



Collective agreement

of the IT service sector

8 April 2025 – 30 November 2027



**Technology Industry
Employers of Finland**



Tietoala

ytn

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COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

OF THE IT SERVICE SECTOR

8 April 2025 – 30 November 2027

*Technology Industry Employers of Finland
Federation of Professional and Managerial staff – YTN
Association of IT sector Employees*

Table of contents

Keyword index.....	4
Signing minutes of the collective agreement.....	7
1 General	
§ 1 Scope of the agreement.....	14
§ 2 Agreements between unions and recommendations by central organisations.....	14
§ 3 Management and distribution of work and freedom of association.....	14
2 Employment	
§ 4 Start of employment.....	15
§ 5 Termination of employment	15
3 Salaries	
§ 6 Salaries	15
§ 7 Trainees and summer employees	21
4 Working hours	
§ 8 Regular working hours in daytime work.....	22
§ 9 Regular working hours in shift work	25
§ 10 Shift supplements in shift work	27
§ 11 Supplement for evening and night work.....	27
§ 12 Additional work, overtime and Sunday work	28
§ 13 Weekly rest	29
§ 14 Standby, telephone call compensation and call-out	30
5 Travel regulations	
§ 15 Travel expenses and daily allowance and travel time compensation	31
6 Absences and social regulations	
§ 16 Employee's illness	34
§ 17 Family leave	36
§ 18 Medical examinations	36
§ 19 Temporary absence	38
7 Annual holiday and holiday bonus	
§ 20 Annual holiday.....	40
§ 21 Holiday bonus.....	40

8 Other regulations

§ 22 Shop steward and occupational safety and health representative	41
§ 23 Local agreements	42
§ 24 Negotiation procedure	43
§ 25 Development of continuous dialogue	44
§ 26 Collection of membership fees	44
§ 27 Group life assurance	45
§ 28 Meetings at workplaces	45
§ 29 Currently valid benefits	45
§ 30 Duty to maintain industrial peace	45
§ 31 Validity of the agreement	45
Appendix 1: Protocol on local agreements in exceptional situations	47
Appendix 2: Shop steward agreement	48
Appendix 3: Training agreement	57
Appendix 4: Reduction of regular working hours in daytime work of eight hours per day	60
Appendix 5: Working hour reserve in the IT service sector	62
Appendix 6: Agreement on protection against dismissal in the IT service sector ...	64
Appendix 7: Unions' recommendation on the prediction of changes and change security	76
Appendix 8: Telecommuting instructions	84
Annex 9: Enterprise salary policy	86
Appendix 10: The increase model referred to in section 3 of the signing minutes of the agreement	88
Telecommuting agreement	92
Employment contract	94
Accumulated leave agreement	95

Keyword index

Absence.....	34
Birthdays	39
Child's illness.....	38
Moving day.....	39
Family leave.....	36
Funerals	38
Illness	34, 38
Medical examinations	36
Military refresher courses.....	39
Weddings	39
Additional work.....	28
Adoption	36
Annual holiday	40
Holiday bonus	40
Birthdays	39
Call-out.....	30
Call-out pay.....	31
Child care leave	38
Christmas.....	22
Daily allowance	31
Death.....	38, 64
Dental problems	37
Employment leave	65
Employment programme	63, 65
Evening and night work	28
Supplement for evening and night work.....	28
Family leave.....	36
Family member	37
Freedom of association	14
Funerals	38
Holiday bonus	40
Hourly wages divisor.....	21
Illness	34, 38
Layoffs	71
Local agreements.....	42
Meal break	25, 26
Memorandum of disputes.....	44
Medical certificate.....	34
Medical examinations	36
Military refresher courses	39

Minimum salaries	18
Moving day	39
Negotiation procedure	43
Occupational health and safety representative	41, 57
Overtime	28
Parental leave	36
Positions of trust	51
Pregnancy	36
Pregnancy leave	36
Refreshment break	24
Reserve training	39
Resolution of disputes	43
Rest period	29
Salary	15
Hourly wages divisor	21
Summer employees	21
Trainees	21
Workplace-specific salary scheme	21
Shift work	25
Interrupted three-shift system	25
Regular working hours in shift work	25
Shift supplements	27
Two-shift system, interrupted and uninterrupted	25
Uninterrupted three-shift system	25
Shop steward	41, 48
Compensation for loss of earnings	55
Election of a shop steward	49
Exemption from work	54
Job security	50
Shop steward's duties	52
The shop steward's right to obtain information	52
Standby	30
Standby compensation	30
Summer employees	21
Sunday work	28, 53
Supplement for evening and night work	27
Telecommuting	84
Telephone call compensation	30
Travel expenses	31
Travel regulations	31
Daily allowance	31
International travel	34

Leisure-time travel	33
Travel expenses	32
Training provided by trade unions	58
Termination	64
Economic or production-related reason	68
Employment leave	65
Employment programme	65
Order in which workforce is reduced	70
Protection against termination	64
Related to the person	67
Termination period	64
Trainees	21
Vocational training.....	21, 64
Weddings	39
Weekly rest	29
Working hours.....	22
Additional work.....	28
Evening work	28
Night work	28
Overtime	28
Regular working hours in daytime work.....	22
Regular working hours in shift work.....	25
Rest period	29
Standby	30
Standby compensation.....	30
Sunday work.....	28
Supplement for evening and night work.....	28
Working hours reduction leave	60
Working hour reserve	62
X-ray examination.....	37

TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS OF FINLAND
FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFF – YTN
ASSOCIATION OF IT SECTOR EMPLOYEES

SIGNING MINUTES OF THE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

Date	8 April 2025	
Location	Technology Industry Employers of Finland, Eteläranta 10, Helsinki	
Present	Technology Industry Employers of Finland Jarkko Ruohoniemi Mika Lallo Liina Sipilä Metta Puumalainen	Federation of Professional and Managerial Staff – YTN Association of IT Sector Employees Samu Salo Jyrki Kopperi Minna Anttonen Mika Thynell Marko Mäki Julia Lauren Björn Wiemers Natasha Nurmi Riikka Sipilä

§ 1 Signing of the collective agreement

It was noted that on the day of this meeting, the federations had signed a collective agreement and appendices thereto reflecting the negotiation result of 4 April 2025.

The content of the agreement shall take effect as of 8 April 2025, unless otherwise agreed with respect to the entry into force of the agreement clause concerned.

§ 2 Manner, timing and scale of salary adjustments

SALARY ADJUSTMENTS IN 2025

Negotiations on the salary settlement and its frame of reference

Salary settlements will be negotiated locally, taking account of the circumstances of the enterprises or workplaces, such as their financial situation, volume of orders, labour market situation and cost competitiveness in the sector. In good time before the commencement of local bargaining, the employer will provide the shop steward with all necessary information regarding the financial situation, volume of orders and labour market situation of the enterprise or workplace, along with projection data on foreseeable future development. As a basis for the negotiations, it would also be appropriate to provide information on the background of the proposed salary settlement.

The aim of local bargaining is to find a salary settlement that suits the circumstances and needs of each enterprise or workplace. Another aim is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, along with improved productivity in the workplace.

1. Local salary settlement

Issues to be agreed upon in local salary settlements include the manner, timing and scale of salary adjustments. The agreement shall be concluded with the shop steward or, where no shop steward has been elected, with the employees in the manner agreed by them collectively. The agreement shall be concluded in writing no later than on 22 April 2025, unless another date is agreed.

The shop steward is entitled, within two months' time following the salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the local salary settlement. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees receiving an increase, the average and median increment, and the total sum of salary increases received employees (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase). The processing of reports must take into account the provisions on privacy.

2. Implementation of salary adjustment if no local settlement is in place

In 2025, the employer will implement a salary settlement with a total cost impact of 2.5%. The salary settlement is implemented as follows:

Salary adjustments

The employer implements a cost-affected salary adjustment of 2.5% no later than on 1 May 2025 or the start of the next pay period thereafter.

The cost effect (2.5%) is calculated from employees' total wages and salaries in April, including in-kind benefits. When allocating salary increases, the employer must ensure that the salary and in-kind benefits of each employee are increased by at least 2.0%.

Any salary adjustments implemented in the company from 1 January 2025 can be taken into account in the salary adjustments under the collective agreement. If a new employee is hired in the company on or after 1 March 2025, their starting salary may have been agreed to include an increase in line with the collective agreement.

The purpose of the salary adjustment is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, improved productivity at the workplace and implementation of the employer's salary policy and to correct any salary distortions. The allocation of personal increases must be guided by employees' professional competence and job performance.

The shop steward is entitled, within two months' time following the salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the employer's salary settlement. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees receiving an increase, the average and median increment, and the total sum of salary increases received employees (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase).

The processing of the report must take into account the provisions on the protection of privacy.

SALARY ADJUSTMENTS IN 2026

Negotiations on the salary settlement and its frame of reference

Salary settlements will be negotiated locally, taking account of the circumstances of the enterprises or workplaces, such as their financial situation, volume of orders, labour market situation and cost competitiveness in the sector. In good time before the commencement of local bargaining, the employer will provide the shop steward with all necessary information regarding the financial situation, volume of orders and labour market situation of the enterprise or workplace, along with projection data on foreseeable future development. As a basis for the negotiations, it would also be appropriate to provide information on the background of the proposed salary settlement.

The aim of local bargaining is to find a salary settlement that suits the circumstances and needs of each enterprise or workplace. Another aim is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, along with improved productivity in the workplace.

1. Local salary settlement

Issues to be agreed upon in local salary settlements include the manner, timing and scale of salary adjustments. The agreement shall be concluded with the shop steward or, where no shop steward has been elected, with the employees in the manner agreed by them collectively. The agreement shall be concluded in writing no later than on 13 February 2026, unless another date is agreed.

The shop steward is entitled, within two months' time following the salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the local salary settlement. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees receiving an increase, the average and median increment, and the total sum of salary increases received employees (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase). The processing of the report must take into account the provisions on the protection of privacy.

2. Implementation of salary adjustment if no local settlement is in place

If no local salary settlement is achieved in accordance with section 1, the salary settlement implemented by the employer in 2026 shall have a total cost impact of 2.9%. The salary settlement is implemented as follows:

Salary adjustments

The employer implements a cost-affected salary adjustment of 2.9% in accordance with the enterprise's salary policy no later than on 1 March 2026 or the start of the next pay period thereafter.

The cost effect (2.9%) is calculated from employees' total wages and salaries in January, including in-kind benefits. When allocating salary increases, the employer must ensure that the salary and in-kind benefits of each employee are increased by at least 1.5%.

The purpose of the salary adjustment is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, improved productivity at the workplace and implementation of the employer's salary policy and to correct any salary distortions.

The allocation of personal increases must be guided by employees' professional competence and job performance.

The shop steward is entitled, within two months' time following the salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the employer's salary settlement. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees receiving an increase, the average and median increment, and the total sum of salary increases received employees (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase).

The processing of the report must take into account the provisions on the protection of privacy.

SALARY ADJUSTMENTS IN 2027, unless the collective agreement has been terminated

Negotiations on the salary settlement and its frame of reference

Salary settlements will be negotiated locally, taking account of the circumstances of the enterprises or workplaces, such as their financial situation, volume of

orders, labour market situation and cost competitiveness in the sector. In good time before the commencement of local bargaining, the employer will provide the shop steward with all necessary information regarding the financial situation, volume of orders and labour market situation of the enterprise or workplace, along with projection data on foreseeable future development. As a basis for the negotiations, it would also be appropriate to provide information on the background of the proposed salary settlement.

The aim of local bargaining is to find a salary settlement that suits the circumstances and needs of each enterprise or workplace. Another aim is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, along with improved productivity in the workplace.

1. Local salary settlement

Issues to be agreed upon in local salary settlements include the manner, timing and scale of salary adjustments. The agreement shall be concluded with the shop steward or, where no shop steward has been elected, with the employees in the manner agreed by them collectively. The agreement shall be concluded in writing no later than on 12 February 2027, unless another date is agreed.

The shop steward is entitled, within two months' time following the salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the local salary settlement. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees receiving an increase, the average and median increment, and the total sum of salary increases received employees (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase). The processing of the report must take into account the provisions on the protection of privacy.

2. Implementation of salary adjustment if no local settlement is in place

If no local salary settlement is achieved in accordance with section 1, the salary settlement implemented by the employer in 2027 shall have a total cost impact of 2.4%. The salary settlement is implemented as follows:

Salary adjustments

The employer implements a cost-affected salary adjustment of 2.4% in accordance with the enterprise's salary policy no later than on 1 March 2027 or the start of the next pay period thereafter.

The cost effect (2.4%) is calculated from employees' total wages and salaries in January, including in-kind benefits. When allocating salary increases, the employer must ensure that the salary and in-kind benefits of each employee are increased by at least 1.5%.

The purpose of the salary adjustment is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, improved productivity at the workplace and implementation of the employer's salary policy and to correct any salary distortions.

The allocation of personal increases must be guided by employees' professional competence and job performance.

The shop steward is entitled, within two months' time following the salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the employer's salary settlement. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees receiving an increase, the average and median increment, and the total sum of salary increases received employees (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase).

The processing of the report must take into account the provisions on the protection of privacy.

PAY SCALES, SUPPLEMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS

Minimum pay scales and shift supplements will be increased by 2.5% starting from 1 May 2025, by 2.9% starting from 1 March 2026 and by 2.4% starting from 1 March 2027.

The compensations of shop stewards and occupational safety representatives will be increased by 2.5% starting from 1 May 2025, by 2.9% starting from 1 March 2026 and by 2.4% starting from 1 March 2027.

§ 3 Development of the collective agreement

The unions agree to set up a working group to process matters related to the collective agreement in accordance with the principle of continual collective bargaining by developing the competitiveness of enterprises and employees' terms of employment and taking measures if necessary. The working group shall also promote the effective settlement of disputes and endeavour to maintain and strengthen good negotiating relations and cooperation between the parties.

The working group will monitor changes in labour law and assess their effects on the collective agreement, and aim to develop common guidelines. In particular, the working group will focus on monitoring the progress of the legislative reform of the personal dismissal grounds and, once implemented, will monitor and evaluate its practical impact.

Salary development

The federations agree to set up a working group with the aim of reforming the salary provisions of the collective agreement by re-evaluating the salary level indicators and the task category descriptions of minimum pay scales of the current collective agreement.

The unions share a common goal of ensuring that employees' salary formulation is effective, fair, transparent, supportive and productive. Strong productivity growth creates opportunities for a rapid growth of real income. In order to achieve these objectives, the unions consider it necessary to develop the salary adjustment model in an individual and company-specific direction, taking into account international competitiveness and the specific characteristics of the sector.

Taking into consideration the above objectives, the working group will prepare a salary adjustment model for employees to be implemented in the next agreement period. If the working group does not reach a consensus on a new salary adjustment model by 30 September 2026, the individual guarantee model agreed by the parties in appendix 10 of the collective agreement will enter into force as such without any further procedures for at least the first year of the agreement period following the expiry of this collective agreement. If the agreement period of this collective agreement is three years, the period of the working group for the development of the salary adjustment model may be extended until 30 September 2027 by agreement between the parties.

The entries in this paragraph and in appendix 10 shall remain in force in so far as they apply to the next agreement period, even if the collective agreement signed on 8 April 2025 is terminated or expires.

§ 4 Industrial peace

The unions note that provisions recorded earlier regarding industrial peace shall remain unchanged.

§ 5 Inspection of the minutes

It was agreed that Jarkko Ruohoniemi, Jyrki Kopperi, Mika Thynell, Samu Salo and Minna Anttonen will inspect these minutes.

In fidem

Mika Lallo

Minutes inspected by

Jarkko Ruohoniemi

Jyrki Kopperi

Mika Thynell

Samu Salo

Minna Anttonen

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT OF THE IT SERVICE SECTOR

1 General

§ 1 Scope of the agreement

1. This collective agreement lays down the terms of employment for employees working for IT service sector companies.
2. In this collective agreement, IT service sector companies refer to companies primarily engaged in the provision of IT services such as IT processing services, services performed by employees, software products and total system deliveries. Companies may also engage in sales, maintenance and installation.
3. This agreement does not apply to the company management or persons who represent the employer in negotiations over terms of employment for employees covered by this agreement.

§ 2 Agreements between unions and recommendations by central organisations

The agreements appended to this collective agreement shall be complied with as part of this collective agreement.

Moreover, recommendations concerning, for instance, referrals for treatment, are in force between the central organisations.

§ 3 Management and distribution of work and freedom of association

1. The employer has the right to manage and distribute work.
2. Freedom of association is mutually inviolable.

2 Employment

§ 4 Start of employment

1. The employer shall provide new employees with information on the relationships regarding organisations and negotiations in the sector, as well as the shop steward in the workplace.
2. The signatory organisations recommend that the employment contract is made in writing and updated as necessary.

§ 5 Termination of employment

The unions have signed an agreement over protection against arbitrary dismissal for the IT Service Sector. The agreement is included as an appendix to this collective agreement (Appendix 6).

3 Salaries

§ 6 Salaries

1. The employee's salary is generally determined as a monthly salary. The salary of a part-time employee is determined in accordance with the ratio of agreed working hours to full working hours. Other arrangements regarding wages and salaries can also be made with temporary employees.
2. The employee's salary is determined in accordance with the competence classifications of the collective agreement or the salary policy specified in Annex 9 (salary models), unless a local agreement has been reached on the use of a workplace-specific salary scheme.

If the employer wishes to change from its current salary model to another model specified in the collective agreement, the change must be negotiated locally and employees must be informed of the change.

Locally agreed workplace-specific salary scheme

If a workplace-specific salary scheme is introduced, a written agreement shall be made following negotiations. The salary is based on the competence levels

of the task and the employee's qualifications or other key factors regarding the operations of the enterprise.

Instructions for application:

The salary scheme may be one created within the enterprise, commercial or other equivalent scheme.

Salaries based on a workplace-specific salary scheme must be graded appropriately in accordance with the set criteria and must amount to at least the minimum wages of competence classification levels 1 to 3A.

Instructions for application:

The graduation may be based on smaller steps than those set out in the collective agreement and exceed level 3A.

3. In the task category scheme, the employee's salary is determined by the task categories and competence levels, along with personal grounds for salary determination.

As of 1 May 2025 or from the beginning of the next salary payment period thereafter, the task categories, general indicators of competence levels, and minimum salaries for different competence classes shall be those specified in the table below.

Personal grounds for salary determination include the employee's performance, professional skills, the goals set for the work with regard to results and quality, and personal qualifications and competences. The intention behind grading salaries on personal grounds is to encourage and reward the person for good performance and the development of professional skills.

Salary level indicators

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3 A
General description			
These tasks are professional tasks typical of the group.	These tasks are more demanding or versatile than the previous tasks.	These tasks are professional tasks typical of the group, or tasks that involve supervision duties.	Compared to the previous tasks, this task involves a significant amount of financial, operational and supervision work.
Competence, freedom, responsibility and interaction required for the work			
Competence required for independently carrying out tasks in one's area of competence.	Competence requiring knowledge and skills in different competence areas of work, or work requiring the profound command and application of knowledge and skills in the areas of competence.	Competence requiring knowledge and skills in different areas; requires a comprehensive view or profound knowledge of the competence areas.	See level 3
The task requires conventional interaction and co-operation skills, in compliance with the general guidelines.	The task may require co-operation skills in varying situations requiring interaction and consideration.	The task requires the creation of independent solutions/models in situations requiring consideration. The task requires co-operation skills in varying situations requiring interaction.	See level 3

MINIMUM SALARIES, 1 May 2025

TASK CATEGORY	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3A
Sales Such as sales consultants, sales secretaries and managers	2334	3301	4308	4522
Marketing and communications Such as experts in marketing and communications	2428	2951	4111	4313
Customer service and support Such as contact persons, trainers, advisers	2496	3157	3818	4005
Design/Development Such as programming, data processing, application and system design, and specialist taskst	2570	3350	4206	4414
Project/System responsibility Such as responsibility for projects and system entities	3129	3760	4308	4522
Network and telecommunications Such as online services and telecommunications	2570	3470	4206	4414
Operating and hardware services Operators, operating engineers, operating system specialists	2289	2880	3886	4078
Hardware and software maintenance Service and maintenance tasks, software specialist tasks	2315	2999	3666	3847
Administration Accounting and human resources	1839	2413	2904	3048

MINIMUM SALARIES, 1 March 2026

TASK CATEGORY	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3A
Sales Such as sales consultants, sales secretaries and managers	2402	3397	4433	4653
Marketing and communications Such as experts in marketing and communications	2498	3037	4230	4438
Customer service and support Such as contact persons, trainers, advisers	2568	3249	3929	4121
Design/Development Such as programming, data processing, application and system design, and specialist taskst	2645	3447	4328	4542
Project/System responsibility Such as responsibility for projects and system entities	3220	3869	4433	4653
Network and telecommunications Such as online services and telecommunications	2645	3571	4328	4542
Operating and hardware services Operators, operating engineers, operating system specialists	2355	2964	3999	4196
Hardware and software maintenance Service and maintenance tasks, software specialist tasks	2382	3086	3772	3959
Administration Accounting and human resources	1892	2483	2988	3163

MINIMUM SALARIES, 1 March 2027

TASK CATEGORY	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3A
Sales Such as sales consultants, sales secretaries and managers	2462	3482	4544	4769
Marketing and communications Such as experts in marketing and communications	2560	3113	4336	4549
Customer service and support Such as contact persons, trainers, advisers	2632	3330	4027	4224
Design/Development Such as programming, data processing, application and system design, and specialist taskst	2711	3533	4436	4656
Project/System responsibility Such as responsibility for projects and system entities	3301	3966	4544	4769
Network and telecommunications Such as online services and telecommunications	2711	3660	4436	4656
Operating and hardware services Operators, operating engineers, operating system specialists	2414	3038	4099	4301
Hardware and software maintenance Service and maintenance tasks, software specialist tasks	2442	3163	3866	4058
Administration Accounting and human resources	1939	2545	3063	3214

4. If the competence level of the employee's task or other grounds for salary determination change permanently, the grounds for salary determination shall be reviewed and necessary adjustments made to the salary. When the grounds for salary determination change, the employee shall be informed about this in writing.

The employer shall inform the employee yearly about their task category and competence level either in a development discussion or in another appropriate way. They may also be written on the pay slip.

5. If a workplace-specific salary scheme is in place in the company, the shop steward shall, on request, be provided with information about the general description, the competence level of the task and the criteria for assessing employee performance or about the titles the scheme is based on, or other grouping schemes. In the event of any disagreement about salaries, the shop steward must be provided with all information pertaining to the resolution of the issue subject to disagreement.
6. The maximum hourly wages divisor for employees on a monthly salary is 158.
7. If a results-based pay scheme is introduced at the workplace, the employer must consult the employees to whom the scheme applies and provide a report on the content and objectives of the scheme.

§ 7 Trainees and summer employees

1. The maximum traineeship is 12 months, taking into account the total duration of all traineeships.

However, if the trainee's working hours are less than 18 hours per week, the total duration of the traineeships may be up to two years.

Relevant vocational training should shorten the traineeship, if the employee is hired for a position matching such training.

2. Salary paid during the traineeship is at least 85% of the salary specified for the task in question. This provision does not apply to traineeships included in a qualification or a degree programme.

Other arrangements concerning salary can be made with employees with an employment contract who do not have the experience required for the job, where the qualification or degree programme includes one or more traineeships.

3. The salary for a summer employee with no vocational training or relevant work experience is 75% of the minimum wage for the task in question.
4. Employees completing an apprenticeship shall be paid a minimum of 75% of the wage specified for the task in question in the first year, and at least 85% thereafter.

4 Working hours

§ 8 Regular working hours in daytime work

1. Regular working hours in daytime work are no more than 7.5 hours a day and no more than 37.5 hours a week.
2. In a local agreement, the maximum regular working hours may be set at 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week, in which case the weekly working hours will be reduced to approximately 37.5 hours as indicated in Appendix 4.
3. Working week starts on a Monday. A workday is a calendar day unless locally agreed otherwise.
4. As a rule, Saturdays and Sundays are days off. If the enterprise's operations continue during the weekend, the days off can also be other weekdays, provided that the average number of days off in a week is two and they are granted on consecutive days.

Entry in the minutes

The parties agree that the above provision does not affect local agreements made before 1 December 2021 with respect to regular daytime work on Saturdays and its pay.

5. Employees are entitled to a lunch break of 30 minutes to 1 hour, during which they may leave the workplace. The lunch break is not included in the working hours.
6. Two refreshment breaks per day are included in the working hours.
7. Holidays that reduce the regular weekly working hours, if they fall on a weekday day other than Saturday, are:

• New Year's Day	• Ascension Day
• Epiphany	• Midsummer Eve
• Good Friday	• Christmas Eve
• Easter Monday	• Christmas Day
• May Day	• Boxing Day.

Instructions for application

When agreeing on part-time work, attention must be paid in the agreement on whether or not working hours are to be reduced by the fact that mid-week public holidays fall during working hours.

8. The provisions of the Act on the celebration of Independence Day as a national festival and public holiday (388/1937) shall apply to Independence Day.

9. If fixed working hours are applied, local arrangements can be made regarding average regular working hours. Average working hours do not increase the total number of working hours; it is simply a system for allocating working hours according to a predetermined schedule. If average working hours are applied, local arrangements can be made regarding the maximum daily and weekly working hours. Locally agreed daily regular working hours may not exceed 10 hours.

If average working hours are applied, a plan to balance out working hours (working hours scheme) must be prepared in advance for a period during which the regular working hours will reach the agreed average. This balancing period should be no longer than 6 months, unless a longer time is necessary for a justified reason. If working hours are not balanced during this time, salary will be paid for any excess hours in line with overtime pay policy.

Unless otherwise agreed locally, any changes in the working hours scheme must be notified to the employees concerned one week before the implementation of the changes.

Instructions for application:

The average working hours system is suitable for tasks with fixed working hours and with varying working hour needs at different times of the week or month. For instance, if longer hours are necessary at the beginning of the week due to service implementation, employees can work shorter hours at the end of the week, or have a day off.

10. Flexible working hours arrangement may be introduced subject to the employee's consent or the local agreement. The maximum flexitime balance is -20 / +80 hours. The reference period for flexible hours is 6 months. A reference period of up to 12 months can be agreed locally.

Instructions for application:

The unions recommend that the workplace should set alarm thresholds for flexible hours, and when the thresholds are exceeded, there should be a discussion between the supervisor and the employee about, among other things, the causes of the accumulated flexitime and how to keep working hours within the agreed flexitime balance limits.

The employer and the employee may agree to reduce the accumulation of overtime by granting the employee paid time off. The employer must try to provide time off in full workdays if the employee so requests.

11. Deviation from working hour regulations

By local agreement

Local arrangements that deviate from the provisions of section 8 of the collective agreement on working hours are possible. In all cases, however, the parties must comply with the mandatory provisions of the Working Hours Act.

When planning the arrangement, the need for the arrangement, the benefit to the enterprise and the working hour needs of the parties must be discussed, and the method of implementation and compensation must be agreed upon. If it is agreed locally to schedule hours on a public holiday, no Sunday work compensation will be paid for the public holiday, unless otherwise agreed. The purpose of the local arrangement is to promote working hour solutions that support the enterprise's productivity and competitiveness and take into account the individual working hour needs of employees.

By employer's direction, when no local agreement is made

If the scheduling of working hours cannot be implemented by local agreement, the employer may, notwithstanding section 8 of the collective agreement and the employment contract and in addition to what is agreed therein, assign each employee regular working hours of up to 16 hours during the calendar year. Work is assigned in situations required by a justified production need, taking into account the employee's personal working hour needs. Such hours should be primarily assigned to the beginning or end of the shift for a maximum of 2 hours at a time. The hours cannot be assigned to public holidays or Saturdays of a public holiday week, unless separately agreed locally. If a public holiday is locally agreed to be a working day, work on such a day is done without separate consent and carries no increase for Sunday work.

In addition to monthly salary, a basic salary is paid for the additional assigned regular working hours. The employees concerned must be notified of the change in the working hours system one week before the change is implemented. Employees have the right to refuse changes to working hours in accordance with this paragraph on a case-by-case basis for substantive and compelling personal reasons.

Strengthening competence

When the employer has a need to ensure the employee's future level of competence, the employee can be given training that meets the employer's needs and develops the employee's competence. In addition to regular annual working hours, the employer may assign the employee to attend additional, complementary, hardware, occupational well-being or safety training or development events at the workplace or at a place designated by the employer for up to 8 hours per calendar year to improve productivity, efficiency and quality. When assigning training or development opportunities, the employee's personal working hour needs must be taken into account whenever possible.

Such hours constitute regular working hours that can be scheduled for the employee in addition to the regular annual hours agreed in the collective agreement. The employee is paid compensation in accordance with their basic salary for the duration of the training or development event. The training or

development event can also be scheduled as a full working day. Training or development events cannot take place on public holidays.

12. An exception to the provisions of this section can be made by local agreement, as referred to in section 23 of the collective agreement, as follows:
 - a. Maximum regular daily and weekly working hours (section 8(2))
 - b. Start of a workday (section 8(3))
 - c. Rest periods (meal break) and refreshment breaks during a workday (section 8(5 and 6))
 - d. When agreeing on average working hours, maximum regular daily and weekly working hours and the balancing period (section 8 (9))
 - e. Maximum flexible hours (section 8(10)) with balance not exceeding +120 hours.
 - f. Method of extending regular working hours (section 8(11)).

§ 9 Regular working hours in shift work

1. Interrupted two-shift system

Regular working hours consist of no more than eight hours a day and no more than 48 hours a week, the weekly working hours in a period of no longer than eight weeks coming to approximately 37.5 hours.

2. Uninterrupted two-shift system

An uninterrupted two-shift system means that work is carried out in two shifts for a total of 24 hours a day and seven days a week. The terms of the interrupted two-shift system and the transition to the uninterrupted two-shift system are agreed locally.

Instructions for application:

The parties agree that the above provision will not affect working hour arrangements for uninterrupted two-shift work in place in the enterprise before 1 December 2021.

3. Interrupted three-shift system

Regular working hours consist of no more than eight hours a day and no more than 48 hours a week, the weekly working hours in a period of no longer than eight weeks coming to approximately 37 hours.

4. Uninterrupted three-shift system

An uninterrupted three-shift system means that work is carried out in three shifts for a total of 24 hours a day and seven days a week. The terms of the interrupted three-shift system and the transition to the uninterrupted three-shift system are agreed locally.

Provisions regarding interrupted two-shift and three-shift systems

5. Working week starts on a Monday.
6. As a rule, Saturdays and Sundays are days off. If the enterprise's operations continue during the weekend, the days off can also be other weekdays, provided that the average number of days off in a week is two. Where possible, the days off must be granted on consecutive days.
7. Regular working hours during a week with a mid-week public holiday are reduced by the hours worked on the holiday.
8. To balance the working hours to levels specified in points 1 and 2, employees are given time off. This time off must be given in full shifts, unless locally agreed otherwise. An average shift work supplement is paid for this time off.
9. If work is organised into regularly changing shifts of longer than seven hours, the employee is entitled to a rest break of thirty minutes, which is included in working hours.
10. A shift plan is prepared in advance in consultation with employees and communicated to employees no later than one month before the start of a cycle. Temporary deviations are allowed if these are necessary for the enterprise's operations. Any changes should be communicated to employees a week in advance. If changes in the shift affect the employee's day off, the normal hourly salary will be paid in compensation unless the employee was informed of the change at least a week in advance.
11. If the employee's working hours system changes or employment contract ends, the employee is entitled to free time or a monetary compensation for any days off earned but not taken.
12. The provisions of section 8(11) shall apply to the extension of regular working hours
13. Exceptions to the provisions of this section can be made by local agreement, as referred to in section 23 of the collective agreement, as follows:
 - e. When agreeing on maximum regular daily and weekly working hours and the balancing period (section 9 (1,2 and 3))
 - b. start of a workday and working week (section 9 (4))
 - c. provision of time off to balance working hours in other than full shifts (section 9 (5))
 - d. rest periods (meal break) during a workday (section 9 (9))
 - e. compensation for time off not taken due to changes in the working hours schedule and system, or the end of the employment contract (section 9 (9 and 10)).

§ 10 Shift supplements in shift work

1. Shift supplements shall be paid for work done during regular working hours performed on evening and night shifts.

	Evening shift supplement from 1 May 2025 €/hour
monthly salary under 2295	4,88
monthly salary over 2295	5,11

	Evening shift supplement from 1 March 2026 €/hour
monthly salary under 2362	5,02
monthly salary over 2362	5,26

	Evening shift supplement from 1 March 2027 €/hour
monthly salary under 2419	5,14
monthly salary over 2419	5,39

2. The night shift supplement is twice the evening shift supplement, unless otherwise agreed locally.
3. An employee performing shift work shall be paid a shift supplement with no increase as overtime compensation. The supplement is based on the shift during which the employee works overtime.

§ 11 Supplement for evening and night work

1. Whenever work is not considered shift work or overtime work and the employee has to perform it between 6.00 pm and 10.00 pm, this will be considered evening work; correspondingly, work performed between 10.00 pm and 6.00 am will be considered night work.
2. Evening work shall be compensated for by a supplement equal to that paid for evening shifts, and night work shall be compensated for by a supplement equal to that paid for night shifts.
3. Local agreements on evening and night work supplements deviating from the above are possible.
4. Night work can be assigned to employees in accordance with Section 8 of the Working Hours Act or by local agreement.

§ 12 Additional work, overtime and Sunday work

1. Additional work refers to work performed at the employer's request and with the employee's consent between agreed regular working hours and the longest regular working hours permitted by law (8 hours a day and 40 hours a week).

Therefore, additional work can only be performed by employees whose regular working hours do not exceed 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week.

2. Normal hourly salary is paid for additional hours worked. If additional work is performed between maximum regular working hours referred to in the collective agreement (7.5 hours a day and 37.5 hours a week) and the longest regular working hours permitted by law (8 hours a day and 40 hours a week), a 50% increase on the salary shall be paid.
3. Overtime refers to work performed at the employer's request and with the employee's consent exceeding the longest regular working hours permitted by law (8 hours a day and 40 hours a week).
4. Daily overtime shall be compensated for by a salary increase of 50 % for the first two hours and 100 % for any subsequent hours.
5. Weekly overtime shall be compensated for by a salary increase of 50 % for the first eight hours and 100 % for any subsequent hours.
6. Overtime on a Sunday, a religious holiday, May Day and Independence Day, and on New Year's Eve after 5.00 pm entitles to a Sunday work compensation specified in section 33 of the Working Hours Act unless otherwise provided for in section 8(11) or section 9(12) regarding the extension of working hours. If this work is also considered additional work or overtime, increased salary in accordance with points 2, 4 and 5 above shall be paid.

In working time arrangements that are interrupted by mid-week public holidays, the payment or amount of the Sunday work compensation for a religious holiday (New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ascension Day, Christmas Day, Boxing Day) falling on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday may be agreed locally.

The employer and the employee may agree, on the basis of a local agreement, to transfer regular work hours to a day off under the shift plan on a cost-neutral basis.

Example:

It is agreed locally at the workplace that no Sunday work compensation is paid for Ascension Day. The employer and the employee then agree that the employee will work normal working hours on Ascension Day and take a corresponding day off on Friday. The regular weekly working hours for the mid-week holiday week will remain the same and the parties have agreed to move the workday off from Thursday to Friday on a cost-neutral basis.

7. If the work performed by an employee continues past the workday (24 hrs), this work is, for the calculation of additional and overtime compensation, considered work performed on the previous workday until the employee's regular working hours begin normally. These hours will not be taken into account as the latter workday's regular working hours.
8. Subject to the employee's consent, additional work, overtime and Sunday work can be compensated with free time. This free time must be arranged within two months of the work performance if the employee so requests.

If Sunday work compensation has been agreed otherwise in accordance with point 6, the time off corresponding to the possible compensation will be granted as agreed.

9. The reference period for maximum working hours is 6 months. For technical reasons and reasons related to the organisation of work, the reference period for maximum working hours may be locally agreed to be up to 12 months.

§ 13 Weekly rest

1. Working hour arrangements must permit employees to have uninterrupted rest period of 35 hours once per calendar week, preferably in connection with Sunday. The weekly rest can be arranged to form an average of 35 hours during a 14-day period. However, the minimum rest period is 24 hours a week.
2. If an employee is temporarily needed at work during their free time, the employee must be compensated for the lost weekly free time by reducing their regular working hours by the number of hours spent at work during the weekly rest. This working hours reduction must be arranged no later than within three months from the work performance. With the employee's consent, unused weekly rest can be compensated with normal hourly salary paid for the hours worked.
3. Weekly rest may be scheduled for the turn of the working week as an uninterrupted period of time that partly falls to the old and partly to the new working week, provided that the majority of the weekly rest falls within the relevant week.

§ 14 Standby, telephone call compensation and call-out

Standby work, telephone call compensations and call-out work shall be agreed locally. A local overall settlement can also be made for compensations and procedures.

1. Standby

Unless a local agreement has been made on standby compensation, the employee is paid 40% of the normal hourly salary.

Record entry:

The parties agree that the above entry will not affect local standby agreements in place in the enterprise before 1 December 2021.

- 1.1 Standby periods are not included in working hours and are scheduled to be uninterrupted whenever possible.
- 1.2. The standby period is interrupted when the employee is called to work.
- 1.3 Standby compensation is paid for a minimum of four hours.

2. Telephone call compensation

- 2.1. For phone calls made at times other than the employee's standby or working hours and with which the employee gives work-related instructions or orders, the employee will be paid a normal hourly salary for one hour.

Instructions for application:

It is recommended that the employer and employee discuss the principles applicable to answering phone calls outside working hours or standby, and the nature of the instructions based on which compensation is paid.

- 2.2. Normal hourly pay for two hours is paid for phone calls between 9.00 pm and 6.00 am and on Sundays, religious holidays, Independence Day and May Day.
- 2.3. Other telephone call compensation arrangements can be agreed locally.

3. Call-out work

Call-out means work for which the employee is called back after regular working hours and after having left the workplace.

- 3.1 At least one hour's salary and a call-out pay shall be paid as follows:

- a) If the employee was called after regular working hours or on the employee's day off but before 9.00 pm, the call-out pay is equivalent to 2 hours' salary.

b) If the employee was called between 9.00 pm and 6.00 am, the call-out pay is equivalent to 3 hours' salary.

3.2 If the work in case b) above represents daily overtime, the overtime compensation for call-out work done as overtime work is immediately 100%.

4. **Travel time in standby and call-out work**

Travel time in standby and call-out work is comparable to working hours unless otherwise agreed locally.

5 Travel regulations

§ 15 Travel expenses and daily allowance and travel time compensation

1. **General regulations**

1.1. The employee is under an obligation to undertake travel required by work-related tasks. The regulations in this article regarding compensation for travel expenses (paragraphs 1 to 6) are also applicable to travelling to training sessions when instructed to do so by the employer. Travel must be undertaken in an appropriate manner so as not to consume more time or incur more costs than is absolutely necessary to complete the task.

1.2. The journey is considered to start once the employee sets out on the journey from the workplace, or if specifically agreed, from their home before the regular working hours. The journey is considered to end once the employee returns to the workplace, unless they return straight home after regular working hours, which is when the journey is considered to end. Days applicable for a daily allowance are calculated from the start of the journey to the end of the journey. Regulations regarding travel-time pay do not affect the calculation of travel days.

1.3. The employer shall compensate for all necessary expenses incurred by work-related travel, including accommodation costs, travel tickets, luggage expenses and, when travel takes place overnight, the cost of tickets for a sleeping-car.

If necessary, compensation for travel expenses and other travel-related details must be clarified together with the employer before travel.

2. **Daily allowance**

The daily allowance is payable when the place of work is more than 40 kilometres away (using a normal route) from the employee's regular workplace or home, depending on where the travel begins. In addition, the place of work must be

a minimum of 15 kilometres away from both the employee's regular workplace and home. Daily allowance is payable for each day of travel as follows:

1. A full daily allowance is payable for work-related travel of more than 10 hours.
2. A half-day allowance is payable for work-related travel of more than 6 hours but no more than 10 hours.
3. When a full day of travel is followed by less than a full day, a half-day allowance is payable for the latter if the full day is exceeded by at least two hours and no more than 6 hours. A full daily allowance is payable if the time exceeds 6 hours.

The amount of daily allowance shall be the amount issued tax-exempt by the tax administration every year.

3. **Meal allowance**

If no daily allowance is payable for work-related travel and the assignment prevents the employee from having a meal at the facility provided by the employer or at home, and no equivalent facilities exist near the place of work, a meal allowance is payable to the employee.

The amount of meal allowance shall be the amount issued tax-exempt by the tax administration every year.

4. **Accommodation expenses**

Accommodation expenses shall be reimbursed by covering the accommodation costs or by paying a night travel allowance as follows:

If no arrangements have been made for overnight accommodation in advance, reimbursement of any accommodation expenses incurred can be sought from the employer by bringing receipts.

Night travel allowance is payable for travel days entitling to daily allowance in cases where the employee is not provided with free accommodation, no accommodation expenses have been reimbursed, or no sleeper-car tickets were available. However, night travel allowance is not payable if the employee has, without cause, refused accommodation reserved by the employer.

The amount of night travel allowance shall be the amount issued tax-exempt by the tax administration every year.

5. **Allowance for using the employee's own car**

If the use of the employee's own car has been agreed on, an allowance is payable for the amount issued tax-exempt by the tax administration every year.

If due to a call-out or overtime the employee is required to come to or leave the workplace during a time when no regular transport services are running, or if the employee is called to work so urgently that it would be impossible to reach the workplace in time by public transport, the employee shall receive a travel allowance or compensation for the use of their own vehicle.

6. Agreeing otherwise

Other agreements regarding reimbursement and compensation for expenses incurred during work-related travel can be made locally. Other local agreements are possible in accordance with section 23 of the collective agreement.

All valid allowance policies in place in the enterprise before 1 November 2013 shall remain in force, unless otherwise agreed in accordance with this section.

7. Travel-time compensation

If an employee is required by the employer to travel during their free time in accordance with the working hours scheme, the time spent travelling will be compensated for with basic salary not exceeding 8 hours for a working day and 16 hours for a day off. Travel time shall be calculated in full 30-minute periods. Travel time is not considered working hours. This benefit can also be implemented by concluding a local agreement on separate, fixed monthly compensation.

If the employer pays for the employee's sleeping berth on board a transport vehicle, no compensation for travel time payment shall be made for the hours between 9 pm and 7 am.

In the calculation of the fulfilment of regular working hours as a basis for weekly overtime, the hours spent travelling shall also be taken into account, up to the maximum daily regular working hours in accordance with the working hours scheme for travel days on which regular working hours are not otherwise fulfilled. However, these hours are not considered actual working hours.

Leisure-time travel will not be compensated for if

- a) compensation for leisure-time travel has been taken into consideration in the terms and conditions of employment and this has been stated in the conclusion of a contract of employment with the employee or later; such compensation can constitute, for example, a salary higher than the salary otherwise required for the competence classification of the task, or
- b) the employee is able to independently decide on the scheduling of their working hours and their duties do not determine the times of starting or ending travel.

Instructions for application:

The employer should pay special attention to the manner in which compensation for travel is considered in the terms and conditions of employment if the amount of travel changes considerably during employment.

In the event of lack of clarity or disagreement regarding the application or interpretation of paragraphs a) and b) in the workplace, these shall be handled in accordance with the regulations governing negotiation procedures in the collective agreement and shop steward agreement between the parties. The employer must then explain the criteria used for defining leisure travel.

The regulation concerning compensation for leisure-time travel is not applicable to international travel or participation in training sessions.

Other agreements regarding compensation for travel time in terms of work-related travel can be made locally. A separate fixed monthly allowance may also be agreed locally. Prior to negotiating an agreement, it would be appropriate to define the extent and impact of leisure-time travel, including international travel, and potential compensation procedures. Other agreements are possible in accordance with section 23 of the collective agreement. Adequate information must be provided for employees and their supervisors concerning local agreements.

6 Absences and social regulations

§ 16 Employee's illness

1. **Preconditions**

The employer shall pay salary for the duration of an employee's illness if:

- the employee is prevented from working in accordance with the contract of employment because of illness or an accident and
- the employee has not caused his or her incapacity for work intentionally or through gross negligence.

2. **Duty to declare and medical certificate**

The employee must inform the employer of his or her absence and, if possible, its duration without delay. If requested, the employee must present a medical certificate or other document accepted by the employer, indicating his or her incapacity for work.

If the employer designates the doctor, the employer shall be responsible for the costs of obtaining a medical certificate.

3. **Salary payment**

Salary shall be paid as follows in connection with each case of incapacity for work when the period of employment has lasted:

- under three years - for four weeks
- three years or more but under five years - for five weeks
- five years or more but under 10 years - for six weeks
- at least 10 years - for eight weeks

If the term of employment has lasted less than one month, the employer's obligation to pay salary for periods of illness shall be determined by the Employment Contracts Act.

If an employee succumbs to the same illness within 30 days of returning to work, the salary for the period of illness will be determined in the following way:

- The absences are added together and treated as a single period of illness with respect to salary payment.
- However, salary is paid for the waiting period stipulated by the Sickness Insurance Act – i.e., the first day of illness, provided it is a working day.

4. The employer can pay salary for periods of illness either

- in such a manner that a full salary is paid for the waiting period referred to in the Sickness Insurance Act, and the difference between daily salary and the daily allowance paid on the basis of the Sickness Insurance Act is paid for any subsequent working days
 - in such a manner that the employer pays the salary to the employee and claims the expenses from its health insurance.
5. If, for a reason attributable to the employee, the daily allowance referred to in the Sickness Insurance Act is not paid or if the amount paid is less than the statutory amount, the employer's obligation to pay salary will be decreased by the amount that was not paid.
6. Any daily allowance or comparable compensation received on the same grounds of incapacity for work and for the same period of time on the basis of legislation, on the basis of an insurance policy partially or fully paid for by the employer, or from a sickness insurance fund receiving the employer's contributions shall be deducted from the salary paid for the period of illness.

§ 17 Family leave

1. **Transitional provision**

This provision applies from 3 March 2023 to employees whose right to pregnancy and parental allowance is determined by Kela's decision on the basis of the Sickness Insurance Act that entered into force on 1 August 2022.

2. **Pay during pregnancy and parental leave**

An employee's right to pregnancy and parental leave is determined in accordance with the Employment Contracts Act and the Sickness Insurance Act.

A birthing parent whose employment relationship has lasted without interruption for at least five months before the expected date of delivery is paid a monthly salary for the period of uninterrupted pregnancy and parental leave, including benefits in kind and excluding supplements, for a maximum of 70 weekdays in total.

A non-birthing parent whose employment relationship has lasted without interruption for at least five months before the expected date of delivery is paid a monthly salary for the period of parental leave, including benefits in kind and excluding supplements, for up to the first 30 weekdays of the parental leave.

Under chapter 9, section 5, subsections 1–3 of the Sickness Insurance Act, a non-birthing parent means a person who has custody of the child, a person who has recognised parenthood of the child, and a person who has adopted a child other than the child of a spouse.

An adoptive parent's right to pay applies in cases where the child has not reached the age of 10. The uninterrupted duration of employment, which is a prerequisite of receiving parental leave pay, is calculated from the date of adoption of the child and, in the case of intra-family adoption, before the date of confirmation of parenthood.

3. **Employer's right to daily allowances**

The employer shall be entitled to collect any statutory or agreed daily allowance or comparable benefit payable to the employee, or to recoup the said amount from the employee, for the period during which the employer has paid the salary of pregnancy or parental leave referred to above to the employee, to the extent that the sum so collected or recouped does not exceed the amount paid by the employer.

§ 18 Medical examinations

1. The employer's duty to arrange occupational health care is based on the provisions of the Occupational Health Care Act. In addition to statutory occupational health care, employees working in shifts will be provided with the opportunity to have a medical examination once a year.

2. **Preconditions for salary payment**

Salary for regular working hours will not be reduced in the following cases, provided that the examinations have been arranged in a manner that prevents unnecessary loss of working hours, that it has not proved possible to arrange the examinations outside working hours, and that the employer has been notified of them in advance.

2.1 Pay for regular working hours is not deducted for the period when

- the employee undergoes a medical examination necessary to diagnose the illness or a laboratory and X-ray examination ordered by a doctor in connection with the examination
- the employee is incapable of working because of an examination ordered by a doctor to diagnose the above-mentioned illness.
- the employee has been admitted to hospital for observation or examination due to symptoms of illness.

2.2 No deduction of salary is made in the case of a previously diagnosed illness

- when illness becomes fundamentally worse and the employee has to seek medical examination
- when the chronic illness requires a medical examination by a specialist in the field concerned, and the examination is carried out by the specialist in question in order to determine the appropriate medical treatment
- When the employee has a specialist's examination in order to determine treatment and where a prescription is provided in order to acquire a medical appliance (such as eyeglasses)
- When the employee has an appointment for a medical examination seen necessary to determine treatment for a other previously diagnosed illness, if the service cannot be obtained outside working hours.
- for a period of incapacity for work caused by a necessary treatment for cancer.

2.3 No deduction will be made for treatment required for an acute dental condition if

- the dental condition causes incapacity for work and
- the dental condition requires treatment on the same day or during the same shift, and
- the dentist's certificate proves incapacity for work and the urgency of the treatment.

2.4 Pay for regular working hours shall not be deducted for a period when a pregnant employee has prenatal medical examinations before childbirth.

2.5 Pay for regular working hours shall not be deducted for a period when the employee

- attends examinations referred to in the Government decision on statutory occupational health care and approved in the action plan for occupational health care
- attends examinations related to the Young Workers' Act.

The employer will compensate the employee for necessary expenses for travel to the statutory examinations or check-ups in question, as well as pay a daily allowance if the examinations are conducted in another locality. When an examination is carried out during the employee's free time, he or she will be compensated for additional expenses at the amount corresponding to the minimum daily allowance in accordance with the Sickness Insurance Act.

§ 19 Temporary absence

Illness

1. Effort shall be made to arrange a short-time, temporary unpaid absence for the employee in a case of sudden illness in the family. The employee's annual holiday benefits shall not be reduced on the basis of such an absence.
2. When a child younger than 10 years of age or a disabled child under the age of 18 suddenly becomes ill, the child's guardian shall receive pay in accordance with the regulations concerning sick pay for a case of absence of no more than four working days that is necessary in order to arrange care for the child or personally care for the child.

A precondition for the payment of salary to persons other than single parents is that both guardians live in the same household and are gainfully employed or the other is a student, and the other guardian has no possibility of arranging care or personally caring for the child on account of their employment and working hours or degree studies in a place of study outside the home.

A report of the absence must be provided in accordance with the rules of the collective agreement concerning the payment of salary during illness. Likewise, a report regarding the other guardian's inability to care for the child must be provided. The employee's annual holiday benefits shall not be reduced on account of the absence referred to above.

Death and funeral

3. Effort shall be made to arrange an employee's short-time temporary absence upon the death and for the funeral of next of kin. The employee's annual holiday benefits and income shall not be reduced on the basis of such an absence.

Instructions for application

Short temporary absences are agreed between the employee and the employer, taking into account the circumstances and the travel time required.

Next of kin means spouse, parents and in-laws, grandparents, children and siblings.

Wedding and anniversaries

4. An employee shall be granted a paid day off for his or her wedding scheduled on a working day.
5. An employee whose employment has continued for at least one year shall be granted a paid day off on their 50th, 60th and 70th birthday. The date of the paid day off is agreed separately.

Day of moving house

6. If an employee moves to another residence, they shall be granted a paid day off if the day of removal coincides with their workdays. An employee has the right to a paid day off for removal no more than once in any 12 consecutive months.

Conscription and military refresher courses

7. An employee liable for military service answering a call-up shall not lose any of their income.
8. If an employee participates in military refresher courses for reservists, or in supplementary service duty pursuant to the Civil Service Act, they will be paid the difference between their salary and a reservist's pay or a supplementary training pay for the days of participation.

Instructions for application:

The payment of the difference between the salary and the supplementary service pay applies to situations where the employee is engaged in supplementary service when they transfer from the reserve to civilian service.

Public service

9. An employee shall receive the difference between their salary and compensation for the loss of income when they participate in the work of a municipal council or government or an election committee or electoral commission associated with statutory elections during working hours. The employee's annual holiday benefits shall not be reduced on account of any such meetings being held during working hours.
10. An employee's salary and annual holiday benefits shall not be reduced if he or she attends the general meeting, council meeting, annual meeting, or board meeting, or a board-appointed committee meeting, of the Confederation of Unions for Professional and Managerial Staff AKAVA or Federation of Professional and Managerial Staff YTN or their national member organisations or the Association of IT Sector Employees as an appointed representative.

7 Annual holiday and holiday bonus

§ 20 Annual holiday

1. The employee's annual holiday is determined in accordance with the Annual Holidays Act.
2. Annual holiday pay shall be paid to an employee on the regular pay day unless otherwise agreed locally.

Instructions for application:

On each pay day, holiday pay shall be paid for the part of the annual holiday that coincides with that salary payment period.

3. The employee has the possibility to accumulate days of annual leave for a later date (accumulated leave) in accordance with the Annual Holidays Act. Moreover, the inclusion of days off due to the conversion of holiday bonus to holiday pay leave, and other enterprise-specific days off, in the accumulated leave can be agreed on locally.
4. If desired by an employee whose employment started before the holiday season, the employer shall arrange an opportunity to receive unpaid leave in addition to any paid annual holiday so that the paid and unpaid holiday will amount to a minimum total of two weeks.

§ 21 Holiday bonus

1. An employee shall be paid 50% of the salary for their statutory annual holiday as a holiday bonus in connection with the payment of holiday pay, unless otherwise agreed locally on the timing of the payment.
2. When the annual holiday is split, holiday bonus shall be paid in connection with the holiday pay paid out before each instance of holiday unless otherwise agreed locally.
3. The precondition for receiving a holiday bonus is that the employee begins their holiday at the reported or agreed time.
4. If an employer gives an employee notice for reasons not attributable to the employee such that the term of employment will end during the holiday season, holiday bonus shall be paid on the basis of the holiday compensation determined on the basis of the completed holiday credit year.

5. Holiday bonus shall be paid on the holiday pay and holiday compensation of retiring employees.
6. Holiday bonus shall be paid to an employee completing their national service once the employee has returned to work.
7. If a shop steward and the employer jointly determine that grounds for the termination of employment on the basis of Chapter 7, Section 3 of the Employment Contracts Act exist in the enterprise because of its financial situation, an agreement can be made with regard to partial or total non-payment of holiday bonus. Such an agreement can only be concluded for one holiday year at a time. In connection with the agreement, the employer must clarify the principles for applying the cost savings arising from the non-payment of holiday bonus.
8. The employer and the employee may agree annually in writing that the employee take corresponding paid leave in lieu of holiday bonus. In this case, the full holiday bonus for 24 weekdays (four weeks) of annual leave corresponds to 12 weekdays (two weeks) of holiday bonus leave. Holiday bonus leave is granted to the employee at a time decided by the employer, unless the parties agree on the granting of the leave. The holiday bonus leave counts towards the employee's annual holiday.

8 Other regulations

§ 22 Shop steward and occupational safety and health representative

1. The shop steward agreement (Appendix 2) lays down provisions concerning shop stewards, the position and duties of shop stewards, the shop steward's employment security, and the compensation to be paid to the shop steward.
2. The occupational safety and health representative shall enjoy the preferential employment security provided in Chapter 7, Section 10 of the Employment Contracts Act.
3. The occupational safety and health representative may not, during the term of office or because of it, be dismissed or transferred to duties with a salary or status lower than that which they had when elected as the representative. The occupational safety and health representative's opportunities to develop and advance in their profession must not be impaired because of their duties as a representative.

4. If the duties as occupational safety and health representative are impeded by the actual work of the representative, they shall be arranged other work, taking into account the circumstances of the enterprise or its part as well as the professional skills of the representative. Such arrangements may not cause reductions in salary.
5. A deputy delegate who acts as the occupational safety and health representative has the same rights and obligations as the occupational safety and health representative.
6. An employer who has terminated an employment contract of an occupational safety and health representative in breach of this agreement must pay compensation in accordance with the Employment Contracts Act instead of compensatory penalties.
7. The occupational safety and health representative's participation in training has been agreed upon in the training agreement valid between the unions (Appendix 3).
8. Occupational safety and health representatives are entitled to the following compensation:

Number of employees represented	Compensation starting from 1 May 2025, €/month
20-100	43
101-400	72
over 400	83

Number of employees represented	Compensation starting from 1 March 2026, €/month
20-100	44
101-400	74
over 400	85

Number of employees represented	Compensation starting from 1 March 2027, €/month
20-100	45
101-400	76
over 400	87

§ 23 Local agreements

1. Local agreements deviating from this collective agreement may be concluded as provided for in this section. An agreement thereby concluded is considered a local agreement.

2. Local agreements may be concluded, within the limits of the collective agreement, regarding sections of this collective agreement for which local agreement is mentioned as an alternative.
3. Local agreements may be negotiated between employers observing this collective agreement and/or their representative, and a shop steward or registered company-specific employee association or, in the absence of an elected shop steward, the employees.
4. A decision to conclude a local agreement is made by, and the parties to the agreement include, employers observing this collective agreement and/or their authorised representative, and a shop steward or registered company-specific employee association or, in the absence of an elected shop steward, the employees. In addition, parties to the collective agreement may agree on local exceptions to the collective agreement.
5. Local agreements must be made in writing, and they must indicate the parties affected, the section of the collective agreement in question, and the exceptions made. The agreement may be temporary or valid until further notice. In the latter case, termination of the agreement subject to three months' notice must be permitted, unless a shorter notice period has been agreed on. If the agreed arrangement is tied to a specific period, it will continue until the end of such a period.
6. A local agreement shall enter into force at the time specified in the agreement.
7. Any differences arising from the interpretation of the local agreement shall be settled in the same way as differences arising from the collective agreement.

§ 24 Negotiation procedure

1. Disputes concerning the application or interpretation of the collective agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the negotiation procedure described below.
2. Disputes shall primarily be resolved through negotiations at the workplace.
3. In matters related to performing work and the related technical issues, employees must immediately turn to the management.
4. Disputes concerning salaries and other terms and conditions of employment must be resolved locally between the employer or its representative and a shop steward, or the employee in question.

5. Disputes concerning the interpretation of the collective agreement shall be resolved between the employer or its representative and the shop steward, if a shop steward has been elected for the enterprise.
6. Local negotiations should be initiated and carried out without undue delay. Negotiations must be initiated no later than within one week of the issuing of the negotiation proposal.
7. A memorandum must be drawn up on local negotiations if either of the parties requests this. However, a memorandum need not be drawn up on an issue on which a memorandum of disputes, as referred to in paragraph 8, is compiled. The memorandum shall be prepared and signed in two copies, one for each party.
8. If a dispute cannot be resolved in local negotiations within the enterprise, the matter can, by request of either local party, be referred to unions for resolving. In this case, the parties shall, as a matter of priority, prepare a memorandum of disputes, in which the cause of the dispute shall be recorded alongside the views, with justification provided, of both parties on the matter. The unions recommend that the template drawn up by the unions to be used in preparation of the memorandum of disputes. The memorandum shall be prepared in two copies, one for each union. The shop steward and employer's representative sign the joint memorandum. The parties concerned submit the memorandum to the unions. If one of the negotiating parties will not participate in the preparation of the joint memorandum of disputes within a reasonable time, the other party alone can refer the matter to the unions for resolution.
9. Any disputes concerning the collective agreement, negotiated in compliance with this negotiation procedure by the unions without reaching agreement, can be submitted to the labour court for resolution.

§ 25 Development of continuous dialogue

It is possible to agree locally that the continuous dialogue referred to in Chapter 2 of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings (1333/2021) is carried out jointly by companies belonging to the same group of companies.

§ 26 Collection of membership fees

1. If authorised by the employee, the employer shall collect the membership fees of the signatory trade unions in connection with salary payment and provide the employee with a certificate of the withheld amount for taxation purposes at the end of the year.
2. The employer shall pay the accumulated membership fees into a bank account of the trade union in question in accordance with instructions provided.

§ 27 Group life assurance

The employer shall pay for group life assurance for employees.

§ 28 Meetings at workplaces

A member organisation of YTN and a registered affiliated association of the Association of IT Sector Employees, as well as its local branch or a similar organisation, shall be entitled to arrange meetings associated with employment matters at the workplace outside working hours in a place designated by the employer under the following conditions:

1. The arrangement of such a meeting shall be agreed upon in advance with the employer.
2. Announcements by the signatory trade unions and their affiliated associations may be posted on a notice board at the workplace.

The organisers have the right to invite representatives of their union to the meeting.

§ 29 Currently valid benefits

If an employee has been entitled to benefits better than those required under this agreement (such as shorter working hours), or if such benefits are not defined at all in this agreement, any such benefits shall remain valid unless agreed otherwise in accordance with the procedure specified in section 23 of this agreement after the business transfer or unless the local arrangement in question leads to a result at least equally beneficial to the employee.

§ 30 Duty to maintain industrial peace

Industrial action associated with this agreement or any of its individual provisions is forbidden.

§ 31 Validity of the agreement

This agreement shall be valid from 8 April 2025 until 30 November 2027, after which date it shall continue to be valid one year at a time unless terminated in writing by either party at least two months before the end of the then current term.

During August 2026, the parties will review the achievement of the objectives of the agreement and the economic and employment outlook for the technology industry that can be assessed. Based on the evaluation, both parties have the option to terminate the collective agreement to expire on 30 November 2026. Notice of termination must be given to the other party in writing no later than 30 September 2026 and reported to the National Conciliator.

Helsinki, on 8 April 2025

TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS OF FINLAND

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Appendix 1

Protocol on local agreements in exceptional situations

- § 1** The signatory organisations agree that local agreements on deviation from the minimum terms and conditions concerning pay and other economic benefits in the collective labour and salary agreement signed by the organisations can be concluded as specified in this agreement.
- § 2** An agreement in accordance with this protocol can be concluded with regard to an enterprise or a part of it, with the contracting parties being an employer bound by the collective agreement and a shop steward or, where one does not exist, the employees and a registered enterprise-specific employees' association.
- § 3** A precondition for concluding an agreement referred to in Section 1 above is the existence of the grounds referred to in Chapter 7, Section 3 of the Employment Contracts Act – i.e., financial or production-related grounds for termination, or reasons arising from the reorganisation of operations. When negotiating an agreement referred to in this protocol, the employer shall comply with the Co-operation Act with regard to the provision of information required for the negotiations. If necessary, the parties may use consultants.
- § 4** An agreement in accordance with this protocol shall be concluded for a limited period, no more than one year.
- § 5** A precondition for a local agreement in accordance with this protocol is that the parties to the collective agreement be notified of such an agreement. The agreement may be subject to review by the parties to the collective agreement.
- § 6** Otherwise, the agreements between the parties to the collective agreement regarding local agreements shall apply.

Signed in Helsinki, on 3 January 2022

TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS OF FINLAND
FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFF – YTN
ASSOCIATION OF IT SECTOR EMPLOYEES

Appendix 2

Shop steward agreement

§ 1 Scope of the agreement

This agreement applies to the members of the Technology Industry Employers of Finland and their employees.

§ 2 Shop steward

1. In this agreement, shop steward refers to a shop steward elected by organised employees bound by the collective agreement.
2. The shop steward of an enterprise shall be elected by organised employees of the enterprise who are members of signatory trade unions or their registered affiliated association and who fall within the scope of the collective agreement.
3. Employees may elect a site-specific shop steward for an independent unit in which there is an employer representative who determines the terms and conditions of employment and hires and dismisses employees. The matter shall be reviewed with the employer representative before the election.
4. When appropriate from the standpoint of local co-operation, negotiations and the shop steward system, it can be locally agreed that several shop stewards as referred to in this agreement be elected for the independent regional or functional units of a large or regionally diversified enterprise. If annual meetings for shop stewards have been arranged within an enterprise, the former practice shall continue.
5. If there are several shop stewards in an enterprise, a chief shop steward can be elected.
6. A deputy shop steward can be elected to serve as the substitute of the shop steward when they are prevented from attending, assuming the rights and obligations of a shop steward for this time.
7. A shop steward must be an employee of the enterprise in question to whom the collective agreement is applied, is a member of a signatory trade union or its registered affiliated association, and is familiar with the conditions of the workplace in question.
8. When the operations of an enterprise or a functional unit thereof are fundamentally reduced or enlarged, or in the case of business transfer, merger,

divestment, or comparable substantial change, the shop steward organisation shall be renewed to correspond to the changed situation in accordance with the principles of this agreement. The employer's representative and the shop steward shall together review the shop steward's position in the new organisation. The shop steward shall retain their position in a business transfer if the business or part of it retains its independence.

§ 3 Election of the shop steward

1. The election of a shop steward can be carried out in the workplace, and all employees organised in the signatory trade unions or their registered affiliated association must have the opportunity to participate in the election. However, the arrangements and execution of the election must not disturb work. The times and places of elections arranged in the workplace must be agreed upon with the employer at least 14 days before holding of an election. Holding an election is mainly the responsibility of the shop steward or, when he or she is prevented, the deputy shop steward if there is one. The election can also be arranged by means of an electronic voting. The necessary time spent by these persons on holding the election shall be considered time spent on shop steward's duties.
2. The employees responsible for the arrangements of a shop steward's election shall, with the same notice, inform both signatory trade unions as well as the employer about the election as soon as the planning of such an election begins – however, no later than 14 days before the election is carried out.
3. The shop steward, and any deputy shop steward elected, will gain the position of shop steward or deputy shop steward as referred to in this agreement once the local branch or a signatory trade union has informed the employer in writing of the name of the shop steward elected. The employer shall be informed in writing of the resignation of a shop steward or deputy shop steward.

§ 4 Discussion on co-operation and targets

The goals and functionality of the negotiation system shall be discussed regularly in the workplace. Such a discussion must be conducted for the first time within two months of the beginning of a new shop steward's term of office, and annually thereafter. The parties to the discussion are the shop steward and employer's representative. Both parties give feedback at the discussion, on the basis of which the parties strive to improve co-operation further. Moreover, the parties deliberate together on the goals set for the negotiation system and shop steward's activities, and how the development of co-operation is monitored. Furthermore, the times of submitting information to the shop steward under the provisions of Section 7 shall be reviewed at the discussion. As well as the need for education related to the shop steward's duties and the schedules and objectives of such education.

§ 5 Shop steward's employment

1. Unless otherwise specified in this agreement, a shop steward is in the same position as other employees with regard to their employment with the employer. The shop steward is obliged to personally comply with the general terms and conditions of employment, working hours, the orders of the management, and the regulations of the workplace.
2. The shop steward's opportunities to develop and advance in their profession must not be impaired because of their duties as a steward.

The shop steward's and chief shop steward's pay development must correspond to the general pay development within the enterprise.

During the period after the shop steward's duties have come to an end, the shop steward shall be provided with further or supplementary training in addition to work that enables the shop steward to return to their previous duties or to duties with similar competence requirements.

3. An employee acting as a shop steward may not, during the term of office or because of it, be transferred to duties with a salary lower than that which he or she had when being elected as shop steward. He or she may not be transferred to duties with lower status if the employer is able to offer other work corresponding to his or her professional skills. He or she may not be dismissed because of his or her shop steward's duties.
4. If the enterprise's labour force is reduced or laid off for financial or production-related reasons, this must be done in an order that makes the shop steward the last employee subject to such measures. Deviation from this provision is permitted if the shop steward cannot be offered work corresponding to his or her profession or qualifications. If a shop steward considers themselves to have been dismissed or laid off in violation of the above provisions, they are entitled to demand that the matter be resolved between the organisations.
5. A shop steward's contract of employment cannot be terminated for a reason attributable to the shop steward without the consent of the majority of employees required by Chapter 7, Section 10(1) of the Employment Contracts Act. Such consent shall be investigated by the organisations that have signed the collective agreement.
6. The employment contract of a shop steward may not be cancelled by virtue of Chapter 8, Section 1(1) of the Employment Contracts Act on the grounds that he or she has violated the regulations of Chapter 3, Section 1 of the Employment Contracts Act.

7. In assessing the grounds for cancellation of a shop steward's contract of employment, the shop steward must not be placed in a disadvantageous position when compared with other employees.
8. The provisions on the protection of employment stipulated above shall also apply to a shop steward candidate, whose name the local branch or a signatory trade union has provided to the employer in writing (protection of the candidate). Such protection begins, at the earliest, two months prior to the beginning of the term of office of the shop steward to be elected and ends for candidates other than the elected shop steward after the result of the election is declared.
9. The provisions on the protection of employment shall apply to an employee who has served as a chief shop steward or shop steward within the enterprise for six months following the termination of their shop steward duties (post-protection).
10. The shop steward shall be notified of any termination of employment at least one month before the beginning of the notice period specified in the collective agreement. The grounds for termination must be indicated in the notice of termination of employment provided to the shop steward. If the shop steward's term ends due to the termination of their employment, the employer shall inform the deputy shop steward thereof, or if there is none, the local branch or, if there is none, both signatory trade unions.
11. If a shop steward's employment contract has been discontinued in violation of this agreement, the employer is obliged to pay compensation to the shop steward equalling at least six and at most 30 months' salary. The compensation must be determined in accordance with the grounds provided in Chapter 12, Section 2 of the Employment Contracts Act. The fact that the shop steward's rights under this agreement have been violated must be taken into consideration as a factor increasing the compensation. If a court of law considers preconditions for the continuation of employment or reinstatement of a terminated employment relationship to exist but, despite this, employment is not continued, this must be taken into consideration as a particularly weighty factor in determining the amount of compensation.
12. If the dispute applies to the termination employment of a shop steward referred to herein, local negotiations and negotiations between the unions must be initiated and carried out immediately once the grounds for termination are contested.
13. A shop steward may not be pressured or dismissed on account of their position of trust.
14. The provisions on the shop steward's employment security also apply to the deputy shop steward.

§ 6 Shop steward's duties

1. The shop steward's duties include efforts to maintain and develop negotiation activities and co-operation between the enterprise and its staff.
2. The main duty of a shop steward is to act as the representative of employees bound by the collective agreement. As regards questions concerning interpretation of the collective agreement, the shop steward represents all employees in cases where the matter in question applies to all employees covered by the collective agreement, or some of them as a group.

Shop steward's duties include, for instance, the following (the list is not exhaustive):

- To represent all employees collectively in matters concerning the interpretation of the collective agreement and its application, and matters concerning local agreements.
- To represent all employees collectively in matters specified in the Act on Co-operation.
- To develop co-operation at the workplace jointly with the employer.
- To represent and provide assistance in employment matters to organised employees who are bound by the collective agreement.

§ 7 The shop steward's right to obtain information

1. In the event of any lack of clarity or disagreement about employees' salaries or other matters related to employment, the shop steward must be provided with all information pertaining to the resolution of the issue subject to disagreement.
2. The employer provides the shop steward, in writing or in another way to be agreed upon, the following information on the enterprise's employees:

The following information is to be provided once a year:

- A list of employees (first name and last name, task category and competence classification, employment start date).
- The average salary in each task category and competence classification if a task category and competence classification includes at least five people.

Instructions for application:

If the workplace is using a pay scheme different to the task-category based pay scheme mentioned in the collective agreement, the shop steward shall be provided with corresponding information regarding it.

The following information is to be provided twice a year:

- The number of the enterprise's full- and part-time employees. This also applies to staff separately called to work or other temporary staff who have worked during the half-year period.

The following information is to be provided four times a year:

- The name, task category, competence classification, and employment start date for new employees, and details on dismissed and laid-off employees. In cases of fixed-term employment, the agreed duration of the employment contract shall be indicated.
3. If the enterprise uses an average working time system, the shop steward must, on request, be provided with written information on the number of employees covered by the system and the number of working hours not balanced in each balancing period.

If the employer prepares or intends to make changes in the working hours balancing system, the employer must provide the shop steward or, if one has not been elected, the employees an opportunity to express their opinion. The shop steward must be informed of any changes in the working hours system before the implementation of such changes.

4. Upon his or her request, the shop steward shall be provided with a report on the information collected in connection with recruitment.
5. The shop steward shall be informed of any warning issued to an employee, unless the employee has specifically forbidden this.
6. The shop steward has the same right as the shop steward referred to in the legislation to study reports on call-outs, Sunday work, overtime work, and the increased wages paid for these.
7. If several shop stewards have been elected within the enterprise on the basis of Section 2 above, the employer and the shop stewards shall mutually agree on the principles applicable to the distribution of information between shop stewards. However, the chief shop steward is entitled to all information.
8. The shop steward must maintain the confidentiality of information received during the course of their duties on the basis of the above.

§ 8 The shop steward's exemption from work

1. A shop steward is entitled to use sufficient time, on average, for shop steward duties as follows:

Number of employees	Exemption, % of working hours
Less than 100	10%
101–300	20%
301–600	30%
Over 600	40%

The implementation of exemption from work can be agreed upon in more detail at enterprise-specific level.

The use of a chief shop steward's time is subject to local agreement.

If the shop steward is responsible for several business locations within a regionally decentralised company, special attention shall be paid to the amount of exemption for the shop steward so as to facilitate the appropriate management of the shop steward's duties. The implementation of exemption from work can be agreed on in more detail at enterprise-specific level, in deviation from the table above.

Instructions for application:

The unions recommend that the time use of the shop steward should be examined on average over a longer period, for example in 6-month periods.

2. The employer and the shop steward shall mutually agree on whether the exemption from work is temporary or recurring. When making this decision, the parties should consider the operational requirements of the enterprise, and the time needed to properly attend to the shop steward's duties. If necessary, work arrangements shall be managed accordingly (by appointing a substitute, for example).

§ 9 Shop steward's compensation and compensation for loss of earnings

1. The shop steward is entitled to compensation for attending to the duties of a shop steward as follows:

Number of employees	Compensation starting from 1 May 2025 €/month
5–100	83
101–300	144
301–600	199
Over 600	233

Number of employees	Compensation starting from 1 March 2026 €/month
5–100	85
101–300	148
301–600	205
Over 600	240

Number of employees	Compensation starting from 1 March 2027 €/month
5–100	87
101–300	152
301–600	210
Over 600	246

Compensation for the chief shop steward is subject to separate agreement.

2. Shop steward's compensation will not be paid whenever the shop steward is prevented from attending to their duties because of an annual holiday or illness, or for another similar reason. More detailed arrangements can be agreed on locally.
3. The employer shall compensate for any earnings lost by the shop steward during working hours while either engaged in local negotiations with the employer's representative or working on other duties agreed on with the employer.
4. If a shop steward carries out duties as agreed with the employer outside their regular working hours, overtime compensation will be paid for time spent in this way or a local agreement will be concluded on some other type of additional compensation.

If necessary, the parties to the collective agreement may agree on the grounds and the amount of compensation.

5. If a shop steward needs to travel in order to carry out duties agreed on with the employer and is ordered to travel by the employer, they shall receive compensation for travel expenses in accordance with the scheme applied throughout the enterprise in question..

§ 10 Shop steward's storage and office space

A shop steward is entitled to storage space for the documents and office supplies needed in their duties. The shop steward of an enterprise or a regional business unit is entitled to use appropriate office space that can be given over to the shop steward's use for shop steward duties free of charge if such a room is under the employer's control. The shop steward is entitled to use the employer's standard office facilities (including email) for their shop steward duties.

§ 11 Training for shop stewards

1. The unions consider it desirable that a shop steward be provided with the opportunity, insofar as possible, to participate in training that is likely to improve their ability to competently attend to the shop steward's duties.
2. Participation in training has been agreed upon in the training agreement valid between the unions (Appendix 3).

§ 12 Validity of the agreement

1. This agreement will become valid on 8 April 2025 as part of the collective agreement.
2. Any union that wishes to amend this agreement must provide the other party with a written proposal thereof, after which the matter will be added to the agenda for negotiation between the unions.

Helsinki, on 8 April 2025

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Appendix 3

Training agreement

§ 1 Training workgroup

A training workgroup with two representatives designated by each party is established for the implementation of the trade union training referred to in the agreement.

The training workgroup approves courses for one calendar year at a time. Courses can also be approved mid-year if necessary.

Before a decision is taken to accept a course, the training workgroup shall be provided with a report on the syllabus, time, place, target group, and participants, as well as any other information requested by the training workgroup. A precondition for the approval of a course is a jointly identified training requirement. The training workgroup is entitled to monitor teaching on courses it has approved.

The unions shall provide information on the courses approved by the training workgroup for the following year no later than two months before the beginning of the first course.

§ 2 Professional advanced training, supplementary training and retraining

The employer will reserve the employee the opportunity to participate, when necessary, in annual training to maintain and develop their professional skills. The training needs of the employee can be assessed, for instance, in development discussions between the employer and the employee.

When the employer provides an employee with professional training or sends an employee to training events associated with their profession, the costs of the training and the loss of earnings for regular working hours shall be subject to compensation. If training takes place outside working hours, the time spent shall not be considered working hours but the employee will be compensated for any direct costs.

§ 3 Joint training

The purpose of joint training in the workplace is, for instance, to promote the implementation of legislative specifications on co-operation, occupational safety, occupational health care, and equality in the workplace. Joint training will be provided by and agreed on through the workplace-specific co-operation body or, if no such body exists, between the employer and the shop steward (or, if there is no shop steward, the employees).

Basic courses in occupational safety co-operation, and advanced courses that are necessary as regards co-operation in occupational safety, constitute joint training as referred to herein.

Participation in training is compensated for in accordance with the training provisions referred to in Section 2.

§ 4 Trade union training

1. Job security and duty to notify

An employee shall have the opportunity to participate in a course approved by the training workgroup and lasting no more than one month if the need for training has been jointly identified by the employer and employee and participation in the course can take place without causing any substantial problems to the enterprise, without such participation affecting their employment.

Should such training leave be refused, the shop steward shall be informed no later than 10 days before the beginning of the course of the reason why granting the leave would cause substantial problems.

Notification of the intention to participate in a course must be provided as early as possible. If the course lasts no more than one week, notification must be provided at least three weeks before the beginning of the course. For longer courses, notification must be provided at least six weeks before the beginning of the course.

Training concerning occupational safety and health should be directed at occupational safety and health representatives in particular.

2. Compensation

The shop steward, deputy shop steward, occupational safety and health representative, and members of the occupational safety committee may participate in courses approved by the training workgroup and referred to in the previous paragraph, without salary reductions. However, loss of earnings is not compensated for with respect to periods longer than one month for shop stewards or two weeks for others. A precondition for the compensation for loss of earnings

is that the course in question is related to the participant's co-operation tasks within the enterprise.

In addition to shop stewards, compensation for loss of earnings will also be paid to chairpersons of registered affiliated associations of the union or local branches if they work in an enterprise with at least 100 employees and the registered affiliated association or local branch has at least 20 members.

A local agreement can be made on compensation for time spent in training with regular pay if a shop steward participates in training for shop stewards outside regular working hours. The amount and content of training are subject to separate agreement between the unions. The training must constitute an alternative to training held during regular working hours.

§ 5 Social benefits

Participation in a trade union training event referred to in Section 4 will not cause any decrease in annual holiday, pension, or comparable benefits.

§ 6 Period of validity

This agreement becomes valid on 3 January 2022 as part of the collective agreement.

Signed in Helsinki on 3 January 2022

TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS OF FINLAND

FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFF – YTN

ASSOCIATION OF IT SECTOR EMPLOYEES

Appendix 4

Reduction of regular working hours in daytime work of eight hours per day

According to Section 8(2) of the collective agreement, regular working hours can be extended to a maximum of eight hours per day and a maximum of 40 hours per week by means of a local agreement.

If a local agreement is concluded that stipulates regular working hours of eight hours per day, the agreement must indicate whether it applies to the entire enterprise or to designated units or employees only, and must give the schedule for the eight-hour working days.

When regular daily working hours in daytime work are set at eight, the working hours are reduced to an average of 37.5 hours per week as described below.

Eight-hour workdays in daytime work

When the number of daily regular working hours is eight (8), the employee accumulates one additional paid day off for each fifteen (15) days worked.

Under this agreement, paid sick leave days in accordance with section 16 of the collective agreement in force, as well as days of temporary absence in accordance with section 19, are considered days worked.

Working hours reduction leave

The reduction leave accumulated as specified above will be granted in full days unless otherwise agreed. With regard to the accumulation of annual holiday, accumulated days off are equal to days worked.

Accumulated days off must be granted by the end of the April following the calendar year in which they were accumulated. Notification of reduction leave must be given at least two weeks before it is granted. Illness or other absences will not cause any changes to the granting of working hours reduction leave indicated in the roster.

If the employment relationship ends and the employee has not been granted the accumulated reduction leave referred to above, it shall be compensated for with standard salary at the end of the employment relationship. If employment ends and the employee has been granted more reduction leave than they have accumulated by the time employment ends, the employer will be entitled to deduct an amount corresponding to the amount of pay for the excess leave from the employee's severance pay, notwithstanding the set-off restrictions referred to in Chapter 2, Section 17 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Working during the reduction leave

When an employee works during their reduction leave referred to above, this is considered additional work and compensated for with a 50% increase in salary. Work in excess of eight hours per day is considered overtime and compensated for by a 100% increase in salary.

Appendix 5

Working hour reserve in the IT service sector

1. Starting point and purpose of the scheme

A working hour reserve refers to the arrangements to coordinate working hours and leisure time at enterprise or workplace level. The objective is to provide an opportunity to save various elements of working hours and/or money, and find long-term solutions for combining the two.

In order to promote employees' working capacity, a local agreement on a working hour reserve scheme can be concluded as specified below. Factors contributing to the agreement on a working hour reserve and any annual changes therein include the enterprise's human resources, the labour situation, and special needs related to each working community.

2. Implementing a working hour reserve scheme

The implementation of a working hour reserve scheme and its details shall be concluded in a local agreement in accordance with section 23 of the collective agreement.

At a minimum, the agreement on a working hour reserve shall include elements of the working hour reserve and limits on accumulating the balance for the working hour reserve.

The agreed limit for saving the working hour balance may not exceed the limits set by the Working Time Act. The working hour reserve can be used to save up to 180 hours per calendar year and an amount equivalent to the employee's six months working hours in total.

3. Accumulating balance in the working hour reserve

Elements listed in the agreement on the working hour reserve can be transferred to the working hour reserve.

Basic rates and increases paid for overtime work can be transferred to the working hour reserve. The employee must agree upon this procedure in advance with their supervisor when agreeing on overtime work.

Other elements defined in the agreement on a working hour reserve may include additional work including basic and increased elements; compensation for work performed on Sundays or religious holidays including supplements; weekly rest supplements; reduction leave; carry-over holiday in accordance with the Annual Holidays Act; holiday pay or part thereof agreed to be taken as leave; compensation for leisure-time travel; results-based, bonus or profit-sharing payments, supplements for evening or night work; standby compensation, telephone call compensation and call-out pay and flexible working time balance

that exceeds 40 hours. Monetary elements shall be converted into time on the basis of the employee's salary at the time.

4. Free time against accumulated working hours

Free time against the working hours recorded in a working hour reserve shall be given in full days, unless otherwise agreed locally.

The time of granting leave shall be agreed between the employer and the employee. The employee shall propose a schedule for taking days off against the accumulated reserve no later than one month before the start of any such leave. The employer must notify the employee no later than two weeks after the proposal as to whether or not it accepts the proposal. If the employer rejects the proposal, it must draw up a proposal for the related leave schedule, and an agreement shall be concluded on the basis of this. If no agreement on the timing of the leave is reached, the employee has the right to request monetary compensation instead of leave. The compensation is paid on the second payday following the request at the latest.

In order to maintain employees' working capacity, the unions recommend that days off granted on the basis of the working hour reserve be taken as uninterrupted periods of at least five working days.

Days off accumulated in the working hour reserve are considered equivalent to time at work referred to in the Annual Holidays Act. During the time off, the employee is entitled to full employee benefits.

The employer does not have the right to change the time of agreed leave unless there are especially weighty reasons, associated with the enterprise's operations and the employee's duties, to deny the leave at the time in question. In such a case, the employer must inform the employee of when the leave can be taken.

Any accumulated leave not taken before the termination of employment shall be paid in money.

5. Termination of the agreement on a working hour reserve

The termination period for an agreement on a working hour reserve is six months, unless otherwise locally agreed. The accumulated working hours shall be balanced out during the termination period. If the accumulated working hours have not been balanced out during the termination period, they shall be compensated for as in the case of termination of employment, unless otherwise agreed locally.

Appendix 6

Agreement on protection against dismissal in the IT service sector

§ 1 Scope of application

This agreement applies to the termination of employment contracts valid until further notice, lay-offs, and cancellations or annulments of employment contracts. The agreement also governs employee resignations and the procedure to be followed in the case of a termination of an employment contract and lay-off.

Instructions for application:

The agreement does not apply to the termination of an employment contract or lay-off on the grounds of:

- termination of an employment contract during a trial period (Employment Contracts Act, Chapter 1, Section 4)
- reorganisation of a company (Employment Contracts Act, Chapter 7, Section 7), or
- bankruptcy or death of the employer (Employment Contracts Act, Chapter 7, Section 8).

If an employment contract is terminated on the grounds mentioned above, the procedural regulations of sections 5 and 6 of this agreement will nevertheless be complied with, and, for termination during a trial period, the procedure specified in section 11. The agreement does not apply to apprenticeship contracts specified in the legislation governing vocational training.

I General rules concerning the termination of an employment contract

§ 2 Termination periods

When terminating an employee's employment contract, the employer must observe the following notice periods, unless longer termination periods have been agreed upon or other arrangements are agreed upon at the time of the termination:

Period of uninterrupted employment	Notice period
up to one year	2 weeks
over one year but up to 4 years	1 month
over 4 years but up to 8 years	2 months
over 8 years but up to 12 years	4 months
over 12 years	6 months

When an employee terminates the employment contract, they must observe the following notice periods, unless longer termination periods have been agreed upon or other arrangements are agreed upon at the time of the termination:

Period of uninterrupted employment	Notice period
up to 5 years	2 weeks
over 5 years	1 month

This provision concerning notice periods applies to new employment contracts that begin after 1 January 2008.

§ 3 Employee's right to employment leave

Unless otherwise agreed by the employer and employee at the time of the former terminating the latter's employment contract on the basis of Chapter 7, Section 3 of the Employment Contracts Act, the employee is entitled to leave with full pay in order, during their notice period, to participate in the drawing up of an employment programme as referred to in the Act on the Public Employment Service (916/2012), in labour market training; in practical training and on-the-job learning pursuant to it; or, at their own initiative or at the initiative of the authorities, in job-seeking and in a job interview, or in reassignment coaching.

The length of the employment leave is defined according to the length of the notice period as follows:

- 1) a maximum of five working days in all, provided that the notice period is one month at most
- 2) a maximum of 10 working days, provided that the notice period is longer than one month but a maximum of four months
- 3) a maximum of 20 working days, provided that the notice period is longer than four months.

The employee must notify the employer of their intention of taking the employment leave or part of it, and the grounds for such leave, as early as possible, and present reliable proof of the grounds for each leave upon request.

The employee's employment leave may not cause any significant inconvenience to the employer.

§ 4 Non-compliance with the statutory notice period

An employer who fails to comply with the statutory notice period is obliged to pay the employee their full salary and annual leave entitlement for the notice period, in compensation.

An employee who resigns without complying with the statutory notice period is obliged to pay their employer lump sum equal to the value of the employee's salary during the notice period. The employer is entitled to withhold this sum from the final salary paid to the employee at the end of their employment.

The employer must, however, abide by the provisions laid down in Chapter 2, Section 17 of the Employment Contracts Act regarding the right of set-off.

If either party fails to observe the notice period in full, the requirement to compensate for the related damages will be based on the corresponding portion of the notice period.

§ 5 Notice of termination of an employment contract

Notice of termination of an employment contract must be delivered to the employer or its representative or to the employee in person. If this is not possible, the notice may be delivered by letter or electronic means. The recipient is considered to have been informed of such notice no later than on the seventh day after it was sent.

When delivering the termination notice by letter or electronic means, it can be considered to have been received within the agreed or stipulated time as specified in Chapter 1, Section 4 and Chapter 8, Section 1 of the Employment Contracts Act, if the notice was handed to the post office or sent electronically within that time period.

If the employee is on their annual leave, as specified by the appropriate legislation or the employee's employment contract, notice can be considered to have been delivered, at the earliest, on the day following the employee's return to work.

§ 6 Notifying of the grounds for termination of employment contract

At the employee's request, the employer must notify the employee without delay and in writing of the termination date of the employment contract, and of the grounds for the termination or cancellation of the employment contract.

II Termination of an employment contract and layoff for a reason attributable to the employee or related to his or her person

§ 7 Grounds for terminating an employment contract and layoff

Grounds for dismissal

An employer may not terminate an employee's employment contract for reasons attributable to the employee or related to their person, unless the reasons are proper and weighty, as explained in Chapter 7, sections 1–2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Instructions for application:

Proper and weighty reasons include reasons attributable to the employee, such as neglecting one's duties, violation of orders issued by the employer within its supervisory rights, unwarranted absences from work, and obvious carelessness at work.

Grounds for cancellation

The employer has the right to cancel an employment contract on the grounds referred to in Chapter 8, Section 1 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Grounds for deeming an employment contract cancelled

The employer is entitled to consider the employment contract cancelled on the grounds explained in Chapter 8, Section 3 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Layoff for a reason attributable to the employee or related to their person

An employer can temporarily lay off an employee without observing the notice period on the same grounds as those applicable to the termination or cancellation of an employment contract.

§ 8 Delivery of notice of termination

The employer must deliver a notice of termination to the employee on the grounds referred to in Chapter 7, sections 1–2 of the Employment Contracts Act, within reasonable time from the grounds for termination coming to the employer's attention.

§ 9 Hearing the employee

Before the employer terminates the employee's employment contract on the grounds referred to in Chapter 7, sections 1–2 of the Employment Contracts Act, or cancels it on the grounds referred to in Chapter 1, Section 4 or Chapter 8, Section 1 of the same act, the employer must provide the employee with the opportunity to be heard regarding the grounds for termination. The employee has the right to assistance at the hearing from, for instance, a shop steward or a colleague.

III Cancellation of an employment contract and layoff for economic or production-related reasons or because of the reorganisation of the employer's business

§ 10 Negotiation procedure

If the need arises in a workplace covered by the Act on Co-operation to dismiss, lay off or transfer employees to work part-time or unilaterally change an essential term of an employment contract, the employer must comply with the provisions of the Act on Co-operation, subject to the exceptions set out in this paragraph.

Instructions for application:

The Act on Co-operation does not constitute a part of this contract. The provisions of this §10 clause are supplementary and replace the relevant sections of the act.

By way of derogation from Sections 19 and 23 of the Act on Co-operation, the co-operation obligation is considered to have been met when the case has been handled in accordance with the co-operation procedure, following the negotiation proposal and on the basis of the pertinent facts, agreed on beforehand, as described below.

Record entry:

Provisions on the information to be appended to the negotiation proposal are laid down in §19 of the Act on Co-operation.

1 Economic and production-related reasons and reasons resulting from the re-organisation of the employer's business

a) Where the subject matter of the negotiations is a measure which is likely to result in:

- a temporary layoff of up to 90 days;

the employer's negotiating obligation is considered to have been met, unless otherwise agreed, when the matter has been under negotiation for 7 days since the negotiation proposal was made.

b) Where the subject matter of the negotiations is a measure which is likely to result in:

- the shift to part-time work or dismissal of fewer than ten employees;
- a unilateral change of a material term of the employment contracts of fewer than ten employees;
- the temporary layoff of fewer than ten employees for more than 90 days;

the employer's negotiating obligation is considered to have been met, unless otherwise agreed, when the matter has been under negotiation for 14 days since the negotiation proposal was made.

c) Where the subject matter of the negotiations is a measure which is likely to result in

- a shift to part-time work or dismissal of at least ten employees;
- a unilateral change of a material term of the employment contracts of at least ten employees;
- the temporary layoff of at least ten employees for more than 90 days;

the employer's negotiating obligation is considered to have been met, unless otherwise agreed, when the matter has been under negotiation for six weeks since the negotiation proposal was made.

In a company with at least 20 but fewer than 30 employees regularly on the payroll, the employer's negotiating obligation under this regulation is considered to have been met, unless otherwise agreed, when the case has been under negotiation for seven days since the negotiation proposal was made.

When the company is undergoing restructuring proceedings referred to in the Restructuring of Enterprises Act (47/1993), the employer's negotiating obligation is considered to have been met, unless otherwise agreed, when the case has been under negotiation for seven days since the negotiation proposal was made.

Record entry:

The unions stress that the requirements related to the content of change negotiations are determined by the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings, and the mere fact that the negotiation period is met does not exempt the employer from these requirements. The content requirements of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings must be handled in the manner referred to in the Act in a spirit of co-operation. The purpose of the change negotiations is to try to find alternative viable solutions for the development of the financial and production situation of the enterprise so that the negative effects to the company and the employee due to a possible reduction in workforce are minimised.

Failure to comply with the content requirements of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings may result in employees to be compensated in accordance with Section 44 of the Act.

2 Action plan and operating principles

If the employer has issued a negotiation proposal with the intention of dismissing at least 10 people for economic or production-related reasons, it must submit a proposal to the employees' representative at the start of the change negotiations for an action plan to promote the employment prospects of the employees. Whilst preparing the action plan, the employer and employment authorities must, without delay, jointly examine the availability of public employment services in support of employment (Act on Public Employment and Business Services 916/2012).

According to Section 21(2) of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings, the action plan must specify the planned timetable for the change negotiations, the procedures to be followed in the negotiations and the planned principles for promoting the use of public employment services and job search and training will be promoted during and after the notice period.

If the dismissals considered by the employer affect fewer than 10 employees, the employer must, in the co-operation negotiations, present the operating principles by which, during the notice period, the employees' search for jobs or training at their own initiative is supported, alongside their opportunities of finding employment through services as referred to in the Act on the Public Employment Service.

§ 11 Grounds for dismissal

The grounds for termination of employment are those described in Chapter 7, Sections 1 and 3 of the Employment Contracts Act (economic, production-related, or resulting from the reorganisation of the employer's business).

Record entry:

The unions consider the employer's responsibility for offering work and training to apply first and foremost to work that is available in the employee's own employment district, and in which the employee can expediently and appropriately be placed.

§ 12 Order in which workforce is reduced

When terminating or laying off an employee, the employer must, insofar as is possible, abide by the rule according to which key personnel and employees in critical positions within the company are dismissed or laid off last. This rule also applies to employees who have lost part of their working ability whilst working for this particular employer. In addition to this rule, the duration of employment within the company should be taken into consideration, alongside the employee's family responsibilities.

§ 13 Reinstating an employee

Exceptions to the procedure for reinstating an employee as referred to in Chapter 6, Section 6 of the Employment Contracts Act, can be made by mutual agreement between the employer and the employee. Such an agreement is made in writing at the time of terminating or ending the employee's employment contract, taking account of the employer's measures to promote re-employment. The employee has the right to be heard, and to use an assistant as provided for in Section 11..

§ 14 Layoffs

1 Grounds for layoff

The grounds for laying off an employee are specified in Chapter 5, Section 2, subsections 1–3 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Record entry:

The unions consider the employer's responsibility for offering work and training to apply first and foremost to work that is available in the employee's own employment district, and in which the employee can expediently and appropriately be placed.

a) Temporary reduction of work

If the availability of work or the employer's preconditions for offering work have been temporarily affected, the employee can be laid off for the duration of the temporary shortage of work, or until further notice.

Instructions for application:

The shortage of work can be considered temporary if it is estimated that it will last no longer than 90 calendar days.

b) Other than temporary reduction of work

If it is estimated that the reduction in work load will last for more than 90 calendar days, the employee can be laid off temporarily or until further notice.

2 Reduced working hours

The procedural provisions regarding layoffs also apply to the introduction of a shorter working day or week.

3 Notice period for layoffs

A notice period of a minimum of seven days applies to layoffs. There is no advance notification requirement for layoffs.

4 Local agreements

Other arrangements regarding layoffs, their grounds, and applicable notice periods can be made locally as referred to in section 23 of the collective agreement.

5 Postponement and discontinuation of layoff

a) Postponement of layoff

If the employer receives a temporary work assignment during the layoff notice period, the start of the layoff can be postponed. Without the announcement of a new notice period, the start of the layoff can be postponed only once, and only for the duration of the temporary work assignment.

b) Discontinuation of layoff

The employer may receive a temporary work assignment after the start of the layoff. The employer and employee must jointly agree on the discontinuation of the layoff, if the intention is to continue the layoff without a new notice period after the work has been completed. The agreement should be made before the work begins. The estimated duration of the temporary work assignment should be established at the same time.

6 Other work during layoff periods

The employee may take on other work during the layoff period.

7 Termination of a laid-off employee's employment contract and the employer's liability for compensation in certain circumstances

The employee terminates their employment contract

The laid-off employee has the right to terminate their employment contract regardless of the notice period, but not during the last seven days of the layoff if the employee knows the end date of the layoff.

The employer terminates the employment contract

Preconditions for compensation

Under Chapter 5, Section 7, Subsection 2 of the Employment Contracts Act, a laid off employee has the right to receive compensation for the loss of salary during the notice period if the employer terminates their employment contract during the layoff period.

Limitation of liability

No deduction is made for the salary paid during the layoff notice period.

Payment of compensation

Compensation is paid based on the salary payment period.

Employee resignation

A laid-off employee who resigns on the grounds laid down in Chapter 5, Section 7, Subsection 3 of the Employment Contracts Act, when the layoff has continued for an uninterrupted period of at least 200 days, is entitled to receive their salary as compensation for the notice period which the employer is required to observe. The compensation is paid on the next regular pay day following the end of the employment contract, unless otherwise agreed.

Record entry:

Despite the end of employment, the parties may agree on a temporary employment contract for the duration of the notice period, or part thereof.

In such a case, the salary payable for the work will be deducted from the compensation payable for the notice period.

IV Compensation

§ 15 Compensation

Violation of grounds

The employer's liability to compensate for the termination of an employment contract or employee layoff that violates the grounds set forth in this agreement is defined as follows:

Termination of the employment contract (sections 7 and 11)

Compensation is specified in Chapter 12, Section 2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Termination and cancellation of the employment contract (section 7)

Any losses suffered during the notice period must be compensated for in accordance with section 4, paragraph 1 of this agreement.

If there were no grounds, including termination, for ending the employment contract, further compensation will be payable in accordance with Chapter 12, Section 2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Employee layoffs (sections 7 and 14(1 k))

Damages are payable in accordance with Chapter 12, Section 1 of the Employment Contracts Act.

The principle of single compensation

The employer cannot be ordered to pay compensation under this clause in addition to compensation under the Employment Contracts Act, nor in place thereof.

Violation of procedural rules

A compensatory fine referred to in Section 7 of the Collective Agreements Act cannot be imposed on the employer for failure to comply with the procedural rules specified in this agreement.

When determining the amount of compensation imposed for the unjustified termination of employment or layoff, failure to comply with procedural rules will be taken into account as an aggravating factor.

Compensation in relation to a compensatory fine

In addition to compensation payable to the employee pursuant to this paragraph, a compensatory fine referred to in Section 7 of the Collective Agreements Act cannot be imposed on the employer insofar as the case involves the violation of responsibilities that are based on the collective agreement but are in fact responsibilities for which compensation in accordance with the agreement has already been imposed.

§ 16 Procedure in the event of disputes

If, in the employee's opinion, there were no contractual grounds for the termination of employment or layoff, the dispute can be resolved in compliance with the negotiation procedure agreed on in section 24 of the collective agreement.

§ 17 Period for legal action

Unless a dispute involving the termination of an employment contract, or a layoff, covered by this agreement, results in reconciliation, the case may be referred to the Labour Court in accordance with Section 11, Subsection 2 of the Act on the Labour Court.

Upon the termination of the employment contract, the right to compensation under section 15 of this agreement will expire if legal action is not taken within two years from the termination of the employment contract.

§ 18 Entry into force

This agreement becomes valid on 8 April 2025 as part of the collective agreement.

Helsinki, on 8 April 2025

TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS OF FINLAND

Jarkko Ruohoniemi

FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFF – YTN

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Appendix 7

Unions' recommendation on the prediction of changes and change security

1. Purpose of the recommendation

In enterprises and workplaces, the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings (1333/2021) is often considered a set of norms and standards full of formal requirements related only to situations involving dismissals for financial or production-related reasons. However, the actual purpose of the Co-operation Act is to promote genuine co-operation between an enterprise and its employees. There are some necessary formal requirements, but many of them can be agreed upon differently.

The signatory parties issue this joint recommendation in order to facilitate the appropriate interpretation of co-operation. This is not a new set of regulations but a recommendation regarding the ways in which an organisation could predict the need for changes in its workforce as early as possible. Another objective is to establish best practices for the appropriate conduct of negotiations related to the reduction in personnel.

Successful co-operation between the employer and employees leads to a mutually beneficial outcome. Co-operation provides employees with a better understanding of the pressures for change in the company and in their own work, and provides the employer with information on the employees' attitudes towards such pressures for change. It is not unusual in business life for situations requiring co-operation negotiations to emerge quickly and without warning. However, the element of surprise should not lead to lack of process control. Poorly executed co-operation will, at worst, lead to a feeling of insecurity and, as a result, to weaker performance at work and decreased productivity.

2. Predicting impacts on personnel

The parties to this collective agreement have made a recommendation on predicting impacts on personnel, which is appended to the collective agreement for the IT Service Sector. It is recommended that the employer's representative and the shop steward or other employee representative meet regularly to discuss the business outlook and the effects any changes may have on personnel.

Early co-operation between the employees and the enterprise is sensible because the employees may have constructive business development ideas. It is

advisable to listen to these ideas and take them into consideration when assessing the impacts of change on personnel.

This recommendation is intended to ensure that changes are negotiated openly, but in full confidentiality. Ideally, the parties will come to a mutual understanding of the changes in the company's business. If a clear change in trends is identified in the discussions, which may create pressure for quantitative or qualitative changes in personnel, open and timely negotiations will give employees the time and opportunity to prepare themselves for the forthcoming changes. It is easier for employees to understand the reasons for and consequences of changes when information is communicated openly. Furthermore, it helps to diminish any conflicts later on.

3. Confidentiality of information and non-disclosure of business secrets

Any business secrets addressed during discussions related to the future outlook are confidential information. In addition to any secrecy clauses of the employment contract, confidentiality is based on the secrecy provisions of the shop steward agreement. If prediction is carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Act on Co-operation, the employees' representatives are bound by the confidentiality obligation referred to in Section 40 of the Act on Co-operation. If the company considers any information to be confidential, this should be pointed out in good time. Special rules apply to listed companies as regards the confidentiality of data and the obligation to publish information that may materially affect the company's share prices. In certain circumstances, insider regulations may also be applied to employee representatives in listed companies.

4. Change negotiations on possible impacts on personnel

The Act on Co-operation starts from the premise that all material changes affecting personnel are discussed with an employee representative or with the employees. The law requires that the potential material impacts on personnel, at present or in the future, must be investigated.

Not all measures planned by the employer that affect personnel result in personnel cuts. In this case, holding a negotiation on the matter before making a decision as referred to in Chapter 3, Section 16(2) of the Co-operation Act – in other words, without a minimum period of negotiation – is sufficient. In this case, a single round of negotiations may be sufficient. However, the grounds for planned personnel changes, impacts, alternatives, and schedule must always be discussed.

With regard to timing, the law requires that negotiations are initiated whenever a company is considering a business solution that involves or may involve impacts on personnel as referred to in the Act on Co-operation. A discussion is required before decision-making.

Example:

The company is considering a change in its service provision as a result of which the company is likely, within a few years' time, to transfer its X business to another location in order to centralise its services, and partially end its Y business in the former location. The Act on Co-operation stipulates that a company must start negotiating when it first considers undertaking the above-mentioned measures (before making any decision), although possible impacts on personnel will only be confirmed and materialise later.

As concerns the schedule, the Act on Co-operation requires that companies launch negotiations before any production-related decisions are made. For companies, it is safest to initiate and conduct the appropriate change negotiations in the preparatory stages. This reduces the risk of the legality of the change negotiations being disputed afterwards..

5. Appropriate conduct of change negotiations held due to impacts on personnel

Matters discussed in change negotiations include the grounds for the planned measures and the alternatives. If dismissals or layoffs are planned, the grounds for dismissal or layoff referred to in the Employment Contracts Act and alternatives for the planned measures must be discussed.

If workforce reductions are planned, the first item to address in change negotiations is the grounds for dismissal, in other words the reduction in work or deterioration of the economic situation. Matters discussed include the type of work affected, the reasons for reduction, and estimated volume of reduction. To understand the reduction in work in full, information must be provided on issues such as the number of employees recruited, the number of temporary employees, and the duration of employment in various positions, and sub-contracting or the use of other types of outside labour.

If the grounds for dismissal are economic reasons, the change negotiations should begin with an explanation of the reasons for the deterioration in the economic situation. Information to be presented to illustrate the changes in the economic situation include up-to-date financial information, or actual sales and cost figures and forecasts of future performance.

After a discussion of the production-related and economic reasons for the planned measures, the next issue to be addressed is the number of

employees affected by the decreasing work load or weaker economic situation. At this stage, it is usually relatively clear which employees will be affected by the planned measures. Before dismissals, the possibilities for reassignment and retraining opportunities for each employee must be assessed. This is practically impossible unless those affected by the planned measures are identified.

Assessment of the reassignment opportunities of employees facing dismissal or layoff is a prerequisite for grounds for dismissal, in other words, for negotiations under the Act on Co-operation. The opportunity of offering employees facing dismissal or layoff a vacancy within the company or in a subsidiary in which the company has control over HR matters is to be explored after the grounds for dismissal have been established. Employees facing unemployment must be offered work if vacancies exist within the company that match the employees' particular professional skills.

If a person cannot be reassigned to other duties, the possibility must be considered of training each employee facing dismissal for tasks available in the company, provided that this can be done reasonably. In order to have legal grounds for dismissal, the employer must investigate the possibility of retraining.

Retraining of employees facing dismissal involves a wider social interest, and it is therefore useful to invite the local Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and the labour administration to participate in the planning of such training. In several examples, the training has been funded in part with the help of such authorities, which benefits the company. The labour administration also organises similar training in situations where no dismissals are being planned.

After the grounds for the planned measures have been established and the possibilities of re-employing and training the employees likely to be affected have been explored, the parties' views on how the desired outcome could be achieved by alternative methods should be discussed in the change negotiations. In the information technology service sector, there are cases in which economic grounds for redundancy have existed but alternative ways of saving have been suggested by the employer or the employees' representatives. When feasible, these suggestions have led to a smaller number of dismissals after negotiations.

During negotiations, it is advisable to pay attention to the way in which planned measures are communicated to employees. In matters about which the employer's and employees' representatives are unanimous, a tried and tested method of communication is a joint staff notice, prepared by the employer and the shop steward or other employees' representative.

6. Other obligations of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings regarding personnel or training issues

The Act on Co-operation within Undertakings obligates the employer subject by the Act to draw up, in co-operation with the employee representative, a development plan for the work community and to maintain the plan for the systematic and long-term development of the work community. The work community development plan is drawn up and maintained as part of the dialogue referred to in Section 8(3–5) of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings. If the employer dismisses employees on economic or production-related grounds, the necessary changes to the development plan must be made in connection with the dialogue after the change negotiations have ended.

The work community development plan shall specify:

- 1) the current state of the work community and foreseeable developments that may have an impact on the competence needs or workplace wellbeing of employees;
- 2) goals and measures for developing and maintaining the competence of employees and promoting the workplace wellbeing of employees;
- 3) the division of responsibilities and timetable of the measures;
- 4) follow-up measures.

The work community development plan must also specify the principles on the use of external labour.

When drafting and maintaining the work community development plan, the following issues shall be taken into consideration where applicable:

- 1) the effects of technological advances, capital expenditures and other changes in the activities of the enterprise or organisation on the work community;
- 2) the specific needs of employees in different situations in life, in particular the need to maintain the work ability of employees at risk of incapacity for work and older employees, as well as the labour market eligibility of employees at risk of unemployment;
- 3) management of the work community.

The plans referred to in Section 6(a) of the Act on Equality between Women and Men (609/1986) and Section 7(2) of the Non-discrimination Act (1325/2014) may be implemented as part of the work community development plan.

The personnel and training plans referred to in Section 16 of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings must be amended to meet the requirements of Section 9 of this Act within 12 months of the entry into force of the Act.

7. Informing employees of personnel reductions

Sometimes, at the beginning of or during negotiations, the employee representatives may suggest that the employer has not, in their opinion, provided them with sufficient information to address the issue under discussion. There is no comprehensive list, or list of minimum requirements, that would be applicable in such situations; each situation is unique. However, the following is a list of the most common questions that arise. The key requirement for the employer is to provide information that will be used as grounds for workforce reductions.

- Which work will be reduced and why,
- What is the estimated volume of reduction,
- When is the reduction expected to occur,
- Fixed-term employment contracts,
- Have any employees recently been recruited for the positions now facing reduction, either just before or during the negotiations,
- Any other information regarding changes in production or the associated workforce reductions.
- Grounds for reorganisation of work, if this represents grounds for termination
- Grounds for cost savings, if these represent grounds for termination
- Financial report for the most recently ended financial year
- Changes in the economic situation between the most recently ended financial year and the start of the negotiations
- Information on how the performance and reorganisation of work are planned to be implemented in the event that there will be dismissals and layoffs
- Other essential information related to the economic situation.

8. Best co-operation practices in situations requiring personnel reductions

8.1. Supervisor training

Co-operation between supervisors and employees is a basic requirement for successful co-operation within the company. To this end, supervisory skills and abilities must be maintained and developed. Training, guidance, information, and other support should be provided to supervisors to ensure their ability to correctly handle change situations.

Measures taken to improve these skills as necessary include:

- Change management training (the psychological effects of change, constructive dismissal)
- Increasing basic knowledge of relevant legislation (e.g., the Act on Co-operation)

The supervisors whose unit/team is directly influenced by the changes must be kept up-to-date throughout the entire process. Similarly, supervisors must be familiar with the operating models created by the company and the support available (such as training, HR options, and occupational health care support).

8.2. Description of the process

The co-operation process may be described as follows:

Preparation/Anticipation > Negotiations > Measures

An evaluation of the implementation of each stage can be included in the process as part of the overall management and development of the co-operation process. Similarly, the outcome of the process can be reported, if feasible (e.g. whether alternatives for dismissals were identified).

8.3. Support to employees

To support employees at all stages of the process, they should be provided with timely and sufficient information. Change management training may be necessary in situations where negotiations seem inevitable but have not been announced yet.

The employer's care for the enterprise's key personnel and critical resources is also of paramount importance. A vaguely threatening situation or an unnecessarily prolonged process may lead to key personnel seeking employment elsewhere.

During the process, support can include traditional occupational health services, as well as external and internal coaching for job-seekers and special information for specific target groups.

Support provided by supervisors, personal communication, and discussions are all important.

Shop stewards and other employee representatives may have a key role in supporting and guiding employees facing dismissal. As concerns reassignment and training opportunities, it is recommended that the responsibilities, roles, and tasks of each person within the company are agreed on, described, and properly instructed (employees to be reassigned, the current supervisor, the recruiting supervisor, and HR). Clear rules regarding any assistance the former unit can provide to the new recruiting unit can help to ensure the smooth reassignment of employees.

8.4. Management participation in change negotiations

Experience shows that active management participation in the process is important. Personnel regard this as a positive thing, which is helpful when difficult decisions must be made.

8.5. Closing the negotiations

The company and its employees can agree on the schedule and progress of the negotiation process in general. In some situations, a shorter schedule than the one specified by law may be sufficient. At other times, however, more time may be needed. Careful preparation helps with the execution of a short but intensive process. An extended negotiation process is not good for the company’s working atmosphere.

Ideally, the parties should come to an understanding on the grounds for the workforce reductions and the available alternatives during the negotiations. This is not always possible; sometimes the parties disagree throughout the negotiations. This in itself is not a sign of failed negotiations; the important thing is to ensure that the parties feel all issues were sufficiently addressed.

CO-OPERATION PROCEDURE



Appendix 8

Telecommuting instructions

Appendix, not part of the collective agreement.

Purpose of instructions

The Technology Industry Employers of Finland, Federation of Professional Managerial Staff – YTN and Association of IT sector Employees have drafted these instructions with the aim of creating a safe framework for agreeing on telecommuting and providing guidance on the use of telecommuting to satisfy all parties.

The unions encourage enterprises to implement modern, productivity-enhancing working-hour schemes. These schemes include working hour arrangements that enable telecommuting.

Telecommuting provides an opportunity to improve productivity at work and the quality of working life, combine work and family life, promote working capacity, increase flexibility with respect to the location of workplaces and homes, and reduce the amount of money and time spent on travelling to and from work.

Definition of telecommuting

In this context, telecommuting refers to working outside the actual workplace agreed in the employment contract. For instance, telecommuting can take place at an employee's home, during work or training-related travel, and in other locations as agreed mutually.

Telecommuting shall be undertaken within the framework provided by the applicable legislation, collective agreement and the enterprise's own policies. The workload and objectives of a telecommuting employee shall be the same as for those employees carrying out similar tasks on the employer's premises.

Telecommuting agreement and terms of employment

If the enterprise's employees have the opportunity to telecommute, it is recommended that the principles and practices to be generally followed in telecommuting be discussed with the employees' representative. The discussion can cover, for example, issues related to working time arrangements, working methods and communication practices.

The employee and employer shall conclude a written agreement on telecommuting. The work to be carried out by telecommuting and the terms and duration of telecommuting are to be defined in the agreement. The agreement may be temporary or valid until further notice. The telecommuting agreement includes provisions regarding the grounds on which and subject to what notice period the parties can suspend the telecommuting arrangement. If the telecommuting arrangement is suspended, the employee shall return to their regular workplace, unless otherwise agreed.

Other considerations in telecommuting

Large-scale telecommuting can have an impact on the functioning of the work community. The unions recommend that measures be taken to ensure sufficient flow of information and prevent the isolation of teleworking employees from the rest of the working community. In addition to standard communication by the enterprise, these measures can include regular team meetings and the active use of electronic collaboration platforms.

As a rule, working time monitoring should be arranged in a way that the monitoring system used by telecommuting employees is the same as that used by the enterprise's other employees. Circumstances permitting, the employer shall aim to place telecommuting employees in an equal position with other employees.

Other considerations in telecommuting include the purchase of equipment and tools used in telecommuting and the extent of insurance coverage for telecommuting employees in the event of an accident. If the employer, at its discretion, pays such benefits to telecommuting employees, the treatment of these benefits in terms of taxation and otherwise should be investigated in advance.

It is recommended that the special occupational health and safety hazards and working conditions in telecommuting be taken into consideration in the occupational health care action plan.

Annex 9

Enterprise salary policy

§ 1 Employee's salary

An employee's salary shall be agreed individually in the employment contract, taking into account the job requirements, education and professional qualifications. A part of an employee's total pay may be decided on the basis of variable workplace-specific salary factors.

The employee's salary must be at least 2,000 euros.

§ 2 Salary policy

The enterprise must specify a salary policy applicable to employees. The federations recommend that remuneration using pay scales depending on the job requirements, rewarding of work performance and improving the enterprise's efficiency and profitability are founded on a salary policy based on the following principles in whole or in part.

The salary policy:

- Is based on the enterprise's business idea and supports its realisation;
- Supports the development of the efficiency, profitability and competitiveness of the enterprise;
- Is individual. Takes into account the job requirements and responsibility of the employee's duties as well as their competence and performance;
- Rewards individual abilities and skills such as information management, leadership, judgment, initiative, innovation and co-operation;
- Encourages the employee to strengthen and expand their professional skills;
- Supports the realisation of common goals set for the work community and co-operation across operational boundaries;
- Requires management and supervisors to agree on the set goals together with employees and monitor their implementation;
- Is clear, long-term and consistent, but capable of being amended flexibly when the enterprise's operating conditions or business idea so require;
- Salary criteria are independent of gender, age and other similar factors unrelated to work.

A prerequisite for an effective salary policy is that all parties agree on its principles, and that the supervisor and the employee annually discuss the employee's performance and its impact on salary and decide on future duties and their goals.

Record entry:

The above section on salary policy is a recommendation, and deviations from it are not considered violations under the Collective Agreements Act. The unions shall work together to assist enterprises in developing their salary policies.

§ 3 Entry into force

This agreement becomes valid on 3 March 2023 as part of the collective agreement.

Helsinki, 3 March 2023

TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS OF FINLAND

Jarkko Ruohoniemi

FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFF – YTN

Teemu Hankamäki

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ASSOCIATION OF IT SECTOR EMPLOYEES

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Appendix 10

The increase model referred to in section 3 of the signing minutes of the agreement

The salary adjustment model agreed in this appendix will be introduced for the contract period following the expiry of the collective agreement signed on 8 April 2025, in accordance with section 3 of the signing minutes of the collective agreement.

For the sake of clarity, the cost impact of the company/workplace element agreed in the increase model, the amount of the individual guarantee and the dates associated with local agreement and implementation of the increases will normally be agreed in the next collective bargaining session.

This appendix shall remain in force also in the next agreement period, even if the collective agreement signed on 8 April 2025 is terminated or expires.

Salary adjustment model

Negotiations on the salary settlement and its frame of reference

Salary settlements will be negotiated locally, taking account of the circumstances of the enterprises or workplaces, such as their financial situation, volume of orders, labour market situation and cost competitiveness in the sector. In good time before the commencement of local bargaining, the employer will provide the shop steward with all necessary information regarding the financial situation, volume of orders and labour market situation of the enterprise or workplace, along with projection data on foreseeable future development. As a basis for the negotiations, it would also be appropriate to provide information on the background of the proposed salary settlement.

The aim of local bargaining is to find a salary settlement that suits the circumstances and needs of each enterprise or workplace. Another aim is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, along with improved productivity in the workplace.

1. Local salary settlement

Issues to be agreed upon in local salary settlements include the manner, timing and scale of salary adjustments. The agreement shall be concluded with the shop steward or, where no shop steward has been elected, with the employees in the manner agreed by them collectively. The agreement shall be concluded in writing no later than on [n.n.202X], unless another date is agreed.

The shop steward is entitled, within two months' time following the salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the local salary settlement. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees receiving an increase, the average and median increment, and the total sum of salary increases received employees (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase). The processing of the report must take into account the provisions on the protection of privacy.

2. Implementation method of salary adjustment if no local settlement is in place

If no local salary settlement is reached, the employer will use a company or workplace-specific component of [X] % to increase the employees' salaries at the latest [n.n.202x] or from the beginning of the pay period beginning closest to that date. The cost impact [X] % is calculated on the employees' [calendar month preceding the date of this increase] total wages plus fringe benefits. From this component, the employer gives employees personal increases.

By [first day of October in the year of the increase, 1 October 202x] or from the beginning of the payment period beginning closest to it, the employee's pay will be checked to ensure that it has increased by at least [X] % compared with [insert the first day of December in the preceding year before the increase, 1 December 202x] (individual guarantee). This requires that the employee's employment relationship has begun no later than [insert here the collective agreement date n.n.202x for the increase] and is in force [insert the first day of October in the year of the increase, 1.10.202x]. If the employment relationship started in the period [insert the second day of December of the year preceding the year of the increase, 2.12.202x, and the date preceding the date of the increase in the collective agreement, n-1.n.202x], use the salary at the start of employment as the reference salary.

Example:

Check at the latest by [1 October 2028] or at the start of the pay period beginning closest to it, the employee's salary to ensure that it has increased by at least [X] % compared to [1 December 2027] (individual guarantee). This requires that the employee's employment started no later than [1 March 2028] and is valid until [1 October 2028]. If the employment started between [2 December 2027 and 29 February 2028], the reference salary is the salary at the start of the employment.

The obligations to implement the individual guarantee can already be taken into account when distributing increases at the increase time specified in the collective agreement [n.n.202x]. In October, the increases under the individual guarantee will come on top of the cost impact agreed in the collective agreement.

The purpose of the salary adjustment is to support incentives for salary formulation, fair salary structures and salary grading, improved productivity at the workplace and implementation of the employer's salary policy and to correct any salary distortions.

The allocation of personal increases must be guided by employees' professional competence and job performance.

The principles for the distribution and allocation of the company- and workplace-specific components will be explained to the shop steward and employees in good time. Before this, the principles are discussed with the shop steward. The purpose of this report is to ensure that employees know in advance how their performance can influence the amount of any salary increases.

The shop steward is entitled, within a reasonable time following salary increases, to receive a report on the allocation of the salary settlement implemented by the employer. The report must include the number of employees, the number of employees who received an increase, the average and median increment of the increase, and the total sum of salary increases (employees' total wages and salaries before and after the increase) as well as the main principles in allocating the increases.

The shop steward has the right to receive, within a reasonable time after the implementation of the individual guarantee, a report on the allocation of the individual guarantee. The report should show the number of people who have received an increase, the median and the total amount spent on the individual guarantee.

The processing of reports must take into account the provisions on privacy.

In Helsinki, on 8 April 2025

TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS OF FINLAND

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TELECOMMUTING AGREEMENT (Appendix to the employment contract)

[This agreement template is applicable to telecommuting by an employee with an employment contract falling within the scope of the IT Service Sector's collective agreement. The template may not be suitable if an employee is hired directly for telecommuting only.]

The Company Ltd, as an employer, and the employee agree on telecommuting on the following terms. Furthermore, the employee agrees to comply with the company's instructions for data security arrangements [if necessary, to be appended to the telecommuting agreement].

Employee:	
Frequency of telecommuting:	On average, _____ days per week of work-related telecommuting. ☐ Telecommuting days are the following weekdays _____ ☐ Telecommuting days are to be agreed on in advance with the supervisor as follows: _____ In addition to the agreement above, the employee is obliged to come to the workplace if required by work arrangements.
Primary telecommuting location	
Work to be performed via telecommuting:	☐ Tasks specified in the employment contract ☐ The following tasks: _____ _____ ☐ In addition to the above-mentioned, other tasks assigned by the employer
Duration of telecommuting:	☐ Until further notice, as from _____ ☐ For a fixed term, until _____
Termination of the telecommuting agreement:	The employer and/or employee may, at their discretion, terminate the telecommuting arrangement by providing notice to this effect in writing no later than ____ months in advance (termination period). If the need to terminate the telecommuting agreement is due to the employee's negligence as concerns telecommuting or compliance with data security instructions, the employer can, for a valid reason, terminate the telecommuting agreement without notice. Notice of termination of the telecommuting agreement does not entail termination of the employment contract. Instead, as the telecommuting agreement ends, the employee will return to work at the company location specified in his or her employment contract.
Working hours:	As a rule, the provisions of the collective agreement applicable to regular working hours shall apply to telecommuting. However, if the employer, in practice, decides on the scheduling of the employee's working hours and is able to supervise working hours during the day, the provisions of the collective agreement applicable to additional work and overtime shall apply to telecommuting. The employer and employee shall always agree on additional work and overtime in advance and in writing.

Other terms and conditions:	Telecommuting arrangements will not affect pay, employee benefits, the entitlement to annual holiday and holiday bonus, the right to sick pay, medical examinations, temporary absence, or family leave. The employee is under the same obligation to work as in the employer's premises. Reporting practices are agreed on with the supervisor. In addition to the standard confidentiality obligation, the employee must pay particular attention to ensuring the data security of material stored at the telecommuting location. Travel expenses and daily allowances will not be paid for travel between the telecommuting location and the workplace location specified in the employment contract. If the tax authorities define telecommunications connections for remote work as a taxable benefit, the taxable value will be added automatically to the employee's pay. Introduction of such connections or giving them up will not affect monetary salary. The employer will acquire the equipment and tools required for telecommuting, and deliver them to the employee. The employer is responsible for the maintenance of and insurance for them, and the costs incurred by them in compliance with the instructions valid at the company. If, during telecommuting, the employee does not have access to a telephone paid for by the employer, the employer will compensate the employee for the actual costs incurred from the use of a private telephone for business matters. The employee must present a reliable account of the costs upon request.
In addition, the following is agreed:	

Date and place:

Employee

Employer/supervisor

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

		IT Service Sector
1. PARTIES TO THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT	Employer	Place of business or domicile
	Employee	Personal identity code
	The above-mentioned employee agrees to work for the employer under the employer's management and supervision on the following terms and conditions:	
2. VALIDITY OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT	Start date of employment	
	The employment contract is valid ☐ Until further notice ☐ For a fixed period until or approximately until Grounds for a fixed-term contract:	
3. TRIAL PERIOD	Employment valid until further notice is subject to a trial period of months from the start date of employment (no more than 6 months), during which either party may cancel this contract without any notice period. If the duration of a fixed-term contract is less than 8 months, the trial period can be no more than ½ of the duration of the contract. Duration of the trial period: Last day of the trial period:	
4. WORKING HOURS	The employment is ☐ full-time ☐ part-time, with average working hours of per week The employee agrees to carry out Sunday work and additional work as necessary, subject to compensation in accordance with legislation and the collective agreement.	
5. DUTIES AND PLACE OF WORK	(Job description or principal duties at the start of employment)	
6. SALARY AND PAY- MENT PERIOD	Salary at the start of employment	Payment period
	Competence classification at the start of employment	Level 1 ☐ Level 2 ☐ Level 3 ☐ Level 3A ☐
7. NOTICE PERIOD	☐ As per collective agreement ☐ Other:	
8. COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT	The employment relationship is subject to the collective agreement binding on the employer which, at the beginning of the employment, is the IT Service Sector Collective Agreement.	
9. OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS	(Use a separate attachment if necessary)	
10. DATE AND SIGNATURES	This contract has been prepared in two identical copies, one for each party.	
	Place	Date
	Employer's signature	Employee's signature

ACCUMULATED LEAVE AGREEMENT

This agreement has been prepared in two identical copies, one for the employer and one for the employee.

Parties	Employer's representative							
	Employee							
Background	Start date of employment:				Accumulated leave plan ☐ Preliminary ☐ Fixed			
	Annual holiday entitlement days / year							
		Planned					Actual	
	Annual holiday		Holiday bonus		Other agreed days		Total	
1st year								
2nd year								
3rd year								
4th year								
5th year								
Actual total								
Accumulated leave will be saved during the years _____ - _____ Total:								
With regard to years with no plan for accumulated leave, the parties must prepare one each year by 2 May. The plan can be amended by agreement for compelling reasons, in which case the change must be mutually acknowledged well in advance.								
Use of accumulated leave: Leave agreed to be taken between _____. The employer keeps separate records of accumulated leave. If employment ends before the accumulated leave is taken, the unused leave will be compensated for.								
Date and signatures	Place				Date			
Signature of the employer's representative					Employee's signature			

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