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Administrative Procedure Act (1971:291)

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Scope of application of the law

Section 1 This Act applies to the administration of justice in the Supreme Administrative Court, the Court of Appeal and the Administrative Court. *Act (2010:1400)* .

Section 2 If a provision has been issued in a law or in a statute decided by the Government that deviates from this Act, that provision shall apply. *Act (1980:275)* .

Pending cases etc.

Section 3 An application, an appeal, a notification, a submission and any other action that initiates a case must be in writing.

An application or appeal from an individual must contain information about his or her

1. personal identification number or corporate registration number,
2. postal address and workplace address and, where applicable, another address

where he or she can be reached for service by a bailiff,

3. telephone number for home and workplace and mobile phone number, with the exception of numbers relating to a secret telephone subscription which need only be provided if the court requests it,

4. e-mail address, and

5. other circumstances of importance for service with him or her.

If the individual's claim is being brought by a representative, corresponding information must also be provided about the representative. If the individual has a representative, the representative's name, postal address, e-mail address, workplace telephone number and mobile phone number must be provided.

An application or appeal from an individual shall also contain information about the individual counterparty, if any, in the respects specified in the second and third paragraphs. Information about the workplace, telephone number, e-mail address and representative of the counterparty or his or her representative need only be provided if the information is available to the individual without special investigation. If the counterparty does not have a known address, information about the investigation carried out to determine this must be provided.

The information referred to in the second to fourth paragraphs shall apply to the circumstances when the information is submitted to the court. If any of these circumstances change or if any information is incomplete or incorrect, the court shall be notified without delay.

Act (2013:86).

Section 4 An application or an appeal or a comparable document shall state what is claimed and the circumstances relied on in support of the claim. The appeal shall also state the decision appealed against. If leave to appeal is required, the circumstances relied on in support of such leave to appeal shall also be stated.

The applicant or complainant should further state the evidence he wishes to rely on and what he wishes to prove with each particular piece of evidence. *Law (1994:436).*

Section 5 If an application or an appeal contains such a deficiency that the document cannot be used as a basis for consideration on the merits, the court shall order the applicant or appellant to remedy the deficiency within a certain period of time, under penalty of his or her action being dismissed. The same applies if the application or

appeal does not comply with the provisions of Section 3, if the deficiency is not of minor importance for the issue of service.

Act (2013:86).

Section 6 A case shall not be considered if an application, an appeal or another measure initiating a case has not been made within the prescribed time. *Law (2013:86).*

Section 6 a An appeal shall be filed with the authority that issued the decision being appealed. If an appeal is filed with the court that is to hear the appeal instead of with the authority that issued the decision, the court shall send the appeal to the authority and at the same time provide information on the date on which the appeal was filed with the court.

The appeal must be received within three weeks from the date the appellant received the decision.

However, if the appellant is an individual and a decision of an administrative court or court of appeal has been announced at an oral hearing, or it has been stated at such a hearing when the decision will be announced, the appeal must be received within three weeks of the date on which the court's decision was announced.

If the appellant is a party representing the public, the appeal must always be received within three weeks of the date on which the administrative court's or court of appeal's decision was announced. *Law (2013:86).*

Section 6 b The authority that issued the decision being appealed shall examine whether the appeal has been received in due time. If the appeal has been received too late, it shall be rejected.

However, the appeal shall not be dismissed if the delay is due to the authority not having provided the appellant with proper notice of how to appeal. The appeal shall also not be dismissed if it has been received by the court hearing the appeal within the appeal period.

If the appeal is not dismissed under this section, the authority that issued the decision shall submit it and other documents in the case to the court that is to hear the appeal. *Act (2017:901).*

Section 7 If the court finds that it lacks jurisdiction to handle a case as the court of first instance but that another general administrative court has jurisdiction, the documents in the case shall be handed over to that court, unless there is no reason against it.

The documents shall be deemed to have been received by the other court on the same day as they were received by the court that first received the documents. The court to which the documents have been transferred shall notify the parties of the transfer. *Act (2018:1960)*.

Section 7 a If an individual appeals a decision of an administrative authority, the authority that first decided on the matter shall be the individual's counterparty after the documents in the case have been submitted to the court.

The first paragraph does not apply to decisions that are appealed directly to the Court of Appeal. *Act (1995:1692)*.

Case processing

Section 8 The court shall ensure that the case is investigated as its nature requires.

Through questions and remarks, the court shall work to ensure that the parties remedy any ambiguities and incompleteness in their submissions.

The court shall ensure that nothing unnecessary is introduced into the case. Superfluous investigation may be rejected. *Law (2013:86)*.

Section 9 The procedure is in writing.

The proceedings may include oral hearings on a particular issue when it can be assumed to be beneficial to the investigation or to promote a speedy resolution of the case.

The administrative court shall hold an oral hearing if an individual party requests it and it is not clearly unnecessary.

The Court of Appeal shall hold an oral hearing if an individual party requests it and it is not unnecessary and there are no special reasons against it. *Law (2018:1960)*.



Section 10 An application, an appeal or another document initiating a case and the documents relating to the document shall be sent to the opposing party. He or she shall be ordered to respond within a certain period of time, under penalty of the case still being decided.

Notification pursuant to the first paragraph is not required,

1. if there is no reason to assume that the action will be upheld in whole or in part,
2. if notification is otherwise clearly unnecessary,
3. if the opposing party is an administrative authority and notification is unnecessary

or

4. if it can be feared that notification would significantly hinder the implementation of the decision in the case. *Act (2013:86)*.

Section 11 The party who has been instructed to respond shall do so in writing, unless the court decides that the response may be submitted orally.

The party shall state in the response whether he or she admits or contests the claims in the case or, if the case has been initiated by a notification or a submission, the measure to which the case relates. If the party contests the claims or the measure, he or she shall state the reasons for the contestation and the evidence relied on.

The answer must contain information about which case it refers to.

Law (2013:86).

Section 12 The court shall give the applicant or complainant the opportunity to take part in the response and the information related to the response and to comment on it in writing within a certain period of time, unless this is unnecessary. The court may order him to comment on the response under the condition that the case may still be decided.

Section 13 If necessary, the court shall obtain an opinion from an administrative authority that has previously decided on the matter.

Section 14 The applicant or complainant and the person who has to respond in the case shall be summoned to an oral hearing. An individual may be ordered to appear in person under penalty of a fine or

The applicant or complainant and the person who has to respond in the case may participate in an oral hearing by means of audio transmission or audio and video



transmission under the same conditions as apply under Chapter 5, Section 10 of the Code of Judicial Procedure. *Law (2008:652)*.

Section 15 An individual party who has appeared for an oral hearing may be granted compensation from public funds for travel and subsistence costs if the court finds that he should be reasonably compensated for his appearance. The court may grant an advance on the compensation. Further provisions on compensation and advances shall be issued by the Government. Act (1980:275).

Section 16 In matters of publicity and order at an oral hearing, Chapter 5, Sections 1-5, 9-9 d and 12-15 of the Code of Judicial Procedure shall apply, as applicable. In addition to what follows from Chapter 5, Section 1 of the Code of Judicial Procedure, the court may decide that a hearing shall be held behind closed doors if it can be assumed that information will be presented at the hearing for which the court is subject to confidentiality as referred to in the Public Access and Secrecy Act (2009:400). *Act (2019:300)*.

Section 17 At an oral hearing, the following shall be recorded:

1. claims,
2. admissions,
3. contestations,
4. objections,
5. testimonies,
6. in brief the circumstances relied on by the parties and the responses to these circumstances, and
7. the investigation presented at the hearing.

Act (2013:86).

Section 18 Before a case is decided, a party must have been informed of the information that has been added to the case by someone other than himself and have had the opportunity to comment on it, unless there are reasons to the contrary as stated in Section 10, second paragraph.

Section 19 In the case of the obligation to provide information pursuant to Section 10, first paragraph, Section 12 or Section 18, the restrictions that follow from Chapter 10, Section 3 of the Public Access and Secrecy Act (2009:400) apply
. *Act (2009:409)*.

Some means of evidence

Section 20 Written documents, which are relied on as evidence, shall be submitted to the court without delay. In the case of such evidence, Chapter 38, Sections 1-5 and 7-9 of the Code of Judicial Procedure shall otherwise apply, in applicable parts. Compensation to a party other than a party for the provision of written documents shall, however, always be paid from public funds. *Act (1980:104)*.

Section 21 If an object is invoked as evidence, which can be suitably submitted to the court, the object shall be submitted to the court without delay. In the case of such evidence, Chapter 39, Section 5 of the Code of Judicial Procedure shall apply in the applicable parts. Compensation to a party other than a party for the provision of an object shall, however, always be paid from public funds.

Section 22 If a party invokes a written document or object as evidence, the court may order him to submit the document or object to the court within a certain period of time, under penalty of the case still being decided.

Section 23 The court may order an on-site inspection of a property or site or of objects that cannot be conveniently submitted to the court. During such an inspection, professional secrets may only be disclosed if there is a special reason for doing so.

In the case of a site inspection, the provisions on oral proceedings and Chapter 5, Section 11 of the Code of Judicial Procedure apply, as applicable. *Law (2008:647)*.

Section 24 The court may obtain an opinion on a matter that requires special expertise from an authority, official or person who otherwise has access to an opinion on the subject, or engage another expert on the matter.

In the case of experts, Chapter 40, Sections 2-7 and 12 of the Code of Judicial Procedure apply, as applicable.

Compensation for a statement by an authority, official or other person who is required to provide a statement is only paid if specifically prescribed. Other experts are entitled to compensation from public funds for their assignment. The court may grant an advance on such compensation.



Section 25 The court may order the questioning of a witness or expert.

Such questioning shall take place at an oral hearing. The questioning may be conducted under oath. Regarding questioning, Chapter 36, Sections 1-18 and 20-23, and Chapter 40, Sections 9-11, 14, 16 and 20 of the Code of Judicial Procedure shall apply, as applicable.

Witnesses and experts may participate in an oral hearing through audio transmission or audio and video transmission under the same conditions as apply under Chapter 5, Section 10 of the Code of Judicial Procedure.

Act (2008:652).

Section 26 A witness or expert is entitled to compensation from public funds for the cost of his or her appearance. The court may grant an advance on compensation for travel and subsistence costs. Further provisions on compensation and advances shall be issued by the Government.

If the witness or expert has been summoned at the request of an individual party and it turns out that the party lacked an acceptable reason for his request, the court may order him to repay the compensation to the central government.

Act (1980:275).

Section 27 If an administrative court finds that a hearing with a witness or expert should be held by another administrative court, the court may decide on this after consulting with the latter.

In matters of taking evidence according to the first paragraph, Chapter 35, Sections 10 and 11 of the Code of Judicial Procedure shall apply in applicable parts.

Law (2009:783).

Decision

Section 28 The court hearing an appeal may decide that the appealed decision, if it would otherwise apply immediately, shall not apply for the time being and may also decide otherwise regarding the matter. *Law (2013:86).*

Section 29 The court's decision may not go beyond what has been claimed in the case. If there are special reasons, however, the court may decide in the best interests of an

individual even without a claim, when this can be done without harming an opposing individual interest.

Section 30 The court's decision on a case shall be based on what the documents contain and what has otherwise occurred in the case.

The decision must state the reasons that determined the outcome.

Section 31 A decision by which the court decides the case shall be sent to the parties. If there is a dissenting opinion, it shall be attached.

A decision that may be appealed shall contain information on how this is to be done. If leave to appeal is required in a higher court, the decision shall contain information on this and on the grounds on which such leave is granted. *Act (2013:86)*.

Section 32 If the court finds that a judgment or decision contains an obvious inaccuracy as a result of a clerical error, calculation error or similar oversight by the court or someone else, the court may order a correction.

If the court has, through negligence, failed to make a decision that should have been issued in connection with a ruling, the court may supplement its ruling within six months of the ruling becoming final. However, supplementation later than two weeks after the ruling was issued may only be made if a party requests it and no other party objects to the supplementation.

Before a decision on correction or supplementation is made, the parties shall, even in cases other than those referred to in the second paragraph, second sentence, have been given the opportunity to express their views, unless this is unnecessary. The decision shall, if possible, be noted on each copy of the judgment or decision that is corrected or supplemented. *Act (2001:27)*.

Appeal

Section 33 The Administrative Court's decision is appealed to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal's decision is appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court.

A decision may be appealed by the person concerned if it has gone against him or her.

The Court of Appeal's decision to grant leave to appeal may not be appealed.

If an appeal or a request for reconsideration has been dismissed because the appeal or request was received too late and the court, after an appeal, has reviewed the decision to dismiss or refused leave to appeal in respect of such an appeal, the court's decision may not be appealed. *Act (2013:86)*.

Section 34 An action against a decision that does not result in the case being decided may only be brought in connection with an action against a decision in the case itself. However, the action may be brought in particular when the court

1. has rejected an objection of disqualification against a member of the court or an objection that there is an obstacle to the examination of the action,
2. has rejected an attorney or counsel,
3. has ordered the matter pending the decision of the case,
4. has ordered someone to participate in a manner other than by appearing before the court and failure to comply with the order may entail a special penalty for him,
5. has imposed a fine or other penalty for failure to comply with the order or has imposed a penalty for an offence in the proceedings or has ordered a witness or expert to compensate for costs caused by negligence or default,
6. has ordered an investigation or taking of a person or property or other similar measure,
7. has ordered compensation for someone's participation in the case,
8. has given an opinion in a case other than that referred to in 7 in a matter concerning legal aid pursuant to the Legal Aid Act (1996:1619) or in the case of public counsel pursuant to the Public Counsel Act (1996:1620) or
9. decided on the extension of the time limit pursuant to Chapter 46, Section 14, second paragraph, of the Tax Procedure Act (2011:1244).

An action may be brought against a decision whereby a case is remitted to a lower instance only if the decision includes a decision on an issue that affects the outcome of the case. *Law (2011:1304)*.

Trial leave in the Court of Appeal

Section 34 a In cases where this is specifically provided for, leave to appeal is required for the Court of Appeal to hear an appeal against a decision made by the Administrative Court in the case. The same applies to the Administrative Court's decision on a matter that is directly related to such a case.

However, no such leave is required when proceedings are brought by the Riksdag Ombudsmen or the Chancellor of Justice.

Permission to review shall be granted if

1. there is reason to doubt the correctness of the conclusion reached by the administrative court,
2. it is not possible to assess the correctness of the conclusion reached by the administrative court without granting such permission,
3. it is important for the management of the application of the law that the appeal be reviewed by a higher court, or
4. there are otherwise exceptional reasons to review the appeal.

Permission to review may be limited to a certain part of a decision, if the outcome of that part cannot affect other parts of the appealed decision.

If leave to appeal is not granted, the administrative court's decision stands. Information about this shall be included in the administrative court's decision. *Act (2013:86)*.

Special rules on appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court

Section 35 An appeal against the decision of the Court of Appeal in a case that has been initiated in the Court of Appeal by appeal, submission or application is heard by the Supreme Administrative Court only if leave to appeal has been granted.

If leave to appeal is not granted, the decision of the Court of Appeal stands. Information about this shall be included in the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court.

The first paragraph does not apply to

1. actions brought by the Riksdag Ombudsmen or the Chancellor of Justice in cases concerning disciplinary liability or the revocation or limitation of the right to practice a profession in healthcare, dentistry, retail trade in pharmaceuticals or animal healthcare, or
2. actions brought by the Chancellor of Justice in cases pursuant to the Credit Information Act (1973:1173) or the Debt Collection Act (1974:182). *Act (2013:459)*.

Section 36 Permission to review is granted,

1. if it is important for the management of the application of the law that the appeal be reviewed by the Supreme Administrative Court or

2. if there are exceptional reasons for such a review, such as that there is a basis for appeal or that the outcome of the case in the Court of Appeal is clearly due to gross oversight or gross error.

If leave to appeal is granted in one of two or more similar cases, leave to appeal may also be granted in the other cases. *Law (2013:86)*.

Section 36 a Permission to review may be limited to a specific issue in the case, the review of which is important for guiding the application of the law (precedent issue) or a specific part of the case.

Pending the review taking place in accordance with a leave to appeal that has been limited in accordance with the first paragraph, the Supreme Administrative Court may declare the issue of granting leave to appeal concerning the case in general wholly or partly suspended.

To the extent that leave to appeal is not granted and the issue of leave to appeal is not declared dormant, the appealed decision shall stand. Information about this shall be included in the Supreme Administrative Court's decision.

Act (2013:86).

Section 36 b If the Supreme Administrative Court has examined a question of precedent in application of Section 36 a, the court may, if further examination is required, base its decision on the case in whole or in part on the assessment of the Court of Appeal or, setting aside the decision of a lower court or authority, decide to refer the case back for further consideration.

Act (2013:86).

Section 37 In cases where leave to appeal is required, circumstances or evidence that the appellant first invokes in the Supreme Administrative Court may only be taken into account if there are special reasons.

Regulations on obstacles to taking new circumstances into account in certain cases are found in Chapter 13, Section 7 of the Local Government Act (2017:725).

Act (2017:730).

Section 37 a has been repealed by *law (1995:22)*.



Resurrection and restoration of lost time

Section 37 b A retrial may be granted in a case or matter if, due to some special circumstance, there are exceptional reasons to reexamine the matter. *Act (1995:22)*.

Section 37 c If the time for an appeal or a comparable measure has expired due to a circumstance that constitutes a valid excuse, the time may be restored. *Law (1995:22)*.

Penalty

Section 38 Any person who, during an oral hearing, disrupts the hearing or violates a regulation or prohibition issued pursuant to Section 16, in conjunction with Chapter 5, Section 9 or Section 9c of the Code of Judicial Procedure, shall be sentenced to a fine. Any person who makes an improper statement orally before the court or in a letter to the court shall be sentenced to the same penalty.

The first paragraph shall also apply to a side room used in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 and Chapter 5, Section 12 or 13 of the Code of Judicial Procedure.

In minor cases, liability shall not be imposed. *Law (2019:300)*.

Section 38 a Anyone who takes or distributes an image in violation of Section 16 in conjunction with Chapter 5, Section 9 b of the Code of Judicial Procedure shall be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a maximum of six months.

The first paragraph shall also apply to a side room used in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 and Chapter 5, Section 12 or 13 of the Code of Judicial Procedure.

In minor cases, liability shall not be imposed. *Law (2020:319)*.

Section 39 Anyone who, without valid reason, discloses information that may not be disclosed according to a court order shall be sentenced to a fine. *Act (1980:104)*.

Section 40 has been repealed by *law (1987:748)*.

Other provisions



Section 41 In the case of disqualification against a person handling a case under this Act, the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Code of Judicial Procedure concerning disqualification against judges apply.

Section 42 The court shall of its own motion consider the question of liability for misconduct during the proceedings and the imposition of a fine imposed under this Act.

Section 43 The applicant, complainant or other party has the right to take part in the proceedings, subject to the limitations set out in Chapter 10, Section 3 of the Public Access and Secrecy Act (2009:400).

Act (2009:409).

Section 43 a A document shall be confirmed by the sender if the court considers it necessary. *Act (2020:922).*

Section 44 A document has been received by the court on the day the document reaches the court or an authorized official.

If a document has reached the court or an authorized official by postal delivery or a notice of a prepaid postal delivery containing the document on a specific day, the document shall, however, be deemed to have been received on the immediately preceding working day, unless it appears unlikely that the document or notice was already delivered to the court at a post office on the preceding working day.

A document that is in the court's mailbox when the court empties it for the first time on a given day shall be deemed to have been received on the immediately preceding working day. *Act (2020:922).*

Section 45 If someone who has been summoned to an oral hearing is prevented from appearing, he shall immediately notify the court.

Section 46 In matters of legal limitation, Chapter 32, Sections 6 and 8 of the Code of Judicial Procedure shall apply correspondingly.

Section 47 If the court is to notify someone of the contents of a document or of something else, this may be done by service. Service shall be used if it is specifically prescribed or if, with regard to the purpose of the provision on notification, it is clear



that service should be made, but should otherwise only be used if it is required in view of the circumstances.

The provisions of Section 24 of the Service of Documents Act (2010:1932) do not prevent an administrative court from serving documents on a party by simplified service, if the party has been informed during the proceedings in the administrative court that such service may be used in the administrative court if the administrative court's decision is appealed there.

The second paragraph also applies to the Supreme Administrative Court if the information has been submitted to the Administrative Court or the Court of Appeal. *Act (2018:1960)*.

Section 48 The person who is bringing the action in a case may engage someone who is suitable for the assignment as an agent or counsel.

If the person who is an agent or counsel demonstrates incompetence or lacks understanding or is otherwise unsuitable, the court may reject him or her as an agent or counsel in the case. The court may also declare him or her ineligible to be an agent or counsel in court either for a certain period or until further notice.

If the person who is rejected or declared incompetent according to the second paragraph is a lawyer, the action shall be reported to the board of the Bar Association. *Act (2013:86)*.

Section 49 A representative must have a power of attorney.

If the court considers that the representative's authority needs to be proven, the representative or the principal shall be ordered to produce a written power of attorney. Such a power of attorney shall contain the representative's name. If the representative is allowed to appoint someone else in his place, this shall be stated in the power of attorney.

If the application or appeal has been submitted by the representative, the order shall state that the action will only be considered if this is complied with. If the representative has taken any other action, the order shall state that the action will only be considered if this is complied with. *Law (2013:86)*.

Section 50 If a party, a witness or someone else who is to be heard before the court does not speak Swedish, the court shall, if necessary, employ an interpreter. The court may also, if necessary, employ an interpreter or translate documents.

The court shall, under the same conditions, employ an interpreter and make the content of documents accessible when dealing with a person who has a disability that limits the ability to see, hear or speak. If appropriate, a technical aid may be used instead of employing an interpreter.

The court shall, if possible, engage an interpreter or translator who is authorized. Otherwise, another suitable person shall be engaged.

Anyone who is in such a relationship to the matter or to a party that it can be considered to reduce his or her reliability may not be engaged as an interpreter. *Law (2018:1960)*.

Section 51 A person who is engaged as an interpreter at an oral hearing shall take an oath before the court that he will fulfill his assignment to the best of his ability. If there is reason to assume that he will receive further such assignments from the court, he may take an oath that also relates to future assignments. *Act (1975:1298)*.

Section 52 Anyone who performs an assignment as an interpreter or translator other than in the course of their employment is entitled to reasonable compensation for the work, time wasted and expenses required by the assignment.

The Government or the authority designated by the Government may, with the support of Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on a rate to be applied when determining remuneration for interpreters.

The cost of interpretation and translation shall be paid by the state. *Act (2018:1960)*.

Section 53 What is stated in this Act regarding an individual party also applies, where applicable, to the person who is the representative of the party.

Transitional provisions

1986:224



This Act enters into force on 1 January 1987. Older regulations still apply to decisions issued before entry into force.

1986:1322

This Act enters into force on 1 July 1988. In the case of appeals against decisions issued before entry into force, the older wording of section 33 applies.

1991:211

This Act enters into force on the date determined by the Government. However, older provisions still apply in cases handled by the insurance court after entry into force.

1993:575

This Act enters into force on 1 July 1993. Older regulations still apply to cases decided by the Court of Appeal before its entry into force.

1994:436

This Act enters into force, with regard to Section 35, on 1 July 1994 and otherwise on 1 October 1994. The older wording of Section 35 still applies to cases decided by the Court of Appeal before 1 July 1994.

1995:22

This Act enters into force, insofar as Sections 35, 37 b and 37 c apply and the heading immediately before Section 37 b, on 1 April 1995 and otherwise on 1 July 1995. Decisions that have been issued before 1 April 1995 are appealed in accordance with older provisions.

1995:1692

This Act enters into force on 1 May 1996. Older provisions apply to decisions issued before entry into force. The same applies even if the decision has been reviewed by another administrative authority after entry into force.

1998:374



This Act shall enter into force on 1 October 1998. The provision in the former section 7, first paragraph, shall apply to decisions issued before the entry into force. Section 33, fourth paragraph, shall not apply if the appealed decision on rejection was issued before the entry into force.

1998:736

This Act enters into force on 24 October 1998. If the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is to be applied to certain processing of personal data even after this date, Section 35 in its older version shall apply to such processing.

1999:98

This Act enters into force on 1 April 1999. If the Act (1987:1231) on automatic data processing in tax audits, etc. is to be applied to certain processing of personal data even after this date, Section 35 in its older version shall apply to such processing.

2010:1940

1. This Act enters into force on 1 April 2011.
2. Older provisions apply if a decision on service pursuant to sections 15-17 of the Service Act (1970:428) has been made before 1 April 2011 or if a document has been sent or submitted before this date.

2011:1304

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2012.
2. Older provisions still apply to decisions regarding extensions of time limits under the Act (1978:880) on payment security for taxes, duties and fees.

2013:86

1. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2013.
2. Older provisions apply to decisions that have been issued before entry into force.
3. The new provisions in Section 34 a, third paragraph, and Sections 36 a and 36 b do not apply to decisions that an administrative court or a court of appeal has issued before entry into force.

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.



All public power in Sweden emanates from the people and the Riksdag is the people's primary representative.

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Gear

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