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Ch. 1. General Provisions

Education for children and young persons

S. 1 The state provides education for children and young persons in the form of pre-school classes, compulsory comprehensive and upper secondary school and certain equivalent forms of school, that is special schools principally for pupils with impaired hearing/vision and speech disabilities, schools for the mentally disabled and Sami schools.

Pre-school class, compulsory basic, upper secondary school, special school principally for pupils with impaired hearing/vision and speech disabilities, schools for the mentally disabled and Sami school constitute the national school system for children and young persons. There are also special types of education for those who as a consequence of illness cannot take part in the schoolwork within the national school system.

The state also provides educational activities in the form of pre-school activities and welfare for schoolchildren. Only the provisions of Ch. 2 a of this Act apply to these activities. Law (1997:1212).

S. 2 All children and young persons shall irrespective of gender, geographic residence and social and financial circumstances have equal access to education in the national school system for children and young persons. The education shall be of equal standard within each type of school, wherever in the country it is provided.

The education shall provide the pupils with knowledge and skills and, in co-operation with the homes, promote their harmonious development into responsible human beings and members of the community. Particular attention shall be paid to pupils who need special support.

School activities shall be structured in accordance with fundamental democratic values. Each and every person active in the school system shall promote respect for the intrinsic value of every human being and for our common environment. Persons active in the school system shall in particular

1. promote equality between the genders and
2. actively counteract all types of insulting treatment such as bullying or racist behaviour. Law (1999:886).

S. 3 Apart from the types of schools provided by the state, there may be schools provided by private physical or legal persons (independent schools).

S.4 Municipalities are the entities responsible for pre-school class and compulsory comprehensive school.

Municipalities and county councils are the entities responsible for upper secondary school. Law (1997:1212).

S. 5 Schools for the mentally disabled exist for children and young persons who cannot attend compulsory comprehensive and upper secondary school because of mental disability. The municipalities are the entities responsible for schools for the mentally disabled.

A county council may by agreement with a municipality be the entity responsible for certain education in schools for the mentally disabled. Law (1996:566).

S. 5 a has been repealed by law (1990:1477).

S. 6 Special schools principally for pupils with impaired hearing/vision and speech disabilities exist for children who because of impaired hearing or deafness cannot attend compulsory comprehensive school or the equivalent section of School for Mentally disabled. The state is the entity responsible for special schools principally for pupils with impaired hearing/vision and speech disabilities.

S. 7 Sami school is an alternative to compulsory comprehensive school, and the state is the entity responsible for it.

Adult Education

S. 8 The State provides education for adults in the form of adult education, adult education for the mentally disabled and Swedish for immigrants.

Adult education, adult education for the mentally disabled and Swedish for immigrants constitute the national adult education system. There are also special types of education provided by the state as a supplement to adult education within the national adult education system. Law (1993:800).

S. 9 The national adult education system shall give adults an opportunity, in accordance with their individual wishes, to supplement their education. Primarily those who have received the least education shall here be given an opportunity to strengthen their position in working life and in cultural and political life. The education shall be equivalent within each type of school wherever in the country it is provided.

The activities within the national adult education system shall be structured in accordance with fundamental democratic values. Each and every person who is active within that school system shall promote respect for the intrinsic value of every human being and for our common environment. Persons active within the school system shall in particular

1. promote equality between the genders and

2. actively counteract all forms of insulting treatment such as bullying or racist behaviour. Law (1997:1212).

S. 10 Municipalities and county councils are the entities responsible for adult education.

The municipalities are the entities responsible for adult education for the mentally disabled and Swedish for immigrants.

A county council may by agreement with a municipality be the entity responsible for certain education within adult education for the mentally disabled. Law (1996:566).

Common Provisions for the National School System.

S. 11 The national school system for children and young persons and the national adult education system together constitute the national school system.

S. 12 An entity responsible for a section of the national school system is responsible for the education being provided in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any provisions of other acts or ordinances.

In addition to the provisions of this Act, other statutes may contain provisions, in particular concerning

- objectives and guidelines for the education,
- contents of the education and
- scope of the education as to time.

S 13 There are national education authorities for the national school system.

S 14 The Board of Appeal for Education is charged with hearing appeals against certain decisions relating to the education system.

The chairman of the Board shall be a lawyer and have experience as a judge.

There shall be no appeal against decisions of the Board made in respect of appeals to it.

S 15 In this Act, home municipality shall in respect of residents of the country be the municipality of national registration. In respect of persons without national registration in the country or residually registered in a municipality under S. 16 of the National Registration Act (1991:481), home municipality shall be the municipality of permanent residence, or if there is no place of permanent residence, the municipality of temporary abode.

Home county council shall be the county council that includes the home municipality. Law (1991:1684).

S. 16 What is stated in the Act about the mentally disabled shall also apply to those who have considerable and lasting intellectual functional disablement through brain damage, caused by external violence or bodily illness, and persons with autism or conditions resembling autism.

The Support and Service for Certain Functionally Disabled Persons Act(1993:387) contains provisions for certain measures other than education. Law (1993:800).

S. 17 Expatriate Swedish pupil shall in this Act mean a pupil whose guardians are permanently resident abroad and of whom at least one is a Swedish national.

The Government may issue regulations to the effect that also others shall be deemed expatriate Swedish pupils. Law (1996:60).

Ch. 2. The Municipal School Organisation

S. 1 Every municipality and county council shall appoint one or several boards to govern its national school system.

The provisions of the Municipalities Act (1991:900) relating to boards shall apply to such authorities. The provisions relating to self-governing bodies in Ch. 7 S.18 – S. 22 shall however not apply in relation to tasks allocated to the board or others under this Act or other provisions. Law (1994:696).

S. 2 Management of the education in the schools shall be undertaken by head teachers. Head teachers shall keep informed about daily work in the school. It is incumbent on the head teacher particularly to work towards development of the education.

Only persons who through training and experience have acquired knowledge about education may be appointed head teachers.

S. 3 Municipalities and county councils are obliged to use teachers, pre-school teachers or recreation instructors in the education who have training appropriate to the teaching that they will mainly be undertaking.

Exceptions may be made only if persons with such training are not available or if there are other special reasons with regard to the pupils.

Every municipality or county council shall further strive towards appointing teachers with postgraduate training to teach in upper secondary schools, upper secondary adult education and supplementary education.

Law (1997:1212).

S. 4 The following shall be eligible for appointment without time limit as teachers, pre-school teachers or recreation instructors in the national school system,

1. persons who have Swedish teaching qualifications or university diplomas in Child and Youth Training concerning which the government has issued regulations pursuant to chapter 1 section 11 of the Higher Education Act (1992:1434) or corresponding older training with the education the position involves as the main specialisation, or

2. persons who have been granted certificate of eligibility by the National Agency for Higher Education in accordance with the provisions of section 4 a and section 4 b.

An ineligible person may also be employed without time limit, if there are no eligible applicants and if there are special reasons and also if the applicant has equivalent competence for the education the position relates to and there also is reason to assume that the applicant can adequately undertake the tuition.

Law (1999:887).

s. 4 a A person who has foreign teacher training shall be granted a certificate of eligibility if that teacher training alone or together with work experience corresponds to the teacher training referred to in section 4 sub-section 1.

Law (1999:887)

s. 4 b A person whose mother tongue is other than Swedish, Danish, Faroese, Icelandic or Norwegian may be granted a certificate of eligibility only if he or she has the required knowledge of Swedish. Law (1999:887)

s. 4 c The government or an authority appointed by the government may issue more detailed regulations relating to the conditions for certificates of eligibility referred to in section 4 first paragraph 2. Law (1999:887)

Appeals may be made to a general administrative court against decisions of the National Agency for Higher Education in matters relating to the issuing of certificates of eligibility under section 4 first paragraph 2.

Leave to appeal is required for appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal. Law (1999:887)

S. 5 A person not fulfilling the requirements under S.4 may be employed as teacher, pre-school teacher or recreation instructor for a maximum of one year at a time. Law (1997:1212).

S. 6 To be permanently employed for study and vocational guidance in the national school system, the applicant shall have completed training intended for such activities.

A person not fulfilling these requirements may be employed for study and vocational guidance for a maximum of one year at a time.

S. 7 Each municipality and county council shall ensure that further training is arranged for personnel responsible for teaching. Municipalities and county councils shall endeavour to plan the further training of personnel. Law(1993:1478).

S. 7 a Municipalities and county councils shall ensure that teachers, pre-school teachers and recreation instructors who undertake teaching have the necessary knowledge of the regulations applicable to the National School System, in particular the regulations setting out the aims of the education.

Law (1999:887)

S. 8 All municipalities shall have a school plan adopted by the municipal council showing how the municipality's school system is to be structured and developed. The school plan shall in particular set out what action the municipality intends to take to achieve the national objectives set for schools.

The municipality shall continuously review and evaluate the school plan.

Ch. 2 a Pre-Schooling and Welfare for Schoolchildren

S. 1 Each municipality shall be responsible for ensuring that children resident in Sweden and whose permanent abode is in the municipality are offered pre-schooling and welfare for schoolchildren. The activities may also be provided by the private sector.

Pre-schooling relates to children who do not attend school.

Welfare for schoolchildren relates to children attending school up to and including the age of twelve. Law (1997:1212).

S. 2 Pre-schooling is provided in the form of pre-school, family day care centres and supplementary pre-schooling (open pre-school).

Welfare for schoolchildren is provided in the form of day centres and family day care centres. For children aged between ten and eleven, welfare for schoolchildren may also be provided in the form of open leisure activities. Welfare for schoolchildren shall receive children during the part of the day when they are not at school and during holidays. Law (1998:352).

S. 3 The purpose of pre-schooling is to offer children education and care through teaching activities. The purpose of welfare for schoolchildren is to supplement school and to offer children meaningful spare time and support in their development.

Personnel with training and experience capable of satisfying the children's need of care and good teaching activities shall operate pre-schooling and welfare for schoolchildren. Groups of children shall be of appropriate composition and size. The premises shall be appropriate.

Pre-schooling and welfare for schoolchildren shall be based on the needs of each child. Children who for physical, mental or other reasons need special support in their development shall be given the care their special needs demand. Law (1997:1212).

S. 4 If a child is cared for in hospital or in another institution, the entity responsible for the institution shall ensure that the child is given an opportunity to take part in activities equivalent to those offered in pre-school or day centres. Law (1998:352).

S. 5 The municipality's duties within pre-schooling and welfare for schoolchildren shall be discharged by the board or boards determined by the municipal council.

The municipality may conclude an agreement with another party to discharge the municipality's duties within pre-schooling and welfare for schoolchildren. A municipality may by such agreement provide services for another municipality. A company, association, foundation or private individual shall not on the basis of this provision be charged with duties involving the exercise of authority. Law (1997:1212).

S. 6 Pre-schooling and welfare for schoolchildren shall be provided to the extent required, taking into account the parents' work or studies and the child's own needs.

Pre-schooling shall be provided for children above the age of one. Children who are below the age of one shall be provided with pre-schooling if the child is covered by S. 9. Law (1997:1212).

S. 7 When the guardian has given notice of requirement for a place in pre-schooling or welfare for schoolchildren, the municipality shall offer a place without unreasonable delay.

The municipality may fulfil its obligation under S. 6 also by without unreasonable delay referring the child to an equivalent place in a private pre-school or a private day centre.

The municipality shall pay reasonable regard to the guardian's wishes as to type of care when it offers a place in pre-schooling or welfare for children under the first or second paragraph. Law (1998:352).

S. 8 A place in pre-schooling or welfare for schoolchildren shall be offered as close as possible to the child's own home or school, taking into account requirements for efficient use of premises and other resources. Reasonable regard shall also be paid to the guardian's wishes. Law (1997:1212).

S. 9 Children who for physical, mental or other reasons require support in their development shall be offered a place in pre-school or a day centre, unless the children's need for such support is satisfied otherwise.

The municipality shall through outreach programmes establish which children need to be offered places under the first paragraph. The municipality shall strive towards children using the place offered and inform the parents about the activity and its purpose.

If a child by the decision of a municipality is in care in a family care home or in a care or residential home in another municipality, the municipality that has decided the stay bears the responsibility for such individually means tested support as the child may need under the first paragraph. The responsibility of the municipality placing the child ceases if the case is transferred under S. 72 the Social Services Act (1980:620). Law (1998:352).

S. 10 Reasonable fees may be charged for places in pre-school, day centres or family day care centres, in accordance with a basis established by the municipality. The fees may however not exceed the cost price to the municipality.

Fees may be charged in respect of places in pre-school referred to in S. 9 only in so far as the activities exceed 15 hours per week or 525 hours per year.

S. 11 In cases relating to the exercise of public authority in respect of an individual, the following provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act (1986:223) shall apply:

S. 14 first paragraph concerning a party's right to make oral representations,

S. 16 and S. 17 concerning a party's right of access to information,

S. 20 concerning the grounds for the decision, and

S. 26 concerning correction of typographical errors and similar.

The provisions of S. 16 and S. 17 of the Administrative Procedures Act shall however not apply to information relating to any other applicant in a matter concerning a place in pre-school or day centre. Law (1997:1212).

S. 12 If several boards perform the municipality's duties within pre-schooling and welfare for schoolchildren, each such board shall, to the extent requested, provide the others with information necessary to administer the allocation of places. Law (1997:1212).

S.13 A company, association, foundation or private individual that wishes commercially to operate a pre-school or day centre must have a permit therefor from the municipality where the activity is to be conducted. Such permit shall be issued until further notice or for a limited period.

A permit shall not be required for activities that the municipality by agreement under S. 5 second paragraph has transferred to be undertaken by a private entity. Law (1998:352).

S. 14 Permits to undertake such activities as referred to in S. 13 may be issued only if the activities fulfil the requirements of good quality and safety.

Permits may be issued on conditions with a bearing on the quality and safety of the activities.

A new permit must be applied for if the activities wholly or materially are changed or relocated. Law (1997:1212).

S. 15 Activities referred to in S.13 are subject to the supervision of the municipality where the activities are undertaken. The municipality is entitled to inspect the activities and may obtain information and see documents necessary for supervision. Law (1997:1212).

S. 16 If there is anything unsatisfactory in activities referred to in S. 13, the municipality shall require those responsible for the activities to remedy this.

The municipality may revoke the permit if the unsatisfactory state is of a serious nature and the municipality's order is not observed. Law (1997:1212).

S. 17 The municipality may provide a grant towards private pre-schooling and private welfare for schoolchildren, if the activities fulfil the requirements set out in S. 3 and the fees are not unreasonably high. Such grant ought to be given by a amount per child that does not unreasonably differ from the municipality's cost per child in similar activities. Law (1997:1212).

S. 18 Anyone who is or has been involved in commercial private pre-schooling or welfare for schoolchildren shall not without due authorisation disclose what he or she has learnt about the personal circumstances of individuals. Law (1997:1212).

S. 19 Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court against a municipality's decisions in matters relating to permits under S. 14 and relating to orders or revocation of permits.

Decisions by a municipality in respect of orders or revocation of permits under S. 16 and similar decisions by a court of law shall have immediate effect.

Leave to appeal is required for appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal. Law (1997:1212).

S. 20 Undertaking the activities referred to in S. 13 without a permit is subject to a fine.

Public prosecution may only be brought with the consent of the municipality where the activities are conducted or by the National Agency for Education. Law (1997:1212).

Ch. 2 b. General Provisions for Pre-School Classes in the National School System.

S. 1 Education in pre-school classes shall stimulate each child's development and learning. It shall form the basis for further schooling.

Special support shall be given to children who need it. Law (1997:1212).

S. 2 The municipality where the child has his or her permanent abode shall provide children resident in Sweden with a place in pre-school class as from the autumn term of the year when the child is six years old until the child is to start compulsory schooling. Pre-school class shall cover at least 525 hours per year.

A child may be admitted to pre-school class before the autumn term of the year when the child is six years old.

The municipality may conclude an agreement with another party to discharge the municipality's duties with regard to pre-school class. A municipality may by such agreement provide services for another municipality. A company, association, foundation or private individual shall not under this provision be charged with duties involving the exercise of authority. Law(1997:1212).

S. 3 A place in pre-school class shall be offered as close as possible to the child's own home, taking into account requirements for efficient use of premises and other resources. Reasonable regard shall also be paid to the guardian's wishes. Law (1997:1212).

The municipality shall strive towards children using the place offered and inform the parents about the activity and its purpose.
Law (1997:1212).

S. 4 If a child is cared for in hospital or in another institution, the entity responsible for the institution shall ensure that the child is given an opportunity to take part in activities equivalent to those offered in pre-school class. Law (1997:1212).

S. 5 Pre-school class education shall be free of charge. The municipality may however charge reasonable fees in accordance with a basis established by the municipality. Reasonable fees may also be charged in respect of children admitted under S. 2 second paragraph. The fees may however not exceed cost price to the municipality.
Law (1997:1212).

Approval etc. for private entities to provide education corresponding to pre-school class.

S. 6 Education corresponding to pre-school class may be commercially operated by a company, association, foundation or private individual, if the education is approved under S. 7. Matters concerning approval shall be dealt with by the municipality where the education is to be provided, unless otherwise follows from the second paragraph

Matters concerning approval of education corresponding to pre-school class for independent schools under Ch. 9 S. 1 second paragraph shall be dealt with by the National Agency for Education.

Approval is not required for education that the municipality has by agreement under S. 2 third paragraph transferred to be provided by a private entity. Law (1999:321).

S. 7 Education referred to in S. 6 shall be approved if

1. it stimulates each child's development and learning and may form the basis for further schooling, and
2. it also otherwise corresponds with the general objectives and values forming the basis for education within the national school system.

Education provided by an approved independent school equivalent to compulsory comprehensive or special school shall be approved if the requirements in the first paragraph are fulfilled, and if

1. it is open to all children who are entitled to education in pre-school class, with the exception of such children as it would cause considerable organisational or financial difficulties for the independent school to admit, and
2. it fulfils any further conditions prescribed by the government as to the education and admission to and management of such education. Law (1999:321).

S. 8 Education referred to in S. 6 is subject to the supervision of the municipality where the education is provided, unless otherwise follows from the second paragraph. The municipality shall be entitled to inspect the education and may obtain information and see documents necessary for supervision.

Education provided by independent schools is subject to the supervision of the National Agency for Education. The schools are obliged to participate in the review and evaluation of the school system that is undertaken by the National Agency for Education.

The municipality where the independent school is situated is entitled to insight into the activities of the school if the school receives grants under S. 10 a. The school is also obliged to the extent decided by the municipality to participate in the review and evaluation that the municipality undertakes of its own school system. Law (1999:321).

S. 9 The municipality, or where the education is provided by an independent school the National Agency for Education, shall revoke the approval if the education referred to in S. 6 no longer fulfils the requirements for approval and the shortcomings are not remedied after a warning to the entity responsible (1999:321).

Grants

S. 10 The municipality may give a grant in respect of education referred to in S. 6 that is not provided by an approved independent school, if the fees are not unreasonably high. Such grant ought to be made by an amount per child that does not unreasonably differ from the municipality's cost per child in similar education. Law (1999:321).

S. 10 a An independent school that has been given approval by the National Agency for Education to provide education corresponding to pre-school class shall by the National Agency for Education be declared entitled to such grant as referred to in s. 10 b or s. 10 c.

The National Agency for Education shall however not give any declaration in respect of a right to a grant if the activities would cause considerable negative consequences to the school system in the municipality where the school is situated or if the school charges fees in contravention of s. 10 d.

An independent school must have applied for approval before 1 April of the calendar year before the start of the education in order to have a right to a grant in respect of newly started education. Law (1999:321).

S. 10 b The home municipality shall give a grant to an independent school corresponding to compulsory comprehensive school in respect of each pupil participating in the education. The grant shall be determined with regard to the school's provision of education and the pupil's needs, on the same grounds as those applied by the municipality in allocation of resources within its own pre-school class.

The municipality is however not obliged to give a grant in respect activities exceeding 15 hours per week or 525 hours per year or in respect of a pupil admitted before the autumn term of the year of the pupil's sixth birthday. If a pupil has a considerable need for special support, the municipality is not obliged to give a grant in respect of the special support if this would cause the municipality considerable organisational or financial difficulties.

Law (1999:321).

S. 10 c The home municipality shall give a grant to an independent school corresponding to School for Mentally disabled in respect of each pupil participating in the education. If the school does not agree otherwise with the home municipalities of the pupils, the municipalities shall pay an amount decided by the government. Law (1999:321).

S. 10 d Education in respect of which an independent school receives a grant under s. 10 a shall be free of charge for the pupils to whom the grants relate. To the extent that activities exceed 15 hours per week or 525 hours per year, the school may however charge reasonable fees. Reasonable fees may also be charged in respect of children admitted before the autumn term of the year in which they are six years old. Law (1999:321).

S. 10 e If the education at an independent school entitled to a grant under s. 10 a is altered to such an extent that it leads to manifest negative consequences for the school system in the municipality where the school is situated, the National Agency for Education shall revoke the right to a grant. The right to a grant shall also be revoked if the school charges fees in contravention of s. 10 d. Law (1999:321).

Other provisions

S. 11 Anyone who is or has been involved in commercial activities corresponding to pre-school class shall not without due authorisation disclose what he or she has learnt about the personal circumstances of individuals. Law (1997:1212).

S. 12 Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court against the municipality's decisions in matters relating to approval under S. 6 first paragraph and relating to revocation of approval under s. 9.

Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court against the National Agency for Education's decisions in matters relating to approval under s. 6 second paragraph, relating to revocation of approval under s. 9 or in matters relating to the right to grants under s. 10 a or revocation of such right under s. 10 e.

The decisions of the municipality or the National Agency for Education relating to revocation of approval under s. 9 or similar decisions of a court of law shall have immediate effect.

Leave to appeal is required for appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal. Law (1999:321).

S. 13 Conducting activities referred to in s. 6 without approval is subject to a fine.

Public prosecution may only be brought with the consent of the municipality where the education is provided or by the National Agency for Education. Law (1997:1212).

Ch. 3 Compulsory schooling and corresponding right to education

Initial provisions

S. 1 Children resident within the country are subject to compulsory schooling in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Compulsory schooling does however not apply to children whose permanent abode is abroad or whose circumstances are such that it manifestly cannot be required that the child should attend school.

The obligation to attend compulsory school is linked to a right to receive education in the national school system for children and young persons.

S. 2 Children shall complete their compulsory schooling in compulsory comprehensive school, compulsory School for Mentally disabled or special school principally for pupils with impaired hearing/vision and speech disabilities. Compulsory schooling may also be completed in accordance with chapters 8 – 10. Law (1995:1248).

S. 3 Compulsory comprehensive school shall admit children in general.

Children who are assessed to be unable to acquire the target knowledge of compulsory comprehensive school because of mental disability shall be admitted to schools for the mentally disabled.

Children who cannot attend compulsory comprehensive school or school for the mentally disabled because they have impaired hearing or are deaf shall be admitted to special schools. Law (1999:886).

S. 4 The home municipality's board for the school for mentally disabled shall assess whether a child is to be admitted to a school for mentally disabled for its compulsory schooling. The child's guardian may also raise the matter of such admission.

The entity responsible for special school shall assess whether a child should be admitted to a special school for its compulsory schooling. The child's guardian may also raise the matter of such admission.

If a child, that has been admitted to school for mentally disabled, is deemed to be able to transfer to compulsory comprehensive school, the board for the school for mentally disabled shall decide that the child shall no longer be a pupil there. The same shall apply in respect of the entity responsible for the special school, if the person admitted to special school is deemed to be able to transfer to compulsory comprehensive school or school for mentally disabled. Law (1992:598).

S. 5 Appeals may be submitted to the National Agency for Education against decisions under s. 4 relating to admission to schools for mentally disabled or to special schools.

Only the child's guardian may appeal against the decisions.

S. 6 A pupil in compulsory comprehensive school or corresponding stage of school for mentally disabled or special school may for a maximum of six months be admitted, on trial, as a pupil in another of these types of school, if the entities responsible for the schools concerned agree to this and the child's guardian consents.

Commencement of compulsory schooling and school start

S. 7 School becomes compulsory in the year of the child's seventh birthday.

The home municipality may, if there are special reasons, at the request of the child's guardian decide that the child shall start completing its compulsory schooling only in the autumn term of the calendar year of the child's eighth birthday.

Appeals may be submitted to the Board of Appeal for Education against decisions in matters under the second paragraph. Law (1997:1212).

S. 8 If a child's guardian so requests, the compulsory schooling of a child shall start already in the autumn term of the calendar of the child's sixth birthday and the child shall then have the same rights as children subject to compulsory schooling.

S. 9 has been repealed by law (1991:1111).

Completion of compulsory schooling

S. 10 School shall be compulsory until the end of the spring term of the calendar year of the child's 16th birthday, or if the child's compulsory schooling takes place in a special school, 17th birthday.

If the child has before then satisfactorily completed the last year of compulsory comprehensive school or the equivalent in another school where the child is completing its compulsory schooling, schooling shall thus be completed.

Compulsory schooling shall also be completed if the child in special individual examinations shows that it possesses the equivalent knowledge. Such examinations shall be arranged by the local education board.

Appeals may be submitted to the Board of Appeal for Education against decisions in matters relating to completion of compulsory schooling. Law (1995:1248).

Participation in compulsory school education

S. 11 Each child completing compulsory schooling in the national school system for children and young persons or otherwise shall participate in the activities arranged in order to provide the education intended, unless the child is ill or has another valid reason for absence.

A pupil subject to compulsory schooling may be granted shorter leave for private matters. Disciplinary measures against a pupil in compulsory school may relate to the pupil's school attendance, however only to a minor extent.

Nobody completing his or her compulsory schooling in the national school system for children and young persons shall be obliged to attend school in order to participate in compulsory elements of the education for more than 190 days per academic year or in any one day participate in such elements for more than eight hours or, in the two lowest forms, more than six hours.

S. 12 A pupil subject to compulsory schooling shall, at the request of his or her guardian, be released from the obligation to participate in otherwise compulsory elements of the education, if taking into account special circumstances it is unreasonable to demand that the pupil participates.

If the pupil's guardian so demands, a request for release shall be considered by the local education board or, in case of pupils outside the national school system, the board responsible for compulsory

comprehensive schools in the pupil's home municipality. Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court if the request is refused on such consideration.

Leave to appeal is required for appeal to the Administrative Court of Appeal.
Law (1996:1044).

Supervision of completion of compulsory schooling

S. 13 The municipality shall ensure that pupils subject to compulsory schooling in its compulsory comprehensive school and school for mentally disabled complete their schooling. The municipality shall also ensure that children subject to compulsory schooling, who are resident in the municipality but do not attend its compulsory comprehensive school or school for mentally disabled, are otherwise given the prescribed education.

The entity responsible for the special school shall ensure that pupils subject to compulsory schooling in schools under its management complete their schooling. Law (1992:598).

S. 14 If a pupil, subject to compulsory schooling, of a school outside the national school system for children and young persons without valid reason is absent to a considerable extent, the entity responsible for the school shall report the matter to the child's home municipality. The municipality shall assess whether the child is to be ordered to attend compulsory comprehensive school or school for mentally disabled or, if there are special reasons, refer the report to the entity responsible for the special school, which shall assess whether the child should be ordered to attend school there.

Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court against decisions to order a child to attend school.

Leave is required for appeal to the Administrative Court of Appeal.
Law (1995:1248).

S. 15 The guardian of a child subject to compulsory schooling shall ensure that the child completes its compulsory schooling

S. 16 If a pupil, subject to compulsory schooling, in the national school system for children and young persons does not complete his or her schooling and the reason for this is that the pupil's guardian has not performed his or her obligations in that context, the local education board may order the pupil's guardian to perform his or her obligations under penalty of a fine. An order shall have immediate effect, even if there is an appeal against the decision.

The fine may not be commuted to imprisonment.

Appeals may be submitted to general administrative courts against decisions by local education boards in matters under this section.

Leave to appeal is required for appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal.
Law (1995:63).

S. 17 has been repealed by law (1991:1111).

S. 18 has been repealed by law (1991:1107).

S. 19 has been repealed by law (1991:1111).

S. 19 a has been repealed by law (1991:1107).

S. 20 has been repealed by law (1991:1111).

2. 21 has been repealed by law (1991:1111).

Ch. 4 Compulsory comprehensive school

S. 1 Education in Compulsory Comprehensive School shall be aimed at giving the pupils the knowledge and skills and other schooling that they need in order to take part in community life. It shall be capable of forming the basis for further education in Upper Secondary School.

Special support shall be given to pupils with difficulties in their schoolwork.

S. 2 Pupils shall have an influence over how their education is structured. The scope and the model of the pupils' influence shall be adapted to their age and maturity

S. 3 Compulsory Comprehensive School shall consist of nine forms.

The education shall in each form be conducted during one academic year. Each academic year shall be divided into an autumn term and a spring term.

The pupils in Compulsory Comprehensive School shall principally have a common course of studies, unless otherwise follows from regulations issued by the government or an authority appointed by the government.

Law

(1993:1679).

S. 3 a Certain provisions relating to the scope of Compulsory Comprehensive School education (timetable) are set out in Appendix 3. The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may

1. issue more detailed regulations concerning implementation of the timetable as and when required,

2. issue regulations concerning deviation from the timetable in respect of particular education, and

3. otherwise implement limited deviation from the timetable, if there are special reasons. Law
(1998:1829).

S. 4 Compulsory Comprehensive School education shall be free of charge to the pupils. They shall without payment have access to books, writing materials, tools and other aids that are needed for a modern education. There may however be occasional items in the education that cause pupils negligible expense.

S. 4 a Pupils in Compulsory Comprehensive School shall be offered free school meals. Law (1997:1212).

S. 5 The home municipality shall ensure that Compulsory Comprehensive School education is provided for each and every person who under this Act is entitled to attend Compulsory Comprehensive School.

This obligation shall normally be performed by the home municipality providing Compulsory Comprehensive Schooling to the extent required to provide education for everybody in the municipality who is entitled thereto.

The home municipality may, if there are special reasons, agree with another municipality that its Compulsory Comprehensive School shall admit pupils whose Compulsory Comprehensive School education is the responsibility of the home municipality.

S. 6 Each municipality is obliged, when planning its Compulsory Comprehensive School activities, to take into account what is appropriate for the pupils from a communications point of view.

No municipality shall organise its Compulsory Comprehensive School so that any pupil because of the schooling needs to live away from his or her own home. Exceptions may however be made to this if the circumstances are so special that it would appear unreasonable for the municipality to provide schooling in such a way that the pupil may continue to live at home during schooling. Particular importance shall be given to the pupil's age when this matter is considered.

The municipality shall, when allocating pupils to different schools, comply with guardians' wishes in so far as this is possible without neglecting other pupils' justifiable claims to be placed in schools close to the home, or considerable organisational or financial difficulties being caused the municipality. Law
(1993:800).

S. 7 The home municipality is obliged to ensure that free school transport is provided for pupils, if this is required because of the distance travelled, traffic conditions, a pupil's functional impairment or any other special circumstance.

When a pupil, as a consequence of schooling, has to live away from his or her own home, the home municipality shall ensure that the pupil enjoys satisfactory conditions without extra cost.

The home municipality's obligation under the first and second paragraphs does not cover

1. pupils that choose to attend another Compulsory Comprehensive School than that in which the municipality would otherwise have placed them if a request for a certain school had not been made, or
2. pupils referred to in s. 8 and s. 8 a.

For pupils referred to in s. 8 first paragraph, the admitting municipality shall under the same conditions that apply to pupils who belong to the municipality provide free school transport within that municipality. The cost of this shall be included in the cost of education referred to in s. 8. Law (1998:1829).

S. 8 A municipality shall admit to its Compulsory Comprehensive School also pupils for whom the municipality is not obliged to make provision, if the pupil, taking into account its personal circumstances, has special reasons for being permitted to attend Compulsory Comprehensive School in that municipality. A municipality that because of such obligation admits a pupil shall be entitled to compensation from the pupil's home municipality for its costs for the education of the pupil.

Before making a decision to admit such a pupil for a certain academic year, the municipality shall request a statement from the pupil's home municipality unless such a statement is deemed unnecessary.

The right to receive compensation for its costs enjoyed by a municipality under the first paragraph, shall also be enjoyed by the municipality in respect of pupils in such special education as the Government may decide. Government grants payable shall be taken into account when determining the costs. Law (1998:1829).

S. 8 a A municipality may, at the request of a guardian, in other cases than those referred to in s. 5 third paragraph and s. 8 be entitled to admit pupils from other municipalities to its Compulsory Comprehensive School. The municipality shall in such cases be entitled to compensation in respect of the pupil's education from pupil's home municipality. Unless the municipalities involved agree otherwise, the compensation shall be determined taking into account the municipality's provision of education and the pupil's needs, on the same grounds that the home municipality applies to allocation of resources between its own Compulsory Comprehensive Schools. If a pupil has a considerable need of special support, the home municipality shall not be obliged to give grants for special support, if this would cause the municipality considerable organisational or financial difficulties. Law (1996:1044).

S. 9 A person admitted to the Compulsory Comprehensive School of a municipality in a certain academic year shall be entitled to remain there during the whole academic year, even if the circumstances on which the decision was based have changed during the academic year. If only one form remains for the pupil, the pupil shall also be entitled to remain for the last form.

In the cases referred to in the first paragraph second sentence, the municipality where the pupil is continuing to attend shall be entitled to compensation from the pupil's home municipality for its costs in respect of the pupil's education. Law (1993:800).

S. 10 If a pupil in the Compulsory Comprehensive School has not satisfactorily completed the last form when compulsory schooling ceases, but is deemed to have the ability to complete the education, the pupil shall be given an opportunity to do so for a maximum of two years after termination of compulsory schooling.

S. 11 Pupils or their representatives may appeal to the Board of Appeal for Education against decisions made by a municipality in matters referred to in s. 7 second paragraph concerning measures for pupils who

do not live at home, in s. 8 first paragraph concerning admission of pupils from another municipality and in s. 10 concerning the right to complete education. Law(1993:800).

Ch. 5 Upper Secondary School

General Provisions

S. 1 In this chapter regulations are set out concerning education within the national school system for children and young persons that is intended to be commenced by young persons after completed Compulsory Comprehensive School education or equivalent until and including the first six calendar months of the year of their twentieth birthdays. This education constitutes Upper Secondary School.

In s. 13 regulations are also set out concerning admission to Upper Secondary School of certain pupils from Compulsory School for Mentally Disabled.

The provisions of this chapter apply only to young persons who are resident within the country, unless the Government otherwise orders. Law (1992:598).

S. 2 Pupils shall have influence over how their education is structured.

S. 3 Upper Secondary School education shall consist of national programmes, intended to be completed in three academic years, and also of education in specially designed programmes, which are also intended to be completed in three academic years, and also of individual programmes.

The local education board may decide that the education in national or specially designed programmes may be distributed over a longer period than three academic years. With the Government's consent, the board may decide that the education may be distributed over a shorter period than three academic years.

The national programmes may contain education with different specialisations. These may be determined nationally or locally. The Government may issue more detailed regulations concerning these. Law (2000:445).

S. 4 The national programmes shall form the basis for further education at higher education level and for employment.

Which the national programmes are is set out in Appendix 1.

Each municipality shall give information about the national programmes and about the possibilities of being educated in specially designed or individual programmes. Law (1999:180).

S. 4 a A specially designed programme shall as regards the level of the education be equivalent to a national programme and thus be capable of forming the basis for further education at higher education level or for employment. It may be designed individually for a pupil or jointly for a group of pupils.

The local education board shall determine a plan for each specially designed programme. If the programme is intended for a group of pupils, the board shall also determine the objectives of the programme. Law (1999:180).

timetables in Appendix 2. Law (1999:180).

4 b An individual programme shall primarily prepare the pupil for studies in a national programme or a specially designed programme.

An individual programme may

1. be specially directed at studies in a national programme or a specially designed programme (programme-directed individual programme),

2. make it possible for young persons through apprenticeships to combine employment aimed at vocational training with studies in certain subjects in Upper Secondary School, and
3. satisfy special educational needs of the pupil's.

An individual programme with the objective referred to in the first paragraph may be designed for a group of pupils.

A programme-directed individual programme shall be designed for a group of pupils.

The education in an individual programme shall follow a plan, which shall be determined by the local education board. As regards individual programmes referred to in the second paragraph 2, the Government may order that the education in the school shall include at least certain of the subjects. (1999:887).

S. 4 c The number of study hours in national and specially designed programmes is indicated by Upper Secondary School credits. Certain provisions concerning the scope of the education in national and specially designed programmes (credits plan) are set out in Appendix 2. The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning implementation of the credits plan.

Education within each subject takes place in the form of one or several courses. It should be stated how many Upper Secondary School credits each course covers.

After each course, the pupil is entitled to grades. If the pupil according to this grade has at least fulfilled the course requirements, the municipality shall not be obliged to offer the pupil further education within that course. Law (1999:180).

S. 4 d Pupils in the arts programme, the science programme and the civics programme shall be entitled to at least 2 150 lessons of 60 minutes and pupils in other national programmes shall be entitled to 2 370 lessons of 60 minutes (guaranteed tuition time).

The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning guaranteed tuition time for specially designed programmes and concerning exceptions to the guaranteed tuition time under the first paragraph. Law (1999:180).

Offer of education in national programmes

S. 5 Each municipality is obliged to offer education in national programmes to all young persons in the municipality referred to in s. 1 first paragraph provided that they

1. have completed the last year of Compulsory Comprehensive School or equivalent and have pass grades in Swedish or alternatively Swedish as a second language, English and Mathematics or have otherwise acquired the equivalent knowledge, and
2. have not previously completed education in a national programme in Upper Secondary School or in an education equivalent thereto or have obtained International Baccalaureate (IB).

The offer shall include a comprehensive selection of national programmes. The number of places in the various programmes and their options shall be adapted with regard to the wishes of the pupils. The same shall apply to the various options within the programmes.

The offer shall refer to education provided within the municipality or in another municipality or a county council by co-operation agreement. Two or more municipalities that jointly offer education in a national programme constitute a co-operation area for that programme. Municipalities that have concluded co-operation agreements with a county council relating to a certain education constitute a co-operation area for that programme.

The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may order that special admission requirements shall apply to certain programmes.
Law (1999:180).

S. 6 County councils may provide education in such national programmes as relate to use of natural resources, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and healthcare.

A county council may also by agreement with a municipality provide education in other national programmes. Law (1996:566).

S. 6 a When a municipality offers education in a national programme, the municipality may also provide a guarantee that the pupil will later be admitted to a programme with a certain specialisation within a national programme. This shall also apply if a county council offers education in a national programme.

The Government may order that such a guarantee shall be provided within certain programmes. Law (1999:180).

S. 7 The municipalities decided by the Government may in their Upper Secondary Schools provide specially adapted education for severely mobility-impaired persons (Upper Secondary School with facilities for physically disabled pupils).

S. 27-32 contain special provisions concerning education with special facilities for the physically disabled.

Admission of applicants to the national programmes

S. 8 A person who is entitled to be offered Upper Secondary School education in a national programme as per s. 5 first paragraph by his home municipality shall be eligible to apply for such education anywhere in the country.

Priority of admission shall be given to eligible applicants for the national programmes provided in a municipality or for a co-operation area, whose homes are in the municipality providing the education and whose homes are in a municipality belonging to the co-operation area for the programmes.

The following shall be deemed equal to the applicants referred to in the second paragraph

1. those who with regard to their personal circumstances have special reasons to attend the Upper Secondary School to which they have applied,

2. those who are resident in a municipality not offering the programme applied for and

3. those who have applied to the Upper Secondary School in question on the grounds that, within the programme applied for, a programme with a nationally determined option is offered there which is not offered by the home municipality. Law(1999:180).

S. 9 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may, for certain programmes, determine the area of residence of priority applicants and how many places these programmes may have. Law (1995:356).

S. 10 Before a municipality or a county council admits an applicant not resident in the municipality or the co-operation area for the programme, a statement shall be obtained from the applicant's home municipality. It shall however not be necessary to obtain the statement, if it is unnecessary with regard to a previous statement. Law (1991:1684).

S. 11 The local education board in the municipality or county council providing the programmes shall decide if an applicant shall not be admitted because of ineligibility.

The local education board shall also decide admittance of an applicant who is not resident in the municipality or the co-operation area for the programme.

The applicant may appeal against the decision of the board under the first and second paragraphs to the Board of Appeal for Education. Law (1991:1684).

S. 12 An application for admission to a national programme shall be sent to the local education board in the applicant's home municipality. If the application relates to a national programme provided by another municipality or by a county council, the board shall immediately forward the application to the local education board there. Law (1991:1684).

Offer of education in specially designed or individual programmes.

S. 13 Each municipality is obliged to offer Upper Secondary School education in the form of specially designed programmes or individual programmes for young persons in the municipality referred to in s. 1 who have not been admitted to a national programme in the Upper Secondary School or an equivalent education or obtained an International Baccalaureate (IB). The same shall apply to persons who have been admitted to a national programme in the Upper Secondary School or an equivalent education but who have discontinued the education there. As regards pupils of the School for Mentally Handicapped, the obligation shall however only apply to individual programmes and only if the pupil after a test under Ch. 6 s. 7 cannot be admitted to the School for Mentally Disabled, because the pupil is deemed to be able to attend Upper Secondary School.

An offer under the first paragraph may relate to a programme provided by the home municipality or by another municipality. Programmes provided by another municipality or a county council and that relates to a group of pupils according to what is stated in s. 4 a and s. 4 b may be offered within the framework of a co-operation agreement. Two or more municipalities that jointly offer a programme for a group of pupils constitute a co-operation area for that programme. Municipalities that have concluded co-operation agreements with county councils relating to a programme for a group of pupils constitute a co-operation area for that programme.
Law (1997:887).

S. 13 a A county council may by agreement with a municipality provide education in specially designed and individual programmes. Law (1999:887).

Admission of applicants to specially designed or individual programmes intended for a group of pupils

S. 13 b A municipality or a county council arranging a programme for a group of pupils shall be obliged to admit an eligible applicant to the programme, if the applicant is resident in the municipality or the co-operation area for the programme or if the home municipality has undertaken to be responsible for the cost of the education.

The admission requirements set out in s. 5 first paragraph 1 and 2 for national programmes shall also apply to specially designed programmes. The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue further regulations concerning admission requirements in respect of such programmes.
Law (1997:575).

S. 13 c An application for admission to a programme intended for a group of pupils shall be sent to the local education board in the applicant's home municipality. If the application relates to a programme provided by another municipality or a county council, the board shall immediately forward the application to the local education board there. The board shall append to the application a statement where it is stated whether the home municipality undertakes to be responsible for the cost of the pupil's education, if the home municipality does not belong to the co-operation area for the programme. Law (1997:575).

S. 13 d The question of admission of an applicant to a programme that is intended for a group of pupils shall be determined by the local education board of the municipality or county council providing it. The applicant may appeal against the decision of the board to the Board of Appeal for Education. Law (1997:575).

S. 14 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may order that certain programmes shall constitute specially designed or individual programmes open to applicants from the whole country and how many places these programmes should have. Law (1995:356).

Admission of pupils

S. 15 The local education board shall be responsible for admission to the various programmes provided in the municipality or the county council, unless otherwise follows from Government regulations.

There may be a joint admissions organisation with another municipality and a joint admissions organisation for Upper Secondary School and Upper Secondary Adult Education.

Regulations concerning selection between eligible applicants shall be issued by the Government.

There is no appeal against decisions concerning admission. Law (1991:1684).

The pupils' right to complete their education

S. 16 A person who has been admitted to a national programme in Upper Secondary School and who has started this, shall be entitled to complete his education in that programme in the municipality or in the co-operation area or, if a county council is the entity responsible for the programme, in that county council area.

This shall also apply if the circumstances forming the basis for admission change during the period of study.

These provisions shall also apply in respect of programmes with the specialisation referred to in s. 3 third paragraph, if the pupil has been admitted to a programme and in that context been given a guarantee later to be admitted to such a programme.

The right to complete the programme under the first paragraph shall apply also after an interruption of the studies of not more than one academic year for studies abroad. The same shall apply in respect of a guarantee referred to in the second paragraph, unless the entity responsible for the school when issuing the guarantee expressly made a reservation in respect its validity in case of interruption of studies. Law (1999:180).

S. 17 A pupil, who has been admitted to a national programme or education with a certain specialisation within such a programme and has started the programme but who thereafter moves from the municipality or the co-operation area for the programme, shall be entitled to complete the education in the started programme or specialisation where the new home municipality offers such a programme. If the new home municipality does not offer the programme or specialisation, the pupil shall be entitled at his or her own option to complete the education in another municipality or county council that does provide the programme. Law (1999:180).

S. 18 Pupils who wish to complete their education with a nationally determined specialisation within a national programme that is not offered by their home municipality should, to the extent that places are available, be allowed to transfer to the Upper Secondary School in a municipality or county council where the desired education is provided. The local education board of the municipality or the county council where the option is provided will decide such admission of a pupil.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the board.
Law (1999:180).

S. 19 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning the requirements for starting a course and limitations to the right to repeat a course. Law (1995:879).

S. 20 A person who has started education in a specially designed or individual programme in a municipality shall be entitled to complete the programme in accordance with the plan in existence at the start of the education. A person who has started a specially designed programme in a county council shall have a similar right.

If the pupil has consented to an amendment of the programme, he or she shall be entitled to complete the education in the amended programme.

The right to complete the education shall apply also after an interruption of studies of no more than one academic year for studies abroad. Law

(1997:575).

Costs

S. 21 Upper Secondary School education shall be free of charge to pupils. They shall without payment have access to books, tools and other aids that are needed for a modern education. The entity responsible for the education may however decide that pupils shall provide occasional personal aids. There may however be occasional items in the education that cause pupils negligible expense.

Inter-municipal compensation

S. 22 A municipality that has admitted to its Upper Secondary School in a national programme a pupil not resident in the municipality or the co-operation area for the programme, shall be entitled to compensation for its costs for the pupil's education from the pupil's home municipality.

S. 23 A county council that has admitted to its Upper Secondary School in a national programme a pupil not resident in a municipality with a co-operation agreement with the county council, shall be entitled to compensation for its costs for the pupil's education from the pupil's home municipality. Law (1996:566).

S. 24 In the cases referred to in s. 22 and s. 23, the home municipality shall however not be liable to pay compensation, if it is a matter of

1. a national programme or education with a nationally determined specialisation within a programme that the municipality itself offers, except when the pupil has been admitted on the basis of s. 8 third paragraph 1 and 3 or s. 29, or

2. education with a locally determined specialisation within the national programmes. Law (1999:180).

S. 25 As regards education for deaf, hearing-impaired, severely mobility-impaired pupils, the Government may determine extra compensation to be paid in respect of these pupils.

S. 26 The Government may make an order concerning liability for the home municipalities to pay compensation to the municipality providing education in respect of education referred to in s. 9 and s. 14. The Government may moreover make orders concerning such liability for home municipalities in respect of the individual programmes referred to in s. 4 b second paragraph 2. Law (1999:887).

S. 26 a A pupil's home municipality is liable to pay compensation in respect of the cost of the pupil's education to the provider of education leading to the International Baccalaureate (IB). The liability shall however only apply in respect of education of pupils that the home municipality was obliged to offer Upper Secondary Schooling at the time when the IB education started and only if the provider of the education's fees to the International Baccalaureate Office (IBO) are paid by the state.

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, compensation shall be paid in an amount decided by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government. Law (1993:370).

Education specially provided for severely physically disabled young persons etc.

S. 27 In this act, severely physically disabled shall mean

1. someone whose mobility impairment on its own or in combination with other functional impairment has the effect that he or she cannot participate in a nationally or specially designed programme in Upper Secondary School, and

2. who in order to be able to undertake Upper Secondary School studies needs access to an Upper Secondary School with facilities for severely physically disabled persons, and

3. requires habitation and in some cases accommodation in residential homes and care in the residential homes.

Law (1999:886).

S. 28 Young persons with severe mobility impairment are entitled to receive education in a national programme or a specially designed programme at an Upper Secondary School with education adapted for severely physically disabled pupils as referred to in s. 7 if they

1. have completed the last form of Compulsory Comprehensive School or equivalent,
2. are able to commence the education no later than in the first six months of the calendar year of the pupil's 21st birthday, and
3. fulfil the other admission requirements prescribed for the education by the government or an authority appointed by the government.

Law (1999:886).

S. 29 An Upper Secondary School with facilities for physically disabled pupils as referred to in s. 7 shall admit applicants from the whole country to the specially provided education.

S. 30 Matters concerning admission to education specially adapted for severely physically disabled pupils and other matters concerning the right to education under s. 7 shall be determined by a joint special board for such Upper Secondary Schools.

Only persons requesting the education may appeal against decisions of the board in matters concerning admission or otherwise concerning the right to education. There shall however be no appeal in so far as it concerns placement in a certain Upper Secondary School. Law (1999:886)

S. 31 Pupils shall not be charged fees for care in residential homes and habitation provided by the state, municipality or county council in connexion with Upper Secondary School with special facilities for physically disabled pupils. The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning fees for board and lodging. Law (1999:886).

S. 31 a The home municipality shall pay compensation for the cost of residential accommodation and care. The home county council, where appropriate the home municipality, shall pay compensation for the cost of habitation. The compensation shall be paid to the entity that by agreement with the State is responsible for the activities.

The government or an authority appointed by the government may issue regulations relating to such compensation. Law (1999:886)

S. 32 The Government may order that education in national programmes and specially designed programmes should be distributed over more than three academic years where the education of deaf, hearing-impaired or severely mobility-impaired pupils is concerned. Law (1999:886)

Assistance with board and lodging

S. 33 The home municipality shall give financial assistance to pupils in Upper Secondary School who require board and lodging. The obligation applies up to the end of the first six calendar months of the year of the young person's twentieth birthday. The assistance shall be in respect of lodging, extra subsistence expenses and travel to and from the home. The assistance shall be in cash or in other appropriate form, as the municipality may decide. If the assistance is given in cash, it shall be at least at 1/30 of the base amount under the National Insurance Act (1962:381) for each whole calendar month the pupil lives as a boarder. The amount may be rounded off to the nearest lower ten kronor.

The first paragraph shall however not apply to the pupils referred to in s. 27 and for whom the state arranges special care. The first paragraph shall not apply to Swedish expatriate children who receive board and lodging supplement under the Financial Support for Students Act (1973:349). Law(1999:1395).

S. 31 a contains provisions relating to the home municipality's obligation to pay compensation for certain costs for pupils who attend education with special arrangements for the physically disabled. Law (1999:886)

Ch. 6 School for Mentally Disabled

S. 1 Education in the School for Mentally Disabled is aimed at giving mentally disabled children and young persons education adapted to the possibilities of each pupil, that in so far as possible is equivalent to that provided in Compulsory Comprehensive School and Upper Secondary School. Law (1993:800).

S. 2 Pupils shall have an influence over how their education is structured. The scope and the model of the pupils' influence shall be adapted to their age, maturity and other capabilities.

S. 3 School for Mentally Disabled comprises compulsory school for mentally disabled (compulsory comprehensive school for mentally disabled and training school) and Upper Secondary School for mentally disabled (national, specially designed and individual programmes).

Compulsory Comprehensive School for Mentally Disabled and Training School shall comprise ten forms. Training School is intended for pupils who cannot attend Compulsory Comprehensive School for Mentally Disabled. The local education board for the School for Mentally Disabled shall decide whether a pupil admitted to School for Mentally Disabled shall attend Compulsory Comprehensive School for Mentally Disabled or Training School.

A pupil who started compulsory schooling in the calendar year of the pupil's eighth birthday shall, when such schooling is completed, be entitled to further education in form 9 of the Compulsory School for Mentally Disabled.
Law (1997:1212).

S. 3 a Young persons who have completed form 9 of School for Mentally Disabled shall be entitled to further education in form 10 of the Compulsory School for Mentally Disabled. Law (1992:598).

S. 4 Education in School for Mentally Disabled shall be free of charge to the pupils. They shall without payment have access to books, writing materials, tools and other aids that are needed for a modern education. There may however be occasional items in the education that cause pupils negligible expense.

S. 4 a Pupils in Compulsory School for Mentally Disabled shall be offered free school meals. Law (1997:1212).

S. 5 The home municipality shall ensure that education in School for Mentally Disabled is provided for each and every person who under this Act is entitled to attend such school.

This obligation shall be performed by the home municipality providing School for Mentally Disabled to the extent required to provide education for everybody in the municipality who is entitled thereto or by agreeing with another municipality that its School for Mentally Disabled shall admit pupils whose education in School for Mentally Disabled is the responsibility of the home municipality. Law (1992:598).

S. 6 Each municipality providing School for Mentally Disabled is obliged, in so far as possible, to organise the School for Mentally Disabled so that no pupil is forced to live away from his or her own home because of the schooling. What is appropriate for the pupils from a communications point of view shall also otherwise be taken into account when planning the activities of School for Mentally Disabled.

Every municipality shall, when allocating pupils to different schools with education for the Mentally Disabled, take into account guardians' wishes that their children should be admitted to a certain school in so far as this is possible without neglecting other pupils' justifiable claims to be placed in schools at as short a distance as possible from the home or considerable organisational or financial difficulties being caused the municipality.

Every home municipality is obliged to ensure that free school transport is provided for the pupils of its School for Mentally Disabled, if such is required because of the distance travelled, traffic conditions, a pupil's functional impairment or any other special circumstance. The municipality's obligation shall however not cover pupils who choose to attend another School for Mentally Disabled than that in which the municipality would otherwise have placed the pupil if a request for a certain school had not been submitted.

Law (1993:387) concerning support and service for certain functionally impaired persons contains provisions relating to support and service in the form of residential care in family homes or special domestic service for children and young persons who need to live away from the parental home. Law (1993:800).

S. 6 a A municipality shall, at the request of a guardian, in other cases than those referred to in s. 5 second paragraph be entitled to admit pupils from another municipality to its School for Mentally Disabled. The municipality shall in such cases be entitled to compensation in respect of the pupil's education from the pupil's home municipality. Unless the municipalities concerned agree otherwise, the home municipality shall pay the amount determined by the Government. Law (1996:1044).

S. 7 Young persons shall after completion of compulsory schooling be entitled to admission to Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled in education intended to be commenced not later than in the first six calendar months of the year of their 20th birthdays if, the local education board for the School for Mentally Disabled in the home municipality has deemed that they cannot attend Upper Secondary School because they are mentally disabled.

Each municipality is obliged to offer such young persons education for four years in Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled.

A pupil who has started education in the Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled before the expiry of the first six calendar months of the year of the pupil's 20th birthday shall be entitled to complete the education. Law (1999:886).

S. 8 The pupil or his or her representative may appeal to the Board of Appeal for Education against decisions made by the local education board under s. 7 to the effect that a pupil shall not be admitted to School for Mentally Disabled because he or she is considered able to attend Upper Secondary School in spite of his or her mental disability

S. 9 Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled is based on the Compulsory School for Mentally Disabled.

The local education board for the School for Mentally disabled shall decide whether a pupil in the Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled shall attend

1. a nationally or specially designed programme or
2. an individual programme.

The committee shall further decide whether the pupil, within the individual programme, shall receive occupational or activity training. Law (1993:1478).

S. 10 Every municipality shall offer the pupils deemed able to attend a national programme a choice of various programmes. The number of places for the various programmes shall be adapted with regard to the pupils' wishes.

A county council may by agreement with a municipality provide education in national or specially designed programmes.

An offer under the first paragraph shall relate to education provided within the municipality or in another municipality or county council area under a co-operation agreement. Law (1997:575).

S. 10 a If a county council provides education, what is stated in s. 6 third paragraph concerning an obligation to provide school transport shall apply to the county council. Law (1997:575).

S. 11 The minimum guaranteed tuition time for each pupil shall be 3 600 hours.

The Government may order that education in Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled shall include certain subjects and the number of study hours of these subjects. Law (1993:1478).

Ch. 7 Special School

S. 1 Special School education shall be aimed at giving children and young persons with deafness or impaired hearing an education adapted to each pupil's possibilities that in so far as possible is equivalent to the education provided in Compulsory Comprehensive School. Law (1999:886)

S. 2 Pupils shall have an influence over how their education is structured. The scope and the model of the pupils' influence shall be adapted to their age, maturity and other capabilities.

S. 3 Special School shall comprise nine forms for education at Compulsory Comprehensive School level. Law (1993:1679)

S. 4 Special School education shall be free of charge to the pupils. They shall without payment have access to books, writing materials, tools and other aids that are needed for a modern education. There may however be occasional items in the education that cause pupils negligible expense.

Pupils in Special School shall be offered free school meals.

The State shall be responsible for pupils in Special School being provided with appropriate transport.

The State shall be responsible for pupils in Special School who as a consequence of the schooling must live away from their own homes enjoying satisfactory conditions without extra cost. Law (1997:1212).

S. 5 Special School education shall be conducted in several separate units. There shall be a joint board for such units. The Government shall issue regulations concerning the units and their catchment areas. Law (1999:886)

S. 6 If a pupil in Special School has not satisfactorily completed the last form at the end of his or her compulsory schooling, but is deemed to have the ability to complete the education, the pupil shall be given an opportunity to do so for a maximum of two years after the end of compulsory schooling. What has now been said shall not apply if the pupil is mentally disabled. A mentally disabled pupil who started compulsory schooling in the calendar year of the pupil's eighth birthday shall however be entitled to complete the last form when compulsory schooling terminates. Law (1999:886)

S. 7 The home municipality shall compensate the State for certain costs in respect of a pupil in Special School.

The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning exceptions to the provision of the first paragraph relating to the amount of the compensation. Law (1994:152).

S. 8 The pupil or his or her representative may appeal to the Board of Appeal for Education against decisions made by the local education board under s. 4 third paragraph concerning measures for pupils who do not live at home and under s. 6 concerning the right to complete the education.

Ch. 8 Sami School

S. 1 Sami School education shall be aimed at giving Sami children an education with a Sami orientation otherwise equivalent to education up to and including form 6 of Compulsory Comprehensive School.

Special support shall be given to pupils who have difficulties with schoolwork.

S. 2 Pupils shall have influence over how their education is structured. The scope and model of the pupils' influence shall be adapted to their age and maturity.

S. 3 Sami children may complete their compulsory schooling in Sami School instead of in Compulsory Comprehensive School. This shall also apply to other children, if there are special reasons.

S. 4 Sami School education shall be free of charge to the pupils. They shall without payment have access to books, writing materials, tools and other aids that are needed for a modern education. There may however be occasional items in the education that cause pupils negligible expense.

S. 4 a Pupils in Sami School shall be offered free school meals. Law (1997:1212)

S. 5 The State shall be responsible for pupils in Sami School being provided free of charge with the transport required for the education.

S. 6 There shall be a board for the Sami School.

The board shall decide admission of pupils to Sami School. The pupil or his or her representative may appeal to the Board of Appeal for Education against the board's decision in such matters.

S. 7 The home municipality shall pay compensation to the State for certain costs for pupils in Sami School.

The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning the amount of compensation. Law (1994:152).

Ch. 9 Independent Schools

Approval etc.

S. 1 Compulsory schooling may be undertaken in an Independent School, if the school is approved under s. 2.

Matters concerning approval of Independent School corresponding to Compulsory Comprehensive School or School for Mentally Disabled shall be considered by the National Agency for Education.

Matters concerning approval of Independent Schools corresponding to Special Schools shall be considered by the board for the Special School. Law (1999:886).

S. 2 An Independent School, whose education provides knowledge and skills which as to character and level essentially correspond to the knowledge and skills which Compulsory Comprehensive School, School of the Mentally Disabled and Special School respectively are to provide, shall be approved if

1. the school also otherwise corresponds to the general objectives and the fundamental values that apply to education within the national school system,

2. the school is open to all children who under this Act are entitled to education in an equivalent type of school within the national school system, with the exception of children whose admission would cause considerable organisational or financial difficulties for the school,

3. the school has at least 20 pupils, unless there are special reasons for a lower number of pupils,

4. the school, if it is equivalent to School for Mentally Disabled or Special School, provide the children with the care needed, and

5. the school meets other conditions prescribed by the Government in respect of education in Independent Schools and concerning admission to and management of such schools.

An Independent School referred to in this section may within the framework of what is said in the first paragraph 1 have a denominational emphasis.

Approval may relate to certain forms. Law (1996:1044).

S. 3 A child may undertake its compulsory schooling in an approved Independent School corresponding to School for Mentally Disabled only if the board of the School for Mentally Disabled in the home municipality of the child has assessed that the child because of mental disability cannot achieve the knowledge objectives of Compulsory Comprehensive School.
Law (1995:1248).

S. 4 If a child has a functional impairment that under Ch. 3 s. 3 may form the basis for admission to Special school principally for pupils with impaired hearing/vision and speech disabilities, the child may undertake compulsory schooling in an approved Independent School corresponding to Special School only if

1. the school is approved for pupils that have the same functional impairment as the child or
2. the entity responsible for the Special School considers that the child may in any case benefit from the education in the school. Law (1995:1248).

S. 5 A person who only for a shorter period is resident in the country or who has other reasons for being educated at an international school may undertake compulsory schooling at such a school, if the school is approved by the National Agency for Education for that purpose. This shall however not apply to children referred to in Ch. 3 s. 3 second and third paragraphs.

An international school means an Independent School with an international emphasis different to what may exist in Compulsory Comprehensive School or in an Independent School corresponding to Compulsory Comprehensive School. It is a condition for approval that the school's education seen as a whole is equivalent to that of Compulsory Comprehensive School. The school shall convey knowledge and skills that facilitate further schooling abroad. Tuition in the Swedish language and about Swedish conditions shall be provided to the extent necessary for pupils resident in Sweden for a shorter period.

The Government may permit that an international school admits other children than those referred to in the first paragraph in order for them to complete compulsory schooling at the school.
Law (1996:1044).

Allocation of grants etc.

S. 6 The National Agency for Education shall declare an approved Independent School corresponding to Compulsory Comprehensive School entitled to grants referred to in the third paragraph. Such declaration shall however not be given if the activities of the school were to lead to considerable negative consequences for the school system in the municipality where the school is situated or if the school charges fees in contravention of s. 7.

In order for a recently started school to be entitled to grants, it is a condition that the school shall have applied for approval before 1 April of the calendar year before the school starts. The same shall apply, if a school has been approved for education in respect of certain forms and applies for approval in respect of further forms.

A grant shall be paid by the home municipality in respect of each pupil who undertakes education corresponding to that which is provided in Compulsory Comprehensive School. The grant shall be determined with regard to the school's provision of education and the pupil's needs on the same basis as applied by the municipality in the allocation of resources to its own Compulsory Comprehensive Schools. If a pupil has an extensive need for special support, the municipality shall not be obliged to give grants for the special support, if the municipality is caused considerable organisational or financial difficulties.

What is said in the first to third paragraphs shall not apply to those Independent Schools in respect of which the Government has decided to pay government grants by special regulation or other special decision, and not to schools, for which the responsible entity has declined allocation of grants. The municipality's obligation under the third paragraph shall not apply, if government grants are paid in respect of the education of a Swedish expatriate pupil. Law (1996:1044).

S. 6 a The National Agency for Education shall declare an approved Independent School corresponding to School for Mentally Disabled entitled to grants referred to in the third paragraph. Such a declaration shall however not be issued if the activities of the school would cause considerable negative consequences for

the school system in the municipality where the school is situated or if the school charges fees for pupils in contravention of s. 7.

A recently started school must have applied for approval before 1 April of the calendar year before commencement of the education in order to have a right to a grant. The same shall apply, if a school has been approved for education in respect of certain forms and applies for approval in respect of further forms.

Unless the Independent School agrees otherwise with the pupils' home municipalities, these shall pay the amount decided by the Government. Law (1996:1044).

S. 7 Education in Independent Schools that receive grants under s. 6 shall be free of charge for the pupils covered by the grants.

Pupils shall without payment have access to books, writing materials, tools and other aids that are needed for a modern education. There may however be occasional items in the education that cause pupils negligible expense. Pupils shall be offered free school meals.

Independent Schools entitled to grants under s. 6 a may in respect of the pupils covered by the grants only charge fees that are reasonable with regard to the school's costs, provided that the costs may be deemed reasonable for the activities. Law (1997:1212).

S. 8 If an Independent School provides education giving knowledge and skills that as to character and level essentially correspond to the knowledge and skills that Upper Secondary School is to convey in national or specially designed programmes, the National Agency for Education shall declare the school entitled to the grants referred to in s. 8 a as regards the education. A declaration may however only be issued if

1. the school also otherwise corresponds to the general objectives and fundamental values that apply to education within the national school system,
2. the school is open to all young persons who under this Act are entitled to corresponding education within the national school system, with the exception of young persons whose admission would cause considerable organisational or financial difficulties for the school,
3. the school meets other conditions prescribed by the Government in respect of education in Independent Schools and concerning admission to and management of such schools.

A declaration shall not be given under the first paragraph in respect of education that would cause material negative consequences for the school system in the municipality where the school is situated or in municipalities in the vicinity.

An Independent School as referred to in this section may within the framework of what is said in the first paragraph 1 have a denominational emphasis. Law (1996:1044).

S. 8 a The home municipality shall give grants in respect of each pupil undertaking education referred to in s. 8. The municipality's obligation shall only cover pupils for whom the home municipality was obliged to offer Upper Secondary School education at the time when the education commenced.

The municipality's obligation to give grants to the school shall not apply if government grants are provided in respect of the education of a Swedish expatriate pupil.

Unless the Independent School agrees otherwise with the pupils' home municipalities, these shall pay the amount the Government or an authority appointed by the Government has determined. Law (1996:1044).

S. 8 b If an Independent School provides education giving knowledge and skills that as to character and level essentially correspond to the knowledge and skills that Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled is to convey in national or specially designed programmes, the National Agency for Education shall declare the school entitled to the grants referred to in s. 8 c as regards the education. A declaration may however only be issued if

1. the school also otherwise corresponds to the general objectives and fundamental values that apply to education within the national school system,

2. the school is open to all young persons who under this Act are entitled to corresponding education in Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled with the exception of young persons whose admission would cause considerable organisational or financial difficulties for the school,

3. the school meets other conditions prescribed by the Government in respect of education in Independent School and concerning admission to and management of such schools.

A declaration shall not be given under the first paragraph in respect of education that would cause material negative consequences for the school system in the municipality where the school is situated or in municipalities in the vicinity.

An Independent School referred to in this section may within the framework of what is said in the first paragraph 1 have a denominational emphasis. Law (1996:1044).

S. 8 c The home municipality shall give grants in respect of each pupil undertaking the education referred to in s. 8 b. The municipality's obligation shall only cover pupils for whom the home municipality was obliged to offer Upper Secondary School education at the time when the education commenced.

Unless the Independent School agrees otherwise with the pupils' home municipalities, these shall pay the amount decided by the Government.
Law (1996:1044).

S. 9 Unless the municipality and the school agree otherwise, the grant under s. 8 a or 8 c shall be calculated for one grant year at a time. Every grant year shall commence on 1 January.

An Independent School referred to in s. 8 or 8 b must have applied to be declared eligible for grants before 1 April of the calendar year before year in which the education commences. Law (1999:887).

S. 10 Schools entitled to grants under s 8 in respect of pupils covered by grants shall only charge such fees as are reasonable with regard to the school's special costs for the education entitling the school to grants, provided that the costs may be deemed reasonable for the activities.

Schools entitled to grants under s. 8 b may in respect of pupils covered by grants only charge such fees as are reasonable with regard to the school's costs for the education entitling the school to grants, provided that the costs may be deemed reasonable for the activities.

If a school charges tuition fees in respect of education entitling the school to grants under s. 8 or 8 b and the fees cannot be deemed to be reasonable, the declaration of a right to grants shall be revoked. The school shall, before such a decision is made, be given an opportunity to adjust the amount of the fee. Law (1996:1044).

Supervision etc.

S. 11 Independent Schools referred to in s. 1 and s. 5 shall as regards education of pupils in compulsory schooling be supervised by the National Agency for Education and be obliged to participate in the review and evaluation of the school system that is undertaken by the National Agency for Education.

As regards Independent Schools receiving grants under s. 6 or 6 a, the municipality where the school is situated shall be entitled to insight into the activities. Such schools shall be obliged to the extent decided by the municipality to participate in the review and evaluation that the municipality undertakes of its own school system.

Independent School referred to in s. 1 shall furthermore be obliged to participate in nation-wide tests to the extent prescribed by the Government or by an authority appointed by the Government. The schools shall also be obliged to inform pupils and their guardians of pupils' results in such tests. Law (1996:1044).

S. 12 If an Independent School referred to in s. 1 and s. 5 no longer fulfils the requirements for approval and the defects are not remedied after a warning to the responsible entity, the approval shall be cancelled. This shall also apply if an Independent School in spite of a warning does not observe its obligation under s. 11 to participate in review and evaluation undertaken by the National Agency for Education and nation-wide tests. This shall also apply if the school neglects its obligation to provide information about the tests.

The right to grants shall be revoked if the activities at an Independent School entitled to grants under s. 6 or 6 a change to such an extent that it leads to material negative consequences for the school system in the municipality where the school is situated. The right to grants shall also be revoked, if

1. the school charges fees in contravention of s. 7, or
2. the school, if it is entitled to grants under s. 6, does not offer free school meals.

Revocation shall be decided by the authority that decides approvals or the right to grants. Law (1997:1212).

S. 13 Independent Schools receiving grants in respect of certain education under s. 8 or 8 b shall, as regards that education, be under the supervision of the National Agency for Education and be obliged to participate in the review and evaluation of the school system that is undertaken by the National Agency for Education.

Concerning Independent Schools receiving grants under s. 8 or 8 b, the municipality where the school is situated shall as regards that education be entitled to insight into the school's activities. Such schools shall be entitled, to the extent decided by the municipality, to participate in the review and evaluation the municipality undertakes of its own school system.

Independent Schools referred to in s. 8 are furthermore obliged to participate in nation-wide tests to the extent prescribed by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government. Law (1996:1044).

S. 14 If an Independent School entitled to grants under s. 8 or 8 b no longer fulfils the requirements for grants and the defects are not remedied after a warning to the entity responsible, the declaration of a right to grants shall be revoked. This shall also apply if an Independent School notwithstanding a warning does not observe its obligation under s. 13 to participate in the review and evaluation undertaken by the National Agency for Education.

If the activities at an Independent School receiving grants under s. 8 or 8 b change to such an extent that it leads to material negative consequences for the school system in the municipality where the school is situated or in municipalities in the vicinity, the National Agency for Education shall revoke the right to grants. Law (1996:1044).

Other provisions

S. 15 When a pupil in compulsory schooling enters or leaves an Independent School, the entity responsible for the school shall immediately notify the local education board in the pupil's home municipality.

Ch. 3 s.14 contains provisions concerning a duty to provide information in certain cases of absence. Law (1993:800).

S. 16 Young persons may be admitted to an Independent School corresponding to Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled if the local education board of the School for Mentally Disabled in the home municipality has made the assessment that they are mentally disabled. Law (1993:1478).

S. 16 a Nobody who is or has been working in an Independent School referred to in this chapter may without due authority disclose

1. what he or she has learnt in pupil welfare activities about somebody's personal circumstances,
2. information in the matter of disciplinary action against a pupil or a pupil's suspension from further study. Law (1996:1044).

S. 17 Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court against decisions by the National Agency for Education in matters concerning approval or revocation of approval of an Independent School under s. 6, 6 a, 8, 8 b, 12, 14 or in matters concerning tuition fees under s. 10.

Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court against decisions by local education boards in matters concerning approval or cancellation of approval of an Independent School under s. 1 third paragraph or s. 12.

Appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal are subject to leave to appeal.

Appeals may be submitted to the Board of Appeal for Education against the local education board in matters referred to in s. 3, 4, and 16.

Only the child's guardian may appeal against decisions referred to in s. 3. Only the pupil or his or her representative may appeal against decisions referred to in s. 16.

Ch. 10 Special forms of education

S. 1 A boarding school may at the application of the responsible entity be granted the status of state-subsidised boarding school by the Government. Municipalities and private entities may be entities responsible for state-subsidised boarding schools.

A state-subsidised boarding school shall have the task of providing education corresponding to Compulsory Comprehensive School and Upper Secondary School or either of these types of school, primarily for Swedish expatriate pupils.

The provisions in Ch. 9 shall not apply to Independent Schools that have been granted the status of state-subsidised boarding schools, unless otherwise follows from s. 1 c. Law (1996:60).

S. 1 a To the extent that a state-subsidised boarding school corresponds to Compulsory Comprehensive School, it shall as regards the right there to complete compulsory schooling be deemed to be an Independent School approved under Ch. s. 1 first and second paragraphs. The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning the organisation and supervision of state-subsidised boarding schools. Law (1996:60).

S. 1 b The Government may permit a state-subsidised boarding school to provide education leading to an International Baccalaureate (IB) in parallel with education corresponding to Upper Secondary School. Law (1996:60).

S. 1 c A municipality shall give grants to a state-subsidised boarding school in respect of pupils who are not deemed expatriates. In this context, the provisions of Ch. 9 s. 6 concerning grants to Independent Schools shall apply in respect of pupils attending the section of a state-subsidised boarding school corresponding to Compulsory Comprehensive School and the provisions of Ch. 9 s. 8 a and s. 9 to pupils attending the section corresponding to Upper Secondary School. If the pupil pursues an education leading to the International Baccalaureate (IB), the provisions of Ch. 5 s. 26 a shall apply. Law (1996:1044).

S. 2 During residence in a residential home referred to in s. 12 of the Act (1990:52) containing special provisions for the care of young persons, children subject to compulsory schooling who cannot suitably complete their compulsory education otherwise shall complete it by participating in education at the residential home. Such education shall be provided through the responsible entity. It shall, with necessary exceptions, correspond to education in Compulsory Comprehensive School.

Those no longer subject to compulsory schooling who are resident in homes referred to in the first paragraph shall through the responsible entity be given an opportunity to receive such education as they may need and cannot suitably otherwise acquire.

The Government or an authority appointed by the Government shall issue regulations concerning the more detailed contents of the education, its organisation and supervision.

S. 3 Special education shall be provided in hospital or equivalent, in the pupil's home or in another convenient location for pupils in Compulsory Comprehensive School, School for Mentally Disabled, Special School and Sami School who because of illness or for similar reasons for a longer period cannot participate in normal schooling.

Special education shall be provided by the entity responsible for the school. This entity may transfer to the entity responsible for a hospital or others the responsibility for providing such education in accordance with regulations issued by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government.

Special education shall be open also to those who undertake their compulsory schooling outside the national school system for children and young persons.

S. 3 a

Children with impaired vision or severe speech impediment may complete their schooling in special resource centres. The education shall, with necessary deviation, correspond to the education in Compulsory Comprehensive School and School for the Mentally Disabled.

The home municipality shall pay compensation to the state in respect of certain costs for the person who is completing compulsory education at a special resource centre.

The government or an authority appointed by the government may issue regulations concerning the activities at such resource centres and issue regulations concerning exemptions from the provision in the second paragraph and concerning the size of the compensation.

Law (1999:886)

S. 4 A child subject to compulsory schooling may be permitted to complete this otherwise than as provided in this Act, if it appears to be an adequate alternative to the education otherwise offered the child in the provisions of the Act. The requirement of insight into activities must be fulfilled.

Permission may be issued for up to one year at a time. During the validity period, the result of the activities shall be assessed. The permit may be revoked with immediate effect if necessary insight into the activities is not provided or if it for other reasons may be assumed that the conditions for approval are no longer present.

S. 5 Matters referred to in s. 4 shall be considered by the local education board for the school where the child would otherwise have undertaken its compulsory schooling. If the child has a functional impairment referred to in ch. 3 s. 3 that may constitute grounds for admission to School for Mentally Disabled or Special School, the board shall consult the National Board of Health and Welfare before permission is granted or revoked. Law (1995:1248).

S. 6 Appeals may be submitted to a general administrative court against decisions in matters under s. 4 concerning undertaking compulsory schooling otherwise than as provided in this Act.

Appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal shall be subject to leave to appeal.

Law (1995:63).

Ch. 11 Municipal adult education

Joint provisions

S. 1 Municipal Adult Education consists of adult comprehensive education, upper secondary adult education and supplementary education.

Education in Municipal Adult Education shall be provided in the form of courses.

Law (1993:1478).

S. 2 Adult comprehensive education is aimed at giving adults the knowledge and skills they need in order to participate in community and working life. It shall also be aimed at making further studies possible

Upper secondary adult education is aimed at giving adults knowledge and skills corresponding to those that young persons may acquire through Upper Secondary School.

Supplementary education is aimed at giving adults an education that brings them to a new level within their occupation. What is said in this chapter concerning upper secondary adult education shall also apply to supplementary education.

S. 3 The provisions relating to Municipal Adult Education shall not apply to adults who need education corresponding to that of the compulsory or voluntary School for Mentally Disabled. The provisions of the Act relating to adult education for mentally disabled shall instead apply to such adults. Law (1992:598).

S. 4 The pupils shall have influence over how their education is structured.

S. 5 Education in Municipal Adult Education shall be free of charge to the pupils, unless otherwise follows from s. 21 a or ch. 15 s. 6.

As regards textbooks, writing materials, tools, protective clothing and other comparable aids that each pupil has for his or her own use and retains as his or her property, the entity responsible may decide that the aids shall be acquired by the pupils themselves at their own expense or be offered at charges not exceeding the cost of acquisition to the responsible entity.

Aids used in Municipal Adult Education shall otherwise be provided free of charge to the pupils, unless otherwise follows from regulations issued by the Government. Law (1992:599).

S. 6 Municipalities and county councils may contract others with to provide Municipal Adult Education.

The Government may issue regulations as to whom may be awarded such contracts and the terms and conditions thereof. Law (1991:1684).

S. 7 The provisions of ch. 2 s. 4-7 shall not apply to Municipal Adult Education provided by others than a municipality or a county council.
Law (1991:1684).

S. 7 a A person who has commenced education on a course in Municipal Adult Education shall be entitled to complete the course.

The education of a pupil shall however terminate if the pupil lacks the ability to benefit from the education or otherwise does not make satisfactory progress.

A person whose adult comprehensive education has terminated under the second paragraph shall again be provided with such education, if special reasons support this. A person whose other Municipal Adult Education has terminated under the second paragraph shall again be provided such education, if special reasons support this. Law (1993:1478).

Adult comprehensive education

The entity responsible

S. 8 Each municipality shall be responsible for residents of the municipality, who under s. 10 are entitled to the education and wish to participate in it, being able to do so.

S. 9 Each municipality shall actively strive towards reaching those in the municipality who are entitled to adult comprehensive education and to motivate them to participate in the education.

Right to participate

S. 10 Each resident of a municipality shall be entitled to participate in adult comprehensive education as from the second six calendar months of the year of his or her 20th birthday, if he or she lacks such skills as are normally achieved in Compulsory Comprehensive School and he or she is resident in the country.

The Government may order that also those not resident in the country shall be entitled to participate.

A person entitled to participate in adult comprehensive education shall be entitled to participate in such education in another municipality if the education exists there.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to those in prison.

Notification

S. 11 A person wishing to participate in the adult comprehensive education shall give notice thereof to the local education board in his or her home municipality. If the notice relates to education provided directly or indirectly by another municipality, the local education board shall immediately forward the notice to that municipality.

Tuition in languages other than Swedish

S. 12 If a pupil in adult comprehensive education has defective knowledge of the Swedish language, tuition may be held in the pupil's own language. Such tuition shall be supplemented with tuition or training in the Swedish language.

S. 13 has been repealed by law (1993:1478).

Duties of the board

S. 14 Matters concerning admission of a pupil to adult comprehensive education shall be decided by the local education board. The board shall also decide whether a pupil's education shall terminate and whether a pupil shall again be provided with education.

Appeals

S. 15 A pupil may appeal to the Board of Appeal for Education against decisions of the board under s.14.

Inter-municipality compensation

S. 16 A municipality that has admitted to its adult comprehensive education a pupil coming from another municipality shall be entitled to compensation for the cost of the pupil's education from the pupil's home municipality.

Adult upper secondary education and supplementary education.

Responsible entity

S. 17 Municipalities shall offer adult upper secondary education. They shall in this connexion strive towards offering education that satisfies demand and needs.

County councils may provide adult secondary education in the use of natural resources and health care fields.

A county council may by agreement with a municipality provide adult upper secondary education also in other fields. Law (1996:566).

S. 18 Each municipality shall provide information about the opportunities of adult upper secondary education and shall work towards adults participating in such education.

S. 19 Every resident of a municipality shall be entitled to participate in adult upper secondary education if he or she is resident in the country and otherwise fulfils the prescribed conditions,

1. as from the second calendar six months of the year of his or her 20th birthday, or

2. when he or she has completed education in a national programme or equivalent education in Upper Secondary School.

The Government may order that also persons not resident in the country shall be entitled to participate.

Regulations concerning further conditions of eligibility and concerning selection between eligible applicants shall be issued by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons in prison.
Law (1992:232).

S. 20 Municipalities and county councils shall be obliged to admit eligible applicants from other municipalities to their adult upper secondary education, if

1. the home municipality has undertaken to bear the cost of the pupil's education, or
2. it is a matter of education or place of education in respect of which the municipality or the county council is entitled to compensation under regulations issued under s. 24. Law (1996:340).

Applications

S. 21 A person wishing to participate in adult upper secondary education shall apply for this to the local education board in his or her home municipality. If the application relates to education that another municipality or a county council directly or indirectly provides, the committee shall promptly forward the application to the local education board there. A statement to the effect that the home municipality undertakes to bear the cost of the pupil's education shall be appended the application, unless this is unnecessary on the grounds of prior agreement or the Government has ordered otherwise.

An undertaking to bear the cost shall always be given if the applicant, with regard to his or her personal circumstances, has special reasons to be permitted to attend another municipality's adult upper secondary education or supplementary education. Ch. 5 s. 33 shall in such cases have corresponding application in respect of young persons as from the first six calendar months of the year of the young person's 20th birthday. Law (1996:340).

Costs

S. 21 a The responsible entity may, where adult upper secondary education is concerned, charge the applicant an application fee for participation in the education.

The fee shall be reasonable.

Application fees charged under the first paragraph shall be refunded

1. if the applicant is not admitted to the course the fee relates to, or
2. if the applicant completes and is awarded a grade for the course to which the fee relates. Law (1992:599).

Duties of the board.

S. 22 Matters concerning admission of a pupil to adult upper secondary education shall be decided by the local education board. The board shall also decide whether the a pupil's education shall be terminated and whether a pupil shall again be provided with education.

The admissions organisation may be combined for several municipalities and also for adult upper secondary education and Upper Secondary School. Law (1993:1478).

Appeals

S. 23 The pupil may appeal to the Board of Appeal for Education against the board's decisions concerning eligibility, concerning termination of the pupil's education and decisions not again to provide the pupil with education.

There shall be no appeal against decisions concerning admission. Law (1993:1478).

Inter-municipal compensation

S. 24 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning an obligation for a municipality to pay compensation in respect of adult upper secondary education to the municipality or the county council providing the education. Ch. 5 s. 33 shall in such cases apply in respect of young persons as from the first six calendar months of the year of the young person's twentieth birthday. Law (1999:1341)

Ch. 12 Adult Education for Mentally Disabled Persons

General provisions

S. 1 Adult Education for Mentally Disabled Persons is aimed at giving adults who are mentally disabled knowledge and skills corresponding to those that young persons may acquire in the compulsory School for Mentally Disabled and in national or specially designed programmes in the Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled.

The education in Adult Education for Mentally Disabled Persons shall be provided in the form of courses. Law (1993:1478).

S. 2 The pupils shall have influence over how their education is structured. The scope and model of the pupil's influence shall be adapted to their capabilities.

Entity responsible

S. 3 The municipalities shall offer Adult Education for Mentally Disabled. They shall in this context strive towards offering education satisfying needs and demand.

A county council may by special agreement with a municipality provide Adult Education for Mentally Disabled corresponding to the education provided in national and specially designed programmes in the Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled. Law (1997:575).

S. 4 has been repealed by law (1992:598).

S. 5 Every municipality shall provide information about the opportunities of Adult Education for Mentally Disabled and shall work towards mentally disabled persons participating in such education. Law (1993:800).

Eligibility

S. 6 Every resident of the municipality shall be eligible to participate in Adult Education for Mentally Disabled if he or she is resident in the country and otherwise fulfils prescribed conditions,

1. as from the second six calendar months of the year of his or her 20th birthday, or
2. when he or she has completed education in Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled.

The Government may order that also persons not resident in the country shall be eligible to participate.

The Government shall issue regulations concerning further conditions for eligibility and selection between eligible applicants.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons in prison. Law (1996:340).

S. 7 A municipality or a county council shall be obliged to admit an applicant who comes from another municipality to its Adult Education for Mentally Disabled, if the home municipality has undertaken to bear the cost of the pupil's education. Law (1996:566).

Costs

S. 8 Adult Education for Mentally Disabled Persons shall be free of charge to the pupils.

As regards textbooks, writing materials, tools, protective clothing and other comparable aids that each pupil has for his or her own use and retains as his or her property, the entity responsible may decide that the aids shall be acquired by the pupils themselves at their own expense or be offered at charges not exceeding the cost of acquisition to the responsible entity.

Aids used in Adult Education for Mentally Disabled Persons shall otherwise be provided free of charge to the pupils, unless otherwise follows from regulations issued by the Government.

Contracts to provide education

S. 9 A municipality or a county council may contract others to provide Adult Education for Mentally Disabled. The Government may issue regulations as to whom may be awarded such contracts and the terms and conditions thereof. Law (1996:566).

S. 10 The provisions of ch. 2 s. 4 – 7 shall not apply to Adult Education for Mentally Disabled provided by others than a municipality. Law (1992:598).

Application

S. 11 A person who wishes to participate in Adult Education for Mentally Disabled shall apply for this to the local education board in his or her home municipality. If the application relates to education that another municipality or a county council directly or indirectly provides, the board shall promptly forward the application to the local education board there. A statement to the effect that the home municipality undertakes to bear the cost of the pupil's education shall be appended the application, unless this is unnecessary on the grounds of prior agreement. Law (1996:566).

Right to complete a course

S. 12 A person who has commenced a course in Adult Education for Mentally Disabled shall be entitled to complete the course.

The education of a pupil shall however terminate if the pupil lacks the ability to benefit from the education or otherwise does not make satisfactory progress.

A person whose Adult Education for Mentally Disabled has terminated under the second paragraph may again be provided with such education, if special reasons support this. Law (1993:1478).

Duties of the board

S. 13 Matters concerning eligibility of a pupil for Adult Education for Mentally Disabled and admission to such education shall be decided by the local education board. The board shall also decide whether a pupil's education shall be terminated and whether a pupil shall again be provided with education.

Appeals

S. 14 A pupil may appeal to the Board of Appeal for Education against decisions concerning reception, concerning termination of education for a pupil and decisions not again to provide education for a pupil.

There shall be no appeal against decisions concerning admission.

Ch. 13 Swedish for Immigrants

General provisions

S. 1 Swedish for Immigrants is aimed at giving adult newly arrived immigrants basic knowledge of the Swedish language and Swedish society.

The education is provided as a course. Law (1994:517).

S. 2 The pupils shall have influence over how their education is structured.

Responsible entity

S. 3 Every municipality is obliged to ensure that Swedish for Immigrants is offered to the persons stated in s. 6.

The tuition shall be available as soon as possible after a right to Swedish for Immigrants has arisen. Unless there are special reasons, it should be possible to commence the tuition within three months. Law (1994:517).

S. 4 Every municipality shall actively work towards reaching those in the municipality who are entitled to Swedish for Immigrants and to motivate them to participate in the tuition.

S. 5 The municipality shall consult with the relevant employer and the local employees' organisation with whom the employer is bound by collective agreement concerning an employee's participation in the tuition and the scheduling of the tuition.

Right to participate

S. 6 The following persons shall have a right to participate in Swedish for Immigrants, with the exception that follows from s. 7, as from the second six calendar months of the year of their 16th birthdays:

1. A person resident in the municipality, who lacks the basic knowledge of the Swedish language that the tuition aims to provide. The Government may order that also persons not resident in the country shall have a right to participate in Swedish for Immigrants.

2. Finnish nationals who permanently work in the municipality, but who are resident in Finland close to the Swedish border and who lack the basic knowledge of the Swedish language that the education aims to provide. Law (1994:517).

S. 7 A person who has such knowledge of the Danish or Norwegian language that tuition in basic Swedish cannot be deemed necessary shall not be entitled to participate. Law (1994:517).

Costs

S. 8 Tuition in Swedish for Immigrants shall be free of charge to pupils. They shall without payment have access to books and other aids necessary for a modern education. The entity responsible for the tuition may however decide that the pupils shall provide occasional personal aids. There may however be occasional items in the tuition that cause pupils negligible expense.

Contracts to provide tuition

S. 9 Municipalities may contract others to provide tuition in Swedish for Immigrants. The Government may issue regulations as to whom may be awarded such contracts and the terms and conditions.

S. 10 The provisions of ch. 2 s.4 – 7 shall not apply to Swedish for Immigrants provided by others than a municipality.

Termination of tuition.

S. 11 A person who has commenced a course in Swedish for Immigrants shall be entitled to complete the course.

The tuition of a pupil shall however terminate if the pupil lacks the ability to benefit from the tuition or otherwise does not make satisfactory progress.

A person whose Swedish for Immigrants has terminated under the second paragraph or who has voluntarily interrupted the tuition shall again be provided with such tuition, if special reasons support this. Law (1994:517).

Duties of the Board

S. 12 Matters concerning eligibility of a pupil for Swedish for Immigrants shall be decided by the local education board. The board shall also decide whether the a pupil's tuition shall be terminated and whether a pupil shall again be provided with tuition.

Appeals

S. 13 The pupil may appeal against decisions of the board under s. 12 to the Board of Appeal for Education.

Ch. 14 School healthcare

S. 1 School healthcare shall be provided for pupils in Compulsory Comprehensive School, Upper Secondary School, School for Mentally Disabled, Special School and Sami School.

School healthcare may be provided for pupils in pre-school class.
Law (1997:1212).

S. 2 The aim of school healthcare shall be to monitor the pupils' development, protect and improve their mental and physical health and to try to instil healthy habits of living in them.

School health care shall primarily be preventive. It shall include health checks and simple medical care. Special checks occasioned by their functional impairments shall form part of school healthcare for pupils in School for Mentally Disabled and Special School.

There shall be a school medical officer and school nurse for school healthcare. Law (1993:800).

S. 3 Every pupil in Compulsory Comprehensive School or Sami School shall be offered at least three general health examinations, evenly distributed during the period of schooling. The first examination shall take place in the first academic year. If school healthcare is provided for pupils in pre-school class, the first health examination may instead be carried out while the pupil is there. The pupil shall also, in between the general health examinations, be offered eye and hearing tests and other limited health examinations.

If the school medical officer has cause to consider that a certain pupil in Compulsory Comprehensive School or Sami School needs specially to be examined, the pupil shall be so examined.

Pupils in the sections of School for Mentally Disabled and Special School corresponding to Compulsory Comprehensive School shall when necessary be offered special examinations occasioned by their functional impairments. The provisions in the first and second paragraphs shall otherwise apply also to these pupils.
Law (1997:1212).

S. 4 Pupils in Upper Secondary School and in Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled shall be given an opportunity of having at least one general health examination. Pupils in Upper Secondary School for Mentally Disabled shall also be offered special examinations occasioned by their functional impairments. Law (1993:1478).

S. 5 Pupils referred to in s. 1 shall when necessary be entitled to consult school healthcare over and above what follows from s.3 and s. 4. Law (1993:800).

S. 6 The school healthcare to which the pupils are entitled shall be free of charge to them.

S. 7 The entity responsible for the school shall also provide school healthcare, unless otherwise follows from regulations issued by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government.

S. 7 a Pupils in Independent School referred to in ch. 9 shall by the school be offered school healthcare corresponding to that provided for pupils in the corresponding type of school within the national school system. This shall however not apply to schools referred to in ch. 9 s. 5. Law (1996:1044).

S. 8 has been repealed by law (1996:792).

Ch. 15 Miscellaneous provisions

S. 1 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue further regulations concerning the organisation of the national school system and concerning municipalities' and county councils' involvement with education covered by this Act.

As regards bodies for co-operation or other similar activities within the national school system, the Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations to the effect that private entities may appoint and dismiss members of the body or other representatives. Private entities shall also include pupils who are minors and associations of such. Law (1991:1684).

S. 2 The Government may issue regulations concerning the possibility of private entities and other third parties being responsible for certain elements of the activities within the national school system for children and young persons.

As regards education in the form of an individual programme, the Government may order that private entities and other third parties may provide more of the education than follows from the first paragraph.

The provisions of ch. 2 s. 4 – 7 shall not apply to education provided under the first or second paragraph through others than the entity responsible for the national school system.

S. 3 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning a possibility within the national school system to carry on education based on co-operation between different types of school within the national school system or between such a type of school and another type of education. Exemption may in such regulations be granted from organisational provisions in this Act.

S. 4 Experimental activities may be arranged within the national school system in accordance with regulations issued by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government. Exemption may in such regulations be granted from organisational provisions in this Act.

S. 5 As regards admission in the national school system of pupils who are not deemed resident within the realm, regulations issued by the Government or by an authority appointed by the Government shall apply.

S. 6 The Government may notwithstanding the provisions in ch. 4 s. 4, ch. 5 s. 21, ch. 11 s. 5 and ch. 13 s. 8 issue regulations concerning an obligation for persons wishing to undergo special individual examinations in Compulsory Comprehensive School, Upper Secondary School, Municipal Adult Education or Swedish for Immigrants to pay a fee receivable by the entity responsibly for the education. Law (1996:1456).

S. 7 The National Board of Health and Welfare is charged with central supervision of residential homes at education specially adapted for the physically disabled, Special Schools and resource centres and at certain education for pupils with mental disabilities that is provided by agreement with the state.

The county councils shall supervise operations in relation to residential homes as referred to in the first paragraph and shall then be entitled to inspect the operations.
Law (1999:886)

S. 8 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may permit private entities to arrange tests and award grades in accordance with the provisions applicable to the national school system.

S. 9 has been repealed by law (1990:1477).

S. 10 The Government may issue regulations concerning the education of severely disabled pupils in Upper Secondary Schools with special facilities for physically disabled pupils as referred to in ch. 5 s. 7. Exemption may in such regulations be granted from the general provisions relating to Upper Secondary Schools in this Act.

S. 11 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning an obligation for the entity responsible for the school to provide factual information about the school activities and operational reports that may be necessary for review and evaluation of the activities.

The Government may moreover issue regulations concerning fines for those who do not observe regulations concerning such a duty to provide information.

S. 12 The Government may issue regulations concerning what is to be taken into account when selecting applicants for appointment as teachers.

S. 13 A person who after compulsory schooling is being educated within the national school system or at another time undertakes education under this Act shall at his or her own or his or her representative's request be excused participation in elements that cannot otherwise be excluded by choice, if the requirements in ch. 3 s. 12 are fulfilled. As regards consideration and appeal, the provisions of ch. 3 s. 12 second and third paragraphs shall apply. Law(1996:1044).

S. 14 The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may as regards education under this Act after completion of compulsory schooling issue regulations concerning disciplinary measures and suspension of pupils from certain education.

S. 15 If a municipality has grossly or for a longer period neglected its duties under this Act or under regulations issued pursuant to the Act, the Government may issue regulations for the municipality, or at the expense of the municipality take such measures as are required to remedy the deficiency.

If the state has incurred expenses in respect of a measure taken under the first paragraph, this cost may be set off against amounts the state would otherwise have disbursed to the municipality. Law (1992:886).

Appendix 1

National Programmes
Child Recreation Programme
Construction Programme
Electrical Engineering Programme
Energy Programme
Arts Programme
Vehicle Engineering Programme
Business and Administration Programme
Handicraft Programme
Hotel, Restaurant and Catering Programme
Industrial Programme
Food Programme
Media Programme
Natural Resource Use Programme
Natural Science Programme
Health Care Programme
Social Science Programme
Technology Programme
Law (1999:180).

Appendix 2

Schedule of points for national and specially designed programmes in Upper Secondary School.

Subject	Upper Secondary School points
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Subjects that to the extent set out below is included in all national and specially designed programmes, (Core Subjects)

Swedish/Swedish as a second language	200
English	100
Mathematics	100
Sport and Health	100
Civics	100
Religious Knowledge	50
Natural Sciences	50
Artistic activities	50

Subjects that give the programme its character including project work of 100 Upper Secondary School points	1 450
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Individual Selections	300
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Total Upper Secondary School points 2 500
Law (1999:180).

Appendix 3

Number of study hours in Compulsory comprehensive school in periods of 60 minutes, per subject and group of subjects, and in total.

Subjects

Art Education	230
Domestic Science and Consumer Knowledge	118
Sport and Health	500
Music	230
Handicrafts	330
Swedish	1 490
English	480
Mathematics	900
Geography	885
History	
Religious Knowledge	

Civics	
Biology	800
Physics	
Chemistry	
Engineering	
Language Option	320
The Pupil's Choice	382
Total guaranteed number of hours	6 665
Of which the School's Choice	600

In case of School's Choice, the number of hours in the timetable for a subject or subject group may be reduced by a maximum of 20 percent.
Law (1997:1212).

Transitional Provisions

Provisions relating to the coming into force of this Act are set out in the Act(1985:1101) Relating to the Implementation of the Education Act.

1989:120

This Act shall come into force on 1 July 1989. Provisions applicable at the time shall govern decisions made before the coming into force.

1989:256

1. This Act shall come into force, as regards the repeal of chapter 2 section 3, at the end of December 1989, and otherwise on 1 July 1989.

2. Members and alternates of the County Local education boards that have been appointed under the repealed provisions in chapter 2 section 3 shall retain their positions until the end of their term of office, unless the government otherwise decides.

3. School Plans as set out in chapter 2 section 11 shall be adopted for the first time no later than during 1992.

1990:294

This Act shall come into force on 1 January 1991 and shall apply in respect of those who have applied or been accepted for education in Upper Secondary School specially adapted for the physically disabled as from the autumn term of 1992.

1990:1477

1. This Act shall come into force on 1 January 1991.

2. A municipality or county council region may decide that the local school board appointed before the coming into force shall already before 1991 be replaced by one or several boards pursuant to the provisions of chapter 2 section 1. If a municipality or county council decides such a change, the council shall also remove from office members and alternates of the abolished local board. Members and alternates of the new board(s) may be appointed for the period to the end of 1991.

3. Provisions of the Act or other legal enactments applying to the school board or the local board shall instead relate to such board as the municipality or the county council has established for its national school system under chapter 2 section 1.

1991:1107

1. This Act shall come into force 1 July 1991 and shall then apply to education taking place thereafter, unless otherwise provided below.

The Act repeals the Adult Education Act (1984:1118) and the Basic Swedish Training for Immigrants Act (1986:159).

2. The provisions of chapters 5 and 11-13 shall in the first instance apply to education taking place after 1 July 1992. Older provisions apply to Upper Secondary School education and to Swedish training for immigrants taking place before 1 July 1992, however with the exceptions stated below under 8-15. The review responsibility provisions in chapter 3 section 18 shall also apply in their older wording until 1 July 1992.

3. In addition to what follows from the new wording of chapter 3, the provisions of chapter 3 sections 7 and 16 shall apply in their older wording to children born before 1985. What is said about the County School Board in chapter 3 section 16 shall however instead relate to the local education board.

4. The provisions in chapter 3 section 8 shall apply only as from 1 July 1997. Until then it shall apply that the home municipality may consent to children starting Compulsory Comprehensive School or other schools for ordinary compulsory schooling already in the calendar year of their sixth birthday, if the child's guardian so requests. This shall during the same period apply to entities responsible for Schools for the Mentally Disabled and Special Schools. The Sami school board shall give such consent in respect of Sami school.

5. The responsible entity shall continue to provide Upper Secondary School education commenced before 1 July 1992 but not completed by then until the pupils have completed it. The responsible entity may as such continued education provide all the courses of studies that the responsible entity was entitled to provide during the academic year 1991/92. Admission to form 4 of four-year engineering course programme may however not take place after the academic year 1992/93.

The catchment areas that existed during the academic year 1991/92 shall apply as catchment areas for options and specialisations that start in upper forms.

As regards inter-municipal compensation for such education as referred to in the first paragraph, the provisions of 8, second and third paragraphs shall apply.

6. A municipality or county council that during the academic year 1991/92 was entitled to provide education as course programmes in Upper Secondary School, shall also after 1 July 1992, as an alternative to the national programmes, be entitled to provide these course programmes with the exception of two-year economics courses and two-year engineering courses. Admission to year 1 must however not take place after the academic year 1994/95.

If pupils have been admitted to course programmes pursuant to the first paragraph, the education shall be provided in future until the pupils have completed it.

The provisions concerning national programmes shall apply to education in course programmes provided pursuant to the first paragraph.

A municipality or county council that in the academic year 1991/92 was entitled to provide education as special courses in Upper Secondary School may also after 1 July 1992, as an alternative to the national programmes, provide these special courses. Admission must however not take place after the academic year 1995/96.

The provisions relating to national programmes shall, as regards eligibility of applicants, admission of pupils, costs and inter-municipal compensation apply to education in special courses that is provided pursuant to the fourth paragraph unless otherwise follows from regulations issued by the government or an authority appointed by the government. Law (1995:356).

7. Education in national programmes must not be provided before the academic year 1993/94 in other municipalities than those that at the time of coming into force were entitled to provide Upper Secondary School pursuant to older provisions.

8. Instead of the provisions of chapter 5 sections 15-20, in their older wording, and of chapter 6 of the Adult Education Act (1984:1118), the following shall apply to education taking place in the period 1 July 1991-30 June 1992.

A municipality that has admitted a pupil from another municipality to its Upper Secondary School or comprehensive education for adults or adult education shall be entitled to compensation from the pupil's home municipality for its costs in respect of the education of the pupil.

A county council that has admitted a pupil to its Upper Secondary School or adult education shall be entitled to compensation for its costs in respect of the education of the pupil. The compensation shall be paid by the pupil's home municipality.

A county council that has admitted a pupil to its adult education for the mentally disabled shall be entitled to compensation for its costs in respect of the education of the pupil from a municipality forming part of another county council or not forming part of a county council. The compensation shall in such case be paid by the pupil's home county council or, if the pupil comes from a municipality not forming part of a county council, by this. A municipality not forming part of a county council shall enjoy a corresponding right. Law(1991:1684).

9. Instead of the provisions of chapter 5 section 9 second and third paragraphs and section 10 in their older wording the following shall apply to education taking place in the period 1 July 1991-30 June 1992.

Decisions concerning eligibility shall be taken by the local education board for the municipality where an application for eligibility has been made. The applicant may appeal against the board's decision to the Board of Appeal for Education.

10. The provisions of chapter 2 section 1 Adult Education Act shall not apply.

11. Appeals that pursuant to chapter 3 section 7, chapter 4 section, chapter 4 a section 6 of the Adult Education Act and section 10 of the Basic Swedish Education for Immigrants Act (1986:159) may be submitted to the National Board of Education, shall instead be submitted to the Board of Appeal for Education.

12. As regards education at national schools for adults, the National Schools for Adults Act shall apply.

13. In addition to the education referred to in chapter 4 a section 1 of the Adult Education Act (1984:1118), adult education for the mentally disabled may be provided for those mentally disabled pupils who require education corresponding to that of training school. Law (1993:800).

14. An immigrant in need of basic Swedish tuition but who is not under the provision of section 5 second paragraph of the Basic Swedish Tuition for Immigrants Act (1986:159) entitled to such tuition shall instead be entitled to corresponding tuition in municipal adult education. The municipalities are obliged to provide such tuition when required.

15. The provisions of chapter 2 sections 3-7 shall apply to basic Swedish tuition provided after 1 July 1991. The provisions of chapter 2 sections 4-7 shall however not apply to others than municipalities providing such tuition.

16. Approvals of independent schools issued under the provisions of chapter 9 sections 1-3 in their older wording and not revoked shall continue to be valid. The same shall apply to state-subsidised boarding schools as regards such declarations as referred to in the provision in chapter 10 section 1 in its older wording.

17. If the designation the local board of the special school occurs in an act or other legislation, this shall refer to the local education board of the special school referred to in chapter 7 section 5.

18. As regards matters where an appeal has been submitted to a county school board or the National Board of Education under older provisions and a decision has not been delivered by 1 July 1991, the following shall apply:

Appeals against decisions under chapter 3 section 4 concerning appropriate type of school, chapter 3 section 10 concerning end of compulsory education, chapter 3 section 17 concerning completion of schooling after compulsory schooling and chapter 4 section 13 and chapter 5 section 10 concerning eligibility of a pupil from another municipality shall be considered by the Board of Appeal for Education.

Also appeals against decisions in respect of which appeals may be submitted under chapter 3 section 7, chapter 4 section 4, chapter 4 a section 6 of the Adult Education Act (1984:1118) and section 10 of the Basic Swedish Tuition for Immigrants Act (1986:159) may be considered by the Board of Appeal for Education.

There shall be no appeal against decisions of the Board of Appeal for Education.

Appeals against decisions under chapter 3 section 12 in respect of exemption from tuition and chapter 8 section 1, 3 or 7 concerning approval or revocation of approval of an independent school are tried by the Administrative Court of Appeal.

Other appeals referred to in the first paragraph shall be considered by the government.

As regards decisions issued before coming into force but in respect of which the time for appeal has not expired at that time, it shall apply that notwithstanding older provisions relating to appeal bodies, the appeals shall be considered by the entity prescribed above in this section as regards cases that are already subject to appeal.

19. A municipality that at the coming into force, with the approval of the National Board of Education, provided nursing or healthcare course education under the Ordinance (SÖ-FS 1988:47) relating to provisional regulations concerning experimental activities with three-year vocational courses, may after 1 July 1992 provide education in a national programme relating to healthcare without the county council's consent.

Law (1991:1684).

20. A county council that at the coming into force within its upper secondary school or adult education provided education in other areas than may be included under natural resource use or healthcare, may continue that education also after 1 July 1992, provided that the education was open to applicants from the whole of the country and so remains.

Law (1991:1684).

1992:598

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1992.

2. The county councils may also after coming into force be the entities responsible for special schools for the mentally disabled and schools for mentally disabled adults but shall before the end of 1995 transfer this responsibility for special schools for the mentally disabled and schools for mentally disabled adults to the municipalities in the county council, unless otherwise follows from item 3.

Until the time of transfer, the following provisions shall apply in their older wording, viz.

Chapter 1 sections 5 and 10,

Chapter 3 sections 4, 13 and 14,

Chapter 6 sections 5-7, and

Chapter 12 sections 3-5, 7 and 9-11.

Instead of 21 years 20 years shall be the age limit in the application of chapter 6 section 7. The entity responsible shall be obliged to offer the young persons therein referred to education during four years in voluntary School for Mentally disabled.

In special circumstances, the provisions in section 7 first paragraph may be applied in its older wording during the academic year 1992/93.

The provisions relating to financial grants in chapter 6 section 5 second paragraph may be applied in their older wording also after the time the responsibility has been transferred, however not for longer than until the end of 1995.

When responsibility for schools for mentally disabled adults is transferred, grants may be given between county councils and municipalities and internally between municipalities on the same basis as referred to in the fifth paragraph, however not longer than until the end of 1995. Law (1993:326).

3. As regards Dammsdalskolan in Vingåker municipality, Salbohedskolan in Sala municipality and the vocational education for mentally disabled pupils with hearing impairment provided in Örebro municipality, the county council may notwithstanding the provisions in chapter 1 section 5 remain the entity responsible.

The government may issue regulations required for the county council's involvement in the education referred to in this item. Law (1993:800).

4. The new wording of the provisions in chapter 3 section 10 shall apply only as from 1 July 1993. The older wording of the provision shall however continue to apply to pupils who start form 8 or a higher form in the academic year 1993/94.

5. The provisions in chapter 6 section 3 second paragraph and section 3 a shall apply only as from 1 July 1996.

6. The new provisions in chapter 9 sections 2 a and 8 shall apply also when a county council is the entity responsible for the school for mentally disabled. What is therein stated concerning the board of the school for mentally disabled in the home municipality shall instead relate to the entity responsible for the school for mentally disabled.

1992:599

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1992.

2. Declarations issued by the National Board of Universities and Colleges under the older wording of chapter 2 section 4 first paragraph shall be valid also after coming into force. 1992:1431

1. This Act shall come into force on 1 January 1993.

2. When grants are calculated under the new wording of chapter 9 section 4 a, grants shall the first time be calculated only for the period January-June 1993. The number of pupils from the municipality in the independent school on 15 September 1992 shall form the basis of the grants for this period, unless otherwise follows from the third paragraph of the same section.

3. The following shall apply in respect of the grant year 1992/93.

If an independent school, approved for pupils in mainstream compulsory schooling, commences its operations later in the grant year than 15 September, a grant shall be paid for the remaining part of the year. The grant shall be calculated according to the number of pupils at the commencement of operations. Grants for the two first months of operation may be disbursed together with the grant for the third month of operations.

1993:370

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1993.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions in item 6 of the transitional provisions to the Act (1991:1007) amending the Education Act (1985:1100), the provisions relating to a right to complete the education after an interruption for studies abroad shall apply only to pupils in a programme.

1993:800

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1993 in respect of chapter 5 sections 5, 13 and 33, chapter 9 and chapter 10 sections 1 and 6 and otherwise on 1 January 1994.

2. The provisions in chapter 4 sections 6, 7, 8 a and 9, chapter 6 section 6 second and third paragraphs and section 6 a shall apply to education taking place after 1 July 1994.

3. Independent schools that before 1 July 1993 have been approved for mainstream compulsory schooling shall be entitled to grants as from 1 July 1993 notwithstanding the provision relating to application period in chapter 9 section 6.

4. Compensation referred to in chapter 9 section 8 from pupils' home municipalities to independent schools shall be payable only as from the grant year 1994/95.

5. The government may in connexion with the coming into force of this act, notwithstanding the procedural provisions otherwise in force, declare that independent schools above compulsory comprehensive school level under state supervision at the time of coming into force, shall be entitled to grants under chapter 9 section 8 if they in the government's judgment meet the requirements therein.

1993:1478

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1994 unless otherwise stated below.

2. The provisions in chapter 5 section 5 first paragraph 1 relating to pass grades in Swedish, English and Mathematics shall however not apply until admission for the academic year 1998/99.

3. Education commenced in the voluntary school for mentally disabled before 1 July 1994 but not completed shall be provided by the entity responsible until the pupils have completed it.

4. A municipality that in the academic year 1993/94 provided education in study courses in voluntary School for Mentally disabled may also after 1 July, as an alternative to the national programmes, provide these study courses. Admission to year 1 shall however not take place after the academic year 1994/95.

5. The amendment in chapter 6 section 3 second paragraph, by which the provision relating to division into levels is abolished, shall come into force on 1 July 1995.

6. Co-operation agreements referred to in chapter 6 section 10 second paragraph may also be concluded with county councils to the extent the county council is entitled to be an entity responsible for the school for mentally disabled

7. The provisions in chapter 5 section 4 a third paragraph shall not apply to pupils who have commenced education in upper secondary school before 1 July 1994. Law (1994:740).

8. The wording of chapter 5 section 5 shall before 1 July 1994 apply to those who rely on numerical grades when applying to upper secondary school. Law (1998:353).

1993:1679

1. This Act shall come into force on 1 July 1994 as regards chapter 1 sections 2 and 9, and otherwise on 1 July 1995.

2. The provisions in chapter 4 section 3 a shall apply for the first time to forms 1-7 in the academic year 1995/6, to form 8 in the academic year 1997/7 and to form 9 in the academic year 1997/8.

1994:517

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1994.
2. Older provisions still apply in respect of Swedish for Immigrants commenced before 1 July 1994.

1994:739

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1994.
2. Compensation referred to in chapter 9 sections 6 a and 8 a, from pupils' home municipalities to independent schools for mentally disabled, shall be payable only as from 1 January 1996.
3. When grants to independent schools for mentally disabled are allocated, grants shall the first time be calculated only for the period January-June 1996. The number of pupils from the municipality in the independent school on 15 September 1995 shall form the basis for the grants for this period, unless otherwise follows from the provisions in chapter 9 section 6 a second paragraph or chapter 9 section 9 second paragraph relating to pupils leaving during the grant year.
4. The government may, notwithstanding the procedural provisions otherwise in force, declare that independent schools for mentally disabled corresponding to upper secondary school for mentally disabled, that at the time of coming into force are under state supervision, shall be entitled to grants under chapter 9 section 8 a if they in the government's judgment meet the requirements therein

1995:816

This act shall come into force on 1 April 1995. Appeals against decisions issued before coming into force shall be subject to older provisions.

1995:356

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1995.
2. The provisions in Appendix 2, as worded before 1 July 1995, shall continue to apply to education in upper secondary school that has commenced before 1 July 1995.

1995:816

This act shall come into force on 1 July 1995. The provisions relating to application periods in chapter 9 section 6 second paragraph, section 6 a first paragraph and section 9 third paragraph, in their new wording, shall apply the first time in respect of grants to be paid in the grant year 1997/98.

1995:877

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1995.
2. Declarations made by the National Admissions Office to Higher Education under the older wording of chapter 2 section 4 first paragraph 2 shall remain valid also after coming into force.

1996:60

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1996.
2. A municipality's obligation to give grants under chapter 10 section 1 c shall not apply to pupils who have commenced their education before coming into force, if state grants are paid in respect of the education.

1996:1044

1. This act shall come into force on 1 January 1997 and shall apply to education taking place after 1 July 1997.

2. Approvals issued under chapter 9 section 2 before coming into force shall remain valid until the National Agency for Education otherwise decides. The requirement for a minimum number of pupils shall apply to such schools only as from 1 July 1998.

3. Independent schools that at coming into force are entitled to grants under the old wording of chapter 9 sections 6, 6 a, 8 or 8 shall be entitled to grants under corresponding new provisions until the National Agency for Education otherwise decides.

4. The new wording of chapter 9 section 7 shall apply only as from 1 July 1998 to schools that during the academic year 1996/97 charge fees under the older wording of chapter 9 section 7.

1996:1046

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1997 and shall apply to education taking place after 1 July 1997 unless otherwise provided below.

2. The provision in chapter 5 section 5 first paragraph 1 relating to requirement of a pass grade in Swedish alternatively Swedish as a second language shall not apply until admission to the academic year 1998/99.

3. The provisions in the new wording of chapter 5 section 8 third paragraph shall apply for the first time to education commencing the academic year 1998/99.

4. In respect of pupils eligible under chapter 5 section 8 third paragraph 3, the obligation to compensate under the old wording of chapter 5 section 24 shall remain in force until the pupils complete the education.

1997:1212

1. This act shall come into force on 1 January 1998. The new wording of Appendix 3 shall apply to education taking place as from the academic year 1998/7.

2. In the application of the provision in chapter 2 b section 2 relating to the number of hours of the pre-school class shall, time provided during spring term 1998 for places in pre-school under the repealed s. 15 of the Social Services Act (1980:60) shall also be taken into account.

3. Municipalities that before coming into force have provided a divided pre-school under the repealed section 15 second paragraph of the Social Services Act (1980:620) may until and including 30 June 2000 divide the pre-school class into two years. In such cases the education for a child in the pre-school class shall amount to a total of at least 700 hours.

4. A person who before coming into force has been granted a permit to run a private pre-school, day-centre or integrated school-child care under section 69 of the Social Services Act (1980:620) or under the Act (1987:442) relating to experimental activities with municipal approval of certain residential care homes under the Social Services Act (1980:620) shall be deemed to have been granted approval under chapter 2 a section 13 and chapter 2 b section 6 respectively.

1999:180

1. This act shall come into force, unless otherwise stated below, on 1 January 2000, and shall apply to education commencing after 1 July 2000. Older provisions shall apply to education commenced before 1 July 2000.

2. The amendments in chapter 5 section 4 b first and second paragraph shall come into force on 1 July 1999.

1999:321

1. This act shall come into force on 1 July 1999.

2. A person who before coming into force has been granted permission to run operations corresponding to pre-school class shall be deemed to have received approval under chapter 2 b section 6. If such permit has been issued before coming into force in respect of an Independent School corresponding to Compulsory Comprehensive School or School for Mentally Disabled, the permit shall be deemed also to contain a declaration of a right to grants under chapter 2 b section 10 a.

3. Instead of the application period in chapter 2 b section 10 a third paragraph, an Independent School not providing education corresponding to pre-school class that wishes to receive a grant under chapter 2 b section 10 a as from the academic year 2000/2001 must have applied for approval before 1 September 1999.