

EU COUNTRY · NORTHERN EUROPE

Sweden: What customers expect from suppliers

Sweden was late to transpose NIS2, but it did so with detailed rules. Since October 1, 2026, Swedish companies have had to vet their suppliers against fixed requirements, and you will notice that in your next contract.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE Swedish	LARGEST CONTAINER PORT Gothenburg, about 57% of container trade	NIS2 Cybersäkerhetslag (2025:1506), since Jan 15, 2026	DATA PROTECTION AUTHORITY Integritetsskyddsmyndigheten (IMY)
VAT 25% standard rate			

Sweden as a market for South America

Sweden's ties to South America run mainly through Brazil. Many Swedish manufacturers have their own plants there, and the Swedish-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce in São Paulo brings these companies together. If you supply them, you often already have a foot in the door at the parent company in Sweden. In the other direction, coffee, fruit, wine and agricultural commodities go to Sweden, along with software and IT services.

The most important port is Gothenburg. By its own account it is the largest container port in Scandinavia and handles about 57% of Sweden's container trade, around 934,000 containers in 2025. The port lists no direct services to South America. Goods from Santos or San Antonio usually come through a large European transshipment hub and then on to Gothenburg by feeder vessel.

What is the same across the EU and what is national

Customs and product law are uniform across the EU. Whether your coffee from Huila is cleared in Gothenburg or in Hamburg makes no difference to the duty rate. Since May 1, 2026, the trade part of the [EU-Mercosur Agreement](#) has been provisionally applied. The basics are in the [guide to exporting to the EU](#).

National rules cover the language of consumer labels and instructions (Swedish), the VAT rate (25% standard) and producer responsibility for packaging. With the EU Packaging Regulation (EU) 2025/40,

Sweden has applied extended producer responsibility since August 12, 2026. Companies covered must register with the Naturvårdsverket and appoint an approved organization; the approved ones are Näringslivets Producentansvar and TMResponsibility. The first volume report is due by March 31, 2027. Who counts as the producer in your supply chain depends on who places the goods on the Swedish market. Settle that with your importer.

NIS2 in Sweden

The transposing law is the Cybersäkerhetslag (2025:1506). It has applied since January 15, 2026 and replaced the old NIS law from 2018. Since July 1, 2026, the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) at the Försvarets radioanstalt (FRA) has been the single point of contact and CSIRT, with CERT-SE receiving reports. Before that, the Myndigheten för civilt försvar was in charge. Supervision sits with sector authorities, such as the Livsmedelsverket for food and drinking water, the Post- och telestyrelsen for digital services and the Finansinspektionen for banks.

For suppliers, the key text is the regulation MCFFS 2026:11, in force since October 1, 2026. It explicitly requires companies to set security requirements for their suppliers and points to ISO/IEC 27001 and 27002 as guidance. Contracts signed before October 1 should be amended where possible. So expect addenda to your existing contracts.

Reporting deadlines follow the directive: early warning within 24 hours, notification within 72 hours, final report after one month. Under MCFFS 2026:8, the clock starts when the incident has been classified as significant. More on the directive on the [NIS2](#) page.

Data protection and supply chain

The data protection authority is the Integritetsskyddsmyndigheten (IMY). It supervises the [GDPR](#) and also receives notifications of data breaches that are cyber incidents at the same time. The usual applies to you: a data processing agreement if you process data on a customer's behalf, and standard contractual clauses for data flows to a country without an adequacy decision. The EU has adopted adequacy decisions for Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, so data can go there without standard contractual clauses. Chile, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Paraguay and Bolivia have no such decision.

Sweden has no national supply chain law. Large Swedish groups report under the CSRD and are preparing for the [CSDDD](#). In practice, you will receive supplier codes of conduct and questionnaires on working conditions, the environment and corruption.

What Swedish customers typically ask for

Swedish buyers are thorough and work with set supplier evaluations. In food retail, a GFSI-recognized certificate such as [IFS](#), [BRCGS](#) or [FSSC 22000](#) is the norm, often with a social audit on top. For wood, coffee, cocoa, soy and beef, the [EUDR](#) comes into play as well.

If you provide software or IT operations, you will be checked against the new rules: multi-factor access control, logging, backups, reporting channels. An [ISO 27001](#) certificate answers many of these questions, since the Swedish authority itself refers to that standard. If you are working toward it, [Sightadel](#) takes you through the clauses and controls and is hosted in the EU. Your customer will also look at what you expose on the internet; a tool like [veyrisk](#) shows you that before they do.

How to go about it:

1. Review your existing contracts with Swedish customers. Addenda are likely to follow from MCFFS 2026:11.
2. Answer questions on multi-factor login, logging and backups with evidence such as policies, configuration excerpts or audit reports.
3. Agree with your importer on who has counted as the packaging producer since August 2026.
4. Keep your certificates current, because Swedish buyers check validity and scope.

Where to get help

ORGANIZATION	WHAT FOR
Swedcham Brasil (Câmara de Comércio Sueco-Brasileira), São Paulo	network of Swedish companies in Brazil
Team Sweden Brazil: embassy in Brasília, Business Sweden São Paulo	Swedish trade promotion
ProChile, Stockholm office	for Chilean exporters, covers the Nordic and Baltic countries
Tullverket	Swedish customs
Naturvårdsverket	producer responsibility register
Enterprise Europe Network	partner search and advice on EU law

FAQ

Does the Swedish cybersecurity law apply directly to my company in South America?

Usually not. It applies to entities in Sweden. Since October 1, 2026, though, they have to set security requirements for their suppliers, so the obligations reach you through the contract.

Who has handled cyber incidents since July 2026?

The National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) at the Försvarets radioanstalt, together with CERT-SE. Before that it was the Myndigheten för civilt försvar.

What is changing for packaging?

Extended producer responsibility under the EU Packaging Regulation has applied since August 12, 2026. Producers register with the Naturvårdsverket and appoint an approved organization.

What is the VAT rate in Sweden?

The standard rate is 25%.

How can I show a Swedish customer what I expose on the internet?

With an external attack surface check. [veyrisk](#) examines open services, certificates, known vulnerabilities and DNS and mail configuration and summarizes the results in a report you can attach to your answer.

Sources · Last updated: October 11, 2026

Cybersäkerhetslag (2025:1506), Riksdagen: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/cybersakerhetslag-20251506_sfs-2025-1506/

Cybersäkerhetsförordning (2025:1507), Riksdagen: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/cybersakerhetsforordning-20251507_sfs-2025-1507/

NCSC: Frågor och svar om cybersäkerhetslagen: <https://www.ncsc.se/sv/radgivning-och-stod/cybersakerhetslagen-nis2/fragor-och-svar-om-cybersakerhetslagen/>

NCSC: MCFFS 2026:11: <https://www.ncsc.se/siteassets/radgivning-och-stod/foreskrifter/mcffs-2026-11-foreskrifter-och-allmannarad-om-sakerhetsatgarder-och-ledningens-utbildning-for-vasentliga-och-viktiga-verksamhetsutovare.pdf>

Integritetsskyddsmyndigheten (IMY): <https://www.imy.se/>

European Commission: adequacy decisions: https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/adequacy-decisions_en

European Commission, Your Europe: VAT rates: https://europa.eu/youreurope/business/taxation/vat/vat-rules-rates/index_en.htm

Naturvårdsverket: E-tjänster för producentansvar: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/verktyg-och-tjanster/e-tjanster/e-tjanster-for-producentansvar/>

Port of Gothenburg: Container: <https://portofgothenburg.com/services/cargo/container/>

Embassy of Sweden in Brazil: Team Sweden Brazil: <https://www.swedenabroad.se/pt/sobre-a-su%C3%A9cia-non-swedish-citizens/brasil/visitar-a-su%C3%A9cia/rela%C3%A7%C3%B5es-comerciais-entre-a-su%C3%A9cia-e-o-brasil2/team-sweden-brazil/>

Gobierno de Chile: Agregadurías en Suecia (ProChile): <https://www.chile.gob.cl/suecia/agregadurias-civiles>

General information, not legal advice. The official texts are authoritative.

PUT IT INTO PRACTICE WITH TOOLS MADE IN GERMANY

Sightadel walks your team through NIS2: templates, tasks, evidence and audit preparation in one place. Built and hosted in Germany, with an optional consultant package.

[See Sightadel →](#)



veyrisk shows what attackers can see of your company from the outside: open services, certificates, known vulnerabilities. You can hand the report to EU customers and auditors.

[See veyrisk →](#)



Valar is a hardware firewall running neonotu software. It protects offices and sites and produces the logs NIS2 and ISO 27001 ask for.

[See Valar →](#)

Sightadel, veyrisk and Valar are products of neonotu GmbH, which operates MercoEU.

Which of these apply to your company?

The free EU Readiness Check shows you by industry and country in 10 minutes.

<https://www.mercoeu.com/en/eu-readiness-check>