

STARTING A BRANCH

BUSINESS SWEDEN
2026

STARTING A BRANCH

A foreign-based company can begin business activities in Sweden without opening a subsidiary by starting a branch. A branch is legally part of the foreign-based company and has no individual share capital.

A BRANCH – THE BASICS

A branch (in Swedish filial) is not a separate legal entity but part of the foreign-based company – a divisional office. It is subject to Swedish law and the decisions of Swedish authorities on legal matters arising in connection with its business activities in Sweden.

A foreign-based company can only have one branch in Sweden. A branch is independently run in Sweden in compliance with the Foreign Branch Offices Act (Law 1992:160).

A branch has no share capital, its assets and liabilities are part of the total assets of the foreign-based company. However, the branch keeps its own accounting records and must hold these separate from the foreign-based company.

In Sweden, a branch needs to have a managing director who is resident in the European Economic Area (EEA). Exceptions from these requirements may be granted by the Swedish Companies Registration Office (in Swedish Bolagsverket).

If the managing director of the branch does not reside in the EEA, the foreign company must authorize a person resident in Sweden to receive service of process on the branch's behalf. The person does not need to be employed by the branch but must be registered with Bolagsverket.

The managing director is responsible for the branch's operations and will have a power of attorney from the foreign based company authorizing him or her to act on behalf of the company in all matters concerning its activities in Sweden, to accept process on the company's behalf, and to be the company's legally responsible representative in Sweden.



Photo by Alexandre Godreau on Unsplash

IN BRIEF

- Straightforward registration procedure
- No share capital required to open a branch
- A branch is treated as the divisional office of a foreign-based company
- Not a separate legal entity

REGISTERING A BRANCH

A company seeking to register a branch in Sweden must be registered as a legal entity in its country of origin.

Registering a branch will require certain documents from the foreign company, that is not needed when starting a limited liability company. In practice, the registration process is increasingly digital, but foreign documentation may need to be submitted in original or translated form, which can affect processing time.

The first step is for the managing director to submit an application for registration of a branch to Bolagsverket. The application should contain detailed information on the foreign-based company, including a certificate of incorporation for the foreign-based company as well as copies of the foreign-based company's two latest annual reports. In addition, it should include a certificate that the foreign-based company is not bankrupt, a power of attorney for the managing director of the branch and proof that the persons signing the power of attorney are authorized to do so. Bolagsverket has the right to ask for copies of these documents in Swedish.

The branch can be registered once all the necessary information has been provided and approved and the registration fee of SEK 2,500 has been paid.

When the registration procedure is complete, the branch receives a registration number composed of ten digits. This serves as its identification number and remains as long as it exists. The registration number should be printed on the branch's letterhead, invoices and order forms.

BRANCHES OF BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

Foreign banks and other financial institutions with branches in Sweden must in addition to registering with Bolagsverket also have authorization from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen).

SERVICE COMPANIES WITH TEMPORARY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN SWEDEN

A foreign company within the EEA delivering services as described in the EU Services Directive is not required to register a branch in Sweden. Please note that this only applies if the enterprise conducts temporary business activities in Sweden. Permanent or recurring business activities in Sweden generally require branch registration, even for EEA-based companies.

REGISTERING THE BRANCH NAME

The name of a branch in Sweden should include the word "filial", and if the foreign company is a bank, the branch name should also include the word "bank". The branch name is registered with the branch register kept by Bolagsverket. Please note that the registration may be delayed if the proposed name of the branch is too similar to a name, a trademark already registered with Bolagsverket, a family name or in any other way inappropriate or misleading. Detailed information about the business activities of the branch must be provided, in order for Bolagsverket to examine whether the proposed name can be allowed.

REGISTRATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

The majority of Swedish legal entities, limited liability companies included, must register beneficial ownership information with Bolagsverket. The beneficial owner is the individual/-s who ultimately controls a legal entity.

It costs SEK 250 to register beneficial ownership, and it should as a main rule be done online by an authorized signatory, using the Bolagsverket e-service. If no authorized signatory has access to Swedish e-identification, it is possible to apply for an exemption from filing beneficial ownership electronically. Applying for the exemption costs SEK 400, and registering beneficial ownership by paper form costs SEK 400.



REGISTERING FOR TAX

Branch tax rules are similar to those for limited liability companies.

Branches register for tax and, where applicable, as employers through Verksam.se, the joint digital portal of the Swedish Tax Agency (Skatteverket) and the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket). Once registered, tax reporting and correspondence are handled electronically.

ACCOUNTING GUIDELINES

All companies that carry on a business activity are required to maintain accounting records under the Swedish Accounting Act (Bokföringslagen) and to comply with generally accepted accounting principles.

A branch keeps its own accounting records in Sweden and holds these separate from the accounting records of the foreign-based company. In terms of the finalization and filing of accounting records, certain differences exist between branches of foreign companies which are subject to the legislation of a state in the EEA and those that are not.

EU/EEA COUNTRIES

EU member states

– Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

EEA countries

– The EEA consists of the EU member states and Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein.

BRANCHES OF COMPANIES IN THE EEA

Branches of companies in the EEA that are comparable with a Swedish limited liability company must file the foreign-based company's annual report with Bolagsverket. No separate annual report for the branch is necessary.

Companies in the EEA that are not comparable with a Swedish limited liability company must file the foreign-based company's annual report and a separate annual report for the branch with Bolagsverket.



Photo by Andrew Neel on Unsplash

BRANCHES OF COMPANIES OUTSIDE THE EEA

Companies outside the EEA must file the annual report for the foreign-based company and a separate annual report for the branch with Bolagsverket.

AUDITING GUIDELINES

A branch needs to have an auditor if it meets at least two of the following criteria, for each and every one of the two most recent financial years:

- Average of more than 3 employees
- A balance sheet total exceeding SEK 1.5 million
- Annual net sales exceeding SEK 3 million

The auditor of the branch must be a certified accountant. If a registered accounting firm is appointed as auditor, the name of the auditor with principal responsibility must be stated. The Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors (Revisorsinspektionen) sets the qualifications for certified accountant status.

ANNUAL TAX RETURN

The branch must submit an annual tax return to Skatteverket for the income derived from its business activities. A branch is subject, for instance, to Swedish corporate income tax. As of 2026, the corporate income tax rate is 20.6 per cent.

USEFUL CONTACTS

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Swedish Companies Registration Office

(Bolagsverket)

SE851 81 Sundsvall

+46 771 670 670

www.bolagsverket.se

www.verksamt.se

The Swedish Companies Registration Office is the government agency that registers new companies as well as changes in established companies and receives annual accounts, etc.

Swedish Tax Agency

(Skatteverket)

SE171 94 Solna

0771 567 567 (from Sweden)

+46 8 564 851 60 (from abroad)

www.skatteverket.se

The Swedish Tax Agency is the government agency for taxation, tax collection and national registration of residents.

Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors

(Revisorsinspektionen)

Karlavägen 104

Box 24014, SE104 50 Stockholm

+46 8 783 18 70

www.revisorsinspektionen.se

The Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors is a government agency that handles matters relating to chartered accountants and chartered accounting firms.



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BUSINESS SWEDEN Box 240, SE-101 24 Stockholm, Sweden
World Trade Center, Klarabergsviadukten 70
T +46 8 588 660 00 info@business-sweden.se

BUSINESS-SWEDEN.COM