74. Sector:	Community and Social Services	
Sub-Sector:	Education Services	
Industry Classification:	CPC 921	Primary education services (limited to public services)
	CPC 922	Secondary education services (limited to public services)
	CPC 923	Higher education services (limited to public services)
	CPC 924	Adult education services n.e.c. (limited to public services)
Type of Reservation:	Market access (Article 46)	
	National treatment (Article 47)	
Level of Government:	All	
Measures:	Federal Constitution (SR 101), Articles 62 and 63*a*	
	Federal Law on federal institutes (SR 414.110)	
	Cantonal and municipal legislations, as qualified by the Description element	
Description:	FEDERAL LEVEL:	
	Operation of the Federal Institutes of Technology (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschulen (ETH); écoles polytechniques fédérales (EPF); politecnici federali (PF)) is reserved to the Confederation (SR 101, Article 63*a*; SR 414.110).	
	Note for transparency: The Confederation applies no restrictions on market access or national treatment for universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschulen; hautes écoles spécialisées; scuole universitarie professionali) (see Federal Law on the universities of applied sciences, SR 414.71).	
	CANTONAL LEVEL:	
	Public education falls within the competence of the cantons (SR 101, Articles 62 and 63*a*).	
	Qualification: Switzerland reserves the right for the cantons and municipalities to maintain, modify or adopt any measures restricting market access and/or national treatment for public education services.	
	Note for transparency: Public education services are understood as education services where:	
	(a) the Government or an agency mandated by governmental authorities issues a title or a curriculum or other form of specification of the education service indicating that this education service forms an integral part of the greater system of public education; and	
	(b) there is a public mandate corresponding to the overall education policy of the canton or the Confederation and enshrined in a legal act. The provision of a subsidy or the permission by governmental authorities to deliver a certain type of education service is not sufficient in itself to determine that a mandate exists; and	
	(c) public education services correspond to a public need for the supply of the service. This need is to be understood in the sense that there is a political will to achieve certain goals by means of particular education services. This may or may not be reflected in any laws. The question here is whether public action to supply such a service would be required if it did not already exist. The third criterion is unrelated to market access.	