

THE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

Real estate investment in Sweden

Some peculiarities of the country

- Commercial lease: Generally three years (see section 6.1 below) this is because the landlord is not allowed to index the rent or charge property tax separately unless the lease term is at least three years (which also applies to the prolongating period);
highly protective legal status for tenants (see section 6 below);
highly formal procedure when the landlord is to terminate a lease (see section 6.8 below).
- Acquisition of a real property: Formal requirement, any agreement for the transfer of property must be made in writing (see section 2.1 below).
The buyer must file an application for registration of ownership at the Land Registry within three months of the purchase in order to obtain a certificate of registration of title (see section 2.2 below).
- Use of the real property: The use of a real property may be limited by public laws and decrees (see section 1.4 below).

Main documents to be drawn up in the context of a transaction

- Non disclosure Agreement (NDA) prepared by the seller or the seller's advisors (in Swedish and/or in English)
- Letter of Intent in Swedish and/or in English (non-binding)
- Asset Deal
 - The purchase agreement shall meet certain formal requirements set out in the Swedish Land Code.
 - The draft of the deed of sale is typically prepared by the seller's lawyer. The deed of sale must be drafted in Swedish and signed in wet ink. Negotiations can take place either in Swedish or in English and translations of the deed of sale into English can be made.
 - Ownership is transferred on the day of payment of the purchase price and signature of the deed of sale. The seller's signatures on the deed of sale shall be witnessed by two persons.
- Share Deal
 - The draft SPA is typically prepared by the seller's lawyer. The SPA can be drafted in Swedish and/or in English.
 - Negotiations can take place either in Swedish or in English.
 - Ownership of the shares (and underlying asset(s)) is transferred on the day of the payment of the purchase price.

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1. Ownership of real estate

1.1 Full ownership

The only form of complete and absolute ownership of a property in Sweden is freehold ownership. As a general rule, all constituent parts of the property (fixtures) are included in the ownership, including buildings and underground structures, unless someone other than the owner of the land has constructed or placed the object in question on the property. Mineral rights are not included in the ownership of the property. Ownership of property and questions relating thereto are governed by the Swedish Land Code (*jordabalken*). Ownership can be acquired by one or many physical persons, companies and/or other legal entities, individually or by co-ownership.

1.2 Site-leaseholds

A property may also be held by a site-leasehold (*tomträtt*), a form of leasehold which is common in urban areas. A site-leasehold may only be granted for a property owned by the state, a municipality or other public body. Site-leaseholds are in principle granted for an indefinite period of time and may only be terminated in very specific situations. In return, the site-leaseholder pays a fixed annual fee which can only be renegotiated every ten years or more. A site-leaseholder is therefore considered to be in a similar legal position to a freehold owner of the property. Site-leaseholds may be transferred and a site-leaseholder can also mortgage the property.

1.3 Housing cooperatives

Approximately 23 per cent of the people living in Sweden live in so-called housing cooperatives (*bostadsrätt*). A housing cooperative is an economic association, its purpose being to convey occupancy rights in residential or commercial properties for its members. The members of the housing cooperative are members of the economic association and are entitled to a share in the association, corresponding to the size of the apartment or commercial space to which the member holds a special right. The right associated with membership of a housing cooperative is not considered real property, although the rules of mortgaging are quite similar.

1.4 Restrictions

The use of a real property may be limited by public laws and decrees (e.g. development plans, environmental rules, rules regarding the preservation of monuments, and the right to be protected against emissions).

There are no restrictions on foreign ownership of real estate, other than such restrictions which may apply to national investors. Foreign investors who invest in commercial real estate assets may need approval from the screening authority, the Inspectorate of Strategic Products (*Inspektionen för strategiska produkter*), under the Swedish FDI Act (*lagen om granskning av utländska direktinvesteringar*). The FDI Act covers investments engaged in protected activities, e.g., real estate used for essential services or critical infrastructure. In the guidance provided by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (*Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap*), certain real estate management, rental, and leasing activities are covered by the FDI Act. Notifiable investments must be notified to the screening authority, and approval from the authority must be obtained prior to closing the investment.

Investments in real estate assets involved in security-sensitive activities may need approval from the supervisory authority under the Swedish Protective Security Act (*säkerhetsskyddslagen*).

Agricultural real property may require a public permit authorizing its transfer.

Expropriation of a real property is governed both by the Instrument of Government (*Regeringsformen*) and the Expropriation Act (*expropriationslagen*). As a general rule, expropriation may only be carried out if necessary to satisfy a compelling public interest. A right of compensation is guaranteed.

There are also restrictions, similar to those of expropriation, in connection with larger developments where detailed development plans may restrict the use of part of a property for the benefit of the public and, in some cases, include a right for the municipality or a third party to demand the transfer of such part of the property.

A type of restriction to ownership of a property is the Swedish principle of the Right of Public Access (*Allemansrätten*). The principle, which is generally exercised in rural parts of the country rather than in urban areas, is constitutionally protected and aims to give the public access to nature.

2. Acquisition of ownership

2.1 Formal requirements

The transfer of property is generally governed by the Swedish Land Code (*jordabalken*). As a formal requirement, any agreement for the transfer of property must be made in writing. There is no formal demand for a notarial deed, which means that anyone can draft the contract. However, in order for the contract to be valid, the contract must:

- identify the property;
- identify the buyer and the seller;
- contain a clear statement of the seller's intention to sell the property;
- contain the sale price; and
- be signed by both parties.

If the seller's spouse is not signing as a co-owner, written consent from the spouse is needed. If the contract does not meet the formal requirements, the contract is void and there is no remedy. In addition to the contract, it is customary that the parties issue a deed of purchase (*köpebrev*). The deed of purchase is primarily used for registration of the title (see below) and therefore, in general, only includes the conditions set out above. The deed of purchase must meet the same formal requirements as the purchase contract. If the transfer of a property is conditioned upon a certain event or condition in the purchase contract, such provision must be repeated in the deed of purchase in order to remain valid. The seller's signature on the deed of purchase must be witnessed by two people. The same requirements for validity in relation to the purchase contract are applicable to the deed of purchase.

In general, transfers of site-leaseholds are treated in the same way as freeholds.

2.2 Registration

The buyer must file an application for registration of ownership (*lagfartsansökan*) at the Land Registry (*Fastighetsregistret*) within three months of the purchase in order to obtain a certificate of registration of title. The purchase agreement or the deed of purchase must be attached to the application. Since the registration process is public, it is common to only attach the deed of purchase instead of the entire purchase agreement. The buyer is considered to be the rightful owner

of the property as soon as the transfer has been registered. Since the deed of purchase must contain the purchase price, this will be made public when the transfer has been registered. The government guarantees the accuracy of the Land Registry. Hence, no title insurance is needed and, because of this, title insurance does not exist in Sweden.

Foreign investors are covered by the screening mechanism under the FDI Act. Provided that the investment exceeds certain thresholds and the activities are deemed as protected activities, such investments in e.g. real estate must be notified to the screening authority.

Transactions which exceed certain turnover thresholds are subject to merger control under the Swedish Competition Act (*konkurrenslagen*). Notifiable transactions under the Swedish Competition Act must obtain approval from the Swedish Competition Authority (*Konkurrensverket*) prior to closing the transaction.

2.3 Asset deals

Investment in commercial real estate in Sweden is made either as a direct investment/asset deal or as an indirect investment/share deal, where the real estate is the asset of a limited liability company, or a trading or limited partnership.

The buyer generally carries out due diligence before the acquisition, typically after signing a letter of intent or a similar pre-contractual agreement, providing the buyer a period of exclusivity. Bidding contests are also frequent, with several potential buyers carrying out limited investigations of the real estate and, where applicable, the company owning the real estate before submitting their bids. Both the buyer and the seller are normally assisted by professional legal, financial, commercial and technical advisors.

Pre-contractual arrangements include non-disclosure agreements, covering negotiations and the due diligence process. Letters of intent or term sheets are commonly used to establish the commercial terms of the intended purchase. The documents usually contain an explicit statement describing which provisions are legally binding in the letter of intent/term sheet. Binding provisions usually include confidentiality and exclusivity, while material terms are subject to due diligence or not binding at all. In Sweden, options to purchase real estate do not fulfil formal requirements, and therefore are not binding.

The conclusion of the sale and purchase agreement is often subject to the outcome of the buyer's due diligence. The buyer's due diligence usually covers all legal aspects, such as title to property, easements, agreements with neighboring owners, environmental aspects, zoning law, building law, previous contracts, lease agreements etc. It is worth noting that in Sweden information is more easily accessible via official records than might normally be the case in Central and Eastern Europe. For example, all real estate is registered at the Land Registry kept by the Swedish Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority (*Lantmäteriet*). The Land Registry contains details of, among other things, owners (present and former), mortgages, tax assessment value, registered easements etc. In principle, it is also possible to obtain information about the purchase price paid by the present and former owners of the real estate. This easily accessible information facilitates a secure, reliable, timely and cost-efficient part of the due diligence process.

It is recommended that the buyer uses a specialist for particular environmental aspects and environmental investigations and technical consultants for examination of the state of existing buildings and any permissible future development. The extent of the due diligence depends on the specific transaction. However, technical and legal due diligence is normally conducted in relation to title, building permits, leases and other contracts relating to the real estate. In the case of a direct transfer of real estate (asset deal), no notarization or similar requirements are necessary under Swedish law to complete the transfer. The buyer becomes the recognized owner according to civil law once the terms and conditions of the transaction set out in the sale and purchase agreement are met, although the buyer must also apply to the Swedish Land Registry to register legal title to the real estate. This triggers a transfer tax (stamp duty). The stamp duty is 1.5% unless the buyer is a legal entity, in which case the stamp duty will be 4.25% (with some exceptions, for instance housing cooperatives) of the transfer price or tax assessment value of the real estate, whichever is greater.

2.4 Share deals

Due to Swedish tax regulations, most sellers prefer to sell shares in limited liability companies instead of conducting a straight asset deal. On the transfer of shares in a corporate entity no new registration is required since the ownership of the real property is unchanged and therefore no transfer tax is payable. The pre-contractual arrangements and due diligence process are the same as for an asset deal, with the addition of the due diligence of the target company including corporate, tax, employment, insurance, disputes and other historical matters as is usual with the acquisition of a company.

The content of the sale and purchase agreement is subject to negotiation and the parties are free to agree upon guarantees etc., for example in respect of the seller's liability for defects. There are of course essential elements which include the identity of the parties; the identity of the real estate and its official designation; the seller's declaration regarding the transfer; the date when the buyer will assume title and ownership; the purchase price and how payment is going to be made, including details of any down payments; insurance; conditions relating to the sharing of risks and benefits; the seller's representations and warranties; and approval from the County Administrative Board (*Länsstyrelsen*) where applicable.

In the absence of any specific agreement between the parties concerning the condition of the real estate, the seller may be liable to compensate the buyer (by means of a reduction in the purchase price) if the condition of the property proves to be different from what the buyer might reasonably have expected. In some cases the buyer may be entitled to annul the purchase agreement. However, under Swedish law, a buyer of real estate has a far-reaching obligation to examine property prior to purchase. This is very important since a buyer may not claim compensation (a reduction in the purchase price) if the buyer ought to have detected the defects when conducting its due diligence. Claims must be made by the buyer within a reasonable time of detecting any defects or of the date it is deemed that the buyer ought to have detected the defects. Claims relating to the purchase of real estate are ultimately subject to a limitation period of ten years. In the case of commercial transactions it is common for the parties to agree to limit the seller's liability for defects.

Contrary to asset deals, options to purchase the shares in a property owning company are legally binding.

2.5 Transactions by means of cadastral procedures

While most real estate transactions in Sweden are made as direct transfers or through special purpose vehicles, it may in some cases also be possible to transfer whole or parts of a real property by means of cadastral procedures, such as reallocation (*fastighetsreglering*) and partitioning (*klyvning*). In recent years, Sweden has experienced an increase to some extent with regards to partitioning. The trend is apparent in the greater Stockholm area and the Öresund region. However, the method is not common in other parts of Sweden, mainly due to lower property values. The main benefits from structuring a transaction as a cadastral procedure is avoiding stamp duty. As this consequently leads to a loss in revenue for the Swedish government, the method is currently under investigation and it is possible that the laws regulating cadastral procedure, mainly the

Swedish Land Parcelling Act (*fastighetsbildningslagen*) and the Swedish Stamp Duty Act (*stämpelskattelagen*), may be altered as a consequence thereof. It should be noted that cadastral procedures are often both time consuming and expensive and require specialist legal advice. However, for properties of a higher value, structuring a deal by means of a cadastral procedure can be a great method of saving stamp duty. In certain situations, a cadastral procedure may even be necessary, e.g. when creating a three-dimensional property, which is common in larger building complexes comprising both retail and residential premises.

2.6 Public auctions

Property sale by public auction is usually an enforced sale due to bankruptcy or default of credit facilities. It may also be a way to dissolve joint ownership of a property. It is uncommon to have public auctions for a commercial property. A public auction is led by officers from the Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogdemyndigheten*) and the properties are assessed by evaluation specialists prior to the auction. Mortgagees and other claim holders will be summoned to a meeting to set out the principles and terms for the auction. The parties usually agree upon a minimum purchase price to be accepted at the auction. Buying property at a public auction is associated with several risks compared to an ordinary purchase. The most evident risk is that the property is being sold as is and there are no representations or warranties from the seller. Furthermore, the risk of any damage to the property from the period between winning the auction and the day of taking possession lies with the buyer.



3. Other rights to property

3.1 Mortgages and charges

In Sweden, mortgages are created upon application to the Land Registry (*Fastighetsregistret*) from the owner of the real property, i.e. the title holder. There is a stamp duty of 2% (of the face value of the mortgage) for all new mortgages.

Registrations of mortgages in real property (*inteckning*) are created through mortgage certificates (*pantbrev*) which are available in both physical and electronic form and registered in the Mortgage Certificate Register (*pantbrevsregister*). Priority between mortgages is decided with reference to the date each mortgage was registered at the Land Registry.

A new owner of a real property is entitled to use previously issued mortgage certificates as the certificates follow the real property, not the person or legal entity who issued it.

3.2 Easements

There are several ways in which a property may be encumbered under Swedish law by a third party, inter alia by establishing rights of way, specific rights of use (or prevention of use), easements, rights of electrical power etc. In order for easements to be valid against a bona fide buyer of a real property, the easement needs to be entered at the Land Registry.

Many easements to a real property are created by means of contractual agreements between the owner of the real property and the holder of the right. However, it is also possible to create easements by way of a cadastral procedure under the Swedish Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority (*Lantmäteriet*). It is important to note that while contractual easements require a mutual understanding between the parties, a cadastral easement can, in some circumstances, be created against the will of the owner of the real property.

There are also other forms of perpetual rights to real property, such as right of utility lines (*ledningsrätt*) governed by the Utility Easements Act (*ledningsrättslagen*). Right of utility lines is a right granted to a party to draw cables, lines or pipes, for instance, through a property to which the party is not the owner. The Swedish Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority is the authority responsible for granting such rights, and the right is generally only awarded if it serves a public interest.

In the northern parts of Sweden, certain rights to land apply to the Sami population (*samer*). The rights of the Sami include the right to reindeer grazing as well as hunting and fishing, and the areas of land where such rights may be enforced are large. Although the rights of the Sami are under constant debate, it is important to keep in mind that the rights of the Sami are strong and that it is, to a certain extent, acknowledged by Swedish legislation.

3.3 Pre-emption rights

Mandatory pre-emption rights no longer apply in Sweden. It should be noted however, that a cooperative building society may have a right of pre-emption over certain real estate. A tenant of land may also have a right of pre-emption if the tenancy is in the form of a residential ground lease, or certain types of agricultural ground lease.

3.4 Options

It is important to note that as a general principle, options to sell or buy real property (through asset deals) are not valid under Swedish law. There are only a few minor exceptions to this principle. Conditions to prevent selling can be accepted in deeds of gifts, and have effect against a third party if such a condition is registered at the Land Registry. It is also possible in some situations for tenants to form and register a cooperative association entitling the cooperative association to make an offer to purchase the real property, should the owner of the real property, i.e. the landlord, wish to sell it.

3.5 Joint facilities

A joint facility (*gemensamhetsanläggning*) is an arrangement which grants an easement jointly to several properties. It may be a shared use of a road, sewage pipes, parking lots etc. and is created by way of a specific cadastral procedure. The costs of creating and maintaining a joint facility are borne by the participating properties in proportion to its use and benefit of the facility. Administration of the joint facility is often managed by a facility management association, governed by the participating properties. The joint facility follows the transfer of a property.

3.6 Mining rights

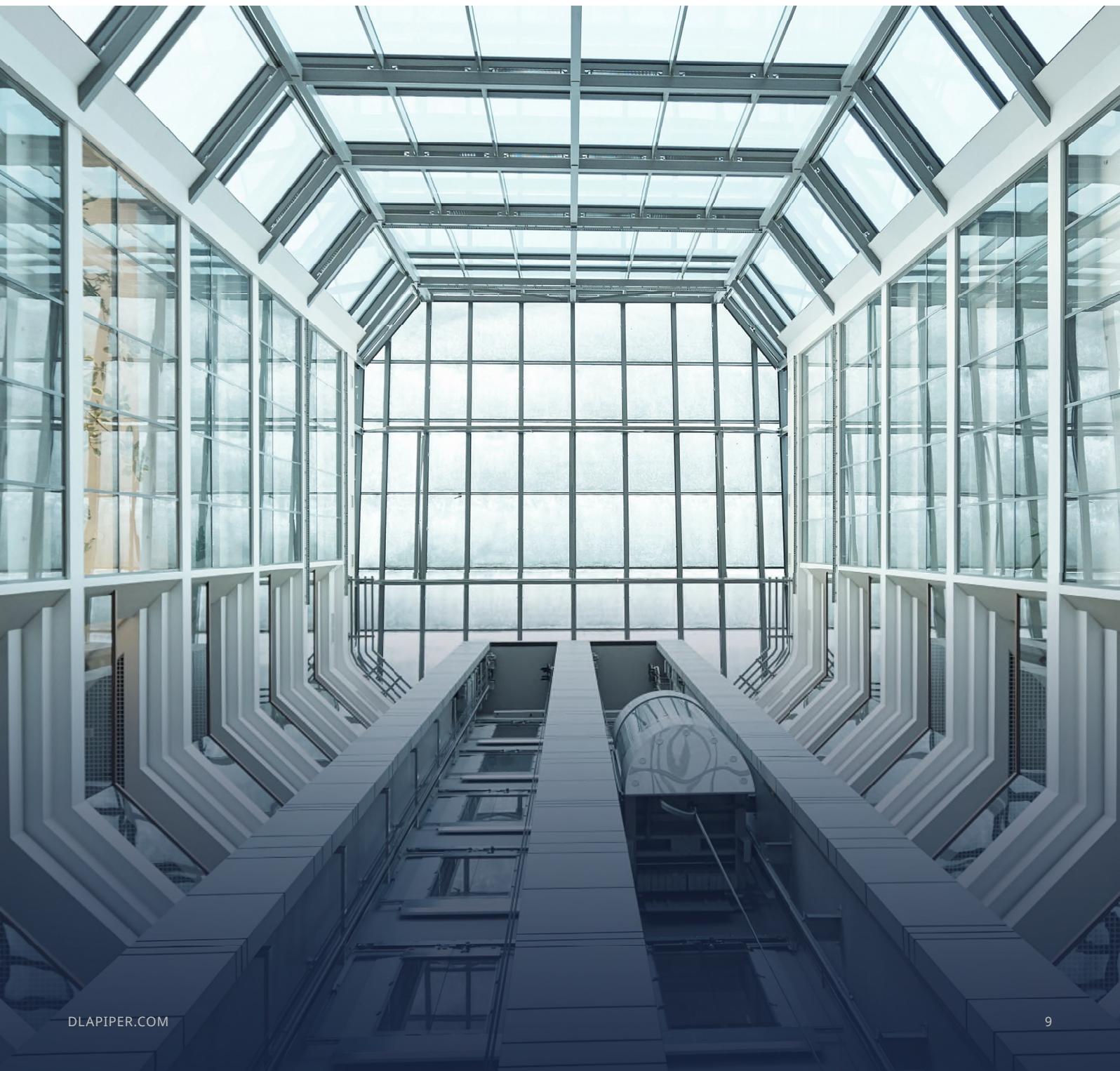
In Sweden, mineral rights are not included in real property. Consequently, rights to property with regard to minerals can be granted to a third party under the Swedish Minerals Act (*minerallagen*). Such rights can be quite extensive and ultimately include expropriation.

Particularly in the northern parts of Sweden, the interest of mining is given a strong position in relation to the right of ownership of a property. One example being the city of Kiruna, where the whole city is being moved in order to expand the mining of one of the world's largest resources of iron.

3.7 Coastal protection

Emanating from the right of public access, as guaranteed by the constitution, as well as a public interest to protect wildlife and nature in coastal areas, use of land up to 300 m from the shore is restricted in larger parts of Sweden. Consequently, the coastal area must be kept open, enabling the public to exercise its right of public access, thus restricting the ownership of the property.

In many cases, coastal protection (*strandskydd*) results in the owner of the property being prohibited to develop their land, and dispensation from coastal protection is restrictive, unless the development is desirable from a public point of view. For these reasons, coastal protection has been constantly debated in recent times, particularly in relation to the right of ownership of properties.



4. Zoning and planning law permits

The main statute regulating planning of land in Sweden is the Planning and Building Act (*plan-och bygglagen*), which regulates both planning and building permits. Planning is generally carried out by the municipalities by means of a detailed development plan (*detaljplan*). The principle of local self-government is strong in Sweden with regard to planning of land and, although planning is regulated by the Planning and Building Act, it is ultimately a municipal privilege to decide on the use of land. This is important to keep in mind, and advice with regard to new establishments is as much about political strategy as it is about legal advice.

A detailed development plan sets out the designated use of the land, may it be residential, industrial or something else. It also regulates the volume of buildings and, to some extent, the construction method and design. In order to produce a detailed development plan, the area in question is studied from a variety of perspectives, and the impact on the environment and factors relating to cultural heritage are often important parts of the planning process.

Most new construction, as well as significant alterations of existing buildings, requires a building permit (*bygglov*) issued by the municipality. Depending on whether there is a detailed development plan or not, the restrictions on building may be more or less strict. Although detailed

development plans usually contain restrictions in volume and designated use, they also serve as a great tool for envisaging future developments.

The time it takes for a municipality to decide on an application depends on the subject matter of the application. According to the Planning and Building Act, a decision must be made within 10 weeks from when an application for building permit is complete. That processing time may be prolonged once for 10 additional weeks. If the processing time is not observed, the application fee is reduced. In practice, an applicant will normally have to wait between one to six months from the time an application is lodged until a building permit is given. If there are objections from third parties, the period can be longer.

The relevant board of the municipality has the power to serve an enforcement notice for a breach of the Planning and Building Act and associated regulations as well as any decisions issued under these regulations, such as building permits. The municipality may require cessation of unauthorized development or use. Liquidated damages may be payable for non-compliance and ultimately, an injunction may be obtained against the owner of the relevant land to enforce compliance.

5. Environmental liability

The Swedish Environmental Code (*miljöbalken*) regulates the liability for remedial treatment of polluted land and water areas. According to the polluter pays principle, any person or legal entity conducting, or having conducted activities, or taken measures that have caused contamination or pollution, is responsible for investigating the effects of such pollution and for remedying the damage or other inconvenience caused by the activities. However, if the person or legal entity responsible cannot be found, or is unable to perform or pay for the remedial measures, the current or previous owner of the real property can be held liable.

If the property owner changes the use of the property in a way that increases the risk of the contamination of the land to spread, for example if groundwork is to be carried out, the property owner may also be held liable. When a real property changes owner, the buyer and the seller can agree

on the environmental liability. Such an agreement is, however, only binding between the parties and does not eliminate the liability of either party if, one is unable to perform its obligations. Therefore, such an agreement can never be used as an argument to avoid responsibility in relation to the relevant environmental supervisory authority.

The legal risk of environmental liability never really ceases for anyone who has either acted as an operator of an activity or who has owned real property where such an activity has been carried out. In order to quantify the actual risk of environmental liability, a proper investigation of the real property in question must be carried out, for example by an environmental consultant. Whether or not such an investigation is necessary depends on the type of activity that has been conducted on the real property.

6. Leases

The Swedish Rental Act (*Sw. hyreslagen*) of 1970, which is incorporated as Chapter 12 of the Swedish Land Code (*Sw. jordabalken*), regulates both commercial and residential leases. There are some differences between the rules governing these two different categories of leases. What both categories have in common is that where statutory provisions are in force, restrictions limit the parties' ability to contract out of them. This means that unless expressly permitted, it is not possible to agree on terms and conditions less favorable to the tenant than those provided for in the Rental Act.

The same provisions apply to all types of commercial premises, *inter alia* offices, warehousing, industrial and retail premises. The lease agreement normally states the purpose for which a tenant may use the premises, and prohibits the tenant from using the premises for any other purpose without the landlord's consent. However, if the landlord refuses consent without reasonable cause, the tenant can apply to the Rent Tribunal (*Sw. hyresnämnden*) for permission for the change of use. Residential leases, *e.g.* houses and apartments, only allows for residential use.

Leases also generally restrict a tenant's right to alter or improve the premises and/or the residence without the landlord's consent. Normally, alterations to the interior of the premises and/or the residence are permitted. However, upon cessation of the tenancy, in commercial lease relationships tenants are frequently required to restore the premises to their original condition, except for normal wear and tear.

6.1 Duration

Commercial leases can be entered for a specified period of time or an indefinite period until terminated by one of the parties, of which the former is most common. There is no limit on their minimum term; however, a term of more than 25 years within zoning plan areas or 50 years outside such areas is not legally binding (the limitation applies to each individual term separately, *i.e.* it applies to the initial term and any renewal periods independently, rather than to the aggregate length of the lease).

Residential leases are normally entered into for an indefinite period of time, whilst commercial leases mostly have fixed terms ranging from three to ten years and automatic renewal clauses applicable unless the lease is terminated. Hotel, logistic and industrial leases are often longer than other leases, and also often grant the tenant more comprehensive rights and responsibilities (particularly concerning maintenance and the interior) than other leases.

6.2 Rent

Market rent controls the setting of rent level for commercial leases and it is usually calculated on the basis of a figure per m² of lettable space. Assessing what constitutes market rent is based on comparing other similar premises in the area. The valuation can also be based on other factors, such as the landlord's investment in the premises. Variable rental arrangements are typically only used in a retail context, and in such cases, rent may be linked to the turnover of the tenant's business.

The rent level for residential leases shall be established to a reasonable amount which reflect the utility value of the residence and is generally subject to negotiations with the Tenants' Association (*Sw. Hyresgästföreningen*). The utility value is based on factors such as the standard of the relevant apartment/house and comparisons to other apartments/houses of similar size and age in the nearby neighborhood. When determining the rent according to standard, indicators such as location, standard of kitchen and bathrooms, surroundings and distance to communications are considered.

In respect of newly erected residential apartments, it is possible for a landlord to agree with a union of tenants to set rents based on *inter alia* the landlord's production costs and a reasonable yield (so-called presumptive rent) which allows for a higher rent level than with the utility value system. Should an agreement regarding presumptive rent be entered into, the rent is considered reasonable for a period of 15 years. During this period, the rent shall not be adjusted down to the utility value rent level and may only be increased in accordance with the general rent development in the area.

Rent is most often paid in advance, most commonly on a quarterly basis for commercial leases and on a monthly basis for residential leases.

6.3 Rent review

Unless the rent is subject to annual review under an index clause or an agreed fixed increase or decrease, it is not possible to change, increase or decrease the rent for commercial premises during the term of the contract. Generally, commercial rent is adjusted according to the changes in the Consumer Price Index.

With respect to residential leases, the rent is generally subject to annual adjustment based on negotiations with the Tenants' Association (*Sw. Hyresgästföreningen*).

6.4 Operating expenses

In a commercial lease, the tenant is generally obliged to pay most of the operating expenses, including costs of maintaining common facilities, real estate tax and utilities.

In a residential lease, the landlord may not charge the tenant for management or administration costs, or the costs of repairs of common areas.

6.5 Maintenance, repair and renovation at end of lease

For commercial leases it is common that the landlord is responsible for the building and central installations for utilities and the tenant is responsible for the internal parts of the premises (such as furnishing and floor, wall and ceiling surface layers and equipment specifically provided by the landlord for the operations in the premises). The tenant does not have the corresponding maintenance obligation in a residential lease, other than what is known as a duty of care which means that the property must be looked after, and a responsibility for caused damages.

In general, basic building insurance policies are designed to compensate landlords for damage to the property, loss of rent due to damage, and claims for damages to property or person. In addition to this basic coverage, additional insurance can be taken out and it is common practice in Sweden for commercial and residential tenants to take out an additional insurance to cover their property, as well as a commercial tenant's business operations carried out in the leased premises. Although the parties in a commercial lease may agree on a rent supplement to cover the landlord's insurance premium, market practice in Sweden is for the landlord to bear the cost of the property insurance.

6.6 Assignment/transfer

Both commercial and residential leases often restrict the right of tenants to transfer the lease without the landlord's consent. If the landlord refuses consent without reasonable cause, the tenant can apply to the Rent Tribunal for permission for the transfer. Also, according to statute, the tenant in a commercial lease that has lasted more than three years has a right to transfer the lease in connection with the sale of a business of which the lease is a part.

6.7 Subleases

Both commercial and residential leases also often restrict a tenant's right to sublet the premises and/or the residence without the consent of the landlord. According to statute, a tenant may however, under certain conditions, sublet part of the premises and/or the residence without the landlord's consent, but a sublet of the whole of the premises and/or the residence requires the landlord's consent or permission from the Rent Tribunal.

6.8 Termination

The landlord has a right to terminate the lease with immediate effect if the tenant does not pay the rent, breaches the contract in certain material ways set out in the Rental Act, or forfeits the contract by breaching certain provisions of that Act. However, the tenant can rectify rent arrears by paying the landlord within a certain period of time of receiving notice thereof; two weeks for commercial leases and three weeks for residential leases.

Terminating a tenancy is a very formal process, especially when it comes to regulations that landlords have to comply with. Therefore, to avoid the risk of legal action, it is important to seek legal advice before terminating a lease.

For commercial leases, there is a possibility to terminate the lease on formal grounds in order to renegotiate the rent and other lease terms. If no new lease terms are reached for a new lease period, the tenant must vacate the premises in accordance with the termination. If the landlord terminates with a view to seeking a new rent which exceeds the market rent, this may be deemed a wrongful termination entailing a risk of liability for damages if the tenant does not except the demanded rent increase.

To ensure that a tenant is obliged to vacate the premises and/or the residence on the agreed date, it is important to terminate the lease in due time in accordance with the contract and statutory requirements. It should be noted both commercial and residential tenants benefit from a statutory minimum notice period, which in some cases have the effect the relevant notice period follows under the Rental Act instead of the agreed notice period in the contract.

One difference between a termination of a commercial and a residential tenant is that a residential tenant will physically occupy the residence until any dispute over the termination is settled. A commercial tenant in the same situation will have to physically vacate the premises, but may be entitled to claim compensation afterwards. If a residential tenant refuses to vacate, the landlord must take the matter to the Swedish Rent Tribunal. If a commercial tenant refuses to vacate, the landlord will have to seek an eviction order, either in court or through the Enforcement Authority. In both cases, it may take several months for the landlord to regain possession of the premises and/or the residence.

6.9 Sale of leased property

A sale of a leased property does not affect the validity of the lease, if the lease has commenced. The new owner of the property will step into the lease as landlord on the same terms as the previous landlord. Market practice is to include an appendix in the relevant contract for the property which refers to all the applicable lease agreements.

7. Tax

In this section we summarize the main tax rules applicable to real estate investment in Sweden. As usual, an understanding of the tax rules is necessary for determining the profitability of an investment, and for structuring an investment in a tax efficient manner.

An investment can, as mentioned above, be made directly in real estate or indirectly in a company (or partnership) which owns real estate (so-called packaging) and the tax consequences will differ significantly depending on the choice.

This publication is based on the tax rules applicable as per February 20, 2026.

7.1 Stamp duty

Stamp duty is generally levied on the sale of real estate or site leaseholds in Sweden and is based on the higher of the purchase price or the tax value of the property the year preceding the sale. The stamp duty is 1.5% unless the buyer is a legal entity, in which case the stamp duty will be 4.25% (with some exceptions, for instance housing cooperatives). The sale of shares in corporations or partnerships is not subject to stamp duty. A transfer of property in a merger procedure of companies is exempt from stamp duty.

Stamp duty is also not levied when a property is merged into another property pursuant to the rules of property formation under the Swedish Land Parcelling Act. Thus, it is possible to merge a larger property into a smaller property in order to avoid stamp duty.

It is only possible to use real estate as direct collateral for debts if the Land Registry (Fastighetsregistret) has issued mortgage certificates. When a mortgage certificate is first issued it is subject to a stamp duty of 2% of the face value of the mortgage.

7.2 Value added tax

The transfer of real estate is exempt from value added tax (VAT), as is the sale of shares.

Rental income from leasing real estate is generally exempt from VAT. However, the landlord can waive this exemption if, and to the extent that the real estate is leased to a taxable person who uses the real estate in its operations. In such case 25% VAT should be reported on the rental income, and the landlord can deduct input VAT on expenses for the property.

If a taxable person invests in real estate and deducts input VAT on the investment, it must adjust (i.e. repay) 1/10 of the VAT per year for a ten-year period if the use of property is changed to not being subject to VAT, or if the property is sold. If a property is subject to a merger or a business transfer, the new owner will assume the old owner's obligation to adjust the input VAT. If a property that is subject to voluntary VAT is sold, the seller and the buyer of the property can agree that the duty to make adjustments is to be assumed by the buyer.

In a similar way input VAT can be refunded on investments in real estate in cases where the input VAT has not been deducted when investment was made but the property later is used in a VAT liable business.

Furthermore, in a recent case (HFD 2023 ref. 45) the Supreme Administrative Court ruled that from a VAT perspective, mixed businesses should always be able to apply a turnover-based allocation basis to calculate input VAT deductions on common costs consumed in the business. The Swedish Tax Agency has previously successfully pushed for alternative calculation methods, such as area-based calculation in the property sector, to be applied instead. However, the courts judgement shows that the turnover-based method according to Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax can always be applied by the taxpayer.

7.3 Municipal property fees and property tax

For properties containing buildings for housing purposes, a municipal property fee is to be paid. The property fee is maximized to an indexed amount. For the income year 2026 the property fee for residential properties is SEK1,784 for each apartment; however, not more than 0.3% of the tax value.

New apartment blocks and family houses that were built in or after 2012 are exempt from property tax for 15 years.

A state property tax of 0.4% of the tax value is levied on land that has been zoned for residential tenants but has not yet been built on, and properties that are taxed as residential buildings under construction and the land belonging thereto. A state property tax of 1% of the tax value is levied on non-residential commercial buildings with land belonging thereto.

On regular industrial properties, the state property tax is 0.5% of the tax value. For properties that produce electricity the tax is 0.5% of the tax value.

7.4 Taxation of rental income from real estate

The rental income is subject to Swedish income tax or corporate income tax. The individual income tax is progressive with a maximum rate of approximately 55% (depending on the municipal tax rate) and the income is also subject to (deductible) social security fees (normally 28.97%) or special wages tax (*särskild löneskatt*, 24.26%).

The special wages tax applies when the holding of the real estate is of a passive character. The corporate income tax rate is a flat rate of, as from 2026, 20.6% when real estate is owned through a corporation. Partnerships are not taxable entities, but the partners will be taxed for the amount.

The tax basis for income tax and corporate income tax is generally net income, i.e. gross income less expenses such as amortization, maintenance, administrative expenses and financial costs such as interest on loans. This applies to both individuals and corporations. Special rules apply to small houses that are used as a private residence.

Interest on intra-group loans is as a main rule non-deductible. This applies regardless of the reason for the loan. The main rule has the following exemptions.

Interest deduction on such debt should be granted if the beneficial owner of the interest income within the group (i) is resident within the EEA, (ii) is resident of a state with which Sweden has a tax treaty not limited to certain income or (iii) is subject to a corporate tax of at least 10%. However, no tax deduction should in any case be granted if the underlying purpose with the loan exclusively or as good as exclusively (90-95% or more) is to obtain a substantial tax benefit for the group. It should be noted that this limitation rule on intra-group debt has been challenged in Swedish administrative courts on the merits of being in breach of Article 49 TFEU (Treaty on European Union). The Supreme Administrative Court has on several occasions ruled in favour of the tax payer and the general applicability of the rule can be questioned. The rule is however still in place.

Interest deductions are generally limited to an amount corresponding to 30% of EBITDA (applicable on interest surviving from non-deductible intra-group loans described above). This limitation applies on both internal and external loans. The interest limitation corresponding to 30% of EBITDA applies only if negative net interest exceeds SEK 5 million (simplification rule). The free amount is measured on a group level. Excess non-deductible interest expense (negative net interest) may be carried forward and used within a six-year period.

Negative net interest may also be divided between companies in a group, provided that the companies are entitled to equalize taxable profit by means of group contribution.

Depreciation on buildings is based on the purchase price, or the construction cost plus acquisition costs. Generally depreciation is assessed under the straight-line method, and varies between 2% and 5% depending on the use of the property. Land cannot be depreciated. As from 2019 accelerated depreciation on newly constructed tenement buildings is introduced. This means, in short, that an additional deduction of 2% is granted during the first six years from the completing of the building.

Sweden has entered into double taxation treaties with a large number of other countries. Most treaties are in accordance with the OECD Model Convention. Under these treaties income from real estate in Sweden may be taxed in Sweden, as may income from permanent establishments in Sweden. The method for avoiding double taxation may vary depending on the treaty. However, the credit of tax method is the most frequent following the Swedish policy on tax treaties.

7.5 Taxation of dividends from a company owning real estate

Dividends from companies owning real estate are taxed as ordinary dividends.

Resident individuals normally pay a flat rate of 30%. If the shares are not listed, only 5/6 of the dividend is taxable, i.e. the effective tax rate is 25%. However, for individuals who have so-called qualified shares in closely held companies, part of the dividends may be taxed as income of employment with a marginal tax rate as high as 55% (depending on the municipal tax).

Non-resident individuals have to pay a withholding tax on dividends. The statutory tax rate is a flat 30%, but that rate is often lowered by double tax treaties.

Swedish corporations pay ordinary corporate tax on dividends, unless the Swedish holding regime applies. The holding regime applies to shares held as a capital asset (and thus not classified as inventory) and applies to:

- unlisted shares; and
- listed shares where the shareholding is at least 10% of the votes and the shares are owned for at least one year, or if the shares are held for business purposes.

As a main rule, foreign companies have to pay a withholding tax on dividends. The tax rate is a flat 30%, but that rate is often lowered or eliminated by double tax treaties. Companies resident in other EU states do not pay withholding

tax, provided that the company receiving the dividend owns at least 10% of the shares in the company paying the dividend, and is such a company that is covered by the parent/subsidiary directive. Furthermore, foreign companies which are legal entities, and which are taxed in a similar manner as Swedish companies or subject to a double tax treaty with Sweden, can receive tax free dividends. This applies when the dividend would have been exempt from tax under the Swedish holding regime, if the receiving company had been a Swedish company (and, in case of dividends on listed shares, that the shares had been owned for at least one year when the dividend was paid). This means that dividends to a foreign company normally is exempt from withholding tax unless the foreign company is resident in a tax haven jurisdiction.

7.6 Taxation of capital gains on real estate

If a company realizes a capital gain on Swedish real estate, the capital gain is subject to Swedish corporate income tax regardless of where the company is tax resident. The capital gain equals the sale price less the book value for tax purposes (which may differ from the book value for accounting purposes) and costs. Capital losses that companies incur on real estate are normally deductible only against capital gains on real estate.

Such losses may be carried forward or be used by other group companies.

If an individual realizes a capital gain on Swedish real estate, the taxation of the capital gain differs, depending on whether the real estate qualifies as a business asset or as private residential property. If the real estate is part of the individual's business, 90% of the capital gain is taxable as capital income at a 30% rate. Furthermore, all depreciation on the buildings is to be declared as taxable business income at a progressive rate and subject to social security contributions or the special wages tax. In contrast, 22/30 of the capital gain on private residential property is taxed as capital income at a flat 30% rate. Part of the capital gain may be deferred if the property sold is the home of the seller and a new home is purchased.

A capital gain generated by a partnership is in principle subject to tax at the level of its partners. Accordingly, the same rules as set out above apply depending on the legal status of the partner concerned.

Under most Swedish double tax treaties, capital gain from a sale of real estate in Sweden is taxable in Sweden.

7.7 Taxation of capital gains from the disposal of shares in a company owning real estate

Capital gain on shares in companies owning real estate is taxed as ordinary capital gain on shares.

The gain is calculated as the sale price less the purchase price and costs for purchasing and selling the shares.

Resident individuals normally pay a flat rate of 30% on the capital gain. If the shares are not listed, only 5/6 of the capital gain is taxable, i.e. the effective tax rate is 25%. However, for individuals who have so-called qualified shares in closely held companies, part of the capital gain may be taxed as income of employment with a marginal tax rate as high as 55% (depending on the municipal tax) but not subject to social security fees.

Non-resident individuals do not pay tax on capital gain on shares in Swedish companies, Special rules apply to persons who previously were Swedish residents but have moved abroad or if the shares are connected to a permanent establishment in Sweden.

Swedish corporations pay a corporate tax as from 2026, 20.6% on capital gain unless the Swedish holding regime applies. The holding regime is applicable when shares are held as a capital asset (and thus not classified as inventory) and applies to:

- unlisted shares; and
- listed shares where the shareholding is at least 10% of the votes and the shares are owned for at least one year; and
- the holding is motivated by business performed by the holder or a related party to the holder

If a capital gain would have been tax free on a transaction, a capital loss cannot be deducted.

Foreign companies do not pay tax on capital gains on Swedish shares unless such shares are attributed to a permanent establishment in Sweden. If the shares are attributed to a permanent establishment in Sweden, the same rules apply as for Swedish companies.

8. Real estate finance

Traditionally, Sweden has had a highly competitive and liquid real estate finance market, where the major clearing banks dominate. With the recent pick-up in interest rates and the clearing banks' balance sheets being full in terms of real estate exposure, more and more deals in the market are being financed by the direct lending community (primarily by alternative capital funds (debt funds) and pension funds).

In general, Sweden is considered to be a very (senior) lender-friendly jurisdiction (perhaps not on a par with the UK but more so than many continental European jurisdictions). Sweden is also a small open economy, with a very welcoming climate for foreign investors seeking to pick up assets here. At the same time, though, it is an extremely relationship-driven market and, depending on market conditions, it may prove hard to get attention from the local banks if you are not a longstanding customer. A presence on the ground is advisable in order to be able to prove that you are in Sweden to stay.

8.1 Interest rate risks

Generally, commercial banks require borrowers to hedge the interest rate risk on a senior loan in the range of 50-75% of the total loan amount. Other capital providers do not usually require hedging unless the relevant deal comes with a floating rate component (which is unusual). Where required, hedging must be in place on the date of utilization and maintained up to the final termination date. In some instances, the borrower may enter into the relevant arrangements sometime after utilization in accordance with an agreed hedging policy prior to utilization. Interest rate risk is usually hedged by way of a customary interest rate swap and on a standard ISDA form document.

Fixed interest rate deals have become more common in the market. This is especially so where an alternative capital provider is the lender. The rationale for choosing a fixed rate deal become more common in the may vary but many borrowers want to avoid the often substantial costs associated with terminating or closing out a swap prior to maturity in connection with a disposal or refinancing. A fixed rate deal brings its own problems, and the break costs associated with prepayment may prove to be equally substantial.

8.2 Assets held as security

Prior to entering into discussions, or executing a term sheet, a borrower should contemplate the effects of providing certain security under Swedish law. As a general principle, the perfection requirements under Swedish law sometimes limit what assets are available as collateral. Swedish law imposes a general requirement that a pledgor should be entirely deprived of its right and ability to control, or have recourse against, the pledged assets or rights.

To the extent that the pledgor retains any control or recourse, the security interest will not become effective and enforceable (the Non-Recourse Principle).

The Non-Recourse Principle means, inter alia, that any pledged asset (or any instrument representing such asset) must be physically surrendered to the pledgee.

In cases where the relevant asset or right is in the possession, or otherwise under the control, of a third party (e.g. a bank in the case of a bank account), notification must be given to the third party with a stipulation that the pledgor may not dispose of, or be granted access to, the pledged asset or right. A recent trend in the market is the difficulty to perfect pledges over accounts with banks the role of which in a dela is only to act as account bank.

As a result, the Non-Recourse Principle may cause difficulties with regards to perfection of security under Swedish law, as removing any assets from the pledgor's control would cause obvious operational disruption to the pledgor's business and its continuation. This would, in real estate financing, typically impose constraints or resistance with respect to security over rental and operation accounts, lease agreements and other contracts relevant for the property.

8.3 Further collateral agreements

For smaller transactions or blue chip clients, the lending institution would generally prefer security on real property (c.f. below) over the relevant property and a share pledge over the shares in the property owning company. Lately, certain institutions have, in instances where no mortgage certificates have been issued over the property, agreed to fund with only security over the shares of the PropCo.

In order to create security on real property, the pledger creates a mortgage with the Land Registry. The mortgage represents a specified amount of the real property, registered as available to be pledged as security. The document evidencing the mortgage is referred to as a mortgage certificate. The creation of security is perfected by the pledgor pledging and handing over the mortgage certificates to the pledgee as security for the relevant debt.

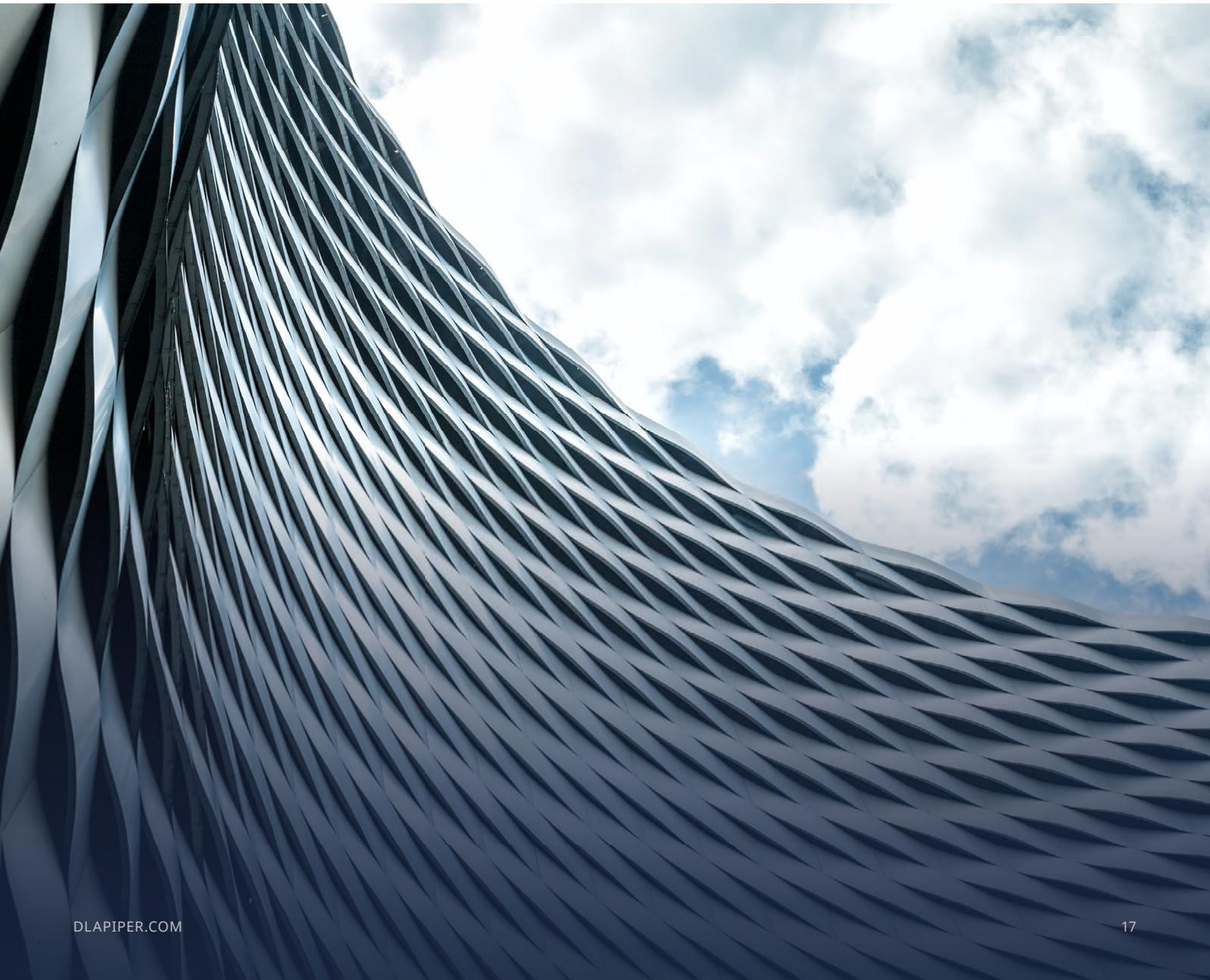
In larger transactions or current market conditions, though, banks normally require security over all of the borrower's assets and cash flow and thus, in addition, take pledges over inter alia:

- each bank account in which the borrower has an interest;
- all rights under insurance contracts;
- all rights in respect of rents under any occupational lease; and
- all rights to payments under all investor loans and/or notes.

Banks may also take a security assignment of rights under acquisition agreement(s) (if any).

8.4 Taxation on the creation of security

In general, no taxes are applied to security provided to a lender. However, a stamp duty of 2% (of the face value of the mortgage) will be levied on the issuing of most mortgages and of 1% (of the face value of the mortgage) on floating charges. This is however a one-time stamp duty and will not be applied in the event the mortgages and/ or floating charges are provided as security to a new lender upon a refinancing.



Glossary

TERM	EQUIVALENT
Allemansrätten	Right of Public Access
Bostadsrätt	Housing Cooperative
Bygglov	Building Permit
Detaljplan	Zoning Plan
Expropriationslagen	Expropriation Act
Fastighetsbildningslagen	Swedish Land Parcelling Act
Fastighetsreglering	Reallotment
Fastighetsregistret	The Land Registry
Gemensamhetsanläggning	Joint Facility
Hyreslagen	Swedish Rental Act (Chapter 12 of the Swedish Land Code)
Hyresnämnden	Rent Tribunal
Inteckning	Registration of Mortgages Over Real Property
Jordabalken	Swedish Land Code
Klyvning	Partitioning
Kronofogdemyndigheten	Enforcement Authority
Köpebrev	Deed of Purchase
Lantmäteriet	Swedish Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority
Ledningsrätt	Right of Utility Lines
Ledningsrättslagen	Utility Easements Act
Länsstyrelsen	County Administrative Board
Miljöbalken	Environmental Code
Minerallagen	Swedish Minerals Act
Pantbrev	Mortgage Certificate
Pantbrevsregistret	Mortgage Certificate Register
Plan - och bygglagen	Planning and Building Act
Skatteverket	Swedish Tax Agency
Strandskydd	Coastal Protection
Stämpelskattelagen	Swedish Stamp Duty Act
Tomträtt	Site-leasehold

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This guide was written predominantly by Johan Forsling, Mats Eriksson and Gustaf Ström of our Real Estate Practice Group, Adam Tideman of our Tax Practice Group and Björn Sjöberg of our Banking and Finance Practice Group. This guide was prepared in February 2026. Subsequent changes in law are therefore not taken into account.

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