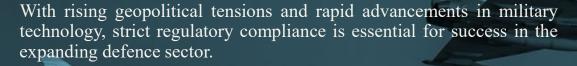
#### AVANCE VINGE

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#### DEFENCE SECTOR BUSINESSES IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

# Overview of Operational and **Transactional Permits**



The industry operates under stringent legal controls and depends on various permits to meet national and international requirements. Understanding this complex regulatory environment is vital for remaining compliant and achieving positive results.

This newsletter provides an updated and consolidated overview of key operational and transaction-specific permits required in the defence sector across the Nordic countries.

Each section outlines the relevant permits for Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, with descriptive text and tabular summaries presented in a clear and accessible format.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Security Clearance for Sensitive Projects	Permit is required for working on projects involving classified or confidential defence information.  A security clearance to handle information classified as TOP SECRET is valid for a maximum of five (5) years from the date of the decision.  A security clearance to handle information classified as SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL is valid for a maximum of 10 years from the date of the decision.	PET searches records and registers for information of security-related interest concerning the applicant or the company with which the applicant is affiliated, incl. relevant information on any criminal offenses.  Additionally, they collect security-related information from police and security authorities in other countries and, if the applicant is or has been a citizen of a country other than Denmark, relevant information from the Danish immigration authorities.	The Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET).	The relevant employees of the company.	No statutory deadline.  Typically, under six (6) months for materiel classified as CONFIDEN TIAL.  Likely, more than six (6) months for materiel classified as SECRET or TOP SECRET.
Import of weapons and/or components and domestic acquisitions	Permit is required for the importation of weapons, ammunition, and explosives.  Any company holding a permit to manufacture military equipment may apply for certification which will allow it to receive military equipment from other EU or EEA countries for the company's own production, maintenance, or repair, based on the general permits issued by other EU/EEA countries.  With respect to domestic acquisitions, a permit must be applied for by the trader or weapons broker if the items in question are covered by Section 1 of the Danish Weapons Act.  The validation period of the permit is three (3) to six (6) months.	With respect to domestic acquisitions by traders and/or weapons brokers, the company and responsible persons concerned must fulfil the specific "fit and proper" conditions mainly consisting in:  i. fulfilment of the "requirement of decency" (in Danish: "vandelskrav") pertaining to the responsible person(s) of the company,  ii. the company and their employees having reasonable knowledge of weapons,  iii. the company's ability to store the weapons in a safe manner, and  iv. it is considered not to give rise to any concerns to grant a license to the company.	The Police Administrative Centre (PAC) or National Police of Denmark or the Danish Ministry of Justice.	The company.	Typically, two (2) weeks.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Export of weapons and/or components, incl. software specifically designed for military use	Permit is required for the exportation of weapons, ammunition, military equipment, explosives, etc.  Pursuant to Section 6 of the Weapons Act (Executive Order), a permit is required when exporting:  i. weapons covered by this Act, as included in Section 1,  ii. ammunition,  iii. military equipment,  iv. military simulation and training equipment,  v. machinery designed to manufacture items i-iii,  vi. components designed for items i-v,  viii. explosives,  viii.software designed for manufacturing items i-viii.  There are three (3) different types of permits for the export of weapons, incl.:  General permit, the Weapons Act, Section 35,  Global permit, the Weapons Act, Section 36,  Individual permit, the Weapons Act, Section 37.  The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a consultation party in the specific case processing when Danish companies apply with the Danish National Police for permission to export weapons. The validation period of the permit is:  General permission 24 months,  Global permission 36 months,  Individual permission 24 months,  Individual permission 24 months,	The applicant for a General permit following the Weapons Act, Section 35, must fulfil the following conditions:  i. ensure the products are listed in Annex 1, 2, or 3 of the Weapons Act,  ii. verify that the recipient is an EU/EEA entity participating in intergovernmental programmes or certified under Directive 2009/43/EC, which regulates the transferring of Defence-related products within the EU,  iii. notify The Danish National Police,  iv. disclose all identification regarding the product and the recipient,  v. avoid export to sanctioned entities, embargoed countries, or non-EU/EEA/ NATO end-users.  The applicant for a Global permit following the Weapons Act, Section 36, must fulfil the following conditions:  i. ensure the products are listed in Annex 1 of the Weapons Act,  ii. disclosure information which identifies suppliers, the recipient, and end-users, along with product descriptions, and  iii. provide a written declaration from both the applicant and the recipient regarding compliance with the Weapons act, Section 36.  The applicant for an Individual permit, following the Weapons Act, Section 37, must fulfil the following conditions:  i. ensure the products are listed in Annex 1 of the Weapons Act, Section 37, must fulfil the following conditions:  ii. ensure the products are listed in Annex 1 of the Weapons Act, Section 37, must fulfil the following conditions:  ii. ensure the products are listed in Annex 1 of the Weapons Act, Section 37, must fulfil the following conditions:  ii. provide a written declaration from both the applicant and the recipient regarding compliance with the Weapons Act, Section 37, and iv. limit the permit to a specific number of products for a specific recipient.	The Danish National Police or the Police Administrativ e Centre (PAC) or the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	The company.	Typically, two (2) weeks.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Manu- facturing permit	Permit is required for the manufacturing of war materiel, such as:  i. military equipment,  ii. firearms and objects that appear to be firearms and can be converted into firearms due to the design or material used,  iii. ammunition that can be used for military purposes,  iv. gunpowder and explosives, and  v. components and parts designed to be used for any of the above.  Lastly, a permit must also be obtained in order to be allowed to manufacture other items such as firearms, ammunition, etc. not considered "war materiel".	Permit to manufacture "war materiel": No explicit statutory issuing requirements, incl. no 'fit and proper' requirements.  The authorities have a margin of discretion, and the assessment will be based on a comprehensive security evaluation.	The Danish Ministry of Justice or the Police Administrativ e Centre (PAC).	The company.	No statutory deadline. The above notwithstand ing, processing time for obtaining a permit to manufacture firearms, ammunition, or firearm parts that are not considered "war materiel" is typically one (1) month.
Storage permit	Explosives, incl. explosives not necessarily considered war material:  A permit must be obtained in order to store explosives.  Firearms, ammunition, silencers etc. that are not considered "war materiel":  A permit must be obtained if the company stores such items.  The validation period of the permit is not fixed by statute.	Explosives, incl. explosives not necessarily considered war material – the requirements to obtain a permit to store explosives include that the company:  i. has a reasonable interest in obtaining an "explosives permit" for professional use only, and  ii. that the company appoints a natural person with a certain level of expertise to be responsible for the compliance with the storage of the explosives.  Permit to store firearms, ammunition, silencers, etc. that are not considered "war materiel – the company must fulfil the following conditions:  i. Meet the "requirement of decency" (in Danish: "vandelskrav") pertaining to the responsible person(s) of the company,  ii. the company and their employees must have reasonable knowledge of weapons,  iii. the company is able to store the weapons in a safe manner, and  iv. it is considered reasonable to grant a license to the company.	The Danish National Police or the Police Administrative Centre (PAC).	The company.	No statutory deadline.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Authorization for transit of weapons, ammunition and explosives through Denmark	Permit/transit authorisation is required in relation to the transport of weapons, ammunition and explosives through Denmark, incl. military equipment.  Under Danish law, the transit of weapons, ammunition and explosives through Denmark is considered import followed by export.  The validation period of the permit is 36 months.	The authorities have a margin of discretion, and the assessment will be based on a comprehensive security evaluation.	The Danish National Police or the Police Administrativ e Centre (PAC).	The company.	No statutory deadline.
Dual-use export permits	Authorization required for the export of dual-use items listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of 20 May 2021.  Four (4) types are available:  1. individual,  2. global,  3. general national, and  4. general EU export authorizations.	Member States must consider international obligations, sanctions, foreign and security policy considerations incl. human rights, intended end-use and risk of diversion. Exporters using global authorizations must implement Internal Compliance Programme (ICP).	The Danish Business Authority.	The company.	No statutory deadline.

#### DENMARK

#### **Transaction-specific Permits/Approvals**



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Separate permit for the manufacture of war materiel	A separate permit must be obtained if certain ownership or management structures apply, in addition to obtaining a license to manufacture war materiel.  This includes the events where:  • A personally run company has or	It is a condition that there are no foreign policy concerns or safety concerns in the issuing of the permit.	The Danish Ministry of Justice.	The company in case of a share deal.  The acquiring company in case of an	No statutory deadline.
of the separate permit is N/A.	<ul> <li>acquires a proprietor who is not a Danish citizen,</li> <li>Public limited companies, private limited companies, cooperative societies, or similar entities have or establish a registered office outside of Denmark,</li> <li>The company has or appoints directors or signatory-authorized employees who are not Danish nationals,</li> <li>The proportion of the company's board members who are Danish nationals is or becomes less than 80%,</li> <li>The proportion of Danish-owned share capital is or becomes less than 60%,</li> <li>Foreign nationals, through ownership of share capital, represent or come to represent more than 20% of the voting rights, or</li> <li>Foreign nationals, otherwise, through capital ownership or other means, have or gain a controlling influence over the company</li> </ul>			asset deal.	

# DENMARK Transaction-specific Permits/Approvals



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Approvals under the scope of the Foreign Direct Investment Act	Approval must be obtained from the Danish Business Authority:  i. if a foreign company wishes to acquire at least 10% of the shares, voting rights, or equivalent control by other means in a Danish company subject to the Investment Screening Act, or  ii. if a foreign company reaches certain ownership or voting right thresholds in a Danish company, and  iii. the transaction is not subject to the lex specialis screening scheme under the Act on War Materiel.  The duration of the approvals is N/A.	Several criteria are relevant in the Danish Business Authority's assessment of whether to grant approval, as described in Section 15 of the Foreign Direct Investment Act.	The Danish Business Authority.	The buyer.	Typically, between 45 and 125 days.
Permit for amendment or transfer of an export permit	A special permit is required for the purposes of modifying or transferring an existing export license for military equipment or dual-use items.	The conditions for being allowed to amend or transfer an export license for military equipment, are the same as applicable to obtaining the original export permit.	The Danish National Police or the Police Administra- tive Centre (PAC) or the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Companies holding existing export licenses for military or dual-use items.	Typically, 2 weeks.

#### FINLAND **Operational Permits**

# **AVANCE**

PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Export, transfer*, transit and brokering permits for defence materiel *Transfers are defined as exports to EU member states and countries belonging to the EEA.	Government authorization is required for all defence materiel exports, transits, and brokering activities.  Individual transfer permits are also needed unless covered by a general or global permit from the Ministry of Defence.  Defence materiel includes items listed in the EU Common Military List.	Permits are assessed on a case-by-case basis to ensure alignment with Finland's foreign and security policy.  The assessment considers the applicant's suitability and product significance, and it may require end-user documentation.	The Ministry of Defence/ Government.	The company exporting/ transferring or transit operator/ broker.	No statutory deadline.  Typically, one (1) to three (3) weeks, but four (4) to 12 in the event of security policy concerns.
Export and brokering permits for dual-use items	Government authorization is required for exports of dual-use items:  i. listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 (when exported from Finland to a destination outside the EU),  ii. listed in Annex IV (when transferred within the EU), and  iii. listed in the national control list of Finland. Brokering of dual-use items listed in Annex I are also subject to authorization.	Permits are assessed on a case-by-case basis to ensure public or national security.  The assessment considers, inter alia, the applicant's suitability, product significance, and end-user and destination country/area.	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs.	The company exporting/brokering.	No statutory deadline.  Typically, two (2) weeks.
Firearms business permit	Legal entities and individuals engaged in firearms sector activities must obtain a permit for activities such as trading, storage, rental, repair, modification, manufacturing, brokering and organising transfers, exports, and imports, both domestically and internationally.  Businesses handling or storing firearms, parts, cartridges, or dangerous ammunition must have their storage facilities approved by the local police.	A permit may be granted to the legal entity if it has sufficient financial resources and its key personnel (e.g., board members, directors, general or liable partners) meet the legal, financial, and personal suitability requirements as individuals.	The National Police Board of Finland.	The company operating.	No statutory deadline.

#### FINLAND **Operational Permits**

# **AVANCE**

PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Explosives manufac- turing and storing permit	In Finland, a permit is required for manufacturing and storing explosives and must be obtained before initiating any such activities, including construction production facilities.	Each application is assessed on a case-by- case basis, considering legal requirements and statements from local and security authorities.	The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes).	The company manufacturing.	No statutory deadline.  Typically, eight (8) months.
Explosives import permit and transfer certificate	An import permit is required to bring explosives into Finland, and a transfer certificate is needed for domestic transfers and transfers within the EEA.	Import permits are granted when the explosives and storing thereof meet regulatory requirements.  Transfer certificates require the recipient to obtain prior approval.	The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes).	The company importing/ receiving the transfer.	No statutory deadline. Typically, 80 days for import permits and 30 days for transfer certificates.

#### FINLAND

#### **Transaction-specific Permits/Approvals**

# AVANCE

PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approval	Foreign buyers must obtain prior approval when acquiring any Finnish target considered as a defence industry company.	A foreign buyer is any person or entity not resident/domiciled in Finland, or any Finnish entity with at least 10% ownership or corresponding actual influence by any person or entity not resident/domiciled in Finland.  A company is considered a defence industry company if it:  1) produces or supplies defence materiel, or other products or services important for national defence, or  2) produces or uses dual-use items in Finland.	The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment.	Foreign buyer.	No statutory deadline. Typically, 10-12 weeks.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
the handling of classified information  This section continues on the next page.	If the company holds, or is in possession of, security graded information, the following are normally necessary:  a) Facility security clearance,  b) Personal security clearance for employees, and  c) a safety management system that fulfils the requirements under the National Security Act.	With respect to a) Facility security clearance, such clearance may only be granted if there is no reasonable cause to doubt that the supplier is suitable from a security perspective.  In this assessment, only factors that may affect the supplier's ability and willingness to conduct preventive security work in accordance with the National Security Act will be taken into account.  With respect to b) Personal security clearance, a person may only be cleared if there is no reasonable cause to doubt that the individual is suitable from a security perspective.  The assessment is based on a thorough background check by the clearance authorities.  In the assessment, emphasis is placed on matters relevant to the person's reliability, loyalty, and judgment in connection with the handling of classified information and access to protected objects and infrastructure.  Emphasis may be given to information related to, e.g.:  a. espionage, planning or committing acts of terrorism, sabotage, assassinations or similar acts, and attempts to engage in such activities,  b. criminal acts or preparing for or inciting criminal acts,  c. circumstances which may cause the person, or the person's associates, to be subjected to threats against their life, health, freedom, or honour, such that the person may be coerced into acting contrary to national security interests,  d. falsification or incorrect or nonpresentation of factual circumstances which the person had to understand in order to be considered relevant for their security clearance,	The National Security Authority and The Civilian Clearance Authority.	The company and/or its employees.	No statutory deadline.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Permit for the handling of classified information  This section is continued from the previous page.	If the company holds, or is in possession of, security graded information, the following are normally necessary:  a) Facility security clearance,  b) Personal security clearance for employees, and  c) A safety management system that fulfils the requirements under the National Security Act.	e. abuse of alcohol or other intoxicants,  f. any illness which, on medical grounds, temporarily or permanently may reduce reliability, loyalty or judgment,  g. g. compromise of critical national information or breach of security provisions,  h. h. the person's refusal or failure to provide personal data,  i. failure to notify the authorizing authority of personal circumstances relevant to security,  j. refusal to make a pledge of secrecy, a statement confirming a desire not to be bound by a pledge of secrecy, or refusal or failure to participate in a security interview,  k. financial circumstances which might tempt the person to act contrary to national security interests,  l. connections with organisations that have an unlawful purpose, and which may threaten the democratic social order, or that regard violence and terrorism as acceptable instruments,  m. inability to perform satisfactorily vetting,  n. ties with other countries,  o. other circumstances which may give reason to fear that a person may act contrary to national security interests.  With respect to c) A safety management system, the organization shall establish a security management system designed to ensure that the organization meets the requirement specified in or pursuant to the National Security Act.  This includes, inter alia, establishing a management document for preventive security work, procedures for conducting risk assessments and assessments of security-threatening activities, etc.	The National Security Authority and The Civilian Clearance Authority.	The company and/or its employees.	No statutory deadline.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Permit under the Export Control Regulations	If the company produces, sells, or develops defence materiel or technology that may have military use (or dual-use), certain permits may be required.	If the company falls within the scope of the export control regulations, because it sells goods, technology or provides services that are of significance to other countries' development, production or utilisation of products for military use, or that may directly serve to develop the military capability of a country, including goods and technology that can be used to carry out terrorist acts, and the specific technology, goods or services are listed in Annexes I, II or III to the Export Regulation, the company will need an export license.  The following are required:  i. registration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and  ii. application for an export license.	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and/or the Norwegian Agency for Export Control and Sanctions (DEKSA).	The company.	No statutory deadline.
Technical and industrial permits	Dependent on the specific type of operation and production that the company has, specific technical, industrial, and environmental permits may be required.  It is not possible to provide a general overview, but if, for example, the company's production includes explosives, permits may be required.	Depending on factors such as the specific production/operations, location, test areas. If the company e.g. handles explosives, the following may be relevant:  i. permit from the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB) for handling explosives,  ii. approval for the production of weapons or ammunition (requires a weapons license from the police),  iii. fire and explosion safety permits, and iv. compliance with an ISO and/or AQAP certification (if required by the company's contracting parties).  If the company handles hazardous waste, explosive waste or similar, several regulatory requirements apply, and a permit may be required.  If the company generates pollution, including by using chemicals, producing ammunition, burning or by creating noise, to air, ground or water, a pollution permit will be required.	The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protect- ion (DSB), the Environmental Agency, the Labour authorities, or other governmental agencies.	The company.	No statutory deadline.



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Permits under the Regulation on Defence and Security Procure- ment	The Regulation on Defence and Security Procurement (FOSA) is relevant for companies wishing to supply goods and services to the Norwegian Armed Forces or other public entities in the defence sector.  The regulation is based on EU Directive 2009/81/EC and applies specifically to procurement where national security interests, military needs, or the protection of sensitive information are central – such as procurement involving materiel, services, or buildings intended especially for military or security use, e.g., in connection with weapons systems, ammunition, command and control systems, secure ICT solutions, military R&D, surveillance, sensors, physical security, and more.	The supplier company must hold a facility security clearance issued by the National Security Authority if it handles information with a classification of CONFIDENTIAL or higher.  Personnel who need access to classified information must obtain personal security clearances.  The supplier is also responsible for ensuring that subcontractors comply with security requirements, and the entire supply chain may be required to hold the necessary approvals.	The National Security Authority, the Norwegian Armed Forces, and other government agencies.	The company.	No statutory deadline.

# Transaction-specific Permits/Approvals



PERMIT DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Foreign direct investment (FDI)  Mandatory notification requirement for certain acquisitions within the s the National Security Ac "NSA").	FDI clearance may be necessary for acquisitions of "qualified ownership interest" in:	The Ministry responsible and/or the National Security Authority.	RECIPIENT  The transaction is approved as such.	

## **Transaction-specific Permits/Approvals**



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Application for the amendment/ transfer of an export license	If a company that is being acquired holds an export license, a separate transfer license to a new owner must be applied for.	The Norwegian Export Control Regulations stipulates that the supplier holding the export license must apply to the Norwegian Directorate for Export Control and Sanctions to change or extend licenses granted and to transfer such licenses to others.  The latter may be triggered after a transaction, depending on the specific transaction structure.	The Norwegian Agency for Export Control and Sanctions (DEKSA).	The target company.	No statutory deadline.

**SWEDEN** 



PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
Manufacture of military equipment	Military equipment may not be manufactured in Sweden without a permit.	A permit may only be granted if security or defence policy reasons for doing so exist and provided that it does not conflict with Sweden's international obligations or Sweden's foreign policy in general.	The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.	The company.	No statutory deadline.
Provision of military equipment	Activities relating to the provision of military equipment, inventions relating to military equipment and methods for the production of such equipment, as well as activities relating to the provision of technical assistance relating to such equipment to anyone outside of Sweden may not be carried out in Sweden without a permit.	A permit may only be granted if security or defence policy reasons for doing so exist and provided that it does not conflict with Sweden's international obligations or Sweden's foreign policy in general.	The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.	The company.	No statutory deadline.
Export of military equipment and provision of technical assistance	Military equipment may not be exported from Sweden, and technical assistance relating to such equipment may not be provided to anyone outside of Sweden without a permit.	A permit may only be granted if security or defence policy reasons for doing so exist and provided that it does not conflict with Sweden's international obligations or Sweden's foreign policy in general.	The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.	The company.	No statutory deadline.
Licensing of right to manufacture military equipment	No agreement may be entered into with anyone outside of Sweden that involves the granting or transfer of rights to manufacture military equipment without a permit.	A permit may only be granted if security or defence policy reasons for doing so exist and provided that it does not conflict with Sweden's international obligations or Sweden's foreign policy in general.	The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.	The company.	No statutory deadline.
Military- oriented training	Military training of persons who are not Swedish citizens may not be conducted in Sweden without a permit.	A permit may only be granted if security or defence policy reasons for doing so exist and provided that it does not conflict with Sweden's international obligations or Sweden's foreign policy in general.	The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.	The company.	No statutory deadline.
Exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit, and transfer of dual-use items	Export, brokering, technical assistance, transit, and transfer of dual-use items may not be done without a permit in accordance with regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021.	A permit may only be granted if security or defence policy reasons for doing so exist and provided that it does not conflict with Sweden's or the European Union's international obligations or Sweden's foreign policy in general.	The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.	The company.	No statutory deadline.

#### SWEDEN

## **Transaction-specific Permits/Approvals**

# VINGE

PERMIT	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CONDITIONS	ISSUING AUTHORITY	RECIPIENT	PROCESSING TIME
FDI	Acquisition of a company that produces or supplies military equipment must be approved under the Swedish FDI Act ahead of closing the transaction.  Many companies in Sweden fall within the scope of the Swedish FDI Act.	Security policy assessment regarding the absence of risks for Sweden's national security, public order and public safety.	The Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products.	The company.	Buyer responsible for the filing. Phase I: 25 business days from a complete filing. If a Phase II indepth review is opened: three (3) months which may be extended to six (6) months.
Protective Security Act	Certain transfers of business or shares in companies that are "operators" under the Protective Security Act must be notified before the transaction may be completed.  Only a few companies in Sweden are "operators" under the Protective Security Act.	Security policy assessment regarding the absence of risks for Sweden's national security.	Relevant sectoral Supervisory Authority under the Protective Security Regime. 13 different authorities exist.	Companies listed as operators.	No statutory deadline.