreign exchange services;

(b) the relationships between and among credit institutions and financial institutions including where similar services are provided by a correspondent institution to a respondent institution, and including relationships established for securities transactions or transfers of funds as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Directive (EU) 2015/2366, transactions in crypto-assets or transfers of crypto-assets;

What does the term “private banking” mean?

There is no legal definition of *private banking*. It is up to the undertakings to determine if they offer this service or not. Private banking is an umbrella term for the services an undertaking offers its wealthiest customers, often based on whether the person or family has certain amount of investable assets. The range of products at undertakings can vary. For example, some may offer tax advice but others not.

What is the definition of “money transmittance”?

The term *money transmittance* is defined in Chapter 1, section 2, points 8–9 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (2017:630).

What is meant by Virtual IBAN (vIBAN)?

Definition according to Regulation 2024/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council:

by virtual IBAN number is meant an identifier that leads to the redirection of payments to a payment account identified by a different IBAN number than this identifier.

More information [EBA Report on virtual IBANs](#):

<https://www.eba.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2024-05/612f03de-965a-4157-b638-1b4c5b081f87/EBA%20Report%20on%20virtual%20IBANs.pdf>

About distribution channels.

Distribution channels are given special notion in the regulations as a risk indicator. Therefore, a number of new questions regarding distribution channels have been introduced to the periodic reporting for the year 2025. See explanations for the questions in place A33-A38 below.

What does the term “High risk third country mean?

Third countries, identified by The European Commission with strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes that pose significant threats to the financial system of the Union.

What is meant by “Hawala”?

Hawala is an informal method of transferring money without any physical money actually moving.

The questionnaire.

These are the questions in the form translated to English:
(please note, that the questions in the reporting portal are in Swedish only)

A INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNDERTAKING

The undertakings beneficial owners and domicile

- A1 How many Beneficial Owners does the undertaking have? , select
- A2 How many (if any) of the undertakings beneficial owners have their legal tax domicile abroad?, amount
- A3 In which countries besides Sweden (if any) do the undertakings beneficial owners have their legal tax domicile?, multiselect
- A4 Does the undertaking have any cross-border operations in Sweden (subsidiary or branch)?, select
- A5 In which country is the Parent undertaking domiciled?, select

The undertakings KPIs

- A6 Specify the undertakings net sales as per the most recent annual accounts
- A7 Specify the undertakings balance sheet total as per the most recent accounts
- A8 For UCITS management companies and AIF managers, specify the value of the managed assets for all managed funds in the past year

The undertakings employees

- A9 Enter the total number of employees (in Sweden), amount

The undertakings product range:

- A10 Deposits on account with deposit insurance, select
- A11 Deposits on account without deposit insurance, select
- A12 Loans with collateral, select
- A13 Loans without collateral, select
- A14 Money remittance, select
- A15 Securities trading, select
- A16 Pension solutions, select
- A17 Insurance, select
- A18 Cash handling, select
- A19 Debit card, select
- A20 Pre-paid debit card, select
- A21 Swish, select
- A22 Private Banking, select
- A23 Currency exchange, select
- A24 Leasing, select

- A25 Payment services, select
- A26 Electronic money, select
- A27 Crypto-currency, select
- A28 Trade finance products, select
- A29 Hawala operations, select
- A30 Virtual IBAN, select

Undertakings foreign operations

A31 Has the undertaking established any business operations in foreign jurisdictions through a subsidiary, branch or an agent that is subject to foreign Anti-Money regulations?

A32 Specify the countries where business operations are established

Distribution channels

- A33 Are business relationships established by face-to-face meetings?
- A34 Does the provision and sales of products and services go through face-to-face meetings?
- A35 Are business relationships established remotely, i.e. through digital channels, phone or by mail correspondence?
- A36 Does the provision and sales of products and services happen remotely, i.e. through digital channels, phone or by mail correspondence?
- A37 Are business relationships established through a third party, such as agents?
- A38 Does the provision and sales of products and services go through a third party, such as agents?

Corporate groups (new questions introduced 2026)

- A39 Does the undertaking belong to a corporate structure (group) with atleast two corporates belonging to the financial sector?
- A40 Is the undertaking a parent company?
- A41 If the undertaking is part of a corporate structure (group), what is the name of the parent company?
- A42 If the undertaking is part of a corporate structure (group), what is the organization number of the parent company?
- A43 Are there any customers to the undertaking in any other EU member state through Freedom to provide services? (I.e. where there is no establishments such as branches)
- A44 Number of customers resident in another EU member state through Freedom to provide services
- A45 The value of transactions equivalent in EUR conducted by the customers above (resident in another EU member state through Freedom to provide services)

B. THE UNDERTAKINGS RISK ASSESSMENT AND PROCEDURES

General risk assessment

- B1 Has the undertaking conducted a general risk assessment?, select
- B2 Most recent update (if applicable) to the general risk assessment, YYYY-MM
- B3 Most recent previous update (if applicable) to the general risk assessment, YYYY-MM
- B4 If the undertaking has not conducted a general risk assessment, explain the reasons.

Procedures and guidelines

The undertaking has procedures and guidelines for:

- B5 Gathering customer due diligence, select
- B6 Monitoring, select
- B7 Reporting to the Swedish Police (Financial Intelligence Unit), select
- B8 Processing of personal data, select
- B9 Suitability assessment, select
- B10 Education, select
- B11 Protection of employees, select
- B12 Maintenance of a register, select

High risk countries

- B12 Specify the countries that the undertaking has identified as high risk in the general risk assessment and in which there are established business relationships.
- B13 Does the undertaking consider High risk third countries in the general risk assessment?

Preparation of and updates to the general risk assessment

Which functions/persons in the undertaking are involved in the preparation

and updating of the general risk assessment?

B14 Specially appointed executive, select

B15 Management, select

B16 Persons in each business area, select

B17 Other function/person in the undertaking (specify), txt

Declined business relationships

B18 which customer category(-ies) (if any) has the undertaking declined business relationships because the risk associated with this category was too large (multiple answers possible)?, txt

C. CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

Information about business relationships and customers

Number of customers

with legal tax domicile in Sweden

C1 Natural persons, amount

C2 Legal persons, amount

with legal tax domicile in EU/EEA (not Sweden)

C3 Natural persons, amount

C4 Legal persons, amount

with legal tax domicile outside of EU/EEA

C5 Natural persons, amount

C6 Legal persons, amount

How many customers are considered to be high risk? Specify number

C7 Natural persons, amount

C8 Legal persons, amount

Specify the number of the undertakings customers that have been identified as PEP, family members of the PEP or close associates of the PEP

with legal tax domicile in Sweden

C9 Natural persons, amount

C10 Beneficial owners for legal persons, amount

with legal tax domicile in EU/EEA (not Sweden)

C11 Natural persons, amount

C12 Beneficial owners for legal persons, amount

with legal tax domicile outside of EU/EEA

C13 Natural persons, amount

C14 Beneficial owners for legal persons, amount

C15 Number of established business relationships in Sweden (rounded to nearest hundred), amount

For how many established business relationships does the undertaking not have current and adequate information for customer due diligence?

C16 For natural persons, amount

C17 For legal persons, amount

Where appropriate, specify the total number of institutions to which you provide correspondent relationships"

C18 Sweden

C19 EU/EEA (not Sweden), amount

C20 Outside of the EU/EEA, amount

Where appropriate, specify the total number of institutions from which you receive correspondent relationships"

C21 Sweden

C22 EU/EEA (not Sweden), amount

C23 Outside of the EU/EEA, amount

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Transaction review system

D1 Does the undertaking review transactions in order to to identify suspicious transactions or deviant activities?, select

Which type of transaction review system is used (if any)?

D2 Automatic transaction review system, select

D3 Manual transaction review system, select

Alarms and reports

D4 Does the undertaking document the reasoning for why an alarm for suspicious transactions or deviant activities is rejected or reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit?, select

D5 Does the undertaking have specific scenarios in the transaction monitoring system in order to identify suspicious money laundering?

D6 Does the undertaking have specific scenarios in the transaction monitoring system in order to identify suspicious financing of terrorism?

D7 If the undertaking uses an automated monitoring system, how many alerts on suspicious transactions or activities did the system generate in the past year?, amount

D8 How many reports on suspicious money laundering did the undertaking submit to the Financial Intelligence Unit in the past year?, amount

D9 How many of the reports of suspicious money laundering was triggered by natural persons?, amount

D10 How many of the reports of suspicious money laundering was triggered by legal persons?, amount

D11 How many reports on suspected financing of terrorism did the undertaking submit to the Financial Intelligence Unit in the past year?, amount

D12 How many of the reports of suspected financing of terrorism was triggered by natural persons?, amount

D13 How many of the reports of suspected financing of terrorism was triggered by legal persons?, amount

D14 The median (in days) of all cases where a report was submitted to the Financial Intelligence Unit, amount

E. COMPLIANCE

Do any of the following control functions exist?

E1 Specially appointed executive, select

E2 Appointed officer for controlling and reporting obligations, select

E3 Independent audit function, select

Identified deficiencies

E4 Has any control function identified deficiencies in the undertakings compliance with the money laundering regulations during the past year?, select

If deficiencies were identified by the control function, were any measures taken with regard to them?

E5 Deficiencies identified by the control function are rectified, select

E6 The deficiencies identified by the control function are not rectified, but the process to rectify them is currently underway, select

E7 The deficiencies have been left unrectified, select

E8 “How many full-time employees work dedicated to countering money laundering and financing of terrorism within *business operations*?”

E9 “How many full-time employees work dedicated to countering money laundering and financing of terrorism within the *control functions*?”

E10 “How many full-time employees work with that the undertaking complies with the sanctions regulations?”

Refers to questions about how many full-time employees work with countering money laundering, financing of terrorism and that the undertaking complies with the sanction regulations. It can refer to internal as well as external personnel. Submit the answer with a conversion to the corresponding full-time employment in whole numbers. A full-time employee is equivalent to 40 hours / week. For zero hours the answer is zero. For hours above zero up to a full-time position, enter one full-time employee. With business operations is meant traditional roles in first line of defense such as customer relationship managers etc. Control functions should cover functions such as Compliance, Internal audit and other types of control functions depending on how the undertaking has organized its operations.

EU regulations regarding sanctions

E11 Are new customers checked against the sanction lists before a business relationship is established?, select

E12 Is a new beneficial owner checked against the sanction lists before a business relationship is established?, select

E13 How often are existing customers checked against the sanction lists?, select

E14 How often is a beneficial owner checked against the sanction lists?, select

E15 Are cross-border transactions checked against the sanction lists?, select

What does the phrase “Are cross-border transactions checked against the sanction lists?” mean?

Transactions that are transmitted from one jurisdiction to another must be checked against international sanction lists. For example, as a main rule, financial transactions to/from North Korea are forbidden.

E16 Does the undertakings have assets or economic resources belonging to natural or legal persons, units or bodies that are identified on the sanction lists?, select

E17 "Is there a designated senior employee with responsibility for sanction regulation compliance?" *Reference to Senior Staff Member as in EBA/GL/2024/14, 4.1.3*

E18 "Is there a documented assessment of risk exposure to sanctions?"
Reference to Restrictive measures exposure assessment as in EBA/GL/2024/14, 4.2 (The documented assessment of sanctions risk exposure can be part of the general risk assessment).

E19 "Does the company train employees in compliance with sanctions regulations?"

Reference to EBA/GL/2024/14, 4.4

<https://www.eba.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2024-11/caeae49d-81a5-4154-8af9-5014f6ee8881/Final%20Report%20Guidelines%20restrictive%20measures%20.pdf>

F. TRAINING

Training to identify suspected money laundering and financing of terrorism

F1 Does the undertaking offer training for employees, consultants and other persons involved in its activities in a similar capacity with the aim of identifying suspected money laundering or financing of terrorism?, select

F2 If the company does offer such training, has the content been updated in the past year?, select

F3 If the undertaking does offer such training, has the content been adapted to the needs of different personnel categories?, select

F4 How many of the employees have participated training in AML/CFT during the last year?, select

What components are included in the training (if applicable)?

F5 Content of applicable regulations, select

F6 The undertakings general risk assessment, select

F7 The undertakings procedures, guidelines, etc., to facilitate the identification of suspected money laundering and financing of terrorism, select

F8 Typologies and methods for money laundering and the financing of terrorism, select

G. CROSS-BORDER TRANSACTIONS

G1. “Does the undertaking conduct cross-border transactions?”

G2. “How large is the sum of all cross-border transactions?”

What is meant by “What is the value of all cross-border transactions?”?

The total value of cross-border transactions transmitted to and from another jurisdiction. Cross-border transactions can include payments such as wire transfers, card payments, etc.

The value of all cross-border transactions includes transactions for both customers and internal corporate transactions. For example: If a company conducts transactions from Sweden *to* country A for SEK 50.000 and *from* country A to Sweden for SEK 10.000 then the total value should be reported as $50.000 + 10.000 = 60.000$.

If an undertaking has conducted cross-border transactions exceeding the equivalent amount of SEK 25 billion in total, during the last year then it should report the volume and number of transactions to and from each jurisdiction. This can be done manually in the reporting portal under section G, providing an excel-file or create a JSON-file.

H. FROZEN ASSETS (new section introduced 2026)

If the undertaking have frozen assets to a person or an entity under a sanctions regime this is mandatory. Please provide the following information:

EU sanction regime (multiple choice in window bar)

Sanctioned entity or person (name), free text

Frozen amount equivalent in EUR 2025-12-31

Date when amount was frozen

FI Identifier number

Specification on what has been frozen (for example account, securities etc)