

# **Automated Risk Detection at Scale: How Sweden's Tax Agency Uses AI to Target High-Risk Deductions**

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2025-05-05



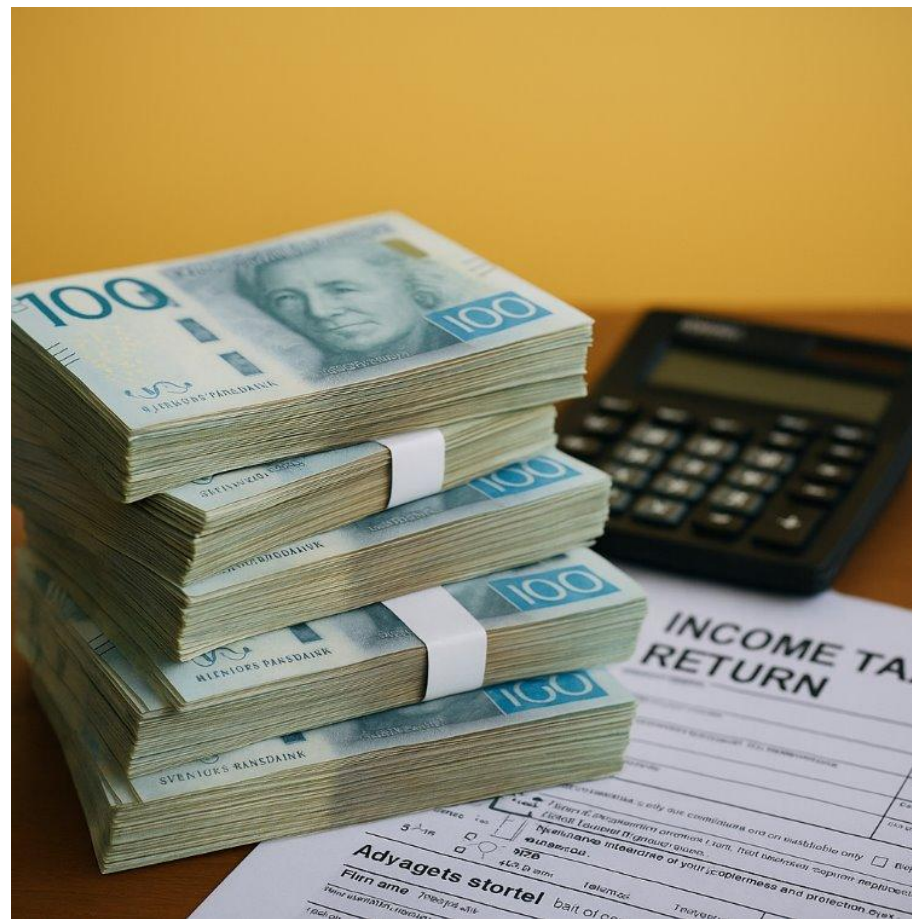
# Sweden's Most Popular Tax Deduction

*800,000 taxpayers claim a commuting deduction each year. But nearly 50% of those claims are incorrect*

- **No documentation is required** when filing the tax return
- Documentation is only requested **if selected for audit**
- **Few consequences** even for incorrect claims
- **Random audits** reveal widespread misuse
- Estimated **tax gap: 2.4 billion SEK per year**



*A high-volume deduction built on trust — but vulnerable to abuse.*



## ⚠️ Penalty Risk: Low for Incorrect Claims

If you claim a deduction you're unsure about, responding to the Tax Agency may increase your risk of a penalty:

***"In most cases, staying silent works in your favor"***  
***- Robert Selvaag, Tax Expert on TV4***

Without response, the deduction is usually denied. But if you reply and admit the claim was wrong, you risk a 40% tax penalty – even if your error was unintentional.

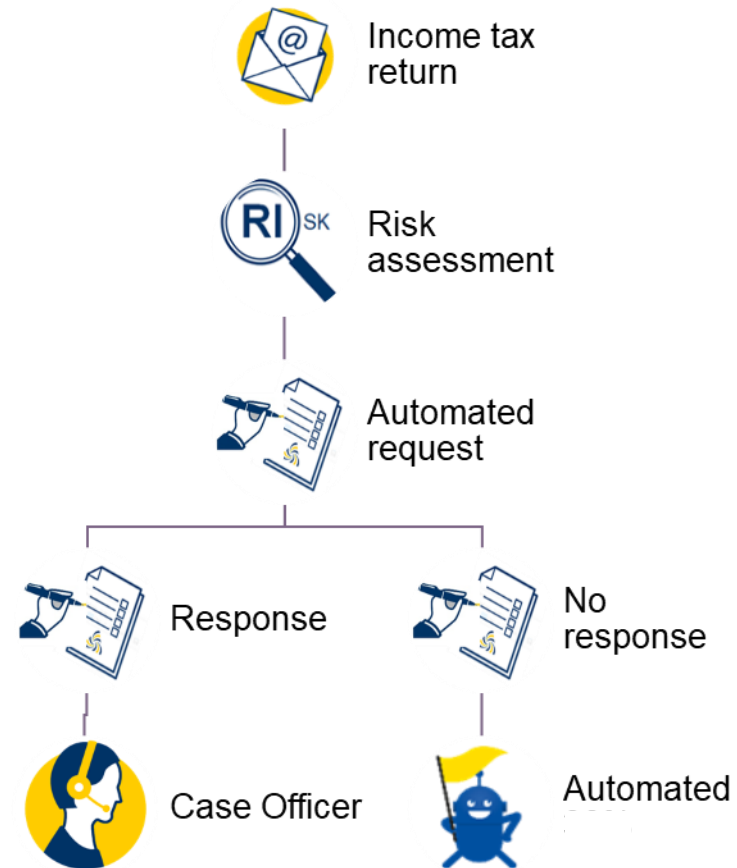
Swedish law places the burden on the Tax Agency. A response can count as strong evidence of wrongdoing

🧠 *"The system makes it easier to deny a deduction than to prove it was fraudulent."*



## Two-Part Solution: AI + Automation

- **AI model identifies high-risk claims** for audit
- **Automatic requests** for documentation are sent
- **No response** → **automatic denial** of the deduction
- **If response** → **manual review** by case officer
- Reduces manual workload and targets likely errors





# How did we do it?

- Selection of **predictive features** (information known prior to audit)
- Declared total income
- Size of claimed deduction
- Location of workplace/home of claimant
- Historic income and deduction
- Other information of predictive value...
- Collection of data on **results of historical audits** (prediction target)
- Deduction claim invalidated or sustained



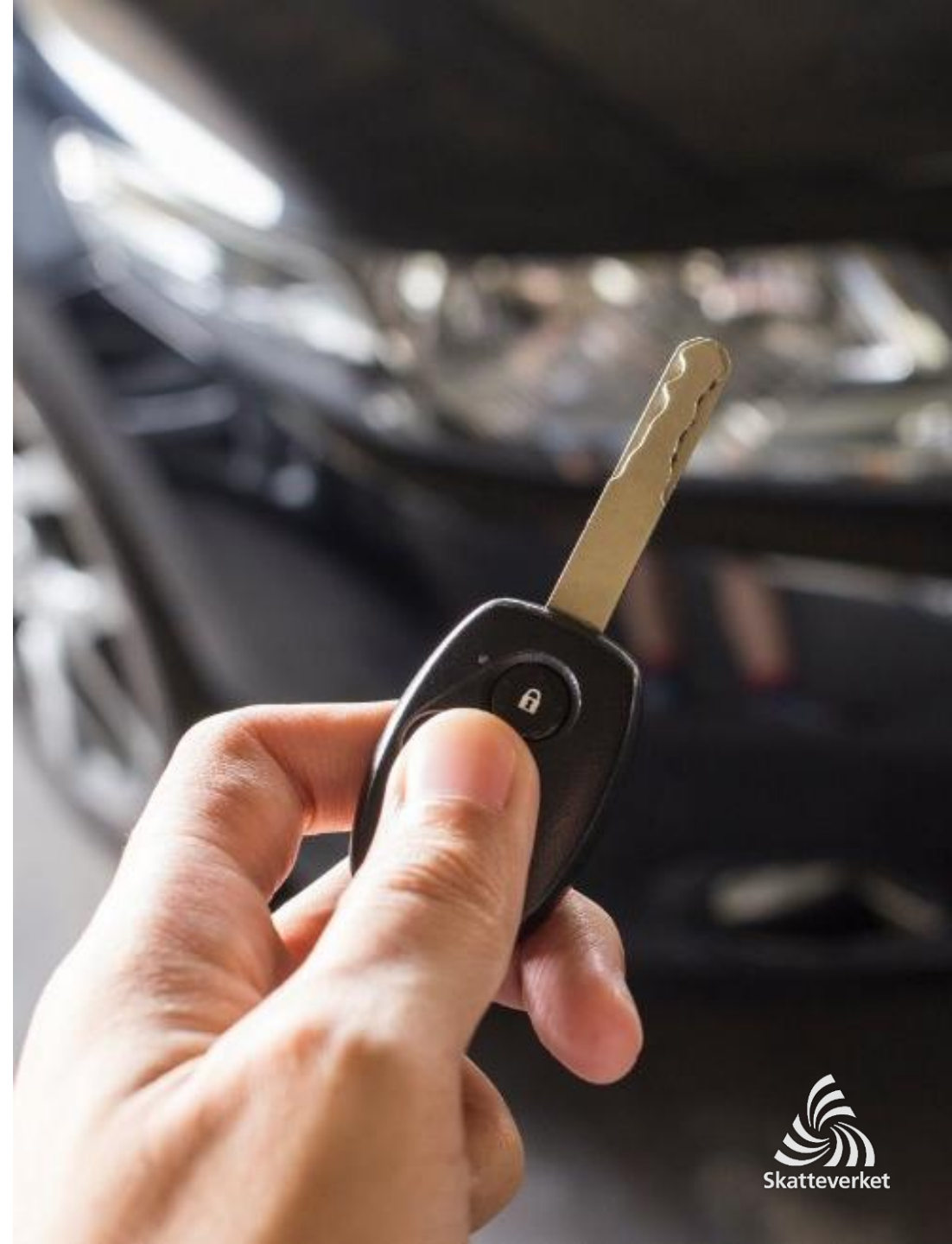


## Training the AI-model

- Model is served the predictive features and observed audit-outcomes of collected historical cases
- Model learns which patterns in the predictive features that corresponds to high risk of an audit resulting in an invalidated claim
- Model trained using XGBoost

## Applying the model

- Model is served the predictive features of all current cases, and assigns a risk level to each case
- Cases assigned the highest risk level are selected for audit





## Ethical Considerations & Mitigations

### **Fairness-focused design**

→ Targets risk of non-response to reduce incorrect deductions — not who the person is.

### **Sensitive features excluded**

→ Age, gender, and postcode not used in training or selection, only in evaluation.

### **Bias risk led to action**

→ Committee raised concern about overrepresentation; model simplified to include only directly risk-related features.

### **Random sampling for balance**

→ 10% of selections are random to improve representativity and detect unintended group effects.

### **Ongoing governance**

→ Ethical oversight assigned; transparency and proportionality emphasised by the Council for Sustainable AI.

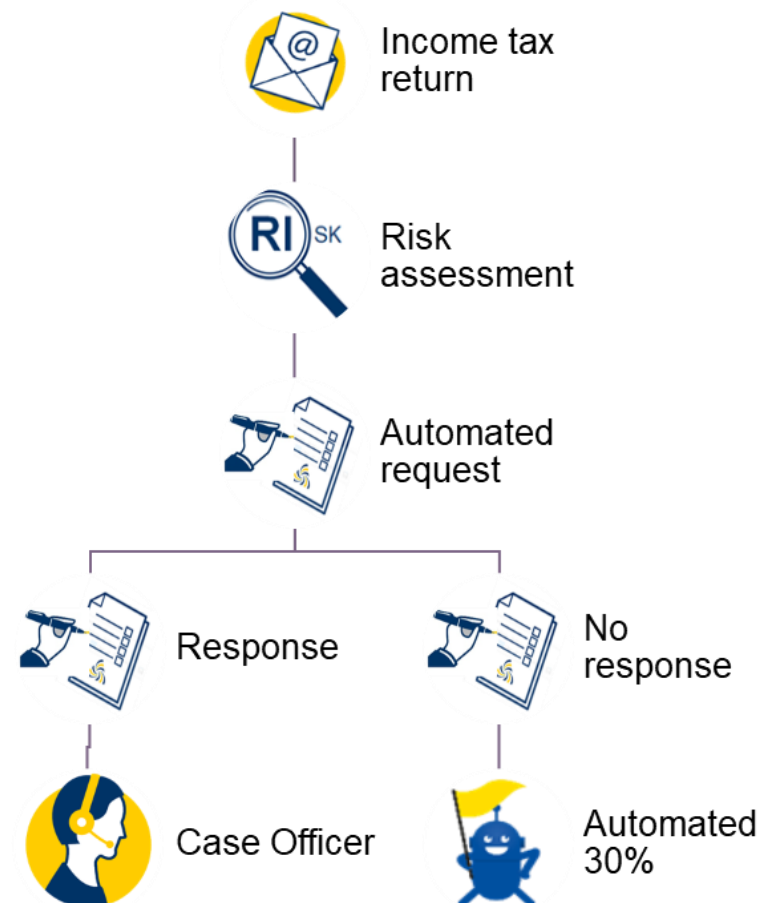






## Results & Learnings

- **+19,000 additional audits** enabled through automation
- 80% of deductions selected by AI model are **invalidated** after audit (vs. 50% when selecting random cases)
- 30% of selected cases processed with automation only (vs 14% when selecting random cases)
- **300 million SEK** in deductions denied first year (≈42 million in taxes)
- **Non-response → automatic denial**
- **Response → manual review**
- **AI + automation = multiplicative effect**  
→ **More audits with the same resources**





# Control + Nudging: A Powerful Combination

**“Five out of six claims were denied or adjusted”**

The Swedish Tax Agency has tightened its control of commuting deductions after uncovering incorrect claims worth **SEK 665 million** during 2022–2023.

- A **new automated method** now targets declarations with the **highest risk of error**
- The selection method is **highly accurate** – **80%** of selected cases were incorrect
- Audits also have a **deterrent effect** – fewer people claim deductions the year after being audited



*“We focus on declarations where the risk of error is high. And we clearly see behavioural effects in the following year.”*

*— Åsa Ekström, National Coordinator, Swedish Tax Agency*

*From Carup.se a Swedish website for car news and reviews.*