

Act (1993:387) on support and services for certain disabled people

Swedish Constitution

The Swedish Code of Statutes (SFS) contains current laws and regulations. If a statute is amended, the old text is replaced with the new one.

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Content:

- [Transitional provisions](#)

Introductory provisions

Section 1 This Act contains provisions on measures for special support and special services for persons

1. with developmental disabilities, autism or autism-like conditions,
2. with significant and permanent intellectual disability following brain damage in adulthood caused by external violence or physical illness, or
3. with other permanent physical or mental disabilities that are clearly not due to normal aging, if they are severe and cause significant difficulties in daily life and thus an extensive need for support or service.

Section 2 Each region shall, unless otherwise agreed in accordance with Section 17, be responsible for actions in accordance with Section 9, Section 1.

Each municipality shall, unless otherwise agreed in accordance with Section 17, be responsible for measures in accordance with Section 9, Section 2-10. *Act (2019:883)* .

Section 3 What is prescribed for regions in this Act also applies to municipalities that are not part of any region. *Act (2019:883)* .

Section 4 This Act does not restrict the rights that an individual may have under any other law.

Objectives and general direction of the activities

Section 5 Activities under this Act shall promote equality in living conditions and full participation in social life for the persons specified in Section 1. The goal shall be for the individual to have the opportunity to live like others.

Section 6 The activities under this Act shall be of good quality and conducted in cooperation with other relevant social bodies and authorities. The activities shall be based on respect for the individual's right to self-determination and integrity. The individual shall be given influence and co-determination over the interventions provided to the greatest extent possible. The quality of the activities shall be systematically and continuously developed and ensured.

For the activities according to this law, there must be the personnel needed to provide good support, service and care.

In activities under this Act, only those who have a certificate as referred to in Chapter 4, Section 5 a of the Patient Safety Act (2010:659) may use the professional title of assistant nurse. Those who lack the authority to use the professional title may not use a title that can be confused with that professional title. *Act (2021:737)* .

Section 6 a When measures concern children, the best interests of the child shall be given special consideration. *Act (2010:480)* .

The right to contributions

Section 7 Persons specified in Section 1 are entitled to interventions in the form of special support and special services in accordance with Section 9, paragraphs 1-9, if they need such assistance in their daily lives and if their needs are not met in any other way. Persons specified in Section 1, paragraphs 1 and 2 are, under the same conditions, also entitled to interventions in accordance with Section 9, paragraph 10.

The individual shall be assured of good living conditions through the interventions. The interventions shall be lasting and coordinated.

They shall be adapted to the individual needs of the recipient and designed so that they are easily accessible to the people who need them and strengthen their ability to live an independent life. *Law (2005:125)* .

Section 7 a An alien who has a residence permit with temporary protection, or a residence permit after temporary protection, pursuant to Chapter 21, Sections 2, 3, 4 or 6 of the Aliens Act (2005:716) is not entitled to benefits under this Act.

Act (2024:695) .

Section 8 Interventions under this Act shall be given to the individual only if he or she requests it. If the individual is under 15 years of age or clearly lacks the capacity to take a stand on the matter on his or her own, the guardian, trustee, trustee or future power of attorney may request interventions for him or her.

When an intervention concerns a child, the child shall be given relevant information and given the opportunity to express his or her views. The child's views shall be given importance in relation to the child's age and maturity. *Law (2017:313) .*

Section 8 a In a matter concerning interventions pursuant to Section 9, the individual has the right to provide information orally to the committee during a visit, unless there are special reasons against it.

The individual shall be informed of his or her rights under the first paragraph. *Act (2010:480) .*

The efforts for special support and special service

Section 9 The measures for special support and service are

1. advice and other personal support that requires special knowledge of the problems and living conditions of people with major and permanent disabilities,
2. assistance from a personal assistant or financial support at reasonable costs for such assistance, to the extent that the need for support is not covered by the granted assistance hours according to Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code,
3. companion service,
4. assistance from a contact person,
5. relief service in the home,
6. short-term stay outside one's own home,
7. short-term supervision for schoolchildren over 12 years of age outside one's own home in connection with the school day and during holidays,
8. living in a family home or a home with special services for children or

young people who need to live outside the parental home,

9. housing with special services for adults or other specially adapted housing for adults,

10. daily activities for people of working age who are not in gainful employment and are not in education. *Law (2010:480)* .

Section 9 a Personal assistance according to Section 9 2 refers to personally designed support provided by a limited number of people to a person who, due to major and permanent disabilities, needs help with one or more basic needs. Basic needs refer to

1. breathing,

2. personal hygiene,

3. meals,

4. dressing and undressing,

5. communication with others,

6. support that the individual needs due to a mental disability to prevent him or her from physically harming himself or herself, someone else or property, and

7. support that the individual needs continuously for most of the day due to a medical condition that means that there is a danger to the individual's life or that there is otherwise an imminent and serious risk to his or her physical health.

If, due to a mental disability, the individual needs qualified activation and motivational interventions in order for him or her to be able to satisfy a basic need referred to in the first paragraph, 2-5, such interventions shall be considered as part of the assistance with the basic need.

Assistance with needs according to the first paragraph 1, 6 and 7 shall be considered assistance with basic needs, regardless of the nature of the assistance. This also applies to assistance with meals in the form of tube feeding and assistance in the form of qualified activation and motivational interventions.

Anyone who needs personal assistance for their basic needs is also entitled to assistance in accordance with Section 9, Section 2 for other personal needs if the needs are not met in any other way. If the need concerns assistance with a basic need referred to in the first paragraph, 1 or 7, the right to assistance includes all measures that are directly necessary for the assistance to be provided. If the need concerns assistance with meals in the form of tube

feeding, the right to assistance includes all measures that are directly necessary for the preparation and follow-up work in connection with such meals. Personal assistance for other personal needs also refers to

1. time during the individual's daily rest period when an assistant needs to be available while waiting for the individual to need help without it being a question of supervision (waiting time),
2. time during the individual's daily rest period when an assistant instead needs to be available at another location while waiting for the individual to need help (standby), and
3. time when an assistant needs to be present in connection with an activity outside the individual's home because a need for help can be expected to arise.

Anyone who needs more than one personal assistant at the same time is entitled to two or more assistants only if the possibilities of receiving grants under the Housing Adaptation Grant Act (2018:222) or aids under the Health and Medical Services Act (2017:30) have been investigated. *Act (2022:1252)* .

Section 9 b */Expires on 1 January 2026/* Benefits under Section 9 2 apply to the period after the person entitled to benefits has reached the age of 66 only if

1. the benefit has been granted before he or she has reached the age of 66, or
2. the application for such benefit is received by the municipality no later than the day before the 66th birthday and is subsequently granted.

However, contributions pursuant to Section 9, Section 2 may not be increased after the person eligible for contributions has reached the age of 66. *Law (2022:880)* .

Section 9 b */Enters into force I: 2026-01-01/* Contributions according to Section 9 2 refer to the time after the person entitled to the contribution has reached the target age for retirement according to Chapter 2, Sections 10 a-10 d of the Social Insurance Code only if

1. the contribution has been granted before he or she has reached the target age for retirement, or
2. the application for such contribution is received by the municipality no later than the day before the day when the target age for retirement is reached and is subsequently granted.

However, contributions pursuant to Section 9, Section 2 may not be increased after the person entitled to contributions has reached the target age for retirement. *Law (2022:881)* .

Section 9 c When financial support pursuant to Section 9 2 has been granted and assistance is provided by someone who is related to or lives in the same household as the person eligible for the intervention and who is not employed by the municipality,

1. the municipality shall be allowed to visit the person eligible for the intervention when necessary for the assessment of the right to or need for the intervention or otherwise for the application of this Act, and
2. the Health and Social Care Inspectorate shall be granted access to the home to inspect the assistance pursuant to Section 26 d.

In the event of an inspection pursuant to the first paragraph 2, Section 26 e does not apply. If an authority repeatedly refuses a visit or inspection pursuant to the first paragraph without valid reason, the financial support pursuant to Section 9 2 may be withdrawn or reduced. In order for the support to be withdrawn or reduced, it is required that the person entitled to the intervention has been informed of this penalty.

Related persons according to the first paragraph refer to spouse, cohabitant, child, parent and sibling as well as their spouses, cohabitants and children. *Act (2012:961)* .

Section 9 d The cost of personal assistance pursuant to Section 9 2 does not include compensation for assistance provided by someone

1. who has not reached the age of 18,
2. who resides outside the European Economic Area,
3. who, as a result of illness, old age or a similar reason, is unable to perform work as a personal assistant, or
4. during working hours that exceed the time specified in Sections 2-4 of the Act (1970:943) on Working Hours etc. in Domestic Work, Sections 5-10 b of the Working Hours Act (1982:673) or collective agreements that meet the requirements of Section 3 of the Working Hours Act.

Costs for personal assistance that have been carried out in a professional individual activity without a permit pursuant to Section 23 do not entitle you to financial support pursuant to Section 9, Section 2.

Even if the assistance has been carried out without a permit, financial support is provided according to Section 9, Section 2 if

1. the activity has had a permit during the contract period and the assistance has been carried out no later than two weeks after the day on which the person entitled to assistance was notified that the permit has ceased to be valid, or
2. there are special reasons. *Act (2021:877)* .

Section 9 e The measures in accordance with Section 9, sections 5-8 and 10, as well as the measure housing with special services for adults, also include nursing care. The measures housing with special services for children and young people and housing with special services for adults also include leisure and cultural activities. *Act (2012:930)* .

Section 9 f When the need for personal assistance is assessed for a child, the need for assistance that a guardian should normally satisfy according to the Parental Code shall be disregarded, taking into account the child's age, development and other circumstances.

This shall be done through a flat-rate deduction (parental deduction) from the child's need for help with basic needs and other personal needs in accordance with Section 9a. Parental deductions shall be determined taking into account the child's age and shall be made partly from basic needs and partly from other personal needs. However, deductions shall not be made to the extent that the need for help relates to

1. such support as referred to in Section 9a, first paragraph, 1 or 7,
2. measures that are directly necessary for the provision of help in accordance with Section 9a, first paragraph, 1 or 7,
3. meals in the form of tube feeding,
4. measures that are directly necessary for the preparation and follow-up work in connection with such meals,
5. basic needs from the month in which the child turns 12,
6. other personal needs before the month in which the child turns one year old, or
7. other personal needs from the month in which the child turns 18.

The Government may issue regulations regarding the size of parental allowances.

If care allowance is provided, it may not affect the assessment of the need for personal assistance. *Law (2022:1252)* .

9 g § Personal assistance according to 9 § 2 is not provided for medical interventions according to the Health and Medical Services Act (2017:30). *Act (2022:1253)* .

Section 10 In connection with the granting of an intervention under this Act, the individual shall be offered the opportunity to have an individual plan drawn up with decided and planned interventions in consultation with him or her. Anyone who has been granted an intervention shall be able to request that a plan be drawn up at any time, if this has not already been done. The plan shall also describe measures taken by others than the municipality or region. The plan shall be reviewed continuously and at least once a year.

The region and the municipality shall notify each other of plans drawn up. *Law (2019:883)* .

Section 11 If someone, as a result of old age, illness, long-term abuse of addictive substances or any other similar reason, is unable to take care of such financial support from the municipality as referred to in Section 9, Section 2, the municipality may decide that the compensation shall be paid to another person to be used for the costs of personal assistance to the person entitled to support. *Act (2005:125)* .

Section 11 a Anyone who is the employer of or client for a personal assistant must provide the following information to the municipality:

1. Information showing whether the assistant is related to or lives in the same household as the person eligible for benefits, whether the assistant has reached the age of 18 and whether the assistant is resident within or outside the EEA area.

The information must be provided before the assistance begins and in the event of changed circumstances.

2. Information showing the working hours that the assistant has worked for an eligible person. The information must be provided monthly in retrospect.

3. Information showing that any of the conditions specified in 9 d § 3 do not exist. The information must be provided at the request of the municipality. *Act (2012:930)* .

Section 12 The municipality may decide to repay financial support granted by the municipality in accordance with Section 9, Section 2, if the recipient of the support or his or her representative has, by providing incorrect information or in any other way, caused the financial support to be provided incorrectly or in an amount that is too high. The same applies if the financial support has otherwise been provided incorrectly or in an amount that is too high and the recipient of the support or his or her representative should reasonably have realised this. *Act (2005:125)* .

Section 13 The Government or the authority designated by the Government may, in relation to activities pursuant to Section 9, issue regulations to protect the life, personal safety or health of individuals.

The Government or the authority designated by the Government may issue regulations on

1. fees for applications pursuant to Section 20 a, and
2. conditions for permits pursuant to Sections 23 and 23 a.

Act (2018:1155) .

Special tasks for the municipality

Section 14 The municipality shall work to ensure that initiatives to be included in plans referred to in Section 10 are coordinated.

Section 15 The municipality's tasks include

1. continuously monitoring who is covered by the Act and what their needs for support and service are,
2. working to ensure that persons specified in Section 1 have their needs met,
3. providing information about the objectives and means of the activities under this Act,
4. contributing to ensuring that persons specified in Section 1 have access to work or studies,
5. working to ensure that the general leisure and cultural offer is made available to persons specified in Section 1,
6. notifying the chief guardian when a person covered by Section 1 can be assumed to need a guardian, trustee or good man, and when a guardianship, trusteeship or good manship should be able to end,
7. collaborating with organisations representing people with extensive disabilities,
8. notifying the Swedish Social Insurance Agency when someone who has

applied for assistance from a personal assistant or financial support for such assistance under Section 9 2 can be assumed to be entitled to assistance compensation under Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code,

9. notify the Swedish Social Insurance Agency when someone who receives assistance compensation under Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code is granted accommodation with special services, daily activities, childcare or any other intervention that may affect the need for personal assistance,

10. notify the Swedish Social Insurance Agency if there is reason to assume that assistance compensation under Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code is used for purposes other than the purchase of personal assistance or costs for personal assistants, and

11. notify the Swedish Health and Social Care Inspectorate if there is reason to assume that an individual is conducting professional activities with personal assistance without a permit under Section 23 or that a permit holder's suitability to conduct such activities may be questioned. *Act (2021:877)* .

Section 15 a The municipality shall disclose certain personal data concerning individuals who are granted benefits under Section 9 to the National Board of Health and Welfare for the production of official statistics.

The Government shall issue regulations regarding the information to be disclosed. *Act (2003:885)* .

Section 15 b A municipality that has received a decision from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency that means that an individual is not entitled to assistance compensation according to Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code shall, without delay, inform the individual about the conditions for interventions according to Section 9, Section 1-10. However, this does not apply if it is clearly unnecessary to provide such information. *Law (2018:556)* .

Common provisions on the responsibilities of regions and municipalities

Section 16 A municipality's liability under this Act applies to those who reside in the municipality. However, liability for actions under Section 9 2-10 does not extend to those who reside in the municipality by decision of another municipality in cases referred to in Section 16 c or 16 d.

If a person referred to in Section 1 intends to settle in a municipality, the municipality shall, upon application, issue a prior decision on the right to benefits under Section 9. The provisions of this Act shall apply when examining an application for a prior decision. The municipality shall, without delay, plan and prepare the benefits to which the prior decision entitles the

individual if he or she settles in the municipality. The prior decision shall be valid for six months from the date on which the benefits become available to the individual.

A prior decision pursuant to the second paragraph shall also be issued upon application by a person who is already resident in the municipality, if another municipality pursuant to Section 16 c or 16 d is responsible pursuant to this Act, and if the application concerns

1. an intervention pursuant to Section 9, Section 8 or 9, or
2. other interventions pursuant to Section 9 and the individual arranges his or her own accommodation.

If the need for interventions under this Act arises during a temporary stay in a municipality, the municipality shall be responsible for the support and assistance needed in emergency situations.

In terms of the region's obligations, what is stated in this section applies to the municipality rather than the region. *Act (2019:883)* .

Section 16 a When an individual intends to stay for a shorter period in a municipality other than the municipality of residence, the municipality of residence is obliged, upon request, to

1. assist with the investigation that the municipality of residence needs in order to be able to examine the individual's application for measures in accordance with Section 9,
2. implement the decision of the municipality of residence. *Act (2011:329)* .

Section 16 b If a municipality of residence has requested enforcement pursuant to Section 16 a § 2, the municipality of residence shall reimburse the municipality of stay for the enforcement costs. The compensation shall be paid according to the compensation level that the municipality of residence applies for corresponding measures. *Law (2011:329)* .

Section 16 c If there are special reasons, a municipality may enforce a decision under Section 9, Section 8 or 9 in another municipality. The municipality that has decided on the residence has the responsibility under this Act towards the person who, as a result of the decision, is resident in the other municipality. *Act (2011:329)* .

Section 16 d */Expires on 1 July 2025/* A municipality has responsibility under this Act towards a person who, as a result of a decision by the municipality, is

residing in another municipality in

1. a family home, supported housing or a home for care or accommodation pursuant to Chapter 6 of the Social Services Act (2001:453),
2. a special form of accommodation for older people pursuant to Chapter 5, Section 5, second or third paragraph or Chapter 7, Section 1, first paragraph 2 of the Social Services Act, or
3. a home with special services pursuant to Chapter 5, Section 7, third paragraph or Chapter 7, Section 1, first paragraph 2 of the Social Services Act.

A municipality is also responsible under this Act towards a person who, as a result of a decision by the municipality, resides in another municipality in a sheltered accommodation in accordance with Chapter 6 of the Social Services Act.

Act (2024:84) .

Section 16 d */Enters into force 1: 2025-07-01/* A municipality has responsibility under this Act towards a person who, as a result of a decision by the municipality, is residing in another municipality in

1. a family home, supported housing or a home for care or accommodation pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Social Services Act (2025:400),
2. a special form of accommodation for elderly persons pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 4 or Chapter 26, Section 1, first paragraph 2 of the Social Services Act, or
3. a home with special support for persons with disabilities pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 11 or Chapter 26, Section 1, first paragraph 2 of the Social Services Act.

A municipality is also responsible under this Act towards a person who, as a result of a decision by the municipality, resides in another municipality in a sheltered accommodation in accordance with Chapter 9 of the Social Services Act.

Act (2025:416) .

Section 16 e Liability under Sections 16 c and 16 d ceases if the municipality of residence begins implementing measures after a prior decision under Section 16, third paragraph. *Law (2011:329) .*

Section 17 In addition to contractual cooperation pursuant to Chapter 9, Section 37 of the Local Government Act (2017:725), a region or a municipality with retained responsibility may enter into an agreement with an individual to

provide services pursuant to this Act. If the agreement means that a service pursuant to Section 9, Section 8 or 9 is to be provided in another municipality, that municipality shall be notified of the agreement.

A region and a municipality that is part of the region may conclude an agreement to transfer responsibility for one or more tasks under this Act from the region to the municipality or from the municipality to the region. If such a transfer occurs, the provisions of this Act concerning the region or municipality shall apply to the party to which the task has been transferred.

If a region and a municipality have concluded an agreement on transfer in accordance with the second paragraph, the transferor may provide such financial contribution to the recipient as is justified by the agreement. If a transfer has taken place from a region to all municipalities that are part of the region, the municipalities may provide financial contributions to each other, if necessary for cost equalization between the municipalities. *Act (2019:883)* .

Section 17 a Has been repealed by *law (2011:329)* .

Fees etc.

Section 18. Those who, according to a decision by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, are entitled to receive assistance compensation in accordance with Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code, may be charged a fee for personal assistance within the framework of such compensation. *Law (2010:480)* .

Section 19 Reasonable fees for housing, leisure activities and cultural activities may be charged to those who have full general old-age pension, full sickness compensation or full activity compensation according to the Social Insurance Code or other income of a corresponding amount, according to the grounds determined by the municipality. However, the fees may not exceed the municipality's own costs. The municipality shall ensure that the individual is allowed to retain sufficient funds for his or her personal needs. *Law (2010:480)* .

Section 20 If someone under the age of 18 receives care in a home other than their own under the authority of this Act, the parents are obliged to contribute to the municipality's costs of care to a reasonable extent. In such cases, the municipality may collect maintenance allowances relating to the child.

Section 20 a The Health and Social Care Inspectorate may charge a fee for applications for permits pursuant to Section 23.

Act (2018:1155) .

Section 21 In cases other than those specified in Sections 18-20, fees or compensation for costs may not be charged for interventions pursuant to this Act.

Documentation and thinning

Section 21 a The handling of cases concerning individuals and the implementation of decisions on measures pursuant to this Act shall be documented. The documentation shall indicate decisions and measures taken in the case as well as factual circumstances and events of significance.

Documents relating to individuals' personal circumstances shall be stored so that unauthorized persons do not have access to them.

Law (2005:125) .

Section 21 b The documentation shall be designed with respect for the individual's integrity. The individual should be kept informed of the journal entries and other notes that are kept about him or her. If the individual believes that any information in the documentation is incorrect, this shall be noted.

Law (2005:125) .

Section 21 c If notes and other information in a personal file with the board or boards referred to in Section 22 belong to such a compilation of information as referred to in the Act (2001:454) on the processing of personal data within the social services, the information shall be deleted five years after the last note was made in the file. However, the information shall not be deleted as long as the information about the same person has not been deleted by the board in accordance with the second paragraph.

Data in a compilation referred to in the Act on the Processing of Personal Data in Social Services shall be deleted five years after the circumstances to which the data relates have ceased.

Thinning shall be completed no later than the calendar year after the thinning obligation occurred. *Act (2005:125) .*

Section 21 d Documents received or prepared in connection with the submission of an application pursuant to Section 9 8 may not be rejected on the basis of the provisions of Section 21 c.

Documents shall also be exempted from screening in accordance with the provisions of Section 21 c in consideration of the needs of research in a representative selection of municipalities and regions and in other municipalities and regions regarding a representative selection of persons. *Act (2019:883)* .

Committees

Section 22 The management of the region's or municipality's activities under this Act shall be exercised by one or more committees appointed by the council. Special provisions on joint committees are contained in the Act (2003:192) on joint committees in the health and social care sector. *Act (2019:883)* .

Permit and notification requirements

Section 23 An individual may not, without permission from the Health and Social Care Inspectorate, professionally conduct activities referred to in Section 9, sections 2-10.

Permission to conduct activities referred to in the first paragraph may only be granted to those who, through experience or otherwise, have acquired insight into the regulations applicable to the activities. In the case of a legal person, the examination shall cover

1. the managing director and others who, through a management position or otherwise, have a controlling influence over the activities,
2. board members and deputy board members,
3. partners in limited partnerships or other commercial partnerships, and
4. persons who, through direct or indirect ownership, have a significant influence over the activities.

Furthermore, the individual must be otherwise deemed suitable. In the case of a legal person, all of the requirements set out in the second paragraph, 1-4, must be deemed suitable. In assessing suitability, the willingness and ability to fulfil one's obligations to the public, compliance with the law in general and other relevant circumstances must be taken into account.

Municipalities and regions that are to conduct activities referred to in the first paragraph must notify this activity to the Health and Social Care Inspectorate before the activity commences.

Anyone who has been granted financial support for personal assistance pursuant to Section 9, Section 2 or assistance compensation pursuant to Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code, and who has employed someone for such personal assistance, must notify the Inspectorate for Health and Social Care before the assistant begins his or her work.

Law (2019:883) .

Individual business

Section 23 a An individual referred to in Section 23 must have the financial means to comply with the regulations that apply to the business. *Act (2018:1155) .*

Section 23 b A person who has been granted a permit pursuant to Section 23 shall report changes in the group of persons referred to in the second paragraph of the same section to the Health and Social Care Inspectorate no later than one month after the change. *Act (2018:1155) .*

Section 23 c The provisions of Sections 21 a and 21 b apply, as applicable, to individual activities. Notes and other information in a personal file that is part of a compilation of information referred to in the Act (2001:454) on the processing of personal data in social services shall be preserved and then deleted two years after the last note was made in the file. However, the information shall not be deleted as long as information about the same person has not been deleted in accordance with the second paragraph.

Data in a compilation referred to in the Act on the Processing of Personal Data in Social Services shall be deleted two years after the circumstances to which the data relates have ceased.

Thinning must be completed no later than the calendar year after the thinning obligation occurred.

The committee that has decided on an intervention carried out in an individual activity may enter into an agreement with the person conducting the activity that documents shall be handed over to the committee when the obligation to cull occurs. However, this does not apply to documents referred to in Section 23 d. *Act (2019:55) .*

Section 23 d Documents in a personal file in an individual activity that relate to children who have been placed or received in housing with special services for children who need to live outside the parental home shall be handed over for preservation to the committee that decided on the intervention, when the obligation to cull according to Section 23 c, first paragraph, occurs.

When the obligation to cull pursuant to Section 23 c, first paragraph, occurs, documents in individual operations, out of consideration for research needs, in a representative selection of municipalities and in other municipalities in the case of a representative selection of persons, shall be handed over for preservation to the committee that decided on the action. *Law (2019:55)* .

Section 23 e A document in a personal file in an individual business shall, if requested by the person to whom the file relates, be made available to him or her as soon as possible for reading or copying on the spot or in a transcript or copy, unless otherwise provided for in Section 29.

A question of disclosure according to the first paragraph is examined by the person responsible for the personal file. If he or she considers that the personal file or any part of it should not be disclosed, he or she shall immediately submit the question to the Health and Care Inspectorate for examination, together with his or her own statement. *Law (2018:1155)* .

Section 23 f The Health and Social Care Inspectorate may decide that a personal file in an individual activity shall be taken care of

1. if the activity ceases,
2. if it can be assumed on probable grounds that the personal file will not be handled in accordance with the provisions of this Act or in accordance with provisions issued pursuant to the Act, or
3. if the person responsible for the personal file applies for it and there is a clear need for the file to be taken care of.

A personal file that has been taken into custody shall be returned if possible and there are no grounds for taking it into custody pursuant to the first paragraph. A decision on return shall be issued by the Health and Social Care Inspectorate upon application by the person who was responsible for the personal file at the time of the decision to take it into custody.

Personal files that have been taken into custody shall be kept separately at the archives authority in the municipality where the files were taken into custody. Personal files shall be kept for at least two years from the date they were

received by the archives authority, however, documents referred to in Section 23 d may not be discarded. An authority that is in charge of a personal file that has been taken into custody has, if information from the file is requested for a specific case, the same obligation to provide the information as it had as the person responsible for the file before it was taken into custody.

Act (2019:55) .

Section 23 g An irregularity or a significant risk of an irregularity, which has been reported in accordance with Section 24 b, shall, in a professionally conducted individual activity, be investigated by the person conducting the activity.

The report, investigation and other documentation pursuant to Section 24e shall be preserved and then discarded five years after the last entry was made.

The committee that has decided on an intervention carried out in a professionally run individual business may enter into an agreement with the person who runs the business that such documents as referred to in the second paragraph shall be submitted to the committee when the obligation to cull occurs. *Act (2018:1155) .*

Section 24 A person who has been granted a permit pursuant to Section 23 and who has been engaged to provide personal assistance to an individual is obliged to provide all the assistance for which the individual has been granted financial support pursuant to Section 9, Section 2 or assistance compensation pursuant to Chapter 51 of the Social Insurance Code.

However, this does not apply if the permit holder has special reasons for not providing all assistance. *Act (2012:930) .*

Reporting and remedying irregularities, etc.

Section 24 a Everyone who performs tasks under this Act shall contribute to ensuring that the activities carried out and the interventions carried out are of good quality. *Act (2010:430) .*

Section 24 b Anyone who performs tasks in activities pursuant to legislation on support and service for certain disabled persons shall immediately report if he or she notices or becomes aware of an irregularity or a significant risk of an irregularity, which concerns a person who receives or may be considered for interventions pursuant to such legislation.

The reporting obligation is fulfilled

1. in professionally conducted individual activities to the person conducting the activity, and
2. otherwise to the relevant committees referred to in Section 22.

Act (2010:430) .

Section 24 c The person who, according to Section 24 b, is to receive reports shall inform the person who performs tasks in activities pursuant to legislation on support and service for certain disabled persons of the obligations that he or she has according to Sections 24 a and b.

Act (2010:430) .

Section 24 d Anyone who, in a professionally conducted individual activity, is required to receive reports in accordance with Section 24 b shall inform the relevant committee of the reports he or she has received. *Law (2010:430) .*

Section 24 e A misstatement or a significant risk of a misstatement shall be documented, investigated and remedied or eliminated without delay. *Law (2010:430) .*

Section 24 f A serious misconduct or a significant risk of a serious misconduct shall be reported to the Health and Social Care Inspectorate as soon as possible. The investigation carried out in connection with the incident shall be attached to the report. The report shall be made by

1. the relevant committees referred to in Section 22, or
2. the person carrying out professional individual activities.

Anyone who conducts a professional individual activity must inform the relevant committees referred to in Section 22 of the notification. *Law (2012:940) .*

Section 24 g */Expires on 1 July 2025/* Further provisions on notification and reporting obligations are found in Chapter 14, Sections 1 and 3 of the Social Services Act (2001:453). *Act (2010:430) .*

24 g § */Enters into force 1:2025-07-01/* Further provisions on notification and reporting obligations are found in Chapter 19, Section 1 and Chapter 27, Section 2 of the Social Services Act (2025:400). *Act (2025:416) .*

Supervision etc.

Section 25 The Health and Social Care Inspectorate exercises supervision over all activities conducted in accordance with this Act. *Act (2012:940) .*

Section 26 Supervision under this Act means checking that the activity meets the requirements and objectives set out in laws and other regulations and decisions issued on the basis of such regulations. Supervision also means checking that the person who has been granted a permit under Section 23 continuously meets the requirements set out in Section 23, second and third paragraphs, and Sections 23 a and 23 b.

Injunctions pursuant to Sections 26 c and 26 f, revocation of permits and prohibitions pursuant to Section 26 g, first and second paragraphs, and Section 26 h may only be used when the activity does not meet the requirements set out in laws and other regulations. *Act (2018:1155)* .

Section 26 a The Health and Social Care Inspectorate shall, within the framework of its supervision,

1. provide advice and guidance,
2. check that deficiencies and irregularities are remedied,
3. convey knowledge and experience gained through supervision, and
4. inform and advise the public.

Act (2012:940) .

Section 26 b In supervision concerning the conditions of children, the child may be heard if it can be assumed that the child will not be harmed by the conversation.

The child may be heard without the consent of the guardian and without the guardian being present. *Law (2009:597)* .

Section 26 c Anyone who conducts activities that are subject to supervision under this Act is obliged, at the request of the Health and Social Care Inspectorate, to provide

- documents and other material relating to the activities,
- the information about the activities that the inspectorate needs for its supervision, and
- the information that the inspectorate needs to provide notification of decisions in a supervisory matter.

The Health and Social Care Inspectorate may order the person conducting the activity to provide what is requested in accordance with the first paragraph. A decision on an injunction may be accompanied by a fine.

Act (2021:877) .

Section 26 d The Health and Social Care Inspectorate or the person appointed by the authority has the right to inspect activities that are under its supervision.

The person carrying out the inspection has the right to access premises or other spaces used for the activity. However, access to housing requires the resident(s) to give their consent to the inspection. The person carrying out the inspection has the right to temporarily take possession of documents and other materials relating to the activity. The person whose activity is being inspected is obliged to provide the assistance needed during the inspection. *Act (2012:940)* .

Section 26 e In the event of an inspection as specified in Section 26 d, the person carrying out the inspection has the right to receive from the Police Authority the assistance necessary to enable the inspection to be carried out. *Act (2014:756)* .

Section 26 f If the Health and Social Care Inspectorate finds that an irregularity exists in an activity that is subject to supervision under this Act that is significant for individuals' opportunities to receive the services to which they are entitled, the Inspectorate may order the person responsible for the activity to remedy the irregularity. If the Inspectorate finds that the requirements in Section 23, second and third paragraphs, or Section 23 a are not met in an activity that has been granted a permit, or that a change referred to in Section 23 b has not been notified, the Inspectorate may order the person who has been granted the permit to remedy the deficiency. An injunction shall contain information about the measures that the Inspectorate considers necessary to remedy the irregularity or deficiency complained of. A decision on an injunction may be accompanied by a fine.

The Health and Social Care Inspectorate may also order the municipality or region that has not fulfilled its reporting obligation under Section 23, fourth paragraph, to fulfill this obligation. A decision on an injunction may be combined with a fine. *Act (2019:883)* .

Section 26 g If a breach pursuant to Section 26 f, first paragraph, is serious and the Health and Social Care Inspectorate's order has not been complied with, the Inspectorate may decide to revoke the permit for the activity in whole or in part. If the activity is not subject to a permit, the Inspectorate may instead decide to prohibit continued operations in whole or in part.

If the misconduct poses a danger to the life, health or personal safety of individuals, the Health and Social Care Inspectorate may decide to revoke the permit for the activity in whole or in part without prior notice. If the activity is not subject to a permit, the Inspectorate may instead decide to prohibit continued operations in whole or in part.

A permit to conduct business may also be revoked if the permit holder does not provide assistance in accordance with Section 24.

A permit may be revoked without prior notice if the permit holder does not meet the requirements in Section 23, second and third paragraphs or Section 23a. *Act (2018:1155)* .

Section 26 h If there are probable grounds for a permit to be revoked in whole or in part or if there are probable grounds for a permit to be prohibited in whole or in part pursuant to Section 26 g, and such a decision cannot be awaited, the Health and Social Care Inspectorate may decide to prohibit continued operations in whole or in part until further notice.

Decisions pursuant to the first paragraph are valid for a maximum of six months. If there are exceptional reasons, the validity of the decision may be extended by a further six months. *Act (2012:940)* .

Section 26 In the event of serious failure to comply with the obligations under the Act (2010:479) on register control of personnel who perform certain interventions for children with disabilities, the Health and Social Care Inspectorate may decide to revoke the permit for the activity. If the activity is not subject to a permit, the Inspectorate may decide to prohibit continued operations. *Act (2012:940)* .

Appeal etc.

Section 27 Decisions by a board referred to in Section 22 or by the Inspectorate for Health and Social Care may be appealed to a general administrative court if the decision concerns

1. interventions for an individual pursuant to Section 9,
2. payment to someone else pursuant to Section 11,
3. repayment pursuant to Section 12,
4. advance decision on entitlement to interventions pursuant to Section 16, second or third paragraph,
5. permit for individual activities pursuant to Section 23,
6. taking custody of personal files pursuant to Section 23 f,

7. injunction pursuant to Sections 26 c and 26 f,
8. revocation of permits and prohibitions pursuant to Sections 26 g-26 i, or
9. withdrawal or reduction of financial support pursuant to Section 9 c, second paragraph.

Leave to appeal is required when appealing to the Court of Appeal.

In the case of an appeal against the Health and Social Care Inspectorate's decision pursuant to Section 23e, Chapter 6, Sections 7-11 of the Public Access and Secrecy Act (2009:400) shall apply, as applicable.

Decisions on matters referred to in the first paragraph shall apply immediately.

However, the Administrative Court or Court of Appeal may order that its decision shall only apply after it has become legally binding.

Act (2018:1155) .

Section 27 a The police authority shall provide the assistance necessary to execute a decision to take possession of personal files.

However, a request for such assistance may only be made if

1. due to special circumstances it may be feared that the measure cannot be carried out without resorting to the special powers of a police officer under Section 10 of the Police Act (1984:387), or

2. there are other exceptional reasons.

Act (2014:756) .

Penalty

Section 28 A fine shall be imposed on anyone who

1. intentionally violates Section 6, third paragraph, or

2. intentionally or through negligence violates Section 23, first paragraph. *Law (2021:737) .*

Special fee

Section 28 a A municipality or region that does not provide a measure within a reasonable time pursuant to Section 9 to which someone is entitled under a decision of such a committee as referred to in Section 22 shall be required to pay a special fee. The same applies to a municipality or region that does not provide the measure again within a reasonable time after the enforcement of such a decision has been suspended.

A municipality or region that fails to provide a measure under section 9 within a reasonable time to which a person is entitled by a court decision shall be

required to pay a special fee. The same applies to a municipality or region that fails to provide the measure again within a reasonable time after the enforcement of such a decision has been suspended.

If a municipality of residence has requested that a municipality of residence enforce a decision pursuant to Section 16 a, Section 2, the municipality of residence shall, in cases referred to in the first and second paragraphs, pay the special fee pursuant to this section.

Fees under this section accrue to the state.

Law (2019:883) .

Section 28 b The special fee is set at a minimum of ten thousand kronor and a maximum of one million kronor.

When determining the amount of the fee, particular consideration shall be given to how long the delay has lasted and how serious it can otherwise be considered to be.

The fee may be waived if there are exceptional reasons for it. In minor cases, no fee shall be charged. *Law (2008:77) .*

Section 28 c Questions about special fees are examined upon application by the Inspectorate for Health and Social Care by the administrative court within whose jurisdiction the municipality is located. An application concerning a region is examined by the administrative court within whose jurisdiction the region's administration is exercised.

Leave to appeal is required when appealing to the Court of Appeal.

Law (2019:883) .

Section 28 d If a municipality or a region, after having been ordered to pay a special fee, still fails to provide the intervention, a new special fee may be imposed in accordance with Section 28 a, first or second paragraph. *Law (2019:883) .*

Section 28 e A special fee pursuant to Section 28 a, first paragraph, may only be imposed if the application pursuant to Section 28 c has been served on the municipality or region within two years of the date of the favourable decision on the intervention or within two years of the date on which the enforcement of the favourable decision has been suspended.

A special fee pursuant to Section 28 a, second paragraph, may only be imposed if the application pursuant to Section 28 c has been served on the municipality or region within two years of the judgment on the intervention becoming final or within two years of the enforcement of the judgment being suspended.

If a municipality of residence pursuant to Section 28 a, third paragraph, is required to pay the special fee, the first and second paragraphs shall refer to the municipality of residence. *Act (2019:883)* .

Reporting obligation

Section 28 f A committee referred to in Section 22 shall report to the Health and Social Care Inspectorate and to the auditors referred to in Chapter 3, Section 10 of the Local Government Act (2017:725) all favourable committee decisions pursuant to Section 9 that have not been implemented within three months of the date of the decision. For each decision, the committee shall state the date of the decision and the type of intervention to which the decision applies, and briefly state the reasons for the delay.

The board shall also report to the Health and Social Care Inspectorate and to the auditors all favourable board decisions pursuant to Section 9 that have not been re-enforced within three months of the date on which enforcement was suspended. For each decision, the board shall state the date of the decision and the type of intervention the decision applies to, and briefly state the reasons for the delay.

Reporting according to this section shall be done once per quarter. *Act (2017:735)* .

Section 28 g A committee referred to in Section 22 shall notify the Swedish Health and Social Care Inspectorate and the auditors referred to in Chapter 3, Section 10 of the Local Government Act (2017:725) when the committee has implemented a favourable decision that has been reported as not implemented in accordance with Section 28 f. The date of implementation shall then be stated.

Act (2017:735) .

Section 28 h A committee referred to in Section 22 shall submit to the council a statistical report on how many of the committee's favourable decisions pursuant to Section 9 have not been implemented within three months of the date of the respective decision. The committee shall also state

the types of interventions to which these decisions apply and how much time has elapsed since the date of the respective decision.

The committee shall also submit to the council a statistical report on how many of the committee's favourable decisions under section 9 have not been re-enforced within three months of the date on which enforcement was suspended. The committee shall also state the types of interventions to which these decisions apply and how much time has elapsed since the date of each decision.

Reporting according to this section shall be done once per quarter.

Act (2008:77) .

Section 28 i If a municipality of residence has requested enforcement pursuant to Section 16 a § 2, the obligation in Sections 28 f-28 h to report to the Health and Social Care Inspectorate and to the municipal council shall also apply to the municipality of residence. *Act (2012:940) .*

Professional secrecy

Section 29 Anyone who is or has been active in professionally conducted individual activities that relate to interventions under this Act may not disclose without authorization what he has learned about the personal circumstances of individuals.

Prohibition of transformation

Section 30 If an injunction has been combined with a fine under this Act, the fine may not be converted into imprisonment.

Act (2009:597) .

Transitional provisions

1993:387

Regulations on the entry into force of this Act are announced in the Act (1993:388) on the introduction of the Act (1993:387) on support and service for certain disabled people.

1995:100

This Act enters into force on 1 April 1995. Decisions issued before entry into force are appealed in accordance with older provisions.

2000:1030

1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2001.

2. A person who has been granted a benefit pursuant to Section 9, Section 2 of this Act before 1 January 2001 but for whom the benefit has ceased because he or she has reached the age of 65 has the right to receive the benefit again after a new application at the earliest from 1 January 2001. The extent of the benefit shall be based on the decision that was in force immediately before the 65th birthday. Such an application shall have been received by the municipality no later than 31 December 2002.

2002:439

1. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2002.

2. Older provisions apply when it comes to delays in the enforcement of decisions issued before the Act entered into force.

2004:826

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2005. Fees may also be levied after entry into force on the basis of decisions made by a general insurance fund.

2005:125

This Act enters into force on 1 July 2005.

The notification obligation under Section 24 a does not apply to circumstances that only relate to the period before entry into force.

2007:1313

1. This Act enters into force on 1 April 2008.

2. Thinning based on the provisions of Section 23 a as amended may be carried out no earlier than 1 April 2010.

3. The provisions of Section 23 b as amended shall not apply if the last entry in the documents has been made before the entry into force of this Act.

2008:77

1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 July 2008.

2. The first quarterly reporting pursuant to Sections 28 f and 28 h shall include the information available to a municipal or county council committee on 30 September 2008.

3. In the case of a special fee due to a delay in enforcing a municipality's or

county council's favourable decision, only the time from the entry into force of the Act may be taken into account in assessing whether a reasonable time has been exceeded. The same applies in the case of a special fee due to a delay in enforcing a municipality's or county council's favourable decision or a court's favourable ruling, if the enforcement of the decision or judgment has been suspended.

2009:597

1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2010.
2. Applications for permits that have not been finally examined at the time of entry into force shall be submitted for processing to the National Board of Health and Welfare. The same applies to uncompleted supervisory cases, cases that have been submitted to the County Administrative Board for examination of the disclosure of documents in a personal file, cases where the County Administrative Board has taken possession of a personal file and cases where the County Administrative Board has applied for a special fee.
3. Reports on unexecuted board decisions pursuant to Section 28 f that have been received by the County Administrative Board before 1 January 2010 shall be transferred to the National Board of Health and Welfare. The same applies to notifications of executed decisions pursuant to Section 28 g.
4. Permits to conduct individual activities that have been issued by the County Administrative Board before entry into force shall be deemed to be permits that have been issued by the National Board of Health and Welfare.
5. Activities that are subject to notification pursuant to Section 23, second paragraph, and that have commenced before 1 January 2010 must be notified to the National Board of Health and Welfare no later than 31 December 2010.

2010:430

This law enters into force on 1 July 2011. Older regulations still apply to notifications made before entry into force.

2010:480

1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2011.
2. If an individual has commenced professional activities with personal assistance before the entry into force, he or she shall apply for a permit in accordance with Section 23, first paragraph, as amended, by 1 April 2011 at the latest. The commenced activities may continue pending the decision of the licensing authority.
3. Anyone who, before the entry into force, has been granted financial

support for personal assistance in accordance with Section 9, 2 or assistance compensation in accordance with the Act (1993:389) on Assistance Compensation and has himself or herself employed someone for personal assistance shall, by 1 April 2011 at the latest, submit a notification in accordance with Section 23, third paragraph, even if the personal assistant has already commenced work.

4. The provision in Section 9 a, fourth paragraph, shall not apply in cases where the application was submitted before the entry into force. However, the provision shall be applied when reviewing such cases after entry into force.

2011:329

1. This Act enters into force on 1 May 2011.

2. A municipality is obliged to complete an investigation and make a decision in a case that has been received by the municipality before the entry into force, unless another municipality, following an application from the individual, assumes responsibility for the case in accordance with the new regulations on the responsible municipality.

3. In the case of individuals who have begun a temporary stay in another municipality before the entry into force, older regulations shall apply instead of Section 16, fourth paragraph, and Sections 16 a and 16 b.

4. A municipality that has granted interventions in accordance with this Act before the entry into force shall retain responsibility for the interventions until another municipality, following an application from the individual, assumes responsibility in accordance with the new regulations on the responsible municipality.

5. In matters of liability for persons covered by current agreements entered into pursuant to Section 4, second and third paragraphs, of the Act (1993:388) on the introduction of the Act (1993:387) on support and service for certain disabled persons, the agreement shall apply instead of the new provisions in Section 16 c.

2012:930

1. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2013.

2. The provisions of Section 9 d, Sections 1 and 2 do not apply when a personal assistant has been employed before entry into force.

2012:940

1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 June 2013.

2. When applying Section 7 a of the Administrative Procedure Act (1971:291), the Health and Social Care Inspectorate shall be the individual's counterparty.

3. For acts referred to in Section 28 and which have been committed before entry into force, Section 23 in its older version shall apply.

Act (2013:272) .

2018:113

1. This Act enters into force on 1 April 2018.

2. Older provisions still apply to personal assistance relating to the period before entry into force.

2018:1155

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2019.

2. Anyone who has commenced activities referred to in Section 9, Sections 3-5, prior to the entry into force, shall apply for a permit in accordance with this Act by 1 March 2019 at the latest in order to continue conducting the activities. Activities commenced without a permit may only continue until the final decision in the permit matter has become legally binding.

2019:618

1. This Act enters into force on 1 November 2019.

2. Older provisions still apply to personal assistance relating to the period before entry into force.

2020:441

1. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2020.

2. Older provisions still apply to personal assistance that relates to the period before entry into force.

3. When applying Section 9 f, second paragraph, care allowances provided in accordance with Chapter 22 of the Social Insurance Code in the version before 1 January 2019 shall be treated as care allowances.

2021:737

1. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2023.

2. Anyone who is permanently employed with the professional title of assistant nurse at the time of entry into force shall continue to be allowed to use the title even though he or she has not received proof in accordance with Chapter 4, Section 5 a of the Patient Safety Act (2010:659) of the right to use it, however, at the latest until 30 June 2033.

2021:877

1. This Act enters into force on 1 November 2021.
2. Older provisions still apply to personal assistance that has been performed before entry into force.

2022:880

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2023.
2. Older regulations still apply to those who have reached the age of 65 before entry into force.

2022:881

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2026.
2. Older regulations still apply to those who have reached the age of 66 before entry into force.

2022:1227

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2023.
2. Older provisions still apply to personal assistance relating to the period before entry into force.

2024:695

1. This Act enters into force on 1 November 2024.
2. The Act does not apply to anyone who has been granted an intervention before its entry into force.