





## European Platform tackling undeclared work

### Dolsis Platform

Belgium

	<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The Dolsis Platform is a digital platform which provides labour and social inspectors access to a wide range of employment and social security related data. This enables inspectors to quickly and easily compare the declared information of companies, with that of their workers, controlled on the field, in order to identify irregularities and combat undeclared work.</p>
<p><b>Name(s) of authorities/bodies/ organisations involved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Social Security Office (NSSO) (<i>Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid, RSZ</i> (hosting the platform));</li> <li>• Different social security institutions and public organisms, who provide data in relation to labour &amp; social security matters, and function in a network organised around the Crossroads Bank of Social Security.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sectors</b></p>	<p>All</p>
<p><b>Target groups</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Companies involved in undeclared work (directly targeted).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purpose of measure</b></p>	<p>Deterrence: improve detection</p>

	<p><b>Aims and objectives</b></p> <p>The Dolsis Platform is an electronic interface that integrates and shares employment and social security data submitted by social insured persons and their employers in a user-friendly way. The aim is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of labour and social inspections through improvement in the availability of relevant data.</p>
<p><b>Background context</b></p>	<p>Since the late 1990s the social security administrative system in Belgium has been modernised to enable all data on socially insured persons and their employers to be held electronically, and to be automatically shared between social security institutions. This is done through a data traffic management system known as the Crossroads Bank for Social Security (CBSS)<sup>i</sup>. Regarding tackling undeclared work, employers must submit the following electronic declarations to the NSSO:</p>




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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dimona: a declaration to immediately register all new employees and those employees leaving a company. It was established for some sectors in 1999, and then for all sectors from January 2003;</li> <li>• DmfA (the multifunctional declaration): a quarterly declaration on the work performed by, and salaries of, employees. This determines the amount of social security contributions employers and employees must pay;</li> <li>• Limosa: a declaration by an employer or a self-employed person not subject to Belgian social security who comes to work in Belgium on a temporary and/or part-time basis (posted workers or self-employed).</li> </ul> <p>Database information from these declarations was collated onto one interface known as Genesis, but inspectors found accessing the different databases too time-consuming. Therefore, the Dolsis platform was developed to integrate the databases and enable a range of organisations to access the information. It also includes data from the National Business Register, Public Centre for Social Assistance, Crossroads Bank for Enterprises, Declaration of Works and CheckIn@Work.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives of the measure</b></p>	<p><b>General Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of labour and social inspections through improving the accessibility and availability of data.</li> </ul> <p><b>Specific Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide integrated and user-friendly access to various databases used by labour and social inspection services;</li> <li>• To enable inspectors to quickly and easily compare companies' declared information with that of their workers controlled in or out of the field, in order to identify irregularities and tackle undeclared work.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Dolsis platform is available for inspectors to access whilst they are out on site;</li> <li>• Prior to an inspection, inspectors begin preparing information about all registered workers at a site. During the visit they compare the information they have already gathered with the situation of the workers that are on site and can subsequently identify any irregularities that may exist.</li> </ul> <p>The Dolsis platform has some important functionalities that enhance its use:</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data mining algorithms are used to indicate sectors, companies, and types of employees that are at 'high risk of undeclared work'. This enables inspectors to target certain sites;</li> <li>• Predictive analysis is used to identify companies that are likely to declare bankruptcy in the near future by identifying companies where the directors/managers have a history of being involved with bankrupt companies;</li> <li>• The data in the Dolsis platform is subject to rigorous security and data protection protocols. Access to the database is selective depending on levels of competence and authority, allowing different enforcement bodies and their employees to have access only to specific functionalities. Monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that staff do not misuse data.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding/organisational resources</b>	<p>It is not possible to identify specific costs for the Dolsis platform as it has been established based on other systems such as the Crossroads Bank for Social Security (and other procedures such as electronic declarations).</p>

	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <p>The Dolsis Platform has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of labour and social inspections by improving the accessibility and availability of relevant employment and social security data as a result of the integration of several databases. It has considerably reduced the time it takes to target companies in combination with the use of data mining (from about 80 minutes to only a few minutes with Genesis (later called Dolsis)). It has increased the number of irregularities found during inspections. This is mainly due to the ability to target companies through use of data mining.</p>
<b>Achievement of objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of the Genesis (later called Dolsis) platform has made access for labour &amp; social inspectors to a wealth of data quicker and more efficient, enabling them to find more-irregularities during inspections. In combination with datamining, the number of irregularities on the field increased considerably. For example, in the construction sector, 85 % of the sites inspected have been found to have irregularities compared to 35 % before the introduction of the Dolsis platform. This is mainly due to the ability to target companies through use of datamining. Irregularities include workers not</li> </ul>



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	<p>being registered, workers doing more hours of work than they have registered for, and posted workers not receiving the correct pay or documents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictive analysis to identify companies that are likely to declare bankruptcy has been effective. Some companies have been targeted around nine months before declaring bankruptcy and therefore social contributions and pensions have been recovered in advance.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learnt and success factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important to be able to exchange and share data between different public agencies: tax authorities, unemployment insurance and social security;</li> <li>• Inspectors need special training. Recently, 20 new inspectors undertook basic training on the application and data security;</li> <li>• Inspections are much more effective if online data is available through portable devices that can be used on site.</li> </ul>
<b>Transferability</b>	<p>The Crossroads Bank for Social Security is an essential piece of data infrastructure which regulates data exchanges between social security institutions<sup>ii</sup>. Any system such as Dolsis would need to be able to draw on a wide range of data shared by different social security institutions.</p>

<b>Further information</b>	
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<b>Useful sources and resources</b>	<p><b>NSSO, Declaring Employees</b>  <a href="https://www.rsz.fgov.be/en/employers-and-nsso/declaring-employees">https://www.rsz.fgov.be/en/employers-and-nsso/declaring-employees</a></p> <p><b>Crossroads Bank for Social Security</b>  <a href="https://www.ksz-bcss.fgov.be/en">https://www.ksz-bcss.fgov.be/en</a></p> <p><b>Eurofound, E-government in social security sector, Belgium</b></p>



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	<a href="https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/tackling-undeclared-work-in-europe/database/e-government-in-social-security-sector-belgium">https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/tackling-undeclared-work-in-europe/database/e-government-in-social-security-sector-belgium</a>
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<sup>i</sup> For more information see <https://www.ksz-bcss.fgov.be/en>

<sup>ii</sup> Ibid.