Violence against women (VAW) is listed as one of the most serious threats to women’s health worldwide and this crime type is increasing every year in Sweden. More than 30% of women worldwide report having experienced violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime. The common perception of intimate partner violence against women (IPV-W) is as of today still dominated by the physical violence, mainly due to how media reports it, while research and practitioners documents several other forms such as psychological-, sexual- and emotional abuse. One form that has been known for several years by practitioners, but only in recent years been proven as a separate form by researchers, is economic abuse. Economic abuse can be seen as a deliberate pattern of control in which the man interferes with the woman’s ability to acquire, use, and maintain economic resources. The different tactics for how economic abuse are expressed is also addressed in a Swedish context. The digital technology increases the surveillance possibilities for the abuser where online money transactions can be traced. This leads to focus on the unique position of Sweden as world leading in the context of a cashless society where every transaction will soon be online, maybe already in 2023. Through semi-structured interviews with 12 practitioners, themes are aimed to be identified and discussed to acknowledge consequences of economic abuse and how it is linked with the possible future consequences of a cashless society for women experiencing economic abuse. This link is currently not discussed in national or international research.