SWEDEN
(Introduced in 2004)

1. Legal basis	
	- Code of Professional Conduct for members of the Swedish Bar Association
	- Charter of the Swedish Bar Association (Section 36)
	- Guidelines for Continuing Professional Training of Swedish lawyers - Adopted by the Board of the Swedish Bar Association on 6-7/11/2003 - Entry into force: 01/01/2004

2. Training			
2.1. Basic information			
	Extent		- Min. 18 hours annually (correspond to 3 days of 6 hours training time each) - Transmission of surplus possible (max. 12 hours to the following year)
	Exemptions		- Motivated reasons (e.g. temporary breaks in work of min. 3 months due to illness, maternity leave etc., see 2.4 of the Guidelines for Continuing Professional Training) - Exemptions granted firstly by the inspector/secretariat of the Swedish Bar and finally by the Board of the Swedish Bar Association
2.2. Activities and methods			
Activities	Courses	✓	- In order to attain the quality requisite for the training, 1 training event should not go below 1½ hours' effective training time - Min. 5 participants (the training leader excluded) - Measured in hours (60 minutes) - Max. hours: no limitations
	Language courses	✓	- In order to attain the quality requisite for the training, 1 training event should not go below 1½ hours' effective training time - Min. 5 participants (the training leader excluded) - Measured in hours (60 minutes) - Max. hours: no limitations
	Teaching	✓	- In order to attain the quality requisite for the training, 1 training event should not go below 1½ hours' effective training time. - Min. 5 participants (the training leader excluded) - Measured in hours (60 minutes) - Max. hours: no limitations
	Writing/publishing	✓	- However, generally not awarded
	Foreign training activities	✓	- In order to attain the quality requisite for the training, 1 training event should not go below 1½ hours' effective training time - Min. 5 participants (the training leader excluded) - Measured in hours (60 minutes) - Max. hours: no limitations
	Other	NO	
Methods	Availability of e-methods	✓	- E-learning (available for e.g. Anti-Money Laundering and other regulations)

			- The Swedish Bar Association plans to introduce more of e-learning
2.3. Course providers			
	Bar/Law Society	✓	- The Swedish Bar Association
	Accredited provider	✓	- Private providers of legal courses
	Other provider (free market providers)	✓	- Number of providers: approximately 10 providers - Prior application for a course accreditation: NO
3. Assessment of training activities			

	Course of accredited provider		- Assessed during the compliance procedure (please see below 4.1. 'Compliance procedure')
			- Criteria for assessment:
			  - relation and benefit to the practice of law
			  - content
			  - professional competency of the teacher

	Other training activity		- Self-assessment by lawyer who, when choosing the training activities, has to take into account the following criteria:
			  - *General*
			    General importance to practicing law or of specific importance to the job
			  - *Specific*
			    Courses/teaching/e-learning:
			    - at least 1½ hours' effective training time
			    - programme, goal/subject or similar description to be available
			    - professional competency of the teacher
			    - participation to be documented, e.g. certificate
			
			- Training activities are further assessed during the compliance procedure (please see below 4.1. 'Compliance procedure')

4. Supervision			
4.1. Compliance procedure			
	Regular control		- Lawyer has an obligation to provide information to the Bar Association about the fulfillment of continuing training obligation for the last full calendar year in the annual financial report for practice - The lawyer has to affirm upon his/her honour that the requirement is fulfilled - Furthermore, the auditor of the lawyer also affirms/certifies that the lawyer has fulfilled his/her obligations for continuing training
	Random control		- Carried out by the Secretariat/the Secretary General after delegation from the Board of the Bar Association
4.2. Sanctions			
	Non-disciplinary		- The Board of the Bar Association may order to rectify shortcomings

	Disciplinary		- In case of a substantial deficiency or repeated deficiencies, the Board of the Bar Association may take disciplinary actions
			- Sanctions:
			  - Reprimand
			  - Warning
			  - Warning combined with a fine
			  - Disbarment