



SAMOA

## EDUCATION ACT 2009

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## EDUCATION ACT 2009

2009

No.9

### **AN ACT to regulate and make provision for school education and early childhood education in Samoa and to repeal the Education Ordinance 1959.**

*[Assent date: 26 June 2009]*

*[Commencement date: 1 February 2010]*

*[Commencement date for ss27 and 65: 1 February 2011]*

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Legislative Assembly of Samoa in Parliament assembled as follows:

#### **PART 1 PRELIMINARY**

**1. Short title and commencement** – (1) This Act may be cited as the Education Act 2009.

(2) This Act commences on a date nominated by the Minister, save for sections 27 and 65 which commence 12 months later.

**2. Interpretation** – In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

“approved organisation” means an organisation approved by the Minister under sections 28 and 66;

“attendance officer” means a person deemed to be or appointed to be an attendance officer under section 15;

“carer” means a parent, guardian or other person having the care or control of a child;

“Chief Executive Officer” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry;

“compulsory school-aged child” means a child who is 4 years old (for Early Childhood Education) and between 5 years old to 16 years old (for primary and secondary education);

“corporal punishment” means the application of physical force in order to punish or correct the recipient, but does

not include the application of force only to prevent personal injury to, or damage to or the destruction of property of, a person (including the recipient);

- “curriculum” means courses taught in schools including content, support materials and other learning resources in accordance with course accreditation;
- “discipline policy” means a policy that outlines the expected standard of behaviour of students at school or whilst engaged in any activity connected with the school and outlines sanctions that will be applied for failure to meet the expected standard of behaviour, and includes a code of discipline;
- “Government” means the Government of the Independent State of Samoa;
- “Government school” means a school that is overseen and regulated by the Ministry and includes a village primary school and district secondary school and college;
- “inspector” means a person or class of persons authorised by the Minister to carry out inspections of schools and early childhood education centres under section 72;
- “management authority” of a school means the person or organisation responsible for the management of the school;
- “Minister” means the Minister responsible for the Ministry;
- “Ministry” means the Ministry responsible for Education;
- “mission school” means a school operated by a church or religious organisation;
- “narcotic” has the meaning given under the Narcotics Act 1967;
- “post-secondary education” means education of persons:
- (a) who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance; and
  - (b) who are not undergoing a course of secondary education in a school;
- “post-secondary institution” means an institution that delivers post-secondary education;
- “private school” means a school, other than a Government school or mission school, that is not directly managed by the Ministry;
- “registered school” means a school listed in the register of private schools and mission schools established by the Chief Executive Officer under section 30;
- “Samoa” means the Independent State of Samoa;
- “school” means an organisation for the provision of education from the first level of primary education for any of the years up to the final year of secondary education but does not include:

(a) an organisation providing educational or other activities to compulsory school aged students outside school hours; or

(b) an organisation providing vocational training or other activities for students who are 14 years of age or more or who have completed the work of year 8 of school;

“school committee” means the management authority for each Government school;

“school day” means a weekday falling between the term dates set by the Minister, other than a prescribed public holiday;

“school hours” means the hours for which Government schools must be open on any school day as determined by the Minister under section 51;

“street trading” means selling or offering anything for sale in a public place but does not include occasionally selling things on behalf of a church or school or for a cultural or charitable purpose;

“Sui o le Nuu” means a person appointed as such under section 14 of the Internal Affairs Act 1995;

“Village Fono” in relation to any village means the assembly of the Alii and Faipule of that village meeting in accordance with the custom and usage of such village and includes the plural;

“Village of Sui o le Nuu” means a village for which a specific Sui o le Nuu has responsibility;

**3. Act to bind State** – This Act binds the State.

## **PART 2 ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL**

### *Division 1 – Enrolment and attendance requirements*

**4. Enrolment** – (1) Subject to subsection (6) a carer of a compulsory school-aged child must enrol the child as a student in a school appropriate to the child’s educational needs.

(2) In any legal proceeding the carer bears the onus of proving that the child is enrolled at a school in accordance with this Act.

(3) If a child’s 4<sup>th</sup> birthday falls prior to or on 1 June in a given school year, the child must be enrolled to commence school at the start of that school year.

(4) If a child's 4<sup>th</sup> birthday falls after 1 June in a given school year, the child must be enrolled to commence school at the start of the following school year.

(5) Subject to section 5, a child must remain enrolled at a school until the child completes the work of Year 13 of school or attains the age of 16 years, whichever occurs sooner.

(6) A carer unable to afford to enrol his or her child in a Government school because of financial constraints shall apply to waive the child's school fees under section 53.

(7) A person who contravenes a provision of this section commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

**4A. Prerequisites for enrolment – (1)** A child is enrolled as a student at a school following his or her acceptance by the Principal and upon the entering of the child's name on the school roll.

(2) An application for the enrolment of a child as a student at a school must include the following:

- (a) the child's identity;
- (b) the child's age;
- (c) in compliance with the Ministry of Health requirements, a certified copy of the child's complete vaccination and immunisation record from birth, including but not limited to a vaccination and immunisation record in relation to measles, mumps and rubella from birth;
- (d) the child's place of residence;
- (e) the identity of the person who is enrolling the child; and
- (f) any other information or matter as the Chief Executive Officer requires, in respect of enrolment at a school.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) to (e) are prerequisites for an acceptance by the Principal and the entering of the child's name on the school roll in subsection (1).

(4) A carer or a person who wilfully or recklessly provides false information in response to subsection (2)(c) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(5) A Principal who accepts a child for enrolment without the fulfilment of the prerequisite in subsection (2)(c) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(6) The Chief Executive Officer may specify a form of application for enrolment under this section to be used in Government schools.

**5. Exemption from enrolment – (1)** A carer of a compulsory school-aged child may apply to the Chief Executive Officer for exemption from the requirement to enrol the child as a student at a school.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer may, upon receipt of an application or at the Chief Executive Officer's own initiative, grant an exemption from the requirement to enrol a child at a school if satisfied that the exemption is in the best interests of the child's education.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer may:

- (a) grant the exemption subject to any condition; and
- (b) impose any further condition or vary or revoke any condition.

**6. Attendance – (1)** A compulsory school-aged child must attend the school during the whole of each school day, except as otherwise provided by this Act.

(2) A carer of a compulsory school-aged child who fails to ensure that the child attends school under this Act commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 10 penalty units and 1 penalty unit for each day that the offence continues.

(3) In a legal proceeding, the carer bears the onus of proving that the child is attending school under this Act.

**7. Exemption from attendance without application – (1)** A compulsory school-aged child need not attend a school if:

- (a) the child is suspended or temporarily excluded from that school;
- (b) a certificate of exemption is in force in respect of the child;
- (c) the principal of the school has ordered that the child not attend school because the child has an infestation or is suffering from a disease that may be infectious, contagious or harmful to the health of other persons at the school, subject to other laws;
- (d) the child is prevented from attending for the following reasons—
  - (i) the child is sick;
  - (ii) the child is temporarily incapacitated, either physically or mentally; or



(iii) any other reasonable cause.

(2) A compulsory school-aged child who is enrolled at a school is not exempted from the requirement to attend the school by reason only of any disability.

(3) The carer of a compulsory school-aged child who is prevented from attending school for the reasons set out in subsection (1)(d) must notify the school's principal within 2 school days of the start of the non-attendance.

**8. Application for exemption from attendance – (1)**

A carer of a compulsory school-aged child may apply to the Chief Executive Officer to exempt the child from full-time attendance in a school and permit the child to attend part-time or to be temporarily absent from school.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer may, upon receipt of an application or at the Chief Executive Officer's own initiative, exempt a child from full-time attendance and permit part-time attendance or temporary absence from school if satisfied that it is in the best interests of the child's education to do so.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer may grant the exemption subject to any condition and vary or revoke any condition.

**9. Certificate of exemption – (1)**

If the Chief Executive Officer exempts a compulsory school-aged child under section 5 or 8, the Chief Executive Officer must issue a certificate of exemption.

(2) A certificate of exemption remains in force for the period referred to in the certificate unless the Chief Executive Officer revokes the certificate before the end of the period.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer may revoke an exemption if the Chief Executive Officer is satisfied that:

- (a) any condition of the exemption is contravened; or
- (b) it is appropriate in the circumstances to do so.

**10. Withdrawal from school – (1)**

A carer of a compulsory school-aged child must notify the principal in writing of:

- (a) the withdrawal of the child from the school; and
- (b) the proposed education of the child after that withdrawal.

(2) A carer who fails to notify the principal under subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 10 penalty units.

*Division 2 – Monitoring and ensuring enrolment and attendance of compulsory school-aged children*

**11. Schools to keep rolls** – The principal of a school must ensure that a roll is kept containing the name, address and birth certificate number of every student enrolled at the school and any other information that the Chief Executive Officer specifies by Notice in writing.

**12. Schools to keep attendance registers** – The principal of a school must ensure that an attendance register is kept which records for every school day the attendance or absence of every student enrolled at the school and any other information that the Chief Executive Officer specifies by notice in writing.

**13. Principal's responsibility when a compulsory school-aged child is withdrawn from a school** – (1) If a carer withdraws a compulsory school-aged child from a school without satisfying the principal of the school that appropriate arrangements are being made for the child's future education, the principal must inform the appropriate person or persons.

(2) For the purpose of this section:

- (a) the appropriate person for a Government school is the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer's delegate;
- (b) the appropriate persons for a private school or mission school are—
  - (i) the person-in-charge of the approved organisation that approved the school for registration; and
  - (ii) the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer's delegate; and
- (c) the appropriate persons for a Government school are—
  - (i) the School Committee; and
  - (ii) the Sui o le Nu'u; and
  - (iii) the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer's delegate.

(3) If a compulsory school-aged child transfers from one school to another, the principal of the transferring school must send a transfer note and the student progress card to the principal of the receiving school.

**14. Principal's responsibility when a compulsory school-aged child fails to attend school regularly** – (1) The principal of a school must inform in writing the carer of a compulsory school-aged child enrolled at the school:

(a) of any pattern of non-attendance by the child that contravenes this Act; and

(b) that the carer is in breach of this Act.

(2) If the carer subsequently takes effective steps to ensure that the child attends school regularly, the principal may choose not to take any further action against the carer.

(3) If the carer satisfies the principal that there is an appropriate reason for the pattern of non-attendance, the principal must keep a record of the reasons given by the carer and must continue to monitor the child's attendance at school.

**15. Attendance officers** – (1) Sui o le Nuu, members of school committees and police officers of Samoa are taken to be attendance officers.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer may appoint a person or class of persons to be attendance officers.

(3) The Commissioner of Police Service must arrange for members of the police service to exercise the powers and responsibilities of attendance officers set out in section 16.

(4) Neither the deeming of a person to be an attendance officer under subsection (1) nor the appointment of a person to be an attendance officer under subsection (2) constitutes the person as an employee or agent of the Government of Samoa.

(5) An attendance officer must not incur a debt or obligation on behalf of the Government of Samoa without the prior written consent of the Chief Executive Officer.

(6) It is an offence to impersonate an attendance officer.

(7) A person who exercises or attempts to exercise the powers of an attendance officer without being officially appointed or taken to be an attendance officer commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

**16. Attendance officers' powers and responsibilities** – (1) Subject to subsection (3), when exercising any power under this section, an attendance officer must carry, and produce on request, evidence of the attendance officer's appointment.

(2) A certificate signed by the Chief Executive Officer showing that the person named is appointed as an attendance officer is sufficient evidence of appointment.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to:

- (a) members of the police service, who must instead produce evidence of their status as members of the police service; or
  - (b) Sui o le Nuu or members of school committees exercising powers in a village for which they have responsibility, who are not required to produce evidence of their status.
- (4) An attendance officer:
- (a) may detain a child who appears to be a compulsory school-aged child who is not at a school or attending a school-organised activity during school hours on a school day; and
  - (b) may question the child about—
    - (i) the child’s age;
    - (ii) the child’s name and address;
    - (iii) the school at which the child is enrolled; and
    - (iv) the reason for the child’s absence from school.

(5) If the child fails to give the attendance officer a satisfactory reason for the child’s absence from school, the attendance officer may take the child to:

- (a) the child’s place of residence; or
- (b) the school at which the attendance officer believes the child is enrolled.

(6) An attendance officer must report any action the attendance officer takes under subsection (5) to the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer’s delegate.

(7) Sui o le Nuu and members of school committees must inform the Village Council of any action they take under subsection (5) and work with the Village Council to ensure that the child attends school on a regular basis.

(8) A person who obstructs or interferes with an attendance officer who is exercising the powers set out in this section commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

(9) It is a defence for a person charged under this section to prove that the attendance officer failed to produce upon request, evidence of the attendance officer’s appointment.

**17. Removal of attendance officers – (1)** The Chief Executive Officer may revoke the appointment of persons or class of persons, appointed as attendance officers.

(2) If the Minister considers that a Sui o le Nuu or member of a school committee is not exercising the powers of an attendance officer reasonably or is abusing any of the powers, the Minister may request the Village Fono to direct the Sui o

le Nuu or member of the school committee (as the case may be) not to act as an attendance officer.

(3) On receiving a request under subsection (2), the Village Fono must direct the Sui o le Nuu or member of the school committee not to act as an attendance officer.

(4) On receiving a direction under subsection (3), a Sui o le Nuu or member of a school committee ceases to hold any power as an attendance officer.

(5) If the Chief Executive Officer considers that a police officer is not exercising the powers of an attendance officer reasonably or is abusing any such power, the Chief Executive Officer may request the Commissioner of Police Service to direct the police officer not to act as an attendance officer.

(6) On receiving a request under subsection (5), the Commissioner of Police Service must direct the police officer not to act as an attendance officer.

(7) On receiving a direction under subsection (6), a police officer ceases to hold any power as an attendance officer.

**18. Additional responsibilities of Sui o le Nuu for enrolment and school attendance** – (1) In addition to exercising the powers of an attendance officer, a Sui o le Nuu must establish whether or not every compulsory school aged-child living in the village or villages of Sui o le Nuu is enrolled at a school.

(2) If a Sui o le Nuu establishes that a compulsory school aged-child is not enrolled at a school, or a school principal informs a Sui o le Nuu that:

- (a) a carer who resides in a village of Sui o le Nuu has withdrawn a compulsory school aged-child from the school without satisfying the principal that appropriate arrangements are being made for the future education of the child; or
- (b) a compulsory school aged-child who resides in a village of Sui o le Nuu is not attending school on a regular basis, –

the Sui o le Nuu must inform the Village Council of this situation and work with the Village Council to ensure that the child is enrolled at a school in accordance with the provisions of this Act and attends school on a regular basis.

*Division 3 – Children living with disabilities*

**19. Establishing the suitability of education** – (1) The Chief Executive Officer may take any action the Chief Executive Officer considers appropriate to establish that a

compulsory school-aged child living with disabilities is receiving appropriate education.

(2) If the Chief Executive Officer is not reasonably satisfied that a compulsory school-aged child living with disabilities is receiving appropriate education, the Chief Executive Officer may direct a carer to enrol the child at a school that in the Chief Executive Officer's opinion will provide appropriate education for the child.

(3) A carer of a child affected by a direction made by the Chief Executive Officer in this section may appeal to the District Court for a review of the Chief Executive Officer's decision within 28 days of receiving such direction.

*Division 4 – Employment of compulsory school-aged children*

**20. Employment of compulsory school-aged child – (1)**

Subject to subsection (3), it is an offence for a person to arrange for a compulsory school-aged child to engage in street trading or to carry out other work of any kind, whether for reward or not:

- (a) at any time during school hours; or
- (b) at any other time if the work would prevent or interfere with the child's attendance at school, active participation in school activities or the child's educational development.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable to a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units in the case of a natural person, and in the case of a company or other entities, a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the Chief Executive Officer has exempted the child from the obligation:

- (a) to be enrolled as a pupil at a school on a ground other than that the child is receiving a suitable education elsewhere than at school; or
- (b) to attend school each day during the whole of the school day.

(4) An employment of a compulsory school-aged child is subject to:

- (a) the provisions of the Labour and Employment Relations Act 2013 and any conditions imposed by the Commissioner under the Labour and Employment Relations Act 2013; and
- (b) the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2002 and any policies or regulations made under that Act.

**21. Carers not to permit employment of compulsory school-aged child** – (1) The carer of a compulsory school-aged child must not permit the child to engage in street trading or to carry out other work contrary to section 20.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

### **PART 3**

#### **STUDENT AND STAFF WELFARE IN SCHOOLS AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION CENTRES**

**22. Behaviour management** – The principal and management authority of a school and the director and management authority of an early childhood education centre shall foster:

- (a) a caring, productive and safe environment for learning;
- (b) an effective teaching and learning environment; and
- (c) mutual respect among all individuals at the school or early childhood education centre.

**22A. Immunisation and vaccination policy** – A school and an early childhood education centre must have a vaccination and immunisation policy made pursuant to the vaccination requirements of the Ministry of Health.

**23. Discipline** – (1) A school and an early childhood education centre must have a discipline policy.

(2) A discipline policy must not include or permit the use of:

- (a) corporal punishment;
- (b) any form of punishment that may cause harm to the recipient; or
- (c) any form of punishment that humiliates or is intended to humiliate the recipient.

(3) Despite subsection (2), any teacher for a secondary school is justified in using reasonable force on a child attending the school that teacher teaches in, if the force is used in a reasonable circumstance which includes but is not limited to:

- (a) preventing or minimising harm to the child or another person; or
- (b) preventing the child from engaging or continuing to engage in conduct that amounts to a criminal offence; or

- (c) preventing the child from engaging or continuing to engage in threatening, offensive or disruptive behaviour.

**(3A)** For the purpose of subsection (3) the use of any object by a teacher to impose force does not amount to reasonable force.

**(3B)** A teacher who uses an object to impose force under this section is liable to being charged with an offence under the Crimes Act 2013.

**(4)** A person employed at an early childhood education centre must not administer corporal punishment to any child at the early childhood education centre or during any activity organised by the early childhood education centre.

#### **24. Prohibition of alcohol, tobacco and narcotics – (1)**

A teacher must not during school hours, or during any school organised activity on the school compound:

- (a) consume any alcohol; or
- (b) be affected by any narcotic; or
- (c) be affected by any alcohol to the extent that the teacher or student loses control or has significantly diminished control of his or her behaviour or faculties.

**(2)** A student must not at any time, whether during school hours or during any school organised activity on the school compound or not:

- (a) use or have in his or her possession any alcohol; or
- (b) use or have in his or her possession any narcotics;
- or
- (c) use or have in his or her possession any tobacco.

**(3)** A teacher may inspect a student's belongings if the teacher has reasonable grounds to believe that the student has in his or her possession any of the following:

- (a) alcohol;
- (b) narcotics; or
- (c) tobacco.

**(4)** A teacher who breaches subsection (1) is subject as follows:

- (a) for a Government school teacher, subject to the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer;
- (b) for a mission or private school teacher, subject to the discretion of their employer.

**(5)** A student who breaches subsection (2) is subject to section 57.

**(6)** For the purpose of this section, if narcotics are found the matter must be reported to the Police Commissioner as



applicable in the situation, by the teacher, by the principal, by the Chief Executive Officer or by the employer.

**25. Behaviour of members of the public – (1)** It is an offence for any person to:

- (a) wilfully disturb a school or any activity organised by a school; or
- (b) insult or abuse any student or teacher in the presence or hearing of the children who are on the school premises or who are participating in an activity organised by a school.

**(2)** It is an offence for a person to:

- (a) wilfully disturb an early childhood education centre or any activity organised by the early childhood education centre; or
- (b) to insult or abuse any child or person employed in an early childhood education centre in the presence or hearing of children who are on the early childhood education centre's premises or who are participating in any activity organised by the early childhood education centre.

**(3)** A person convicted of an offence under this section is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

**26. Exclusion of students with diseases or infestations** – A principal may require a student not to attend a school while the student has an infestation or is suffering from a disease which is, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Health, an infestation or disease which may likely be infectious, contagious or harmful to the health of other persons at the school.

#### **PART 4 REGISTRATION OF MISSION SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS**

**27. Requirement for registration – (1)** A person or organisation must not operate a private school or mission school unless the Chief Executive Officer has registered the school under this Part.

**(2)** The Chief Executive Officer is taken to have registered the school upon receiving notice that the Minister or an approved organisation has approved registration of the school.

**(3)** A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

**28. Approved organisation for mission schools and private schools – (1)** Subject to this Act, the Minister may approve an organisation to be an approved organisation.

(2) An approved organisation is responsible for:

- (a) assessing and registering schools; and
- (b) for monitoring compliance with the terms of registration of schools it has registered; and
- (c) restricting or cancelling registration of those schools.

(3) In determining whether to approve an organisation under this section the Minister must take into account the following matters:

- (a) the organisation's objectives;
- (b) the decision-making processes adopted by the organisation;
- (c) the policies the organisation will apply in setting standards for registered schools;
- (d) the organisation's capacity to effectively evaluate applications for registration;
- (e) the organisation's capacity to effectively monitor standards in registered centres; and
- (f) any other matter prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

**29. Cancelling approval – (1)** Where the Minister believes on reasonable grounds that an approved organisation is not properly exercising its power to assess and monitor schools under this Act, the Minister may withdraw the organisation's approval.

(2) Before the Minister withdraws an organisation's approval under this section, the Minister must give the organisation a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), any school which is registered under an approved organisation whose approval is cancelled under this provision shall continue to be registered for a period of 6 months or from the earlier expiry date of its registration, whichever occurs sooner.

(4) Despite subsection (3), any school affected by the cancellation of an approved organisation under this section shall continue to operate where such school's registration is approved by another approved organisation or the Minister.

**30. Application for registration – (1)** A person or organisation intending to operate a private school or mission school must apply to the Minister or an approved organisation for approval of the school's registration.

(2) An application must:

- (a) be in writing in a form approved by the Minister;  
and
- (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by regulations.

**31. Criteria for registering a school – (1)** The Minister and any approved organisation must take into account the following matters in determining whether or not to register a school:

- (a) the standard of general education to be provided including the delivery of curriculum under Part 8;
- (b) the provision of pastoral care, relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy under section 22A, pursuant to the requirements of the Ministry of Health and a discipline policy under section 23;
- (c) the provision of an adequate building or buildings and appropriate facilities and equipment for staff and students;
- (d) the provision of an appropriate outdoor play area;
- (e) the employment of sufficient, appropriately qualified and experienced staff;
- (f) the number of students to be enrolled;
- (g) an adequate management system, including sound financial management and employment practices; and
- (h) any other matters prescribed by regulations.

**(2)** The Minister may provide for categories of registration including but not limited to:

- (a) providing for education at the school of a specified kind; or
- (b) providing for education of children living with disabilities.

**(3)** The Minister and any approved organisation may place any reasonable restriction upon the basis on which a school is registered, including but not limited to:

- (a) placing a limit on the period of registration;
- (b) restricting student enrolments to specified age groups;
- (c) restricting student enrolments to specified years of schooling.

**32. Probationary registration – (1)** The Minister and any approved organisation may approve the registration of a

school on a probationary basis for up to 1 year, on the basis that the school comply with any conditions that the Minister or approved organisation may reasonably require before becoming fully registered.

(2) If a school is registered on a probationary basis, the proprietor of the school must inform the carers of all students enrolled at the school of any conditions required of the school for full registration.

### **33. Register of private schools and mission schools –**

(1) The Chief Executive Officer must keep and maintain a register of all schools that have been registered under the provisions of this Act.

(2) An approved organisation must provide the Chief Executive Officer with such details of each new school registered by the approved organisation as the Chief Executive Officer requires to maintain the register within 7 days of registering the school.

### **34. Returns by proprietors of registered schools – (1)**

The proprietor or principal of a registered school must provide the Minister or the approved organisation that approved the school's registration with a return in the form approved by the Minister on or before 31 March in each year.

(2) A proprietor or principal of a registered school must not wilfully make a false entry in a return under this section.

(3) Subsection (1) does not prevent an approved organisation from seeking any additional information.

(4) An approved organisation must provide the Chief Executive Officer with:

- (a) copies of the returns provided to it; or
- (b) the information contained in the returns in a format agreed to between the Chief Executive Officer and the approved organisation.

(5) A person who contravenes a provision of this section commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 10 penalty units.

**35. Restriction or cancellation of registration by the Minister – (1)** If the Minister believes on reasonable grounds that a registered school does not comply with:

- (a) the conditions of its registration; or
- (b) this Act; or
- (c) any regulations or ministerial orders made under this Act, –

the Minister may—

- (i) place a reasonable restriction on the operation of the school for such time as the Minister considers necessary; or
- (ii) cause the school to be removed from the register kept under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Minister must give the school's management authority a reasonable opportunity to be heard before exercising the powers set out in subsection (1).

**36. Restriction or cancellation of registration by an approved organisation for mission schools and private schools**

– (1) If the person-in-charge of an approved organisation for mission schools or private schools believes on reasonable grounds that a school which the approved organisation approved for registration does not comply with:

- (a) the conditions of its registration;
- (b) the provisions of this Act; or
- (c) any Regulations or Ministerial Orders made under this Act, –

the approved organisation may—

- (i) place a reasonable restriction on the operation of the school for such time as the Director of the approved organisation considers necessary; or
- (ii) request the Chief Executive Officer to remove the school from the register kept under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The approved organisation must give the school's management authority a reasonable opportunity to be heard before exercising the powers set out in subsection (1).

(3) The Chief Executive Officer must remove a school from the register kept under the provisions of this Act if requested to do so by an approved organisation under subsection (2) unless the Chief Executive Officer receives notice from the school that it is seeking approval of its registration directly by the Minister.

**PART 5**

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS (VILLAGE)**

**37. Reservation of the right to establish a registered school** – Nothing in this Part prevents members of a village community from establishing and running a registered school subject to Part 4.

**38. Establishment of Government schools** – (1) Cabinet may approve the establishment of a Government school.

(2) If a Village Fono or 2 or more Village Fono wish to establish a new Government school, they must apply to the Minister to seek Cabinet's approval for the establishment of the school.

(3) An application must be in writing in a form approved by the Minister.

(4) Regulations may be made under this section prescribing any requirements for establishing a Government school.

**39. Responsibility for management of a Government school** – (1) If Cabinet approves the establishment of a Government school, the Village Fono or 2 or more Village Fono must establish a school committee as the management authority for the proposed Government school.

(2) Subject to section 43, a school committee must manage a Government school pursuant to this Act and any agreement between the school committee and the Ministry.

(3) A school committee must manage a Government school in a way that:

- (a) ensures effective, efficient and appropriate management of public resources;
- (b) provides appropriate school buildings, facilities and equipment that are properly maintained;
- (c) provides relevant health policies, including but not limited to measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy, pursuant to the requirement of the Ministry of Health;
- (d) provides relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella
- (e) promotes a safe, supportive and productive learning environment; and
- (f) supports and monitors the academic progress of all students at the school.

**40. Power to set and collect school fees** – (1) A school committee may charge reasonable school fees to the carers of students attending the school, to meet the cost of performing the school committee's obligations under this Act.

(2) The Minister may vary the school fees charged in subsection (1) if the fees are not reasonable.

**41. Payments to school committee members** – A school committee member must not receive any payment from funds held by the committee on behalf of the Government school, unless the payment is for expenses that:

- (a) are reasonable;
- (b) were properly incurred by the school committee member in fulfilling his or her responsibilities as a school committee member; and
- (c) were incurred with the consent of the school committee.

**42. Provision of staff for Government schools –** Subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act 2004:

- (a) the Ministry shall supply to a Government school a principal and such staff as the Chief Executive Officer considers reasonably appropriate for the school's requirements; and
- (b) the Chief Executive Officer may vary the number of staff supplied to a Government school, after taking into account the number of students enrolled or likely to be enrolled at the school and the type of school.

**43. Responsibility for management of staff – (1)** The principal and staff of Government schools are employed subject to the direction of the Chief Executive Officer.

**(2)** The principal of a Government school must:

- (a) allocate and supervise the work of each staff member;
- (b) encourage teachers to use appropriate teaching techniques; and
- (c) promptly report to the Chief Executive Officer in writing about insubordination or suspected misconduct by a staff member.

**44. Closure of Government schools – (1)** Cabinet, upon the recommendation of the Minister, may direct the closure of a Government school if:

- (a) there is an agreement to close the school between the Minister and the school committee of a Government school, or, if a school committee does not exist, the Sui o le Nuu; or
- (b) if the closure of the school is in the public's best interest.

**(2)** Subject to Cabinet's approval and any regulations made under this section, the Minister may direct the Chief Executive Officer to close a Government school, if the school committee fails to comply with:

- (a) the requirements of this Act;
- (b) any regulations or directions made under this Act; or

(c) any agreement with the Ministry.

(3) Despite anything in this Act, the Chief Executive Officer may immediately withdraw the principal and staff from a Government school if the Chief Executive Officer considers on reasonable grounds that the principal or members of staff of a Government school are at risk of physical harm.

(4) If the circumstances which caused the Chief Executive Officer to consider that the principal or members of staff are at risk of physical harm are not remedied within a period of time the Minister considers to be reasonable under the circumstances, the Minister, after obtaining Cabinet's approval, may order the Chief Executive Officer to withdraw the principal and staff and to close the school within such a period as the Minister considers to be reasonable.

(5) Regulations may be made under this section prescribing any requirements for closing a Government school.

(6) If a school is closed under this section, a carer of a compulsory school-aged child enrolled at that school must enrol the child at another school.

## **PART 6 GOVERNMENT SCHOOL**

**45. Establishment of Government schools** – The Minister may establish a Government school on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer.

**46. Responsibility for management of a Government school** – (1) The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for management of the school through the school principal.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer must ensure that a Government school is managed in a way that:

- (a) ensures effective, efficient and appropriate management of public resources;
- (b) provides such staff as the Chief Executive Officer considers reasonably appropriate for the school's requirements;
- (c) provides appropriate school buildings, facilities and equipment that are properly maintained;



- (d) provides relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy, pursuant to the requirements of the Ministry of Health;
- (e) promotes a safe, supportive and productive learning environment; and
- (f) supports and monitors the academic progress of all students at the school.

**47. Repealed**

**48. Provision of staff for Government schools** – Subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act 2004:

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer shall supply to a Government school a principal and such staff as the Chief Executive Officer considers reasonably appropriate for the school's requirements; and
- (b) the Chief Executive Officer may vary the number of staff supplied to a Government school after taking into account the number of students enrolled or likely to be enrolled at the school.

**49. Responsibility for management of staff** – (1) The principal and staff of Government schools are employed subject to the direction of the Chief Executive Officer.

(2) The principal of a Government school must:

- (a) allocate and supervise the work of each staff member;
- (b) encourage teachers to use appropriate teaching techniques; and
- (c) promptly report to the Chief Executive Officer, in writing, about insubordination or suspected misconduct by a staff member.

**50. Amalgamation and closure of Government schools** – (1) The Minister after obtaining Cabinet's approval may:

- (a) amalgamate Government schools; and
- (b) close any Government school either temporarily or permanently on the Chief Executive Officer's recommendation.

(2) Before the permanent closure of a Government school, the Chief Executive Officer must consult with the school committee, teachers and any association of parents and friends of that school.

(3) In any consultation under subsection (2), the Chief Executive Officer must make available a statement on the likely educational, economic and social impact of closing the school.

**PART 7**  
**GOOD ORDER AND MANAGEMENT OF**  
**GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS**

**51. School calendar** – (1) The Minister must annually specify:

- (a) the days on which Government schools and Government schools are to be open for attendance by students; and
- (b) the hours of attendance of students.

(2) All Government schools must be open for students to attend and must provide an education for students for all of the hours and days specified by the Minister.

**52. Maximum and minimum number of students** – The Chief Executive Officer may issue guidelines indicating:

- (a) the maximum and minimum number of students to be enrolled in any Government school; and
- (b) the basis on which Government schools are to restrict the number of enrolments.

**53. Waiver of school fees** – (1) A carer who cannot afford to enrol a compulsory school-aged child in a Government school due to financial constraints may apply for the school fees of the child to be waived.

(2) The application for waiver of fees is made to:

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer in relation to a Government school; or
- (b) the Chairperson of the school committee established under section 39 in relation to a Government school.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer or Chairperson under subsection (2) shall consider the application and decide whether to grant or reject the application for waiver of fees and the period of such waiver.

(4) An application for waiver of fees must contain the following:

- (a) the full name, village, occupation and contact details of the carer;
- (b) the source of income of the carer;
- (c) the total gross income earned by the carer;
- (d) the list of all expenses of the carer;

- (e) the efforts the carer had undertaken to obtain financial assistance from other sources, including close relatives;
- (f) letters from the Sui o le Nuu and Pastor of the carer confirming the financial status of the carer;
- (g) letter from the principal of the relevant school supporting the application; and
- (h) any other relevant matter required by the Chief Executive Officer.

(5) A person who is not satisfied with a decision made under subsection (3) may appeal in writing to the Minister whose decision is final.

(6) A person who provides information that is false in an application under this section is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding 20 penalty units or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both.

**54. Temporary closure of school – (1)** A Government school is permitted to close, on the initiative of the principal or school committee, for any day or any hours on which it would otherwise be required under section 51 to be open, if:

- (a) there is an emergency which involves a risk to the health or safety of students or staff; or
- (b) the Chief Executive Officer otherwise approves.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer may immediately withdraw the principal and staff from a Government school if the Chief Executive Officer considers on reasonable grounds that the principal or members of staff of a Government school are at risk of physical harm.

(3) A Government school must close for any day or any hours on which it would otherwise be required under section 51 to be open, if directed to do so by the Chief Executive Officer.

**55. School records and reports –** The principal of a Government school must comply with the Chief Executive Officer's written directions about:

- (a) what school records must be kept;
- (b) how school records must be kept;
- (c) what reports the principal must give to the Chief Executive Officer; and
- (d) when any reports must be given.

**56. School discipline policy – (1)** The principal of a Government school and the school committee of a Government school must develop a discipline policy that

complies with section 23 and is consistent with this Part and any guidelines issued by the Chief Executive Officer under this section.

(2) The principal of a Government school and the school committee of a Government school must ensure that:

- (a) the discipline policy is brought to the attention of the students, carers and staff of the Government school; and
- (b) any periods of detention, additional work or other sanctions that may be imposed on students as outlined in the discipline policy are reasonable.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer may issue guidelines or directions in respect of the management of discipline in Government schools.

**57. Suspension and expulsion** – (1) Subject to subsection (3), the principal of a school may temporarily suspend a student if the principal is satisfied that the student has behaved unacceptably.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a principal may only expel a student in accordance with any directions given by the Chief Executive Officer.

(3) Before a principal suspends or expels a student, the principal must carry out the following:

- (a) consult with the carer regarding the reasons for the proposed suspension or expulsion; and
- (b) ensure all other appropriate means available to improve the student's behaviour have been exhausted; and
- (c) duly consider the ability by the student to attend another school.

(4) The carer of a student or a student may apply in writing to the Chief Executive Officer for a review of any decision of suspension or expulsion.

(5) The Chief Executive Officer may revoke any decision of suspension or expulsion if he or she is satisfied that the student is willing to behave in an acceptable manner.

## **PART 8**

### **CURRICULUM AND CERTIFICATES OF STUDY**

**58. Minimum curriculum** – (1) All schools and early childhood education centres must deliver the curriculum

specified by the Minister to the standards specified by the Minister.

(2) If the Minister specifies any curriculum standards or any changes to curriculum standards, the Minister must advise all schools in writing.

(3) Schools and early childhood education centres may deliver curriculum in areas additional to those specified by the Minister if this does not prevent the school from providing the curriculum specified by the Minister to the standards specified by the Minister.

(4) Schools and early childhood education centres may modify the curriculum or implement individual education programs for students living with disabilities, subject to any policy or guidelines the Chief Executive Officer issues under section 61.

**59. Delivery of curriculum in schools and early childhood education centres** – (1) The Chief Executive Officer may issue instructions or guidelines to all schools and early childhood education centres in respect of:

- (a) the delivery of curriculum specified by the Minister; or
- (b) the modification of curriculum for students living with disabilities.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer may issue instructions to Government schools in respect of any matter relating to teaching practice, homework, assessment and reporting procedures.

**60. Chief Executive Officer's powers and functions** – The Chief Executive Officer has the following powers and functions:

- (a) to develop policies, criteria and standards for curriculum and assessments for school students;
- (b) to develop and evaluate curriculum for courses normally undertaken in, or designed to be undertaken in the school Years 1 to 13;
- (c) to provide guidelines for the modification of curriculum and for the development of individual learning programs for children living with disabilities;
- (d) to oversee the delivery of, and conduct assessments for any certificate available to a student in a school;
- (e) to give advice or make recommendations to the Minister about any educational policy or

strategy relating to the development of curriculum that will prepare students for successful transition to employment, tertiary education, vocational education and training and further education;

- (f) to prepare and maintain records of student assessment and, on request, provide a copy of a student's record to the student or a person authorised by the student to receive it;
- (g) to report on student performance to the Minister; and
- (h) to issue certificates relating to any course undertaken by a school student in any year up to and including Year 13.

## **PART 9 STUDENTS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES**

### **61. Chief Executive Officer to establish guidelines –**

The Chief Executive Officer must establish a policy or guidelines for schools and early childhood education centres in respect of:

- (a) the identification and assessment of students living with disabilities;
- (b) the modification of teaching programs for students living with disabilities;
- (c) the level of training in special education required of all teachers or any category of teacher; and
- (d) any other matters relating to the provision of education for students living with disabilities that the Chief Executive Officer considers to be appropriate.

*(Part 10 repealed by section 47 of the Teachers Act 2016)*

## **PART 11 REGISTRATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION CENTRES**

**65. Requirement for registration – (1)** A person or organisation must not operate an early childhood education centre unless that centre is registered by:

- (a) an approved organisation; or
- (b) if no approved organisation exists, by the Chief Executive Officer.

**(2)** A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

**66. Approved organisation for early childhood education centres** – (1) The Minister may approve an organisation to be an approved organisation for early childhood education centres.

(2) An approved organisation is responsible for:

- (a) assessing and registering early childhood education centres;
- (b) for monitoring compliance with the terms of registration of early childhood education centres it has registered; and
- (c) restricting or cancelling registration of those early childhood education centres.

(3) In determining whether to approve an organisation under this section the Minister must take into account the following matters:

- (a) the organisation's objectives;
- (b) the decision making processes adopted by the organisation;
- (c) the policies the organisation will apply in setting standards for early childhood education centres;
- (d) the organisation's capacity to effectively evaluate applications for registration;
- (e) the organisation's capacity to effectively monitor standards in registered centres; and
- (f) any other matter prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

**67. Cancelling approval** – (1) Where the Minister believes on reasonable grounds that an approved organisation is not properly exercising its power to register early childhood education centres under this Act, the Minister may withdraw the organisation's approval.

(2) Before the Minister withdraws an organisation's approval under this section, the Minister must give the organisation a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

**68. Criteria for registering an early childhood education centre** – An approved organisation, or the Minister if no approved organisation exists, must take into account the following matters in determining whether or not to register an early childhood education centre:

- (a) the provision of curriculum that meets national curriculum guidelines for early childhood education;

- (b) the provision of an adequate building and appropriate facilities and equipment for young children;
- (c) the provision of relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy, pursuant to the requirements of the Ministry of Health;
- (d) the provision of an appropriate outdoor play area;
- (e) the provision of adequate furniture, educational play equipment and materials;
- (f) the employment of sufficient appropriately qualified and experienced staff;
- (g) the number of children to be enrolled; and
- (h) an adequate management system.

**69. Approved organisation's power to withdraw registration** – If an approved organisation reasonably believes that an early childhood education centre is no longer meeting one or more of the criteria for registration under section 68, the approved organisation may withdraw the early childhood education centre's registration subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the approved organisation must give the person-in-charge of the early childhood education reasonable notice that its registration is to be withdrawn; and
- (b) before the approved organisation withdraws the registration of an early childhood education centre, the approved organisation must give the person-in-charge of the early childhood education centre an opportunity to be heard.

**70. Right of appeal to the Minister** – (1) The person-in-charge of an early childhood education centre may appeal to the Minister to direct an approved organisation not to withdraw the early childhood education centre's registration.

(2) If the Minister reasonably considers that there are insufficient grounds to withdraw the early childhood education centre's registration, the Minister may direct the approved organisation not to withdraw the registration.

**71. Minister's power to cancel registration** – If the Minister reasonably believes that an early childhood education centre is not complying with the criteria for registration under section 68, the Minister may cancel the early childhood education centre's registration subject to the following conditions:



- (a) the Minister may give the person-in-charge of the early childhood education reasonable notice that its registration is to be withdrawn; and
- (b) before the Minister withdraws the registration of an early childhood education centre, the Minister must give the person-in-charge of the early childhood education centre an opportunity to be heard.

**PART 12**  
**INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS AND EARLY**  
**CHILDHOOD EDUCATION CENTRES**

**72. Inspection of schools and early childhood education centres – (1)** The Minister may arrange for the inspection of any school or early childhood education centre.

**(2)** The Minister may appoint a person or class of persons to be inspectors of schools and early childhood education centres, under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

**(3)** The Minister may restrict an inspector's powers to inspection of:

- (a) schools only;
- (b) a category of school;
- (c) early childhood education centres; or
- (d) a category of early childhood education centre.

**(4)** The Minister is to issue a certificate of authority to a person or class of persons appointed as inspectors, indicating any restriction placed upon their powers as inspectors.

**(5)** The Minister may revoke the appointment of a person or class of persons appointed as an inspector where they fail to comply with the conditions of their appointment.

**73. Powers and responsibilities of inspectors – (1)** An inspector may at any reasonable time:

- (a) enter, search, inspect and photograph any premises of the school or early childhood education centre;
- (b) inspect and take copies of any records or documents kept by the school or early childhood education centre; and
- (c) require a person to give any assistance reasonably necessary to carry out the inspection.

**(2)** An inspector must produce evidence of the inspector's appointment as an inspector on request before exercising any power under this section.

**(3)** Subject to subsection (4), a person who hinders or obstructs an inspector lawfully carrying out an inspection

commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

### **PART 13 MISCELLANEOUS**

**74. Regulations** – (1) The Head of State, acting on the advice of Cabinet, may make regulations for such matters as are contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for the due administration thereof.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), regulations may be made on the following:

- (a) to create offences and to prescribe fines of up to 100 penalty units for such offences;
- (b) to prescribe fees and charges (other than costs charged by school committees under section 40) for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The amount of a fee or charge prescribed under subsection (2):

- (a) shall be proposed by the Ministry; and
- (b) is subject to the consideration and approval of the National Revenue Board under the Public Finance Management Act 2001.

**75. Repeal** – The Education Ordinance 1959 is repealed.

**76. Savings and transitional provisions** – (1) All references in law to the Department of Education must be read as referring to the Ministry unless the context requires otherwise.

(2) All references in law to the Minister of Education must be read as referring to the Minister responsible for the Ministry unless the context requires otherwise.

(3) All references in law to the Director of Education must be read as referring to the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry unless the context requires otherwise.

(4) A document and act of authority so far as they are subsisting or in force at the time of the repeal of the Education Ordinance 1959 continue and have effect under the corresponding provisions of this Act until such time as they are altered or amended or cancelled, as the case may require, under the provisions of this Act.

(5) Despite the provisions of this Act, all applications and other matters arising out of or under the provisions of the Education Ordinance 1959 which are not determined or otherwise dealt with under such provisions at the date of the

commencement of this Act must be determined or otherwise dealt with under the corresponding provisions of this Act with such modifications, adaptations and alterations as the Minister may determine in writing.

(6) Despite the provisions of this Act, where this Act does not provide or provides insufficient or inadequate provision for the transition from the Education Ordinance 1959, the Minister, by Notice, may make such provisions as the Minister deems necessary in order for all matters under or concerning the Education Ordinance 1959 to be properly and effectively determined or otherwise dealt with.

**77. Time for compliance with the provision of health policies** – (1) All schools registered under this Act before 1 January 2020 must have their relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy in place, by 30 June 2020.

(2) Failure by a school to meet the requirements of subsection (1) may be a ground for the de-registration of that school.

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#### REVISION NOTES 2010 – 2020/3 March 2021

This is the official version of this Act as at 3 March 2021.

This Act has been revised by the Legislative Drafting Division from 2010 to 2020/3 March 2021 respectively under the authority of the Attorney General given under the *Revision and Publication of Laws Act 2008*.

The following general revisions have been made:

- (a) Amendments have been made to conform to modern drafting styles and to use modern language as applied in the laws of Samoa.
- (b) Amendments have been made to up-date references to offices, officers and statutes.
- (c) Insertion of the commencement date
- (d) Other minor editing has been done in accordance with the lawful powers of the Attorney General.
  - (i) “Every” and “any” changed to “a”
  - (ii) “shall be” changed to “is” and “shall be deemed” changed to “is taken”
  - (iii) “shall have” changed to “has”
  - (iv) “shall be guilty” changed to “commits”
  - (v) “notwithstanding” changed to “despite”
  - (vi) “pursuant to” changed to “under”
  - (vii) “it shall be lawful” changed to “may”
  - (viii) “it shall be the duty” changed to “shall”
  - (ix) Numbers in words changed to figures
  - (x) “hereby” and “from time to time” (or “at any time” or “at all times”) removed

- (xi) “under the hand of” changed to “signed by”
- (xii) Roman numerals changed to numbers

The following amendments were made to this Act since its enactment:

By the *Fees and Charges (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2017* No. 13:

- Section 2** - definition of “approved fee” repealed;
- Section 30(2)** - replaced “approved fee” with “fee prescribed by regulations”;
- Section 47** - repealed;
- Section 74** - subsection (2) substituted and new subsection (3) inserted.

By the *Teachers Act 2016*, No. 4 (commenced on 28 January 2019):

- Part 10** - repealed.

By the *Education Amendment Act 2019*, No. 5 (commenced on 1 July 2019):

- Section 2** amended by repealing definitions for “Ministry school” and “village school”, substituting the definition of “compulsory school aged child with its current form”; and inserting new definitions for “Government school” and “narcotic”;
- Section 7** reference to “special needs” substituted with “disability”.
- Section 11** reference to “and address” substituted with “address and birth certificate number”;
- Section 23** substituted subsection (3) and inserted new subsections (3A) and (3B).
- Section 24** substituted in its entirety;
- Whole Act** references to “Ministry schools” and “village schools” substituted with “Government school”; reference to “with special needs” substituted with “living with disabilities”.

By the *Infants Amendment Act 2019*, No. 29 (commenced on 1 January 2020):

- Section 4** substituted
- Section 4A** new section inserted, “Prerequisites for enrolment”.
- Section 22A** new section inserted, “Immunisation and vaccination policy”.
- Section 31(1)(b)** inserted “relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy under section 22A, pursuant to the

requirements of the Ministry of Health” in between “pastoral care,” and “and a discipline policy”.

**Section 39(1)(c)** inserted new paragraph (c) “provides relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy, pursuant to the requirements of the Ministry of Health;” and restructured subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

**Section 46(2)(d)** inserted new paragraph (d) “provides relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy, pursuant to the requirements of the Ministry of Health;” and restructured subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

**Section 68(c)** inserted new paragraph (c) “provides relevant health policies, including but not limited to a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination and immunisation policy, pursuant to the requirements of the Ministry of Health;” and restructured subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

**Section 77** new section inserted, “Time for compliance with the provision of health policies”.

*This Act is administered by the  
Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture.*