

Detailed information regarding the processing of personal data

Your information is used to enable the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to manage your membership, as well as to investigate and pay compensation where applicable. The UIF is an association that is mandated to exercise authority according to law. The exercise of authority that occurs when compensation is paid also includes controls to ensure that you receive the right compensation. The UIF also has other obligations which mean that the UIF, for example, processes information in debt management or notifies other authorities if there is a suspicion that compensation may have been paid incorrectly.

The processing is necessary to fulfill a legal obligation of the data controller. This is mainly done with the support of Article 6.1 (e) of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as part of the exercise of the authority of the UIF. Some data processing may also be done with the consent of the data subject or for the processing to be necessary to fulfill a legal obligation incumbent on the UIF (Article 6.1 (a) and (c)).

The UIF also processes other people's personal data according to GDPR. This may apply to you who are, for example, employed at the UIF, are a supplier or elected representative.

To whom does the UIF disclose personal information?

With the support of its mandate to exercise authority and with the support of its legal obligations, the UIF provides personal information to the following recipients:

- Your new UIF is transferred information about your membership and, if you apply for compensation, information regarding how the conditions for compensation have looked at the present UIF. See § 48 (e) of the law (1997:238) on unemployment insurance, ALF, and § 25 of the regulation (1997:835) on unemployment insurance, FALF.
- Information to the Swedish National Insurance Office (Försäkringskassan) is provided if you are entitled to compensation and to what extent, your opportunities to work, any obstacles to compensation and if compensation was paid from the UIF. See § 48 (d) of ALF and § 24 of FALF.
- According to § 48 (d) of ALF and § 24 (a) of FALF, the UIF has an obligation to submit information to the Swedish Pensions Agency (Pensionsmyndigheten).
- The Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) is provided information on the number of days paid, the right to and the extent of continued remuneration from the UIF. See § 48 (b) ALF and § 21 FALF.

- Information to the municipal Social Welfare Board (Socialnämnd) is given if you are entitled to compensation and to what extent and if compensation has been paid from the UIF. For more information see Chapter 11 § 11 of the Social Services Act (Socialtjänstlagen) (2001:453) and § 4 of the Ordinance (2008:975) on the duty to provide information in certain cases according to the Social Services Act.
- Information to the Swedish Enforcement Authority (Kronofogdemyndigheten) is provided on days with compensation from the UIF and payment thereof. See Chapter 4 § 15 of the Enforcement Code (Utsökningsbalken) (1981:774) and § 25 (b) FALF. When compensation from the UIF has been paid incorrectly and the compensation is not repaid, the UIF can reach out to the Swedish Enforcement Authority for recovery. It may also happen that the UIF appeals to the district court to have a claim established.
- Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån) is provided with information on membership and remuneration for the production of statistics. See § 94 (b) of the Act (1997:239) on unemployment funds, LAK and § 7 of the Ordinance (1997:836) on unemployment funds, LAKFo.
- The Swedish Migration Agency (Migrationsverket), the Swedish National Insurance Office (Försäkringskassan), the Swedish Pensions Agency (Pensionsmyndigheten), the Swedish Board of Student Finance (Centrala studiestödsnämnden), the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), municipalities and other UIF are provided with information if the UIF finds reason to assume that a financial benefit has been decided or paid incorrectly in the other organization's activities. See Act (2008:206) on the obligation to notify in the event of incorrect payments from the welfare systems.
- On request, the Swedish Tax Agency (Skatteverket), the Swedish Pensions Agency (Pensionsmyndigheten) and the General Administrative Court will be provided information on matters that are relevant to the application of the income-based retirement pension. See Chapter 15 § 13, second paragraph of the Law (1998:674) on Income-Based Retirement Pension.
- The Swedish Tax Agency is given a control statement for expenses paid from the UIF and interest expenses. See Chapter 15 § 2 Tax Procedure Act (2011:1244), SFL.
- According to the Contribution Crime Act, the UIF is obliged to report suspected contribution crimes to the Police Authority or the Prosecutor's Office.
- The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Inspectorate (IAF), may, during audits and complaints, request that the UIF discloses information in individual cases.
- To the administrative courts, the chamber courts and the Supreme Administrative Court, the UIF leaves information on cases appealed.

- To the Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsman (Justitieombudsmannen) for complaints regarding the handling of the UIF register.
- To the Chancellor of Justice (Justitiekanslern) for complaints and claims for damages as a result of the handling of the UIF.
- To the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet) for statistical purposes.
- To the Swedish National Audit Office (Riksrevisionen) during its audits.

In addition to the information provided by the UIF due to an obligation in law or necessary to pay unemployment benefits, the UIF only gives out information when the individual consents to it or if it is necessary to fulfill its obligations to manage unemployment benefits.

- The UIF submits information to Swedbank in order to be able to pay compensation to the person who applied for compensation from the UIF.
- Information about your entitlement to compensation is also provided to TRR (Trygghetsrådet), the Transition Fund (Omställningsfonden) and the Social Security Foundation (Trygghetsstiftelsen).

From which parties can the UIF get information about you

When the regulations allow it and it is necessary for the assessment of your right to compensation, the UIF collects the following information:

- Information on registration as a job seeker, participation in programs and information on establishment remuneration from the Swedish Public Employment Service in accordance with § 48 (a) ALF and 20 § FALF.
- Information on compensation or other support from the Swedish National Insurance Office in accordance with § 48 (c) § ALF and § 22 FALF.
- The UIF saves questions from the Swedish National Insurance Office regarding temporary parental allowance to check if the individual in the future would seek compensation for the same period.
- Information on pensions or other benefits from the Swedish Pensions Agency in accordance with § 48 (c) § ALF and § 22 (a) FALF.
- Information on applied for and granted study support from the Swedish Board of Student Finance (CSN) according to § 48 (c) ALF and § 23 FALF.

- If you terminate your membership in a UIF to join another, your new UIF will collect some information from your old UIF in accordance with § 48 (e) ALF and 25 (a) § FALF.
- The Swedish Migration Agency, the Swedish National Insurance Office, the Swedish Pensions Agency, the Swedish Tax Agency, the Swedish Enforcement Authority, the Swedish Board of Student Finance and the Swedish Public Employment Service are obliged to notify the UIF if they believe that an economic benefit has been wrongly decided or paid out or with an excessive amount at the UIF.
- If you apply for a job in another EU state, The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Inspectorate (IAF) decides on the matter, which is then transferred to the UIF. If you then apply for compensation from another EU country, the UIF will be notified of your notification to the employment services authority in the EU country concerned.
- The Swedish Enforcement Authority may submit information to the UIF regarding any payment orders, foreclosures or debt restructuring. This is information that the UIF uses to manage its claims in accordance with good debt collection practice.

How long is the data stored?

According to GDPR, the UIF may not store personal data for longer than is necessary for the purpose of processing the data. When the information is no longer needed, it should be deleted. However, the data may be retained for historical, statistical or scientific purposes as defined in the UIF archive regulations. The date of deletion for general documents in the UIF's register are stated in the government-specific regulation, RA-MS 2010 70. Certain information, which is regulated in section 3 of the regulation, must be preserved for the posterior world.

The Swedish Accounting Act also requires that the UIF should save information a certain time. The information covered by the Act shall be retained until the seventh year following the end of the calendar year in which the financial year ended.

Your rights

Right to information

You have the right to receive information when your personal data is processed. Information about the personal data processing must be provided by the UIF both when the information is collected and when you otherwise request it. If you request to receive a so-called register extract, the UIF normally has 30 days to inform you about what personal data is processed by the UIF. In addition, there are certain occasions when special information should be provided to the data subject, for example if a data breach or similar (a personal data incident) occurs with the data controller and there is a risk of, for example, identity theft or fraud.

Right to correction

You have the right to turn to the UIF and ask to have incorrect information corrected. It also means that you have the right to supplement any personal data that is missing and that is relevant to the purpose of the personal data processing.

Right to delete (right to be forgotten)

According to the General Data Protection Regulation, you may have the right to have your personal data deleted if they are not needed for, for example, exercise of authority. In the case of the UIF, our processing of personal data is almost always about the exercise of authority.

Otherwise, data must be deleted in the following cases:

- If the data is no longer needed for the purposes for which it was collected
- If the treatment is based on the individual's consent and the person withdraws the consent
- If the individual opposes personal data processing that occurs within the framework of exercise of authority or after a balance of interests and there are no justifiable reasons that weigh heavier than the individual's interest
- If the personal data has been processed illegally
- If deletion is required to fulfill a legal obligation

Right to restriction of data processing

In some cases, you have the right to demand that personal data processing be restricted. By limitation is meant that the information is marked so that in the future it may only be processed for certain defined purposes.

The right to restriction applies, inter alia, when the data subject considers the information to be incorrect and requested correction. In such cases, the data subject may also request that the processing of the data be restricted while the accuracy of the data is being investigated.

When the restriction expires, you should be informed of this.

Right to object

In some cases, you have the right to object to the data controller's processing of your personal data.

The right to object applies when personal data is processed to carry out a task of public interest, as part of an exercise of authority or after a balance of interests.

If the individual objects to the processing in such cases, the data controller may only continue to process the data if it can be shown that there are compelling justifiable reasons why the data must be processed that outweighs the individual's interests, rights and freedoms or if the processing is done for determination, the exercise or defense of legal claims.

Withdraw consent

If your personal data is processed on the basis of your consent, you can withdraw the consent at any time.

Complaint

You can file a complaint with the Swedish Data Protection Authority (DPA).

If you believe that the UIF processes information about you in violation of the General Data Protection Regulation, you can file a complaint with the Swedish Data Protection Authority. <https://www.datainspektionen.se/>

Damages

A person who has suffered damage as a result of his or her personal data being processed in violation of the General Data Protection Regulation may be entitled to damages by the person or persons responsible for the personal data involved in the processing.

Automatic decision-making and profiling

The UIF can make use of automatic decision-making.