

How SWEA work to tackle UDW

Swedish government has assigned 8 Swedish authorities to develop suitable and effective multiauthority methods to tackle UDW. This assignment is from 2018 to 2021.

- The authorities shall strive for synergic effects in their work
- The authorities work shall begin from their own specific task and legislation
- From 2022 shall these methods be fully implemented in all 8 authorities





ARBETSMILJÖ VERKET

Swedish work environment authority

- Chairs the government assignment
- Leads the national joint authority steering and coordination group
- Leads the communication group
- Leads the 5 regional teams
- Most likely participates in on-field operational works

- Main task is to match jobseekers with companies needing to expand their workforce.
 - Supports new companies with salary payments during start up phase
 - Supports companies with salary payments when company hires unexperienced workers during learning phase
 - Gives support and education to unemployed workers
 - Holds register of unemployed that gives the unemployed right to unemployment benefit and social security benefit.
 - Are responsible for make sure that newly arrived people to Sweden (refugees and migrants) learns Swedish, have the right educations to be able to work in Sweden
 - Responsible for give disabled, injured and handicapped people resources and ability to get back to worklife.
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- They are not a part in on-field operations
 - Their role in the assignment is to support the other authorities with information
 - They take part of the information gathered by the on-field authorities. This to see if employees and employers that take part of benefits fulfill the stipulated conditions for the benefit.



Ekobrottsmyndigheten

Swedish Economic Crime Authority

The Swedish Economic Crime Authority is a specialised authority within the public prosecution service. We fight economic crime in Sweden and we also have a coordinating responsibility for the activities of other agencies in this field.

We are also a centre of knowledge on the subject of economic crime. This means that we will share our knowledge and experience as best we can.

The Swedish Economic Crime Authority is working to reduce the rate of economic crime and to make people safer. We contribute to a democratic welfare state by creating conditions for healthy competition on equal terms, securing assets and recovering proceeds of crime.

Economic crime is an umbrella term covering many different types of crime. The two most common forms of economic crime are tax evasion and false accounting. Other types of economic crime that we fight are different forms of tax crime, embezzlement, insider trading, market abuse and disloyalty to principal.

Activities involve the entire chain from intelligence gathering, investigation and prosecution to the court process. We also work with crime prevention in order to reduce the risk of economic crime. We do this by collaborating with other agencies, trade organisations and industries as well as the financial sector.



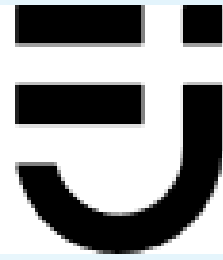
Försäkringskassan

Social security agency

Main mission is to evaluate and distribute many of the benefits/allowances you can get from social security in Sweden.
The yearly payouts are approximately 18 534 987 118 euros or 6% of Sweden GDP

The different types of allowances:

- Child/ren allowance
 - Parental allowance
 - Pregnancy allowance
 - Temporary parental allowance when parents have to stay home from work to care of sick child
 - Temporary parental allowance connected to birth
 - Child allowance support
 - Residential allowance
-
- They are not a part in on-field operations
 - Their role in the assignment is to support the other authorities with information
 - They take part of the information gathered by the on-field authorities.
This to see if beneficiaries fulfill the stipulated conditions for the benefit.



**SWEDISH GENDER
EQUALITY AGENCY**

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency has the authority to work against all forms of human trafficking. The work against human trafficking for the removal of body organs, military service, forced labour or other activities that imply an emergency for the victim (for example exploitation through forced begging, criminal activity etc.) will fall within the coordinative responsibility of the Swedish Gender Equality Agency.

A special support structure designed to assist the government agencies in their work with prostitution and trafficking has been developed within the framework of NMT. The support structure includes a telephone helpline, a re-migration programme (operated in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration, a UN body) and a number of regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking who offer victim support. The authority also offers support and training for municipalities, government agencies and NGOs.



Swedish Migration Agency

In Sweden, the Migration Agency is the authority that considers applications from people who want to take up permanent residence in Sweden, visit, seek protection from persecution or get Swedish citizenship.

The Migration Agency's mission includes providing housing and money for food to asylum seekers, while they wait for a decision in their asylum case. We also assign unaccompanied children to a municipality, which then becomes the child's home for the duration of the asylum process. When a refugee is granted a residence permit in Sweden, we give compensation from the state to the municipalities and county councils

The Swedish Migration Agency's main task is to examine applications for residence permits for people who want to come to Sweden. During that process, the Agency may sometimes detect people or companies who have committed, or are suspected of intending to commit, a crime. For example, a company may be exploiting applicants on the labour market, or some people may be planning to exploit an applicant in Sweden. The Swedish Migration Agency also detects cases where the applicant has committed, or is suspected of committing, a crime in Sweden or abroad.

Within the framework of the joint operations, the authorities collaborate on matters at both regional and national level



- The mission of the Swedish Police is to reduce crime and increase public safety. Through crime prevention, the police work to ensure that fewer crimes are committed. The aim is also for more crimes to be solved.
- The police participate in international operational police cooperation together with foreign police organisations. This work takes place within the framework of, for example, criminal investigations, directly or through Europol, the Schengen cooperation, Interpol or the Nordic police cooperation.

Police role in the assignment apart from the everyday police work:

- To assist the other in-field authoritys with work, such as identifying persons at the worksites, controls if they have the right to be and work in Sweden.
- Make sure persons cant leave the worksites to avoid controls by the authoritys
- Responsible for other authoritys employeeyes personal safety and protection



Skatteverket

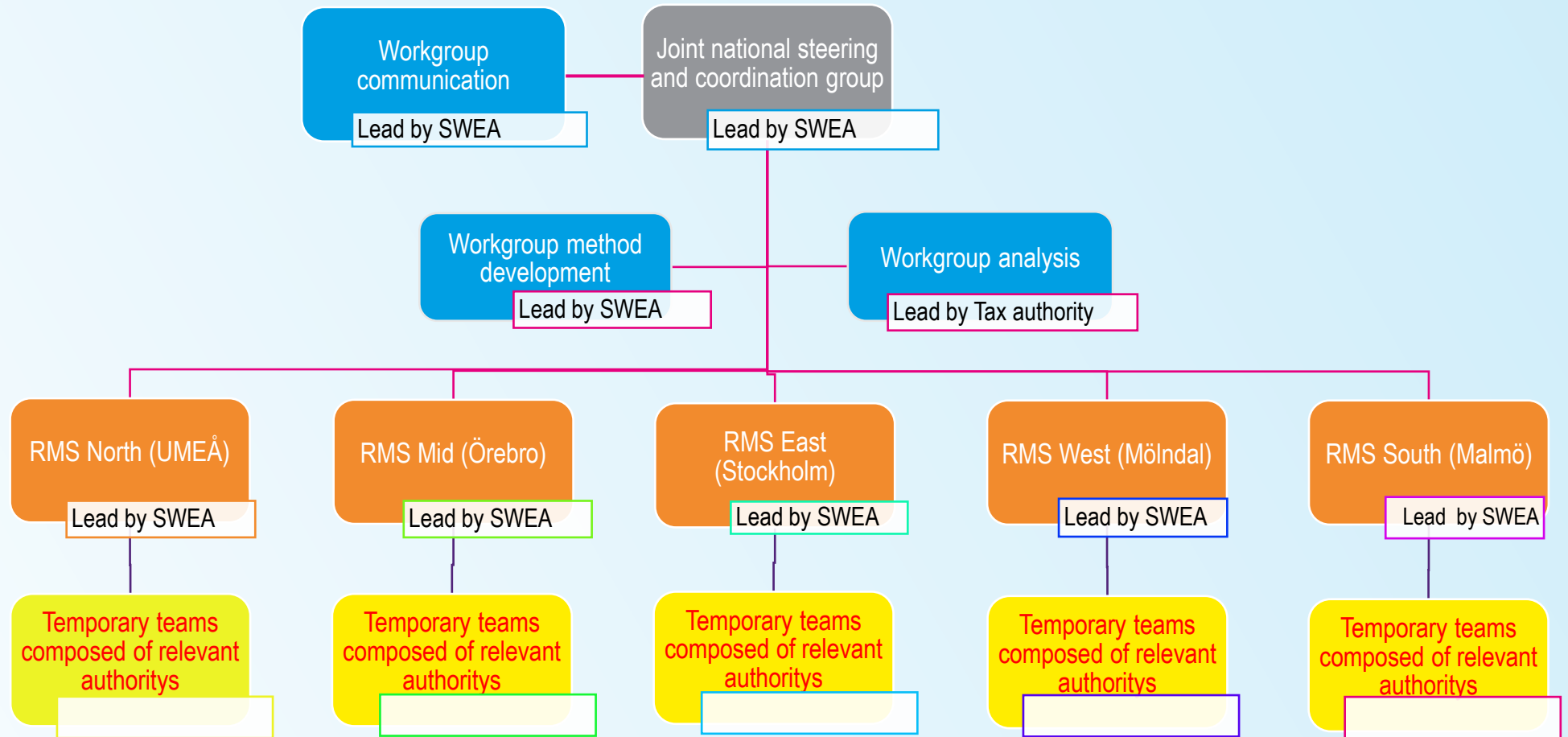
Tax authority

- Keeping register of who lives were and who is connected to who
- Keeping register of who owns wich property.

Taxation:

- Registration and taxation of personal income, company income, VAT, employer contribution.
(includes information, registration and on-site controls)
- Cash/payment registration and control of them
- Staff register registration and control of them

Organisation



- RMS= Regional groups with members from all authorities
- The temporary teams consist of resources considered needed for this particular control/inspection. The temporary teams perform planning, execution and the after work

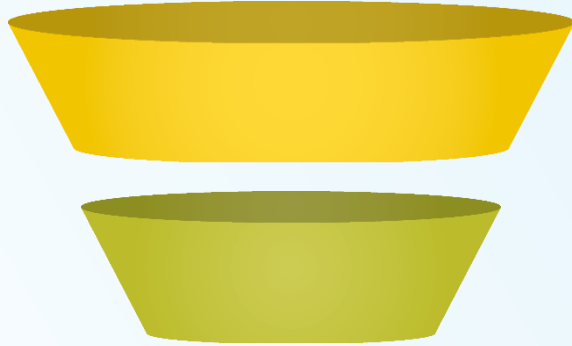
How do we do it?



- Mutual analyzis and risk evaluations

- Identify risk sectors by looking at size of sector and compare with amount of accidents, injurys, violations of regulations.
- Main focus point for joint actions is how often we find violations of regulations and laws that contributes to unhealthy competetion or incorrect exploitation of social security system in the sector.
 - Priority sectors 2019 is:
 - Construction
 - HoReCa
 - Beauty salons
 - Auto repairs and auto reconditions shops

How do we do it?

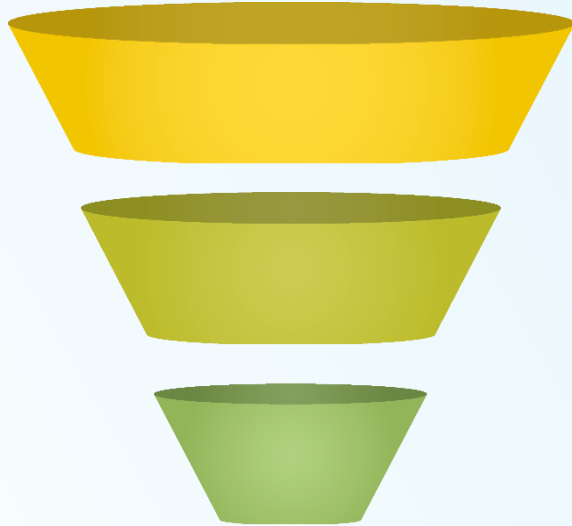


- Mutual analyzis and risk evaluations



- **Criteria for having a joint action**
 - Shall be a buisnesses in the prioritized sectors
 - There shall be an identified and serious violation against the laws and regulations.
 - There must be a suspicion of violations against HSE regulations.
 - The joint actions must give synergi effects for one or several of collaborating authoritys.

How do we do it?



1

- Mutual analysis and risk evaluations

2

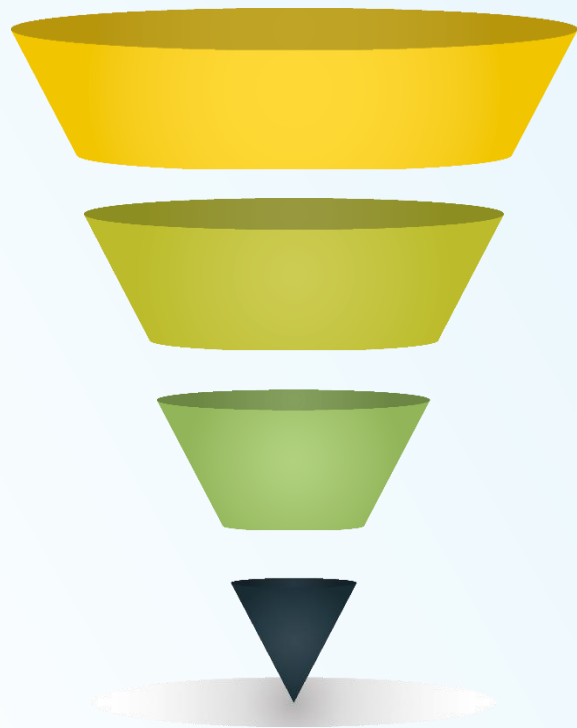
- Criterias for having a joint action

3

- **Joint selections**

- Based on the criterias each authority gives suggestions to which companys or worksites they like to go to.
- Joint decision of, if a joint action shall take place and which authoritys that shall participate.

How do we do it?



1

- Mutual analysis and risk evaluations

2

- Criteria for having a joint action

3

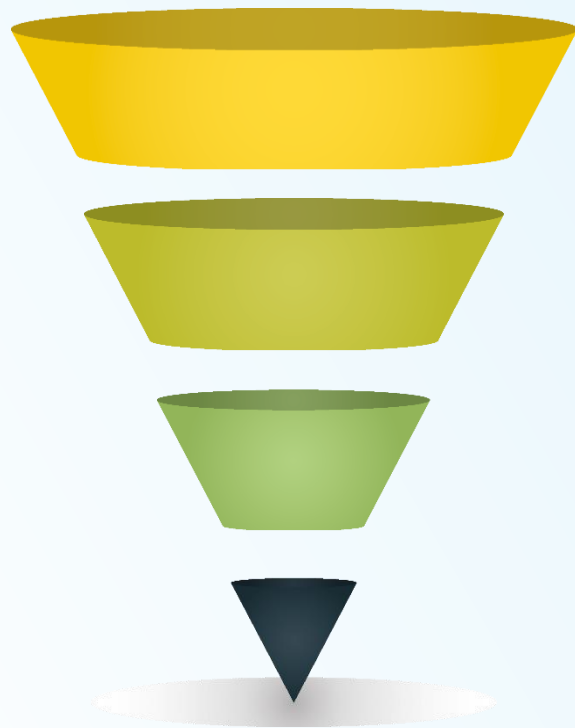
- Joint selections

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- Joint actions

- Each authority makes the inspection/control based on their own legislation/field of expertise.

How do we do it?



- 1 • Mutual analysis and risk evaluations
- 2 • Criterias for having a joint action
- 3 • Joint selections
- 4 • Joint actions