



Inspektionen för  
arbetslöshetsförsäkringen

# Unemployment Insurance Act

2024:506

The Swedish version is the  
only official text

# **The Unemployment Insurance Act (2024:506)**

This Act enters into force 1 October 2025.

## **Chapter 1. Introductory provisions**

### **Content of the Act**

Section 1 The content of this Act is organised as follows:

- introductory provisions (Chapter 1),
- basic conditions for entitlement to unemployment benefit (Chapter 2),
- previous income requirement for entitlement to unemployment benefit (Chapter 3),
- period of unemployment benefit (Chapter 4),
- calculation of unemployment benefit (Chapter 5),
- reduction of unemployment benefit (Chapter 6),
- sanctions (Chapter 7),
- repayment obligation and recovery (Chapter 8),
- obligation to give information (Chapter 9),
- case handling (Chapter 10), and
- review and appeal (Chapter 11).

## **The purpose and functioning of unemployment insurance**

Section 2 Unemployment insurance is an income loss insurance administered by the unemployment funds and aimed at providing financial support to the unemployed during their transition between jobs.

## **Certificate for people seeking work outside Sweden**

Section 3 Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 contain provisions on the issue of certificates for persons who fulfil the conditions for the right to seek work in another country while retaining their unemployment benefit.

Chapter 11, Section 12 contains provisions on the appeal period for decisions on such certificates.

The Government or the public authority appointed by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on the issue of and decisions on certificates as well as regarding which public authority issues the certificates.

## **Special provisions in the event of a labour dispute**

Section 4 The Act on the Limitation of Social Assistance in the Event of Labour Disputes (1969:93) shall apply to unemployment benefit under this Act.

## **Chapter 2. Basic conditions for entitlement to unemployment benefit**

### **General conditions**

Section 1 To be entitled to unemployment benefit in the event of unemployment, the applicant must be

1. capable of working and unimpeded from taking up work,
2. registered as an applicant with the Public Employment Service, and
3. otherwise available to the labour market.

Section 2 This Section expires 1 January 2026. To be entitled to unemployment benefit, the applicant must have reached the age of 20. Entitlement to the benefit ceases at the end of the month preceding the month in which the applicant reaches the age of 66.

Section 2 This Section enters into force 1 January 2026. To be entitled to unemployment benefit, the applicant must have reached the age of 20. Entitlement to the benefit ceases at the end of the month preceding the month in which the applicant reaches the reference age under Chapter 2, Sections 10a-10d of the Social Insurance Code.

Act (2024:507).

### **Special provisions for certain applicants**

#### *Applicants on leave of absence*

Section 3 An applicant who, for health reasons, cannot return to his/her previous job or to another job with his/her employer, but whom the Swedish Social Insurance Agency deems to have work capacity in relation to the labour market in general, may receive unemployment benefit despite being on unpaid leave of absence.

The applicant may receive benefit in accordance with the first paragraph even if the employer has a residual rehabilitation obligation, provided that the employer has taken all possible rehabilitation measures.

Section 4 An applicant on unpaid leave from a part-time job to work in another part-time job of equal or higher grade of employment may receive unemployment benefit, provided that the jobs cannot be combined.

#### *Applicants who are self-employed*

Section 5 An applicant who is self-employed is not entitled to unemployment benefit, except in the case referred to in Section 11.

Section 6 An applicant shall be considered self-employed if the applicant

1. conducts business operations as referred to in Chapter 13, Section 1 of the Income Tax Act (1999:1229), and
2. personally performs work in and has a significant influence over those business operations.

When assessing whether an applicant is to be considered self-employed under the first paragraph, account shall be taken of

1. necessary actions or measures taken in the business due to unforeseen events; and
2. work of a voluntary nature in the business.

Section 7 An applicant who is self-employed and who transfers business operations, but continues to carry out work in or have a significant influence over the business, shall also be considered self-employed after the transfer. The same applies when business operations consist of membership in an economic association and membership in the association has ceased.

Section 8 An applicant shall no longer be considered to be self-employed when the business operations have ceased by virtue of his/her no longer taking any measures or actions in the business.

When assessing whether business operations have ceased under the first paragraph, the following shall be disregarded

1. necessary actions or measures taken due to unforeseen events,
2. actions or measures taken in fulfilment of an obligation imposed by law or regulation,
3. actions or measures related to decommissioning that could not be taken before the cessation of business; and
4. the letting or leasing of premises or land used or occupied by the business, provided that these have not previously been let or leased by the business.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on what shall comprise actions or measures pursuant to the second paragraph.

Section 9 If the business operations have ceased in accordance with Section 8 and are subsequently resumed by the applicant or by a party related to the applicant, a new assessment of whether the business has ceased by the cessation of any measures or actions in the business may be made at the earliest three years from the resumption of the business.

Section 10 An applicant shall not be considered to be self-employed when, based on an assessment of all the circumstances, the business operations have definitively ceased.

When assessing whether the business operations have definitively ceased in accordance with the first paragraph, the measures referred to in the second paragraph of Section 8 shall be disregarded.

Section 11 An applicant who is self-employed may receive unemployment benefit if

1. the business operations have been conducted for at least six months alongside work corresponding to at least 50 per cent of full-time work within the framework period that follows from Chapter 3, Sections 11-14,
2. The monthly average income from gainful employment from the business within the framework period has not exceeded one twelfth of the total income from gainful employment which, in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 2, first paragraph, item 1, is required to fulfil an income requirement, and
3. the time spent in and income from the business is not increased during unemployment.

### *Applicants participating in education*

Section 12 An applicant participating in education is not entitled to unemployment benefit, except in the cases specified in Sections 13–15.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on exceptions to the first paragraph in respect of entitlement to unemployment benefit during a break in education.

Section 13 An applicant may receive unemployment benefit for a maximum of 20 weeks within the same benefit period at the same time as the applicant participates in education not exceeding 50 per cent of full-time if

1. the previous work has not ceased due to the education,
2. the education is not financed or has not been financed by student finance under the Student Finance Act (1999:1395) or education entry grant under the Education Entry Grant Act (2017:527), and
3. the education is not financed with student finance for transition and retraining under the Act on Student Finance for Transition and Retraining (2022:856).

The requirement of the first paragraph, item 2, does not apply if the education has been carried out for at least 15 weeks alongside a job within the framework period set out in Chapter 3, Sections 11-14.

Section 14 An applicant may receive unemployment benefit for a maximum of 20 weeks within the same benefit period at the same time as the applicant continues to participate in education exceeding 50 per cent and up to full-time if

1. the previous work has not ceased due to the education,
2. the education is not and has not been financed by student finance under the Student Finance Act (1999:1395), education entry grant under the Education Entry Grant Act (2017:527), or student finance for transition and retraining under the Act on Student Finance for Transition and Retraining (2022:856),

3. the education has been carried out for at least 15 weeks alongside a full-time job within the framework period set out in Chapter 3, Sections 11-14, and
4. the scope of the education is not extended during unemployment.

Section 15 An applicant may receive unemployment benefit for a maximum of 15 benefit days within the same benefit period at the same time as the applicant participates in a short-term education programme or other short-term activity aimed at

1. providing orientation regarding different professions and educational paths, or
2. facilitating the transition from one job to another.

The education may not currently or previously be financed by student finance under the Student Finance Act (1999:1395), education entry grant under the Education Entry Grant Act (2017:527), or student finance for transition and retraining under the Act on Student Finance for Transition and Retraining (2022:856),

#### *Applicants participating in labour market policy programmes*

Section 16 An applicant participating in a labour market policy programme is not entitled to unemployment benefit.

#### *Applicants who receive severance pay or monetary damages*

Section 17 An applicant who, due to termination of employment, receives severance pay or monetary damages equivalent to salary is not entitled to unemployment benefit for the period to which the severance pay or damages relates.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on how time according to the first paragraph shall be calculated

#### *Applicants who receive a wage guarantee*

Section 18 An applicant who, due to the bankruptcy of an employer, receives payment against a claim for pay during the period of notice of termination under the Wage Guarantee Act (1992:497) may receive unemployment benefit during the period of notice of termination, but not for the period to which the payment relates.

#### *Applicants who have been excluded from an unemployment fund*

Section 19 An applicant who has been excluded from an unemployment fund under Section 37, first paragraph of the Unemployment Funds Act (1997:239) is not entitled to unemployment benefit for one year from the date of exclusion.

## **Chapter 3. Previous income requirement for entitlement to unemployment benefit**

### **Requirements for income from gainful employment**

#### **Income requirements**

Section 1 In order to be entitled to unemployment benefit, the applicant must have fulfilled an income requirement as referred to in Section 2 or 3.

When an income requirement has been fulfilled, a period for which benefit shall be granted in accordance with Chapter 4, and an income on which the benefit is based in accordance with Chapter 5, shall be determined.

Section 2 An income requirement is fulfilled if the applicant has, within the framework period set out in Sections 11-14, had

1. a certain minimum total income from gainful employment, and
2. a certain minimum monthly income from gainful employment for at least four months.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on the amount of income in accordance with the first paragraph.

Section 3 If an applicant does not fulfil the requirement for a minimum total income from gainful employment in accordance with Section 2, first paragraph, item 1, an income requirement is nevertheless fulfilled if the applicant has had income from gainful employment per month as required in accordance with Section 2, first paragraph, item 2, for at least four consecutive months within the framework period.

An applicant may receive unemployment benefit under the first paragraph for two benefit periods. Thereafter, the applicant must fulfil an income requirement under Section 2 in order to regain entitlement to the benefit.

#### **Calculation for those who have been self-employed**

Section 4 Instead of the income from gainful employment from business operations during the months that an applicant has been actively self-employed within the framework period, the calculation may be based on one of the following incomes for those months when an income requirement is assessed

1. the income from gainful employment from the business as shown in the latest final tax decision, or
2. the average annual income from gainful employment from the business during the two years preceding the tax year to which the decision in item 1 refers.

The amount of the applicant's monthly income from gainful employment from the business shall be calculated at one twelfth of the income resulting from the first paragraph, item 1 or 2.

The option that is most favourable to the applicant shall apply.

### **Income from gainful employment**

Section 5 Income from gainful employment refers to such remuneration for which a payer is obliged to pay employer's contributions and such income for which a natural person is obliged to pay individual social security contributions under the Social Insurance Contributions Act (2000:980).

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations stating that other remuneration and income shall also be regarded as income from gainful employment.

Section 6 Income from gainful employment shall be attributed to the month in which it is paid.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on exemptions from the first paragraph for payments relating to multiple months.

### **Benefits to be equated with income from gainful employment**

Section 7 When calculating the applicant's total income from gainful employment under Section 2, first paragraph, item 1, the following compensation shall be treated as income from gainful employment:

1. prenatal allowance, parental benefits, sickness benefit, rehabilitation allowance, disease carrier allowance and benefit for care of closely related persons under the Social Insurance Code, and
2. compensation under Section 20 of the Sick Pay Act (1991:1047).

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations stating that other compensation shall also be equated with income from gainful employment.

Section 8 Compensation that is equated with income from gainful employment shall be attributed to the month to which it relates.

### **Income and compensation that may not be taken into account when assessing an income requirement**

Section 9 When assessing an income requirement, income from gainful employment attributable to



1. business operations in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 11,
2. a secondary occupation in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 5, and
3. work within the framework of labour market policy programmes, other than those relating to special measures for disabled persons with reduced work capacity.

Section 10 When an income requirement is assessed, income from gainful employment and compensation that is to be equated with income from gainful employment that have formed the basis for previously paid unemployment benefit shall be disregarded.

## **Framework period for the assessment of an income requirement**

### **Framework period**

Section 11 For the assessment of an income requirement, a framework period shall be set in accordance with Sections 12-14. The time specified in Sections 15 and 16 (disregarded time) shall be disregarded when determining the framework period.

Section 12 “Framework period” refers to the twelve months immediately preceding the month for which the applicant is applying for unemployment benefit.

Section 13 If an applicant has spent all the benefit days in a benefit period and has had income from gainful employment during the benefit period, the framework period shall refer to the twelve months counting backwards from the last month of the benefit period in which the applicant has had the minimum income from gainful employment per month necessary to fulfil an income requirement. This applies if it is more favourable to the applicant than determining a framework period under Section 12.

If the applicant fails to fulfil an income requirement within the framework period set out in the first paragraph, the date from which the framework period is to be calculated shall be moved backwards within the benefit period until an income requirement is fulfilled.

Section 14 If an applicant has participated in a labour market policy programme for which a participant in the programme can receive an activity grant without the participation having been preceded by a period of unemployment benefit, the framework period shall refer to the twelve months immediately preceding the month in which the programme began. This applies if it is more favourable to the applicant than determining a framework period under Section 12.

The first paragraph shall apply only if the period between when the applicant ceased participation in the programme and the month to which the application for unemployment benefit relates is less than twelve months. When that time is calculated, months that constitute disregarded time under sections 15 and 16 shall be disregarded.

### **Disregarded time**

Section 15 A month shall be counted as disregarded time if, during the month, the applicant has not had the minimum monthly income from gainful employment necessary to fulfil an income requirement and the month predominantly contains time when the applicant has

1. been impeded from working due to a substantiated illness,
  2. cared for his/her child under the age of two or cared for an adopted child for two years after the child's arrival in the family,
  3. received prenatal allowance under the Social Insurance Code,
  4. received parental benefit under the Social Insurance Code,
  5. received benefit for care of closely related persons under the Social Insurance Code,
  6. undergone military training as a recruit in the Swedish Armed Forces,
  7. served in accordance with the Total Defence Duty Act (1994:1809),
  8. been assigned by the social welfare committee to receive children in a home as referred to in Chapter 22, Section 2, first paragraph and Section 4, first paragraph of the Social Services Act (2025:400) and Section 9 of the Support and Services for Certain Disabled Persons Act (1993:387), if this assignment, at the request of the social welfare committee, has been so extensive that the applicant has had to completely refrain from work and reception of the child has not been conducted professionally,
  9. had aid work abroad for which the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) or another government agency has paid salary costs,
  10. had work that the employer has financed with financial subsidies for employment,
  11. been impeded from working due to a decision under the Communicable Diseases Act (2004:168) or the Food Act (2006:804) or regulations issued pursuant to the Food Act, but not when this is a question of health checks upon entry in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 8 of the Infection Control Act or a lockdown in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 10 of the Infection Control Act.
  12. been compulsorily hospitalised under the Act on the Care of Addicts in Certain Cases (1988:870),
  13. been prevented from working due to deprivation of liberty within the Prison Service, or
  14. resided abroad while the applicant accompanied his/her spouse or cohabitant to his/her work abroad, provided that the spouse's or cohabitant's employer is based in Sweden and that the salary is paid from Sweden.
- Act (2025:465).

Section 16 If it is more favourable to the applicant, a month shall be counted as disregarded time if in that month the applicant has

1. participated in full-time education that has been completed,
2. been self-employed, if the business operations have ceased within 60 months of its commencement,
3. participated in short-time work for which a preliminary allowance has been provided under the Short-Time Work Allowance Act (2013:948),
4. participated in short-time work for which a provisional allowance can be granted under the Short-Time Work Allowance Act, provided the applicant has participated in short-time work for a continuous period and a provisional allowance has been granted for any part of that period, or
5. been granted part of full student finance for transition and retraining under the Act on Student Finance for Transition and Retraining (2022:856).

Section 17 The period that can be disregarded under Section 15, items 1-13 and 16 may not exceed 60 months in total.

When following a spouse/cohabitant to reside abroad pursuant to Section 15, item 14, the maximum period that can be disregarded is 120 months.

The total length of the disregarded period referred to in the first and second paragraphs may not exceed 120 months.

## **Chapter 4. Period of unemployment benefit**

### **Benefit period**

Section 1 “Benefit period” refers to the maximum number of days for which an applicant may receive unemployment benefit without again fulfilling an income requirement.

2 § An ongoing benefit period must be exhausted before a new benefit period can begin.

A benefit period is ongoing if there are benefit days remaining in the period and the applicant has received unemployment benefit or activity support at some point during the twelve months immediately preceding the month to which the application for unemployment benefit relates. When calculating the time, months which, according to Chapter 3, Sections 15 and 16, constitute disregarded time shall be disregarded.

### **Waiting period**

Section 3 A benefit period may not commence before a waiting period of two days of unemployment has elapsed. Only the days for which the applicant would have received unemployment benefit are included in the waiting period. The waiting period must be completed within twelve months of the month in which the waiting period began.

### **Length of the benefit period**

Section 4 The benefit period for an applicant who has fulfilled an income requirement under Chapter 3, Section 2 is

1. 300 benefit days if, for at least eleven months within the framework period, the applicant has had the minimum monthly income from gainful employment necessary to fulfil the income requirement,
2. 200 benefit days if, for at least eight months but fewer than eleven months within the framework period, the applicant has had the minimum monthly income from gainful employment necessary to fulfil the income requirement; and

3. 100 benefit days if, for at least four but fewer than eight months within the framework period, the applicant has had the minimum monthly income from gainful employment necessary to fulfil the income requirement.

Section 5 The benefit period for an applicant who has fulfilled an income requirement under Chapter 3, Section 3 is 66 benefit days.

Section 6 One month of full unemployment benefit corresponds to 22 benefit days.

A day for which an applicant has received benefit shall be counted as a spent benefit day.

Section 7 A day for which an applicant has received activity support shall, as of the month following the framework period established for the assessment of an income requirement, be counted as a spent benefit day.

## **Chapter 5. Calculation of unemployment benefit**

### **How unemployment benefit is calculated**

Section 1 The applicant's unemployment benefit shall be calculated per month on the basis of the applicant's benefit-qualifying income and benefit level in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. Chapter 6 includes provisions on the reduction of the benefit.

### **Benefit-qualifying income**

Section 2 The income on which benefits are based shall correspond to one twelfth of the applicant's total income from gainful employment within the framework period.

If an applicant has fulfilled an income requirement under Chapter 3, Section 3, the minimum total income from gainful employment necessary to fulfil an income requirement under Chapter 3, Section 2 shall be counted as the applicant's total income from gainful employment within the framework period.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations stating that the maximum income on which benefit is based shall be lower than that stipulated in the first paragraph.

Section 3 If an applicant has spent all the benefit days in a benefit period and has again fulfilled an income requirement, the benefit-qualifying income that was determined most recently shall be used for the new benefit period. This applies if it is more favourable for the applicant than determining a new benefit-qualifying income under Section 2 and the applicant has

1. fulfilled the income requirement within the framework period specified in Chapter 3, Section 13, or
2. had the income from gainful employment required to meet the income requirement within twelve months of the month in which the applicant ended his/her participation in a labour market policy programme.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations stating that only certain labour market policy programmes shall be included under the first paragraph, item 2.

## **Benefit level**

### **Determination of the benefit level**

Section 4 The benefit level shall be 80 per cent of benefit-qualifying income if

1. the applicant has been a member of or affiliated with an unemployment fund for the entire period covered by the framework,
2. the membership or affiliation has lasted for a continuous period of at least twelve months; and
3. the applicant is still a member or affiliate during the month for which the applicant is claiming unemployment benefit.

Section 5 The benefit level shall be 60 per cent of benefit-qualifying income if

1. the applicant has been a member of or affiliated with an unemployment fund for at least the last six months of the framework period,
2. the membership or affiliation has lasted for a continuous period of at least six but fewer than six months,
3. the applicant has had the minimum monthly income from gainful employment necessary to fulfil an income requirement for at least four of the months of membership or affiliation within the framework period; and
4. the applicant is still a member or affiliate during the month for which the applicant is claiming unemployment benefit.

Section 6 The level of compensation shall be 50 per cent of benefit-qualifying income if the applicant does not meet the membership or affiliation requirement under Sections 4 or 5.

Section 7 When a previously determined benefit-qualifying income is used for a new benefit period in accordance with Section 3, the compensation level shall be 5 percentage points lower than the most recently determined benefit level.

If the applicant's previous benefit level has been determined in accordance with Sections 4 or 5, the applicant must still be a member of or affiliated with an unemployment fund during the month for which the applicant is applying for unemployment benefit in order to receive the benefit level resulting from the first paragraph.

## **Calculation of time of membership or affiliation in certain cases**

Section 8 When the period of membership or affiliation is calculated in accordance with Sections 4 or 5, interruptions in membership or affiliation of less than one month shall be disregarded if the total period of interruption does not exceed eight weeks. However, this does not apply to interruptions resulting from an exclusion decision under Section 37 of the Unemployment Funds Act (1997:239).

Section 9 When the period of membership or affiliation is calculated in accordance with Sections 4 or 5, membership of or affiliation with an unemployment fund during the period when an applicant has been subject to the legislation of another State, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems, shall be disregarded.

## **Tapering of benefit levels**

Section 10 The benefit levels in Sections 4-7 shall be tapered by 10 percentage points after 100 benefit days in the benefit period and by a further 5 percentage points after 200 benefit days.

## **Chapter 6. Reduction of unemployment benefit**

### **When unemployment benefit is reduced for part of a month**

Section 1 If an applicant is not entitled to unemployment benefit for part of a month, the benefit shall be reduced. The allowance shall be reduced by 1/22 for each day on which the applicant is not entitled to benefit. If the applicant is not entitled to benefit for part of a day, the reimbursement shall be reduced proportionally. However, the benefit may not be reduced by more than 5/22 per week.

The benefit shall not be reduced under the first paragraph for

1. time with sickness benefit or activity compensation under the Social Insurance Code to the extent that the applicant on average has had such benefit/compensation during the framework period, or
2. the period of employment for which the applicant has received income from gainful employment.

### **When unemployment benefit is reduced due to income from gainful employment**

Section 2 If an applicant has had income from gainful employment relating to work during part of the month to which the application relates, the unemployment benefit shall be reduced. The benefit shall be reduced by a proportion of the benefit equal to the income share of one twelfth of the applicant's total income from gainful employment within the framework period.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on the month to which income from gainful employment shall be attributed if the income relates to work for more than one month.

Section 3 Unemployment benefit shall not be reduced on the basis of income from gainful employment attributable to business operations pursuant to Chapter 2, Section 11.

Section 4 In the case of income from gainful employment attributable to a secondary occupation under Section 5, unemployment benefit shall only be reduced to the extent that this income exceeds one twelfth of the total income from gainful employment necessary to fulfil an income requirement under Chapter 3, Section 2.

Section 5 In order for work to be considered a secondary occupation, it is required that

1. the work has been carried out for at least six months alongside other full-time work within the framework period,
2. the monthly average income of gainful employment from the secondary occupation within the framework period has not exceeded one twelfth of the total income from gainful employment which, according to Chapter 3, Section 2, first paragraph, item 1 is necessary to fulfil an income requirement, and
3. time at the work is not extended during unemployment.

For the purposes of determining whether work is to be regarded as a secondary occupation within the meaning of the first paragraph, work carried out in the course of business operations shall be disregarded.

Section 6 An applicant may receive unemployment benefit in addition to income from gainful employment that reduces the benefit in accordance with Sections 2-4 for a maximum of 14 months within one benefit period.

### **When unemployment benefit is reduced by other compensation**

Section 7 If an applicant has received a national public pension or other pension paid on the basis of work during the same month for which the applicant is applying for unemployment benefit, the benefit shall be reduced by the pension.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on how pensions relating to periods other than one month shall be converted into a monthly amount.

Section 8 If an applicant has received unemployment benefit from elsewhere than the unemployment fund during the same month for which the applicant is applying for unemployment benefit, the unemployment benefit shall be reduced. The benefit shall only be reduced if the sum of the unemployment benefit to which the applicant is entitled and the benefit received from elsewhere than the unemployment fund exceeds the amount that the applicant might have received in unemployment benefit if the regulations that the Government may issue under Chapter 5, Section 2, third paragraph are not taken into account. The benefit shall be reduced by the amount exceeding the unemployment benefit that the applicant might have received.

## **How benefit days are spent when unemployment benefit has been reduced**

Section 9 If an applicant's unemployment benefit has been reduced, benefit days in the benefit period are spent by a proportion of 22 benefit days that is equal to the proportion of the total unemployment benefit to which the applicant is entitled after the reduction. The number of benefit days spent shall be rounded off to the nearest whole day. Half days are rounded up.

The first paragraph does not apply to the extent that the unemployment benefit has been reduced by other benefits under Sections 7 or 8 or reduced because the applicant has been denied entitlement to unemployment benefit under Chapter 7, Section 12.

## **Chapter 7. Sanctions**

### **Various sanctions under the Act**

Section 1 This Act includes the following sanctions: warning, suspension of entitlement to unemployment benefit and denial of entitlement to unemployment benefit.

A decision on suspension of entitlement to unemployment benefit and denial of entitlement to unemployment benefit means that the applicant is not entitled to benefit for a certain number of days. In the event of denial of entitlement to unemployment benefit, these days are spent in a current or subsequent benefit period.

### **Warning and suspension of entitlement to unemployment benefit**

#### **When applicants mismanage their job search**

Section 2 An applicant shall be warned if the applicant has failed to actively seek suitable work.

An applicant shall also be warned if the applicant, without an acceptable reason has

1. failed to participate in drawing up an individual action plan with the Public Employment Service,
2. failed to submit an activity report to the Public Employment Service by the deadline,
3. failed to keep an appointment/make contact with the Public Employment Service or with a provider carrying out labour market policy measures on behalf of the Public Employment Service, or
4. failed to apply for suitable work as assigned by the Public Employment Service.

If the applicant mismanages their job search in accordance with the first or second paragraph on repeated occasions within the same benefit period, the applicant shall be suspended from entitlement to unemployment benefit for 1 benefit day on the second occasion, for 5 benefit days on the third occasion and for 10 benefit days on the fourth occasion. If it is repeated a fifth time within the same benefit period, the entitlement to unemployment benefit for the remaining benefit days in that benefit period ceases.



## **When applicants extend their period of unemployment**

Section 3 An applicant shall be suspended from entitlement to unemployment benefit for 5 benefit days if the applicant without an acceptable reason has

1. rejected an offer of suitable work,
2. by his/her behaviour, obviously prevented an employment from taking place, or
3. rejected a referral to a labour market policy programme for which participants can receive activity support.

If the applicant extends the period of unemployment referred to in the first paragraph in connection with or during the same benefit period, the applicant shall be suspended from entitlement to unemployment benefit for 10 benefit days on the second occasion and for 45 benefit days on the third occasion. If it is repeated a fourth time during the same benefit period, entitlement to unemployment benefit for the remaining benefit days in that benefit period ceases.

## **When applicants cause their unemployment**

Section 4 An applicant shall be suspended from entitlement to unemployment benefit for 45 benefit days if the applicant

1. has left work without valid grounds,
2. has been dismissed from his/her job for inappropriate behaviour,
3. without valid grounds has left a labour market policy programme for which participants can receive activity support, or
4. has behaved in such a way that the Public Employment Service has revoked a referral to a labour market policy programme for which participants can receive activity support.

If no more than 10 days of work remain, or if it can be assumed that the work would have lasted no more than 10 days, the applicant shall instead be suspended for 20 benefit days. The same shall apply if no more than 10 days of a labour market policy programme remain or if the programme would have lasted no more than 10 days.

If the applicant causes his/her unemployment, as referred to in the first paragraph, a second time in connection with or within the same benefit period, the applicant shall again be excluded from entitlement to unemployment benefit in accordance with the provisions of the first and second paragraphs. If this is done a third time within the same benefit period, the entitlement to unemployment benefit for the remaining benefit days in that benefit period ceases.

Section 5 The provisions on suspension in Section 4, first paragraph, items 1 and 2 shall not apply if work has ended

1. in accordance with an agreement concluded after the employer has determined to remove the applicant from work, or

2. by means of notice of dismissal by the employer, and the validity of the dismissal is subject to judicial review or negotiation under the Co-Determination in the Workplace Act (1976:580) or under a collective agreement.

## **Suitable work**

Section 6 Work shall be considered suitable if

1. within the framework of available work, reasonable account has been taken of the applicant's qualifications for such work and other personal circumstances,
2. the employment benefits are in line with those enjoyed by workers covered by collective agreements or, in the absence of a collective agreement, are reasonable in relation to those enjoyed by workers with equivalent tasks and qualifications in comparable enterprises,
3. the work does not relate to a workplace where there is a labour dispute as a result of industrial action permitted by law and collective agreement, and
4. conditions at the workplace correspond to those specified in legislation or official regulations regarding measures to prevent ill health or accidents.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on suitable work.

## **Positions of trust**

Section 7 "Suitable work" in Sections 2 and 3, and employment in Section 3, does not refer to positions of trust which by law entitle the holder to leave from employment.

## **Acceptable reason and valid grounds**

Section 8 The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on what is to be regarded as an acceptable reason in Sections 2 and 3 and valid grounds in Section 4.

## **Merging of grounds for sanctions**

Section 9 When considering whether an applicant is to be warned or suspended from entitlement to unemployment benefit, repeated cases of misconduct in the job search under Section 2, extending the period of unemployment under Section 3 or causing unemployment under Section 4 may be merged to form the basis for a sanction.

Such a merger of grounds for sanction may only be made of circumstances giving rise to sanction which are covered by the same section of the Act and which have arisen before an applicant has been informed by the Public Employment Service or the unemployment fund that the applicant may be warned or suspended from entitlement to unemployment benefit.

If there are special reasons, the circumstances giving rise to the sanction may be merged even after the applicant has been informed by the Public Employment Service or the unemployment fund.

## **Period of suspension**

Section 10 The period of suspension shall be counted from the date of the occurrence of the event on which the suspension is based. If an event giving rise to suspension occurs during an ongoing suspension period, the new suspension period shall be counted from the end of the previous suspension period.

The suspension period includes days

1. that would have constituted a waiting period under Chapter 4, Section 3,
2. for which the applicant would have received unemployment benefit if the suspension had not occurred, and
3. on which the applicant has worked.

The number of days of suspension referred to in the second paragraph shall not exceed five per week.

Section 11 A suspension may not last longer than 112 calendar days from the date of the occurrence of the event on which the suspension is based.

If the event giving rise to suspension occurs during an ongoing suspension period, the new suspension may not last longer than 112 calendar days from the end of the previous suspension period.

## **Denial of entitlement to unemployment benefit**

Section 12 An applicant shall be denied of his/her entitlement to unemployment benefit if the applicant has knowingly or through gross negligence

1. provided false or misleading information; or
2. failed to notify the unemployment fund of a change in circumstances that is of significance for the applicant's entitlement to or the amount of unemployment benefit.

If the applicant is a member of or affiliated with an unemployment fund, the applicant may be denied entitlement to unemployment benefit only if the unemployment fund, in accordance with Section 37, first paragraph, of the Unemployment Funds Act (1997:239), has decided that the applicant shall not be excluded from the unemployment fund.

Section 13 A denial decision shall relate to 130 benefit days. If there are special reasons, the decision may be for fewer or more days, subject to a minimum of 45 and a maximum of 195 benefit days.

Section 14 A denial decision shall apply from the date on which the unemployment fund began investigating the matter on which the decision is based and for a maximum of five years from that date.

A denial decision may not be based on any event preceding by more than five years the date on which the unemployment fund initiated the investigation.

The decision must state the date on which the unemployment fund started the investigation.

## **Chapter 8. Repayment obligation and recovery**

### **Conditions for the repayment obligation**

Section 1 A recipient of unemployment benefit is liable for repayment if

1. the recipient, by providing false information, failing to provide the information and make the notifications that the recipient is obliged to make, or in any other way, caused benefit to be paid incorrectly or in an excessive amount,
2. benefit has otherwise been paid incorrectly or in an excessive amount and the recipient has realised or reasonably should have realised this, or
3. the recipient has subsequently received wages or monetary damages equivalent to wages for the same period as the benefit paid.

### **Recovery**

Section 2 If a recipient of unemployment benefit is liable for repayment, the unemployment fund shall order the amount paid in error to be recovered. A recovery order shall specify the amount to be recovered and the latest date for its payment.

### **Instalments and deferred payment**

Section 3 The unemployment fund may reach an agreement with the person liable for repayment regarding instalment payments of recovered unemployment benefit, or grant the person liable for repayment a deferment of payment.

Interest shall be charged on the unpaid amount from the date on which the instalment agreement was concluded or the deferment of payment was granted, but not for the period before the amount recovered has fallen due for payment. Interest shall be charged at a rate which at any time exceeds the central government lending rate by two percentage points.

### **Interest on overdue payment**

Section 4 If an amount subject to a recovery order has not been paid in due time, interest on overdue payment in accordance with the Interest Act (1975:635) shall be charged on the unpaid amount. The same applies in cases where the individual liable for repayment has concluded an agreement on an

instalment plan or has been granted a deferment of payment and payment is not made within the period specified in the agreement or deferment decision.

### **Waiver of recovery**

Section 5 If, in view of the personal or financial circumstances of the person liable for repayment or other circumstances, there are special reasons for doing so, the unemployment fund may decide to waive all or part of a claim for repayment or interest.

### **Deductions from unemployment benefit**

Section 6 In pursuing recovery, the unemployment fund may, in making any subsequent payment of unemployment benefit to the person liable for repayment, deduct a reasonable amount as settlement against the amount subject to recovery. Deductions may also be made for interest payable by the person liable for repayment.

### **Enforcement title**

Section 7 Any decision by the unemployment fund regarding recovery of unemployment benefit, interest and interest on overdue payment shall be regarded as a decision by an administrative authority that constitutes enforcement title pursuant to Chapter 3, Section 1, first paragraph, item 6a of the Enforcement Code.

## **Chapter 9. Obligation to give information**

### **Obligation to give information for public authorities**

Section 1 The Public Employment Service, the Board of Student Finance, the Social Insurance Agency and the Pensions Agency shall provide an unemployment fund with the information pertaining to an individual that is needed for a case with the unemployment fund under this Act.

### **Obligation to give information for unemployment funds**

Section 2 An unemployment fund shall provide the Public Employment Service, the Social Insurance Agency and the Pensions Agency with the information pertaining to an individual that is needed for a case with the receiving public authority.

Section 3 An unemployment fund shall provide another unemployment fund with the information pertaining to an individual required for a case with the receiving unemployment fund under this Act.

### **Obligation to give information for employers**

Section 4 An employer shall, on request, provide an unemployment fund with the information pertaining to an individual's employment and contractual relationships required for a case with the unemployment fund under this Act.

### **Regulations related to the obligation to give information**

Section 5 The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue regulations on the information which, pursuant to Sections 1-4, must be provided by or to an unemployment fund.

## **Chapter 10. Case handling**

### **Application of the Administrative Procedure Act**

Section 1 The Administrative Procedure Act (2017:900) shall apply when the unemployment fund handles cases under this Act, unless otherwise provided in this Chapter or in the provisions on review and appeal in Chapter 11. When the Administrative Procedure Act is applied, the unemployment fund shall be equated with a public authority.

### **Application for unemployment benefit**

Section 2 An application for unemployment benefit shall be made to the unemployment fund.

The application shall include the information needed for the case. The applicant shall certify the veracity of the factual information provided.

The Government or the public authority designated by the Government may, pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 7 of the Instrument of Government, issue further regulations on the application procedure.

Section 3 An application for unemployment benefit shall relate to one month and be made no later than three months after the end of the month to which the application relates. An application made after that time shall be rejected, unless there are special reasons.

Section 4 If the unemployment fund orders an applicant to remedy a deficiency in an application, the applicant may be informed by means of service of process.

### **Obligation to co-operate in the investigation and to report changes in circumstances**

Section 5 The individual is obliged to

1. co-operate in the investigation of a case by providing information relevant to reaching a decision in the case, and
2. report any change in circumstances affecting the right to or amount of unemployment benefit.

The notification referred to in the first paragraph, item 2, shall be made as soon as possible and no later than 14 days after the individual became aware of the change.

If the unemployment fund so requests, the individual shall certify the veracity of the factual information being reported.

## **Interim decision**

Section 6 The unemployment fund may decide on unemployment benefit for a period until a final decision in the case is made if

1. it cannot be determined without significant delay whether the applicant is entitled to unemployment benefit,
2. it is probable that the applicant is entitled to unemployment benefit, and
3. it is of substantial importance to the applicant.

A decision under the first paragraph may also be issued when it is clear that the applicant is entitled to unemployment benefit, but the amount of the benefit cannot be determined without significant delay.

## **Entry into force of decisions**

Section 7 A decision is effective immediately, unless otherwise stated in the decision or determined by the body that is to review the decision or consider the appeal.

## **Time-limited amendment or correction of decisions**

Section 8 Decisions may be corrected or amended up to two years from the date on which the decision was delivered.

A decision may be correct or amended even after two years, if it only subsequently comes to light that the decision was taken on manifestly incorrect or incomplete grounds, or if there are other exceptional reasons.

# **Chapter 11. Review and appeal**

## **Review of decisions**

Section 1 The unemployment fund shall review its decision if requested to do so by the individual to whom the decision relates. This does not apply if the unemployment fund has already amended the decision under Section 37 or 38 of the Administrative Procedure Act (2017:900).

In the event of a review, the decision may not be amended to the detriment of the individual.

Section 2 A request for a review must be made in writing and must be received by the unemployment fund within two months of the date on which the unemployment fund delivered the decision to the person requesting the review. In the request for review, the individual must specify the decision subject to the review and what change the individual seeks to the decision.

Section 3 The unemployment fund shall inform the individual of how the individual can request a review of a decision. This information shall include details on formal and content requirements, conditions for submission and the time limit within which a request for review must be received by the unemployment fund. Such information may be effected by means of service of process.

Section 4 The unemployment fund reviews the decision if the request for review has been received in time. If the request is received too late, it shall be rejected.

However, a request shall not be rejected if

1. the delay is due to the fact that the unemployment fund has not provided the individual with correct information regarding how to request a review, or
2. the request has been received within the time limit by the court hearing the appeal against the unemployment fund's review decision.

## **Appealing decisions**

To which court are decisions appealed?

Section 5 An unemployment fund's decision in matters concerning unemployment benefit under this Act may be appealed to the general administrative court, unless otherwise provided for in the Act on the Limitation of Social Assistance in the Event of Labour Disputes (1969:93).

Leave to appeal is required in the Administrative Court of Appeal.

Section 6 The decision of the unemployment fund is appealed to the administrative court within whose jurisdiction the individual's address, as entered in the population register, was found at the time of the decision. If there is no such administrative court with jurisdiction, the decision is appealed to the administrative court within whose jurisdiction the initial decision on the matter was taken.

## **Review preceding any appeal**

Section 7 The individual may not appeal a decision of the unemployment fund before the decision has been reviewed by the unemployment fund. If an appeal is made before a decision has been reviewed, the appeal shall be considered as a request for review.



The first paragraph does not apply to decisions that have been amended pursuant to Sections 37 or 38 of the Administrative Procedure Act (2017:900). The individual's request for a review of such a decision shall be considered as an appeal.

## **Right of appeal of the Swedish Unemployment Insurance Inspectorate**

Section 8 The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Inspectorate may appeal the decisions of an unemployment fund or a court under this Act.

## **Counterparty before review authority**

Section 9 In a case where an individual has appealed the decision of an unemployment fund, the unemployment fund is the individual's counterparty, unless otherwise provided in Section 10.

Section 10 The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Inspectorate may, before the administrative court and the administrative court of appeal, assume on the behalf of the unemployment fund the task of representing the State.

In the Supreme Administrative Court, the Swedish Unemployment Insurance Inspectorate shall represent the State.

## **Time limit for appeals**

Section 11 An appeal against a decision under this Act must be received by the unemployment fund or the court that issued the decision within two months of the date on which the appellant was notified of the decision by the unemployment fund or court.

However, an appeal from the Swedish Unemployment Insurance Inspectorate or the unemployment fund must be received within two months of the date on which the decision was delivered.

Section 12 An appeal against a decision on a certificate as referred to in Chapter 1, Section 3 must be received by the public authority or court that issued the decision within two months of the date on which the appellant was notified of the decision by the public authority or court.

However, an appeal by the public authority that decided on the certificate must be received within two months of the date on which the decision was delivered.

## **Transitional regulations**

2024:506

1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 October 2025.
2. This Act repeals the Unemployment Insurance Act (1997:238).

3. However, the repealed law still applies to those with an ongoing benefit period at the time of entry into force.

4. The provisions of Sections 35-36 of the repealed Act shall also continue to apply through 30 September 2026 to self-employed persons covered by Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Ordinance (1997:835), as amended by the Ordinance (2011:9) amending the Unemployment Insurance Ordinance (1997:835).

2024:507

1. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2026.

2. Older provisions shall continue to apply to those who have reached the age of 66 before the entry into force of this Act.

