

Public funding of independent schools

- Memo by ECNAIS (November 2018) -

1. How is the amount of public funding for independent schools determined?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
<p>The State funds independent schools with about 75% of the 'school expenses' (the grant is determined on the annual financial legislation and is distributed primarily in relation to the number of pupils and their age composition at the individual school).</p>	<p>The State funds independent schools like it funds public schools. It's a non-earmarked amount per pupil ('lumpsum'), the amount for public and independent schools being the same.</p>	<p>The State funds only some independent schools. It is done through a contract. There are two types of contracts. The "simple" contract is an amount given to poor parents that covers about 25% of tuition costs. The other contract is "association contract" that is given to independent schools in places of the country where there is no public school. The independent schools with association contract receive a fixed amount per class (each class must have 24 to 30 students).</p>
Czechia	Italy	Poland
<p>Independent schools are granted subsidies from the state budget to finance their non-investment expenditures related to education, on the basis of real number of their children, pupils and student. Flat rates for independent schools are created of two parts – direct educational costs (similar to public schools) and running costs (for the partial reimbursement of operating expenses). Independent schools do not automatically receive 100% of the flat rate. Subsidies are divided into basic subsidy (50% or 60% of the flat rate) and increased subsidy (90% to 100% of the flat rate). The increased subsidy is granted if some legal conditions in the area of quality of education and non-profit status are fulfilled.</p>	<p>According to a national law approved in 2000, the State funds independent schools which have been certified as "paritarie" (charter schools). State funds are determined by the national budget law. Independent nursery schools can benefit from funds earmarked from local authorities (Region and city councils). There are no rules applied to determine the amount of state funds. It is a token based on the funds of the previous years, without any connection to the real needs of the school.</p>	<p>The state finances non-public education indirectly, from the resources of municipalities, as targeted subventions. Non-public schools with legal status of public schools are financed. Money follows the student. The sum only partially covers the expenses of education. Subventions for non-public schools are paid for all students, and they are calculated based on the monthly information concerning the current number of students, starting every first labour day of the month. In the case of secondary schools (non-compulsory) it must be confirmed that the students attended at least 50% of compulsory classes in the preceding month.</p>
Spain	France	Hungary
<p>The amount of public funding for independent schools is determined through a contract ("educational</p>	<p>The state doesn't allocate public funding for independent schools, they are 100% private.</p>	<p>In Hungary the funding is based on the pedagogues working at the schools. The number of needed</p>



<p>concert"). Only private independent schools with "educational concert" get funding. The owner of the school is not allowed to charge fees for teaching.</p> <p>The "concert module" is the amount that the State allocates for each classroom in a private school sustained with public funds so that it can allow free schooling. The Administration should secure the "concert module" in a way that covers the actual cost of delivery.</p> <p>Article 117.1 of the LOE 2006 (Ley Orgánica de Educación - Law of Education) includes in the "concert module" three different parts:</p> <p>a) "Teachers' salaries" and Social Security obligations.</p> <p>b) "Other expenses" (administrative staff and services, regular servicing and maintenance and replacement investment).</p> <p>c) "Variable costs" (payment of the concept of "antigüedad" of teachers and its impact on the Social Security share, paying teacher substitutions and complement address and payment obligations under credit union schedule laid down in Article 68.e) of the Statute of Workers.</p> <p>The amounts corresponding to the item "variable costs" includes a general fund that is distributed individually among teachers of private schools, according to the circumstances surrounding each teacher and applying criteria similar to those set for teachers in public schools.</p>		<p>pedagogues is defined by the law of education.</p>
Finland	Greece	Turkey
<p>The ministry of education and the ministry of finances determine the level of funding for every year in the frame of the state yearly budget. The level is determined on basis of the cost from the previous schoolyear. Funding is primarily equal to all education providers.</p>	<p>No subsidy of any kind is afforded to Greek Private Schools by the State or local authorities in Greece. Private schools rely solely on the fees paid by parents</p>	<p>It is calculated by the Ministry of Education, taking the cost of education per student annually and the average tuition paid at private schools. The amount of partial funding, which is about 20% of the total tuition, is paid to the school where the student is attending on behalf of the parents by the Ministry of National Education.</p>

2. In your country, is it possible for independent schools to charge fees to the parents or may schools only receive the money given by the State?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
It is possible for independent schools	It is possible for independent schools	Independent schools with simple



to charge a fee. It's not an option, you have to charge fees because the funds given by the State are not enough to cover all costs.	to charge a fee but parents only pay on a voluntary base. If parents are not able or don't want to pay the fee to the fully subsidized private/independent school, the schoolboard is still obliged to accept their child as pupil at the school.	contract may charge fees to the parents. They have to because not all students benefit from State aid and even those only get around 25% of the cost. Independent schools under association contract may only charge fees for supplementary activities and on a voluntary basis.
Czechia	Italy	Poland
Yes, currently all independent school are entitled (and forced as well) to charge fees to the parents. Independent schools are forced to charge fees because the state budget finances definitely do not cover all necessary expenditures. Some independent schools (cca 15%) do not charge any fees and cover the costs through donations and other sources. The amount of the fees is not limited by law.	The independent schools who get funds from the State or other public local authorities charge fees to parents. Without charging fees they would not be able to operate.	Independent schools in Poland can charge fees on the parents. Their sum is determined by the market. Schools decide about the sum themselves. They are not obliged to accept students whose parents cannot or do not wish to pay the fee.
Spain	France	Hungary
According to Article 51 LODE (Ley Orgánica reguladora del Derecho a la Educación), 1985, Schools with "educational concert" may only charge fees to the parents for complementary and extracurricular school activities and school services that are used on a voluntary basis.	In France, the independent schools must charge fees to the parents : it is not an option, the State not giving any funds to the independent schools.	Yes, it is possible.
Finland	Greece	Turkey
The schools are not allowed to charge tuition or any other fees from the parents. Primary and secondary tuition is costfree according to the legislation.	No subsidy of any kind is afforded to Greek Private Schools by the State or local authorities in Greece. Private schools rely solely on the fees paid by parents.	Yes. Schools must charge fees because not all students can benefit from the state support and the amount of support is only partial. On average, about 20% of the annual tuition.

3. When did public financing of independent schools begin?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
First school started 1853. Quite early, there was some public financing. There was a great change in 1990, when State support changed from a system where money was linked to special purposes (e.g. teachers wages) to a system where independent schools receive a certain amount based on the number of pupils.	Public financing of independent schools began in 1917, as part of a new article in the constitution about equal public funding of independent and public schools.	In the early 70s, some support for private schools was already given. However, this was done in very informal ways without public procurement procedures and without a systemic approach. In 1980, a new statute of private schools was put into law with provisions for State funding of independent schools (simple contracts – a certain amount given to poor families that covers around 25% of tuition costs - and association contracts – 100% funding for independent schools situated in places where there are no public



		schools).
Czechia	Italy	Poland
In the 1990s, after the end of communism.	Funding of independent schools started in the school year 2000/2001.	In the period after the Second World War, financing non-public schools began after the abolition of communism, in 1991.
Spain	France	Hungary
Article 27.4 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978 recognizes the freedom of education, for both parents (free choice) and holders (freedom of establishment of centers).		1990 (after the fall of the wall)
Finland	Greece	Turkey
Partial funding in early 1900's, complete funding from 1975 on.		It started in 2014-15 school year.

4. What is the legal base for public financing of independent schools?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
The Law for private and independent schools and the annual law State budget law.	Article 23 of the constitution, the laws for primary and secondary education and the annual State budget law.	The legal basis is the statute of private schools (a Law from the National Assembly and a Decree-law from the government).
Czechia	Italy	Poland
Czech Constitution guarantees the right to establish an independent school but does not guarantee the provision of State budget funds. Independent schools and school facilities registered in the School Register are entitled to obtain state budget funds for the education of their children, pupils and students under the conditions laid down by the Education Act and Act No. 306/1999 Coll.	The national law on paritarie/charter schools, the national budget law and laws from local authorities.	The legal basis is the Act of Financing Education Tasks (October 27th, 2017).
Spain	France	Hungary
Article 27.4 and 27.9 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. LODE (Ley Orgánica reguladora del Derecho a la Educación), 1985. Article 116 LOE (Organic Law of Education), 2006 regulates "educational concerts" and Article 117 LOE (Organic Law of Education), regulates "concert modules".		Law of Education, Law of Finance, Law of Labor
Finland	Greece	Turkey
Granting the independent schools the same funding as the municipalities receive is stated in the Act of the state funding of the basic services for municipalities (Laki kuntien peruspalvelujen valtionosuudesta) and Act of the upper secondary education (Lukiolaki).		According to educational laws in the constitution and budget regulations.



5. Who calculates the amount of funding for independent schools and who distributes the money to these schools? (e.g. local, regional, state, central)

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
The State	The government (Ministry of Education) according to the regulations of the education legislation.	The amount is fixed in law (by the Government). It is the government (Ministry of Education). In Portugal education is a competence of the central State.
Czechia	Italy	Poland
The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports sets the amount of flat rates for independent schools for the given calendar year while respecting the rules stipulated by the Act. No. 306/1999 Coll. Money is distributed to schools via regional authorities under subsidy contracts.	State funds are managed by the Ministry of Education at central and regional levels. The distribution is made by offices of the ministry at local level. Regional and local funds (for nursery schools) are managed and distributed by these bodies.	The sum of subventions is determined by the state law. Municipalities distribute the subventions among non-public schools.
Spain	France	Hungary
The minimum amount of the “concert module” is fixed in law by the state Government through the “State General Budget” (Presupuestos Generales del Estado). In Spain education is a competence of the central State (for Ceuta and Melilla) and regional governments. The regional governments also set the module concert in their budget laws, but in this case, the amount cannot be set lower than that established by the State - not only the total amount of the module but also the amount of each of the three items included (other expenses, teacher salaries and variable costs).		State (according the laws above)
Finland	Greece	Turkey
The ministry of education and the board of education. Money is distributed to schools via the state treasury.		From the amount allocated to Ministry of National Education from the general state budget, the amount of support to be supplied to private school parents and its allocation and distribution is undertaken by Ministry of National Education.

6. What is the amount of funding per student (in Euro – primary and secondary education)? Is there a formula?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
The amount per student is 8.700€ per year (primary, lower secondary).	In 2017, the amount per pupil in primary education 6.900€ per year and 8.500€ in secondary education. There is a relation with the amount of teacher salaries and money needed to maintain school buildings.	For independent schools under association contract (100% funding) the amount is 80.500€ per class per year. In independent schools with simple contract (around 25% funding) the amount per year per pupil depends on the fiscal situation of the



		families. The poorer families receive 1.100€ per student per year.
Czechia	Italy	Poland
It depends on the type of school or field of study. For example, the flat rate for 1 pupil of a primary school is currently approximately 2.200€/year. According to law, the amount of the flat rate is based on actual non-investment costs for 1 pupil's education in a similar type of public school in the previous calendar year.	The state funds for independent schools in 2018 amount to 493 millions €, plus 23,4 millions for disabled people. For primary education the amount is roughly 1.000€ per pupil/year; For secondary education it differs from region to region: from 150 € to 500€ pupil/year. In higher secondary education (5 years high schools), funds are provided only in regards of students of the first two years (mandatory education). The recently introduced lump sum for disabled pupils in independent paritarie/charter schools aims at providing the schools with 1,950€ per pupil/year.	The sum of the subvention varies depending on the municipality where the school is situated, on the type of school, and, potentially, on the level of students' disability. It shall not be lower than the sum of subvention in public education. If the subvention is raised due to the student's disability, a mathematical model is applied to establish the sum. Annually, the subvention varies from 340€ pupil/year (schools for adults, without the duty of education) to 12.000€ pupil/year in exceptional cases regarding the students' disability. Usually, the sum is in the range of 600€ to 1.200€ pupil/year.
Spain	France	Hungary
There is no formula. It is done by law. In 2016 the amount of funding per student was 2.917,07 €.		The amount is not per student, but per teacher. Yes, there is a complicated formula, but it is cca 400€/month/teacher.
Finland	Greece	Turkey
The ministry of finances confirms the basic sum for every year, the amount of funding is calculated this sum as follows: Preschool (age 6): 0,61 x basic sum Primary (age 7-12): 1,00 x basic sum Secondary (age 13-15): 1,60 x basic sum. Primary education 6.511,92€ / independent schools 6.121,20 € Secondary education 10.419,07€ / independent schools 9.793,93€		There is no formula. Initially the amount given by the state was about 1.000€, slightly changing according to the levels (3440 Turkish Liras for elementary, 3680 TL for middle school and 4000 TL high school). An increase was calculated according to the inflation rate (due to changes in exchange rates, the Euro equivalent went down to approximately 800€ at present).

7. Is any part of the funding or all of it earmarked for certain expenses (e.g., salaries, special education, teacher training, buildings)? Are any type of expenses forbidden (e.g., capital expenditure, salary caps, profit distribution)?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
All the funding has to be spent on education in the school. It may not be used for any other purpose. There is some earmarked money for inclusion (students with special needs)	The lumpsum is not earmarked. Most of the funds will go to teachers' salaries and the items mentioned in the question. It is forbidden to speculate in the stock market with funds from the school.	In the simple contracts the funds are not earmarked and no types of expenses are forbidden. In the association contract, part of the funds where earmarked for teachers' salaries. Since 2010, it is a <i>lumpsum</i> with no earmarking. No types of expenses are prohibited but the funds of the association contract must be



Czechia	Italy	Poland
<p>State funding is generally determined by law for non-investment expenditure related to the operation of the school (salaries, special education, teacher training, running costs). Capital expenditure is forbidden.</p>	<p>There is no specific destination for the state funds. In 2017 for the first time lump sums were specifically introduced to take care of disabled pupils in “paritarie/charter” and nursery schools. The former has been confirmed for the present year the latter has been scrapped.</p>	<p>used for school purposes.</p> <p>The law states that subventions are to be used in order to carry financial help for realizing the tasks of a school, kindergarten, a different form of pre-school education or a different form of an educational facility, including social prevention. Subventions may only be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring proper conditions for education, including safe and clean conditions for studying and upbringing - equipping the school with didactic accessories needed to fully cover the curricula, conduct tests and exams, and to execute other tasks defined by the Statute - paying staff salaries - buying furniture - buying electricity (electricity, gas, heat) - buying books and accessories such as computers, printers, and other multimedia devices which serve as didactic help - providing administration service, including legal and accounting service - redecorating the buildings of the school, and school objects - providing mail and bank services needed by the school - paying the rent for school rooms - covering any costs related with the education process - paying the administration and kitchen workers - webpage hosting - trainings <p>Subventions must not cover transactions such as buying land or building new school objects.</p>
Spain	France	Hungary
<p>All the funding has to be spent on education in the school. It may not be used for any other purpose. Most of the funds go to teachers’ salaries and other expenses (heating, electricity). There is some earmarked money for inclusion (students with special needs). Expenses forbidden: Speculating with funds, profit for schools, investment in buildings, computing depreciation.</p>		<p>Salaries</p>
Finland	Greece	Turkey
<p>No earmarks. No forbidden expenses,</p>		<p>No, it is only partial tuition support.</p>



when used for the school. The education provider has to cope with the funding it receives from the state.		
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8. How is the value adjusted (e.g. for inflation)?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
The money follows the costs per student in the public schools.	Every 5 years it is possible to adjust the amount for inflation.	The value is not adjusted for inflation. Any changes depend on negotiation between the representatives of the schools and the government. Since the last 20 years all negotiations have been to reduce the amount.
Czechia	Italy	Poland
The amount of the flat rate is based on actual non-investment costs for 1 pupil's education in a similar type of public school in the previous calendar year. If public education expenditures increase (especially the salary level of public schools 'employees), this is reflected also in flat rates of non-public schools in one-year delay.	There is no value adjustment at all.	It is adjusted by the municipality council annually.
Spain	France	Hungary
The value is adjusted for consumer price index. Although it is established in the 29th Additional Disposition LOE, 2006, that a National Commission will be created to study the "concert module" amount, it has not been done up to the moment. Available data shows that education authorities allocate to public education a much higher percentage of the education budget than to independent education and that the cost of school and classroom in a private school is almost half of a public one.		Yes, by inflation.
Finland	Greece	Turkey
Financing follows the total cost of education providers and affects the financing in the future.		The Education Ministry adjusts the value annually taking into account inflation and the general economic state of the country and trying to make more parents benefit from the support every year.

9. How has this amount of funding per student (in Euro) varied through the years? (1997, 2007, 2017)

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
It has been stable 75 % of the cost of a student in the public school. Some	Through the years the amounts are more or less the same.	The amount of the association contract (100% funding) per student



years after the crisis 2008 it was reduced to 72 %, but now it is back, even this financial year higher, 76 %.		has been as follows: 1997 – 2.433€ / 2007 – 4.298€ / 2017 - 3.659€. The amount of the simple contract (around 25% funding) has remained the same through these years (1.100€ for the poorest families).
Czechia	Italy	Poland
The legal construction of the flat rate is the same since 1999.	In 1997 the funds for independent schools were nothing: in 2007 were 535 millions; in 2017 were 500 millions, plus 23,4 millions for disabled students and 50 millions for nursery schools	The granted subvention increases in the range of 2 to 7% annually. The increase is related with the changes of subventions granted to schools by the municipal governments.
Spain	France	Hungary
2003: funding per student: 2.107,72 € 2007: funding per student: 2.672,78 € 2016: funding per student: 2.917,07 €		For years it followed at least the inflation, since the last 2 years it stagnated.
Finland	Greece	Turkey
1997: N/A 2007: 5.381,93€ 2017: 6.573,54€		At the beginning of each school year, this amount is adjusted according to inflation rate by the ministry.

10. How much of GDP (%) goes to education? What part (%) of the State education budget is for public financing of independent schools?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
GDP in education was 7,0% (2016)	GDP in education is about 6.3 %. Public and independent schools receive equal public funding.	GDP in education was 3,9% (2016). The % of the education budget for independent schools is 2%.
Czechia	Italy	Poland
The better the Czech economy is, the share of education expenditures on GDP is decreasing. Currently - 3,8% GDP. Approximately 4% of the volume of state budget funds for so-called “regional education” (excluding universities) is intended for independent schools.	Education gets 5,1% of the state budget. The amount of ministry of education budget is almost 55 billions €. This means that independent schools receive around 1% of the budget of the Ministry of Education while having around 11% of the italian school population.	It is 5,2% of GDP in Poland.
Spain	France	Hungary
GDP in education is 4,2% (2016). The % of the education budget for independent schools is 12,7 % (2016)	6,7% of GDP goes to education, but no part of this education budget is given to independent schools. All the public funding is dedicated to public schools or semi-private schools.	3,8% the 0,002 per cent of the above
Finland	Greece	Turkey
Share of expenditure on education to GDP was 5,7% in 2015		There are 18 million students, 1.3 million of them are at private schools. 345.000 of these can benefit from financial support, which is equivalent to approximately 2% of the Ministry of Education budget. 2.09% of GDP goes to education. The public financing of private schools is about 2% of this.



11. What financial reporting obligations do independent schools with public financing have? Are they different from other schools?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
The schools have to follow strict rules for bookkeeping and financial reports. They have to pay correct wages according to actual working-market conditions, and have to buy all material to market price. They might save capital from one financial year for later investments.	Public and independent schools have to report every year their spending on the basis of national accounting rules. An external auditor needs to certify the report.	All independent schools must comply with national accounting rules for private entities. There are no special financial report obligations for schools under contract with the State.
Czechia	Italy	Poland
Both public and independent schools have to report every year their spending on the basis of national accounting rules. In case of independent schools, an external auditor needs to certify the report.	There are not financial obligations in place. The only condition to receive the funds is to retain the status of paritaria/charter school every year.	Non-public schools must settle the subvention up every year. It must be shown that the granted financial resources were only spent for matters listed in pt. 7
Spain	France	Hungary
The holders of independent schools have to report their spendings on the basis of national accounting rules. They render accounts through the School councils, composed by representatives of parents, students, holders and teachers. The Ministry of Finance, through Intervention, can carry out audits of the schools accounts.		No, it is the same
Finland	Greece	Turkey
Reporting is obligatory for all education providers - municipalities as well as independent ones. The financing is shared on the same basis, so is the reporting done similarly		Financial reporting is the same as the regular financial obligations of any commercial activity.

12. What are the main challenges for public financing of independent schools? Any political or societal opposition?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
Independent schools always ask for stability. For the sector it is of greatest importance than the question of State funding is not an issue or part of a fight between the different political parties.	Through lump sum, politicians can't follow in detail where the money goes. So, in Parliament there is a beginning of thinking of alternatives for lump sum. The Parliament wants evidence that if it increases the school budget for specific reasons (for example to guarantee a higher salary for teachers in Primary Education) this extra budget is really spent for this purpose.	The main challenge in Portugal for public financing of independent schools is a political clash with the left wing political parties that are very much against it. Since 2015, the government is supported by left wing parties and funding of independent schools has been severely cut.
Czechia	Italy	Poland
In recent years, parents' interest in education in independent schools (especially at primary school level)	The financing of independent schools faces huge constitutional, political, ideological, cultural hurdles. The	In the recent years, the authorities have tried to centralize and unify the existing forms of education. Some



<p>has grown, as the new generation of parents has expectations about the education of their children, which many public schools are unable to fulfill. Part of the political spectrum, of course, proposes to address this problem by reducing the financial support of independent education (and thus the de facto liquidation of this sector) instead of efforts to improve the quality of public education.</p>	<p>Italian Constitution has got an article on financing independent schools highly controversial and its unofficial vastly prevalent interpretation is that public funds must not be given to independent schools.</p>	<p>demand to limit financing non-public schools from public funds. Polish Board of Non-Public Education is against those tendencies, showing their concerns and issuing interpellations to the state education authorities.</p>
Spain	France	Hungary
<p>It remains the extension of free education to nursery level and post-compulsory teaching in private schools, which would be desirable to achieve in a short period of time. This would eliminate the current discrimination against parents of students who wish to follow this teaching in private schools. In the nursery stage, there must be subsidized private schools without exception, to ensure real choice for parents. The education must be free, in both public and private schools. The Administration should not punish families who want an educational model within the constitutionally-recognized teaching social initiative schools. The main challenge is that the provision in the educational concert requires today a review of the current module concert that will allow to cover the needs and expectations derived from the educational legislation, still pending.</p>	<p>In France, the issue of public funding of independent schools is not even debated. The challenge could be to open this debate.</p>	<p>Yes, always. We are on the edge of having financial problems day by day.</p>
Finland	Greece	Turkey
<p>Since 2015 general basic education has been funded 6% lower compared to the funding that is given to municipalities. This originates from the left-wing parties. In 2014 the minister of education was a social-democrat and the 6% loss dates from that time.</p>		<p>No opposition up to now, on the contrary, there is positive reaction from the society. An increase according to state budget is expected.</p>

13. What are the main strong points and weak points of this funding from the perspective of the schools?

Denmark	Netherlands	Portugal
<p>Receiving a fixed percentage of the cost in public schools (now 76 %) is, to some extent, a protection for of stable financing system. Some critical voices find that the balance between</p>	<p>Schools like lump sum because this facilitates school autonomy and makes it possible to bring the specific values of the school into practice. There is a growing complain that the</p>	<p>From the perspective of independent schools receiving a lump sum is good because it facilitates school autonomy (flexibility to manage resources and the possibility to organize and invest</p>



<p>the public and independent sector is threatened because the independent school sector is growing rapidly.</p>	<p>public funding is not enough for the growing tasks of the public and independent schools.</p>	<p>as it thinks is best for the students). The main weak point is the fact that the contracts are given on a yearly basis and so schools never know if they will receive the funding the next school year.</p>
Czechia	Italy	Poland
<p>The main strong point is a stability of current system set by law. The weak point is a one-year delay in increasing the volume of state budget funds compared to public education.</p>	<p>The present situation does prevent many not well off families from sending their children to independent schools. Schools cannot charge very high fees to the families in order to have a good number of students. This means that the resources don't allow them to pay teachers' salaries equal to those of state employed teachers. On top of that, State funds are usually distributed to schools very late in the year and only recently has the law been changed from a yearly provision of funds to a permanent one. The strong point is that independent schools have to be very dynamic and vital in order to attract families and offer them very sound reasons to enroll their children and accept an unjust financial burden.</p>	<p>The state subvention ensures the functioning of non-public schools according to the rules established so far. It enables enlisting disabled students without extra fees and lowering or cancelling the tuition fee for families in difficult financial situation. Since parents participate in the process of funding, it is possible to lower the number of students in classes, organize extra classes, hire highly qualified teachers (specialists), and equip schools with high-quality didactic accessories and social supply base. The disadvantage of the existing funding system is the relatively low sum of subvention. Parents willing to send their children to non-public schools must be prepared to pay tuition. Often, this is too much for Polish citizens.</p>
Spain	France	Hungary
<p>Strong points The main strong point is that compulsory education (Primary and Secondary Education) in independent schools is guaranteed.</p> <p>Weak points Schools complain that the public funding is not enough. The "concert module" is the amount that the State spends for each classroom in a privately school sustained with public funds so that it can allow free schooling. The Administration has not fulfilled its obligation to ensure that the amount stated in the item "other expenses" in the economic module allows the delivery of the concert of the teachings in free regime. The "freezing" of this amount for years, non-payment in many regions, etc. has resulted in many centers a significant increase in the deficit (which has been alleviated in part, with input from parents, resulting in the gradual de-capitalization of the centers), which can cause a progressive decrease in</p>	<p>The strong and the weak point of independent schools in France is that they are not funded by the State.</p>	<p>Unsecurity. Unpredictability.</p>



<p>administrative staff and services and amounts necessary for the maintenance of schools.</p> <p>Any improvement in funding requires the Administration to establish a guaranteed minimum amount per concerted unit.</p> <p>On the other hand, the renovation of educational concerts depends on the government and, in consequence, on the political party in it. This is even worse in regional governments. Most of the left wing political parties balance towards the public schools. It should be achieved that the question of public funding would stop depending on ideologies and therefore stability for independent schools could be guaranteed.</p>		
Finland	Greece	Turkey
<p>Strengths: Funding is stable for education providers who have a permit.</p> <p>As the funding is strongly bound to the permit, new permits are not given easily. As an implication, it is very difficult to start new independent schools Finland.</p>		<p>The positive side is the increase in the number of students at private schools. Another good point is that once the subsidy is allocated, it continues for four years, which is the whole span of education time at the school.</p> <p>We are in regular contact with the ministry to increase this support so that more students can benefit.</p> <p>The schools that are at the higher end of the spectrum according to their tuitions, do not want to take part in this system because the amount of support given by the State does not mean much for their parents. Those who can pay the rest do not really need this subsidy. The State also prefers to give this support to the more needy ones. Therefore the ones who are better off financially do not have much chance of getting anything.</p>