

## **Accounting Act (1999: 1078)**

**Department:** Ministry of Justice L1

**Issued:** 1999-12-02

**Amendment introduced:** until SFS 2020: 669

**Effective:** 2000-01-01 final order

1 chap. Introductory provisions Content of the Act Section 1 This Act contains provisions on the accounting obligation for certain natural and legal persons. The Act contains provisions on - the circle of bookkeepers (Chapter 2), - financial year (Chapter 3), - the meaning of the bookkeeping obligation (Chapter 4), - current accounting and verifications (Chapter 5), - how the current bookkeeping is completed (6 chap.), - archiving of accounting information etc. (chap. 7), - the development of good accounting practice (chap. 8), and - appeals (ch. 9). Definitions § 2 For the purposes of this Act: 1. undertaking means a natural or legal person who is required to keep accounts in accordance with this Act; 2. activities: business activities or other activities covered by the obligation to keep accounts in accordance with this Act; 1 chap. Section 4 of the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554), 4. group: what constitutes a group according to the definition in ch. § 4 of the Annual Accounts Act, 5. branch: such a branch office with independent administration covered by the Act (1992: 160) on foreign branches etc. or an office belonging to a European economic interest group based abroad, 6. accounting item: each individual entry in the basic accounts or the main accounting, 7. business events: all changes in the size and composition of a company's assets that depend on the company's financial relations with the outside world, such as inflows and outflows, receivables and liabilities and own additions to and withdrawals from the business of money, goods or other; 8. "verification" means the information documenting a business event or an adjustment made in the accounts; 9. accounting information: a) such compilations of information as referred to in - Chapter 4. Section 3 (balance sheet), - Chapter 5 Section 1 (basic accounting and general accounting), - Chapter 5 Section 4 (side-by-side accounting), - Chapter 5 Section 6 (verification), - Chapter 5 Section 7 (document etc. to which a verification refers), - Chapter 5 Section 11 (system documentation and treatment history), - Chapter 6 Section 2 (annual report), - Chapter 6 4 and 5 §§ (annual accounts), - ch. 6 Section 6 (simplified annual accounts), and - Chapter 6 § 8 (specification of balance sheet item), b) agreements and other documents of special importance to shed light on the financial conditions of

the business, and c) other information that is important for it to be possible to follow and understand the processing of the individual accounting items in the accounting , 10. net sales: income from goods sold and services performed that are part of the company's normal operations less deductions provided, value added tax and other tax that is directly linked to sales. Companies referred to in ch. § 2 first paragraph and § 3 shall, in the application of provisions of this Act relating to net sales, to the net sales add grants, gifts, membership fees and other similar income. Lag (2017: 437). Section 3 What is said in this law about legal persons does not apply to estates. In the case of estates, what is said about natural persons applies instead. Language Section 4 Accounting information that the company itself prepares in accordance with this Act shall be compiled in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian or English. If there are special reasons, the Tax Agency may allow a company, despite the provisions in the first paragraph, prepares the accounting information in another language. An undertaking which has obtained such an authorization shall, however, if an authority so requests, translate the accounting information at its own expense into one of the languages referred to in the first subparagraph. Permits in accordance with the second paragraph are granted by Finansinspektionen in the case of companies that are under the Inspectorate's supervision. Of ch. 2 5 §, 7 kap. Section 7 and Chapter 9 Section 1 of the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554) stipulates that an annual report, a consolidated account and an interim report must always be written in Swedish. Lag (2006: 874). Chapter 2 The circle of accountants When legal persons are accountable § 1 A legal person is accountable, unless otherwise stated in §§ 2-5. Section 2 The following legal persons are required to keep accounts to the extent specified in the second to fourth paragraphs: 1. non-profit associations, 2. registered religious communities and registered organizational parts of such communities according to the Act (1998: 1593) on religious communities, 3. community associations according to section 17 of the Act (1973: 1150) on community management, 4. wildlife conservation area associations according to section 1 of the Act (2000: 592) on wildlife conservation areas , 5. fisheries conservation area associations in accordance with section 1 of the Fisheries Conservation Areas Act (1981: 533). Legal persons specified in the first paragraph are liable for bookkeeping if the value of the assets, calculated in accordance with section 4, exceeds one and a half million kronor. The accounting obligation arises 1. from the time of the formation of the legal entity, if the assets then exceed the specified limit amount, or 2. from the calendar year in whose entry the value of the assets exceeds the limit amount. The accounting

obligation pursuant to the second paragraph ceases, if the value of the assets at the end of the last three financial years has been lower than the specified limit amount. If the legal entity conducts business or is the parent company of a group, it is liable for bookkeeping even if the conditions under the second paragraph are not met. Lag (2006: 874). Section 3 Foundations are required to keep accounts if the value of the assets, calculated in accordance with section 4, exceeds one and a half million kronor. The accounting obligation arises 1. from the time of the foundation's formation, if the assets then exceed the specified limit amount, or 2. from the calendar year in whose entry the value of the assets exceeds the limit amount. The accounting obligation pursuant to the first paragraph ceases if the value of the assets at the end of the last three years has been lower than the specified limit amount. However, the following foundations are required to keep accounts even if the conditions according to the first paragraph are not met: 1. foundations that conduct business activities, 2. foundations that are parent foundations, 3. fundraising foundations according to ch. Section 1 of the Foundations Act (1994: 1220), 4. collective agreement foundations according to ch. § 3 of the same law, 5. foundations that have been formed by or together with the state, a municipality or a region, 6. pension foundations according to § 9 of the Act (1967: 531) on securing pension commitments etc., 7. personnel foundations according to § 27 of the same law. Lag (2019: 905). § 4 When the value of the assets according to § 2 second paragraph and § 3 first paragraph is determined, each asset shall be taken up to a value that corresponds to what the asset can be considered conditional on a sale under normal circumstances. However, properties and buildings that are movable property are included in the assessed value, if such a value exists. Section 5 The following legal persons are not liable for accounting under this Act: 1. the state, municipalities, regions, municipal associations and regional associations, 2. bankruptcy estates, and 3. foundations whose assets according to the foundation ordinance may be used only for the benefit of certain natural persons. Lag (2019: 905). When natural persons are required to keep accounts § 6 A natural person who conducts business activities is required to keep accounts for this. For the application of the first paragraph, the letting of such a private residential property as referred to in ch. Section 13 of the Income Tax Act (1999: 1229) is not considered a business activity. Ownership or use of such a commercial property as referred to in ch. Section 14 of the said Act shall always be regarded as a business activity. Law (1999: 1304). When foreign legal persons and natural persons residing abroad are required to keep accounts 7 Section A

foreign legal person who is to conduct his business in Sweden through a branch is required to keep accounts for the business. A natural person residing abroad who conducts business activities in Sweden is required to keep accounts for the business. What is said in section 6, second paragraph, about the disposal of certain properties also applies in respect of such persons. Lag (2017: 437). Section 8 Foreign insurers and foreign occupational pension institutions that conduct activities relating to non-life insurance or reinsurance of non-life insurance through such a general agent or general representation as referred to in Chapter 1 Section 9 or 12 of the Act (1998: 293) on the activities of foreign insurers and occupational pension institutions in Sweden, are accountable for the business provided that the business is conducted from such a permanent establishment as referred to in ch. Section 29 of the Income Tax Act (1999: 1229). Lag (2017: 437). Chapter 3 Financial year

Normal financial year Section 1 A financial year shall comprise twelve calendar months. Natural persons, trading companies where a natural person is to be taxed for all or part of the company's income and such community-managing legal persons as are referred to in ch. Section 6, second paragraph, of the Income Tax Act (1999: 1229) shall have the calendar year as the financial year. Other companies may apply a financial year other than a calendar year (broken financial year). Lag (2010: 1514). Second twelve-month financial year Section 2 If there are special reasons in view of the public's financial interest or other circumstances, the Tax Agency may in an individual case allow that a different period of twelve calendar months than that which follows from section 1, second paragraph, may constitute a financial year. Lag (2010: 1514). Shortened or extended financial year Section 3 When the accounting obligation arises or the financial year is reorganized, the financial year may cover a period shorter than twelve months or be extended to cover a maximum of eighteen months. The financial year may also be shortened if the accounting obligation ceases. Joint financial year for several activities Section 4 If a company conducts several activities, it shall apply the same financial year for these. Joint financial year for Group companies Section 5 Companies that are part of the same group shall have a joint financial year. If there are special reasons, the Swedish Tax Agency may allow different financial years to be applied. If a natural person who carries out agricultural activities also owns a limited liability company, which also carries out agricultural activities, without being obliged to prepare consolidated accounts, the limited liability company may, notwithstanding the provision in the first paragraph, have a broken financial year. Law (2003: 727). Reorganization of financial years Section 6

Financial years may be reorganized only if the Swedish Tax Agency grants permission to do so. Permission is not required, however, 1. for conversion from a broken financial year to a calendar year, 2. for conversion to a joint financial year in cases referred to in section 4 and section 5, first paragraph. Law (2003: 727). Correction order Section 7 If a company applies a broken financial year in violation of section 1, second paragraph, the Swedish Tax Agency may order the company to convert the financial year to a calendar year. Such an injunction may be combined with a fine. Law (2003: 727).

Financial years in financial companies Section 8 In Chapter 1 Section 7 of the Act (1995: 1559) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies and in Chapter 1 Section 6 of the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance

companies contains provisions on financial years in certain companies. Chapter 4 The meaning of the accounting obligation General information on what the accounting obligation entails Section 1 A company shall 1. continuously book all business events in accordance with the provisions in Chapter 5. 1-5 §§, 2. ensure that there are verifications according to ch. §§ 6-9 for all accounting items as well as system documentation and processing history according to ch. § 11, 3. preserve all accounting information and such equipment and such systems as are needed to present the accounting information in the form specified in ch. 1 § 1 or 2, 4. prepare a balance sheet in accordance with § 3, and 5. terminate the current accounting in accordance with the provisions in Chapter 6. Lag (2006: 874).

Good accounting practice Section 2 The accounting obligation shall be fulfilled in a manner that is in accordance with good accounting practice. Preparation of a balance sheet when the accounting obligation arises or when the basis for this changes

Section 3 When the accounting obligation arises or when the basis for such an obligation changes, the company shall without delay prepare an opening balance sheet. When preparing the opening balance sheet, Chapter 6 applies. § 4 second paragraph or, if the company is such a company as referred to in ch. 6 Section 3, second paragraph, second sentence, Chapter 6 § 6 in applicable parts. Lag (2010: 1514). Accounting for several activities Section 4 If a company conducts several activities, it shall have accounting that covers all activities.

Notwithstanding the provision in the first paragraph, a company that conducts several activities may have an accounting for each individual activity, if there are special reasons and it is compatible with good accounting practice. Companies referred to in Chapter 6 Section 1 shall in that case continuously archive information on the position and results of the various activities in a common place. If the company conducts business

on its own, the archiving must take place in connection with the accounting for such business. Joint accounting for several accounting entities

Section 5 A company may have joint accounting with another accounting entity only for jointly conducted activities and only if it is compatible with good accounting practice. Notwithstanding the provision in the first paragraph, congregations in the Church of Sweden that are part of a church community according to section 3, second paragraph, of the Act (1998: 1591) if the Church of Sweden has a joint bookkeeping that includes the activities of the parishes and the community. Furthermore, priests' salary assets in accordance with section 10 of the Act (1998: 1592) on the introduction of the Act (1998: 1591) on the Church of Sweden may have joint accounting, if they are managed together.

Accounting currency

Section 6 / Ceases to apply U: 2021-01-01 / The business events must be able to be presented in one and the same accounting currency. The reporting currency must be Swedish kronor. In limited companies, economic associations, savings banks, member banks, insurance companies and occupational pension companies, however, the reporting currency may instead be the euro. Change of accounting currency may only take place at the beginning of a new financial year. Provisions on recalculation in connection with the change of accounting currency are found in the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554). If the company has changed accounting currency, a new change may only be made if the Swedish Tax Agency allows it. Permission may be refused only if there is reason to believe that the exchange has an improper purpose. Notwithstanding the first to third paragraphs, a branch office which is located abroad and which has independent administration may have its accounts in a currency which in the other country is accepted as the accounting currency. Lag (2019: 753).

Section 6 / Entry into force I: 2021-01-01 / The business events must be able to be presented in one and the same accounting currency. The reporting currency must be Swedish kronor. In limited companies, economic associations, savings banks, insurance companies and occupational pension companies, however, the reporting currency may instead be the euro. Change of accounting currency may only take place at the beginning of a new financial year. Provisions on recalculation in connection with the change of accounting currency are found in the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554). If the company has changed accounting currency, a new change may only be made if the Swedish Tax Agency allows it. Permission may be refused only if there is reason to believe that the exchange has an improper purpose. Notwithstanding the first to third paragraphs, a branch office which is located abroad and which has independent administration may have its accounts in a currency which in the other country is accepted as

the accounting currency. Lag (2020: 669). Activities of foreign companies in Sweden Section 7 The meaning of the accounting obligation is the same for a branch as for a Swedish company of a similar type. The branch must have its own accounting which is separate from the foreign company's accounting in general. Lag (2017: 437). Section 8 The provisions of Section 7 shall also apply to insurance activities covered by Chapter 2. 8 §. A non-life insurance company that conducts its business through general representation shall be considered to be an independent branch in relation to another non-life insurance company that conducts business through the same general representation. Lag (2017: 437). Section 9 Business activities conducted in Sweden by a natural person residing abroad shall have their own accounting which is separate from the natural person's accounting in other respects. Lag (2017: 437). Chapter 5 Current accounting and verifications Basic accounting and general accounting Section 1 The business events shall be recorded so that they can be presented in registration order (basic accounting) and in systematic order (main accounting). This must be done in such a way that it is possible to check the completeness of the accounting entries and overview the course, position and results of the business. A business event relating to the receipt of a gift does not need to be booked, provided that 1. the market value of the gift is difficult to determine but can be assumed to be low, and 2. it is compatible with good accounting practice. Lag (2006: 874). The time for bookkeeping Section 2 Cash inflows and outflows shall be booked no later than the following working day. Other business events must be recorded as soon as possible. The business events may be booked later than specified in the first paragraph, if there are reasons for it and it is compatible with good accounting practice. A company whose annual net sales normally amount to a maximum of SEK 3 million may delay in recording the business events until payment is made. At the end of the financial year, however, all then unpaid receivables and liabilities must be booked. The third paragraph does not apply to companies covered by the Act (1995: 1559) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies or the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance companies. Nor does the third paragraph apply to financial holding companies that are required to prepare consolidated accounts in accordance with any of the mentioned laws. Lag (2010: 1514). Year-end transactions Section 3 In connection with the closing of the current accounting, such items that are necessary to determine the financial year's income and expenses and the financial position on the balance sheet date shall be booked. Arranged bookkeeping Section 4 In the bookkeeping, accounts of assets, provisions, liabilities and

equity are specified in a parallel accounting to the extent necessary to provide a satisfactory control and overview. Lag (2006: 874).

**Correction of accounting item** Section 5 If an accounting item is corrected, it shall be stated when the correction has taken place and who has made it. If the correction is made through a special correction item, it must at the same time be ensured that an examination of the corrected accounting item makes it possible to obtain knowledge of the correction without difficulty.

**Verifications** Section 6 For each business event, there must be a verification. If the company has received information about the business event in the form specified in Chapter 7. § 1, first paragraph, this information, if applicable supplemented with information according to §§ 7 and 8, shall be used as verification. If necessary in view of the nature of the verification received, the accounting may be based on a specially prepared reference verification. Several similar business events may be documented through a joint verification. When selling goods and services for cash, the payments during a day's sale may also be documented through a joint voucher. The joint voucher may then consist of information from a cash register, cash report or other information that indicates the sum of payments received. Lag (2010: 1514).

**Section 7** The verification shall include information on when it has been compiled, when the business event has occurred, what it refers to, what amount it applies to and which counterparty it affects. Where applicable, the verification shall also include information on documents or other information that has formed the basis of the business event and where these are available. The voucher must include a voucher number or other identification mark as well as such other information as is necessary for the connection between the voucher and the recorded business event to be established without difficulty.

**Section 8** Information pursuant to section 7, first paragraph, may be omitted if it is associated with difficulties in including the information in the voucher and an omission is compatible with good accounting practice.

**Section 9** If a verification is corrected, it shall be stated when the correction has taken place and who has made it. Accounting items other than those relating to business events

**Section 10** What is prescribed in Sections 1-9 also applies to accounting items other than those relating to business events.

**System documentation and processing history** Section 11 The company shall prepare such descriptions of the organization and structure of the accounting system as are necessary to provide an overview of the system (system documentation). The company must also prepare such descriptions of completed processing within the system that make it possible to follow and understand



the processing of the individual accounting items without difficulty (processing history). If the company has several separate accounts, the system documentation for each account must state where information from other accounts can be obtained. Cash registers Section 12 The Tax Procedure Act (2011: 1244) contains provisions on the use of cash registers in certain cases. Lag (2011: 1399). Chapter 6 European political parties and European political foundations according to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the Statutes and Financing of European political parties and European political foundations, 4. companies covered by the law (1995: 1559) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies or the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance companies, 5. foundations that are liable for accounting under this Act, but not foundations that may use their assets exclusively for the benefit of members of a certain or certain families and who are liable for bookkeeping only due to ch. § 3 first paragraph, 6. companies that meet more than one of the following conditions: c) the group companies' reported net sales for each of the last two financial years amounted to more than SEK 80 million, 8. companies that have a license according to the Gaming Act (2018: 1138), but not such companies with a license according to ch. the Gaming Act, whose total assets for each of the last two financial years did not amount to SEK 5 million. For the application of the first paragraph 7 b and c, receivables and liabilities between Group companies, as well as internal profits, shall be eliminated. The same applies to income and expenses relating to transactions between Group companies, as well as changes in internal profit. Lag (2018: 1142). Content of the annual report, etc. Section 2 An annual report shall be prepared and published in accordance with the provisions of the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554) or, where applicable, the Act (1995: 1559) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies or the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance companies. When the current accounts may be closed with an annual report instead of an annual report § 3 Companies other than those referred to in § 1 shall, if they do not prepare an annual report, for each financial year close the current accounts with an annual report. The annual accounts shall be prepared in accordance with Sections 4 and 5. Companies in which the annual net sales normally amount to a maximum of SEK 3 million and which are not obliged to prepare annual reports in accordance with section 1 may prepare the annual accounts in simplified form in accordance with section 6. Lag (2010: 1514). § 3 a The obligation according to § 1 to prepare an annual report does not apply to a branch,

if the foreign company is subject to the legislation of a state within the European Economic Area and 1. has a legal form comparable to the limited liability company, 2. is a credit institution or securities company of the same type as the companies covered by the Act (1995: 1559) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies, 3. is an insurance company of the same type as the companies covered by the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance companies, or 4. is a European cooperative. If, as a result of the first paragraph, the branch does not prepare an annual report, it shall instead prepare an annual financial statement. For the annual accounts, 1. in a branch of a company referred to in the first paragraph 1 or 4 and which is not such a company referred to in the same paragraph 2 or 3, the provisions of §§ 4, 5, 7 and 8 apply, 2. in a branch of a company referred to in the first paragraph 2, the provisions of ch. Section 2 and Chapters 3-5 the Act on Annual Accounts in Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, with the exception of the reference to ch. § 5 of the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554), and 3. in a branch of a company referred to in the first paragraph 3, the provisions of ch. Section 2 and Chapters 3-5 the Act on Annual Accounts in Insurance Companies, with the exception of the reference to ch. Section 5 of the Annual Accounts Act. Lag (2018: 172). Section 3 b The provisions of Section 3 a shall also be applied to insurance activities covered by Chapter 2. 8 §. A non-life insurance company that conducts its business through general representation shall be considered to be an independent branch in relation to another non-life insurance company that conducts business through the same general representation. When the provisions on annual accounts in section 3 a, second paragraph 3 are applied, the prescribed restrictions in the first paragraph of that section do not apply to companies that are subject to the legislation of a state within the European Economic Area and to certain types of insurance companies. Lag (2017: 437). Annual accounts Section 4 An annual accounts shall consist of an income statement and a balance sheet. The annual accounts must be prepared in ordinary legible form or in electronic form. The amounts in the annual accounts must be stated in Swedish kronor. When the annual accounts are prepared, the following provisions in the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554) shall be applied: ch. Section 3 on what is meant by participations and net sales and on the additions to be made to net sales, Chapter 1 Sections 4-6 on groups, associated companies, etc., Chapter 2 Section 2 on clarity and good accounting practice, Chapter 2 Section 3 a on materiality, Chapter 2 Section 4 on other basic accounting principles, Chapter 2 Section 7 on signing, Chapter 3 1 and 2 §§ on the content of the balance sheets and income statements, ch.

3 §§ 3 and 4 on forms of arrangement, ch. 3 Section 9 on accounting for provisions, Chapter 3 Section 11, first paragraph, on the income statement in abbreviated form, Chapter 4 §§ 1 and 2 on what are fixed assets and current assets, ch. 4 Section 3, first paragraph, on the acquisition value of fixed assets, Chapter 4 Section 4 on depreciation of fixed assets, Chapter 4 Section 5 on write-down of fixed assets, Chapter 4 Section 9 on valuation of current assets, Chapter 4 Section 10 on valuation of work in progress, Chapter 4 Section 11 on the acquisition value of inventories, Chapter 4 Section 12 on accounting for a specified quantity and fixed value, Chapter 4 Section 13 on the translation of receivables and liabilities in foreign currency, and Chapter 4 Section 15 a on valuation of provisions. Lag (2015: 821). Section 5 In the annual accounts, the company shall provide the additional information specified in the second and third paragraphs. Information shall be provided on: 1. which principles for valuation of assets, provisions and liabilities have been applied, 2. how the value of each item recognized as a fixed asset in the balance sheet has been calculated, 3. what proportion of the total liabilities is to be paid later than one year after the balance sheet date; 4. pledged collateral, indicating the scope, nature and form of the collateral; If the company has changed accounting principles, information must be provided on this. The reasons for the change must be stated. Lag (2015: 821). Simplified annual accounts Section 6 A simplified annual accounts shall consist of an income statement and a balance sheet. It must be prepared in accordance with good accounting practice and in ordinary legible form or in electronic form. With regard to the signing of the annual accounts, Chapter 2 applies. Section 7 of the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554) in applicable parts. Lag (2010: 1514). The time for completion of the annual accounts Section 7 The annual accounts shall be completed as soon as possible, but no later than six months or, in foundations, four months after the end of the financial year. Lag (2010: 1514). Specification for annual report or annual accounts Section 8 For each condensed item in the balance sheet that is to be included in the annual report or annual accounts, unless the composition of the item is clear from the rest of the accounts, the amounts included in the item are specified in a special list, which does not need to be published. Lag (2010: 1514). Section 9 Has been repealed by law (2010: 1514). Section 10 New designation Section 6 by law (2010: 1514). Section 11 New designation Section 7 by law (2010: 1514). Section 12 New designation Section 8 by law (2010: 1514). Chapter 7 Archiving of accounting information, etc. Forms of preservation Section 1 Accounting information shall be preserved in 1. ordinary legible form (document), 2.

microscript that can be read with magnification aids, or 3. other form that can be read, listened to or otherwise perceived only with technical aids (machine-readable medium) and which can be produced by immediate printing in the form referred to in 1 or 2. Documents, micro-writing and machine-readable medium with accounting information that the company has received from someone else must be preserved in the condition the material had when it arrived at the company. Documents, microscripts and machine-readable media with accounting information that the company itself has prepared must be preserved in the condition the material was in when the accounting information was compiled. Time and place for storage

**Section 2 Documents, microscripts and machine-readable media used to preserve accounting information shall be durable and easily accessible. They shall be retained until the seventh year following the end of the calendar year in which the financial year ended. They must be stored in Sweden, in an orderly condition and in a reassuring and clear manner. Machine equipment and systems needed to present the accounting information in the form specified in section 1, first paragraph 1 or 2 shall be kept available in Sweden for the entire period specified in the first paragraph.** Lag (2010: 1514).

**Temporary storage of vouchers abroad**

**Section 3** If there are special reasons and is compatible with good accounting practice, a document that includes a voucher may, despite the provisions in section 2, be temporarily stored abroad. Equipment located abroad, etc. § 3 a

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 2, a company may store machine-readable media and keep machine equipment and systems available in another country within the European Union if 1. the place of storage and any change of this place is reported to the Tax Agency or, when applies to companies that are under the supervision of Finansinspektionen, as amended by Council Directive 2014/107 / EU, and - Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation and the fight against VAT fraud, as amended by Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013. Lag (2015: 821).

**Section 4** If there are special reasons, the Swedish Tax Agency may allow a company to store machine-readable media abroad even if the conditions according to section 3 a do not exist. In such cases, machinery and systems referred to in section 2, second paragraph, may be kept available in the same country. The permit may be combined with conditions and limited to a certain time. Permits pursuant to the first paragraph are granted by Finansinspektionen in the case of companies that are under the Inspectorate's supervision. Law (2003: 1135).

**Storage of documents etc.** § 5 The provisions of § 2 on storage in Sweden do not apply to documents, microcripts, machine-readable media, equipment and systems

relating to activities conducted by the company through a branch office located abroad and which has independent administration, if the company is accountable in the other country. Lag (2017: 437). Transfer of accounting information Section 6 A company may destroy such material for the preservation of accounting information referred to in section 1, if the accounting information is transferred in a secure manner to any other such material. If the material is as referred to in section 1, second paragraph, it may, however, only be destroyed from the fourth year after the end of the calendar year in which the financial year ended. Lag (2010: 1514). When accounting information may be destroyed Section 7 If there are special reasons, the Swedish Tax Agency may, in certain cases, allow documents, microscripts and machine-readable media used to preserve accounting information to be destroyed before the end of the period specified in section 2. Permits pursuant to the first paragraph are granted by Finansinspektionen in the case of companies that are under the Inspectorate's supervision. Even if a permit pursuant to the first paragraph has been issued, documents, microcripts and machine-readable media used to preserve information covered by the Act (2005: 590) on transparency in certain financial relations, etc. may not be destroyed until at least five years after the end of that calendar year. when the financial year ended. However, destruction may occur if the information is preserved in another way. Law (2005: 591).

Chapter 8 The development of good accounting practice and authorizations Section 1 The Accounting Board is responsible for the development of good accounting practice. Finansinspektionen is responsible for the development of good accounting practice in companies covered by the Act (1995: 1559) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies and the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance companies to the extent required by these companies. Of ch. Section 5 of the Act on Annual Accounts in Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, Chapter 1 Section 4 of the Act on Annual Accounts in Insurance Companies and Chapter 23 Section 3 of the Securities Market Act (2007: 528) stipulates that the Government or the authority determined by the Government may issue regulations on accounting for financial companies. Lag (2007: 551). Section 2 The Government or the authority determined by the Government may issue regulations on the fulfillment of the accounting obligation in accordance with Chapter 4. Section 7 and on the design and content of the report which according to Chapter 6 Section 3 a shall be submitted for operations in a branch to 1. a foreign credit institution or securities company of the same type as the companies covered by the Act (1995: 1559) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies, and 2.

a foreign insurance company of the same type as the companies covered by the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance companies. The right to issue regulations also applies to such activities as are referred to in Chapter 4. Section 8 and Chapter 6 3 b §. Lag (2018: 172). Chapter 9 Appeal Section 1 An authority's decision pursuant to this Act may be appealed to a general administrative court. Permission to appeal is required in an appeal to the Court of Appeal. Transitional provisions 1999: 1078 1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2000 and is applied for the first time for the financial year beginning immediately after 31 December 1999. In the case of legal persons referred to in ch. Section 2, first paragraph, however, the Act shall only be applied from the financial year beginning immediately after 31 December 2000. The same applies to natural persons who at the end of 1999 were not liable for bookkeeping according to the Accounting Act (1976: 125) and who would be liable for bookkeeping according to new law only because they own or use a commercial property. 2. The Accounting Act (1976: 125) shall cease to apply at the end of the year 1999. However, the Act shall still apply for financial years that have commenced before the said date. In the case of legal persons referred to in ch. Section 2, first paragraph, with the exception of the Church of Sweden and its organizational parts, the Act shall also be applied for financial years beginning before the end of 2000. The Act shall also be applied to support associations which, pursuant to section 3 of the transitional provisions to the Act (1999: 1114) amending the Act (1995: 1560) on annual accounts in insurance companies still applies Sections 29 and 30 of the Act (1972: 262) on support associations. The provision in section 16, second paragraph, of the Accounting Act may also be applied for the financial year beginning immediately after 31 December 1999. 3. The Agricultural Accounting Act (1979: 141) shall cease to apply at the end of the year 2000. However, the Act shall still apply for financial years that have begun before that time. 4. If a law or another constitution refers to a regulation in the Accounting Act (1976: 125) or the Agricultural Accounting Act (1979: 141) that has been replaced by a regulation in this law, the new regulation applies instead. 1999: 1304 This Act enters into force on 1 January 2001 and applies to financial years ending after the end of the year 2000. 2000: 31 1. This Act enters into force on 1 March 2000 and is applied for the first time for the financial year beginning immediately after 31 December 2000. 2. Insurance companies referred to in paragraph 2 or 5 of the transitional provisions to the Act (1999: 600) on amendments to the Insurance Business Act (1982: 713) may, notwithstanding the provision in ch. § 6, first paragraph, third sentence, do not have the euro as the

accounting currency. 2003: 1135 1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2004. 2. Terms and restrictions that follow from a permit that has been granted in accordance with ch. Section 4 in its older wording no longer needs to be applied if the machine-readable media to which the permit relates may be stored with the support of Chapter 7. 3 a \$. 2006: 874 This Act enters into force on 1 January 2007 and is applied for the first time for the financial year beginning immediately after 31 December 2006. 2007: 134 This Act enters into force on 1 May 2007 and is applied for the first time for financial years beginning immediately after April 30, 2007. 2009: 249 This Act enters into force on January 1, 2010 and is applied for the first time for the financial year beginning immediately after December 31, 2009. 2010: 849 This Act enters into force on November 1, 2010 and is applied for the first time for the financial year beginning immediately after 31 October 2010. 2010: 1514 1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2011. 2. The provisions of ch. § 2 and ch. 6 Sections 3-5 in their new wording are applied for the first time for annual accounts relating to financial years ending immediately after 31 December 2010. 2015: 821 1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2016. 2. The Act is applied for the first time for that financial year which commences immediately after 31 December 2015. 2020: 669 1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2021. 2. However, older provisions still apply in respect of member banks registered in the Bank Register on 31 December 2020 regarding the financial year ending next after this date.