

Online Platforms and Platform Work Sweden

- ✓ ✗ Legally binding definition of online platforms
- ✓ ✗ Specific register of online platforms
- ✓ ✗ Specific regulation applicable to online platforms
- ? Online platforms are considered to be employers

In 2020, the Swedish Work Environment Authority conducted a public inquiry into working conditions across 25 platforms. Two important recommendations were made to such platforms as TaskRunner and Foodora to improve management of workplace injuries as part of the attempt to recognise their employers' responsibilities.



The proportion of individuals performing platform work as their main job amounts to **less than 1%** of the employed population.



Some qualitative studies suggest that a considerable share of platform workers are **migrants with little prospects for regular employment.**



Platform work is **less frequent than in other European countries.**



Uber Eats



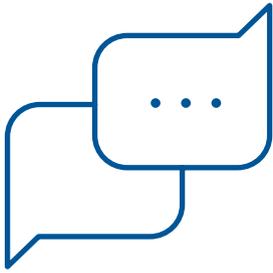
The food delivery sector is dominated especially by three companies:

Wolt, UberEats and **Foodora**, which was acquired in 2015 by **DeliveryHero**, the German multinational online food delivery company. In 2019, DeliveryHero also acquired a Swedish platform, **Hungrig.se**.

Among Sweden-based platforms, TechBuddy and Yepstr are the best-known work-on-demand platforms.

TechBuddy is a platform that provides personalised, on-site/at-home and office tech support. In 2021, TechBuddy acquired Taskrunner, another Swedish platform that specialises in the outsourcing of small jobs.

Yepstr is Sweden's largest platform for simple and safe teenage jobs, like babysitting, tutoring and dog-minding.



The public debate has mainly been focusing on working conditions, job security, decent pay, excessive control and surveillance, and collective agreements for platform companies in Sweden.

An investigative article by Breakit's reporter Erik Wisterberg has revealed that after working 7 shifts totalling more than 18 working hours, an UberEats delivery worker receives SEK 39 per hour before taxes.

2020



In 2020, a new trade association, Plattformföretagen, which focuses on the platform economy, was launched.

The association has very few member companies, e.g., Besedo, Billfactory, Cool Company, Done, EPTI, Euro Freelancers, Gee, Gigger, Gigway, Gimlé, Konsultboken, Lingio, Marketplace Risk, Parkamo, Remotify, Simpell, Svenska Nomader, Taskrunner, UbiGo, WhereUare, and Workamo.

None of the top platforms based in Sweden have joined this initiative, however.



In **2018**, a collective agreement was signed by Bzzt and the Swedish Transport Workers' Union allowing Bzzt drivers to be covered by the Taxi Agreement.



In **2021**, a collective agreement was signed by the blue-collar union Transport and Foodora. The agreement lays down e.g., employment conditions, working hours and scheduling, wages, paid holiday, pensions and life insurance, and formally assigns competence to trade unions to represent employees in negotiations over the remuneration of work and other terms and conditions.

Two additional collective agreements have been signed by the white-collar trade unions Unionen and Instajobs as well as Gigstr, which allow workers to fall under the collective agreement for temporary agency workers.

