

**FINNISH TEXTILE AND FASHION
AND
AMMATTILIITTO PRO RY**

**COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR
SALARIED EMPLOYEES**

**IN THE TEXTILE AND FASHION
SECTOR**

14 MARCH 2025–29 FEBRUARY 2028

This is an English translation of the original collective agreement made in Finnish. If there is any conflict in meaning between the Finnish language version of this agreement and the English translation of this agreement, the Finnish language version shall prevail. The contracting parties shall not be liable for any damages resulting from any errors in the translation.

CONTENTS

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE TO THE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN THE TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR	5
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN THE TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR.....	19
Section 1 Scope	19
Section 2 General obligations of the employer and the salaried employee.....	19
Section 3 Employment relationship	20
1. Right of direction.....	20
2. Changing the terms of employment.....	20
3. Change negotiations, calculation of the time of negotiations.....	21
Section 4 Extra duties allowance and job orientation bonus.....	21
1. Extra duties allowance.....	21
2. Job orientation bonus.....	22
Section 5 Termination of employment.....	22
5. Re-employment leave	23
Section 6 Salary	23
Salary tables.....	24
Internship and summer holiday cover salaries.....	26
Performance and profit-based bonuses	26
Section 7 Regular working hours and organisation of working hours.....	27
1. Regular working hours	27
2. Reduction of working hours.....	28
3. Working times	28
4. Flexitime and staggered working hours.....	28
5. Flexible working hours	29
Section 8 Average regular working hours.....	29
1. The averaging of regular working time based on the right of direction	29
2. The averaging of regular working time based on an agreement	29
3. Average regular working hours (10 hours)	30
Section 9 Working hours account	30
Section 10 Working hours scheme.....	32
Section 11 Additional work.....	32
1. The concept of additional work.....	32
2. Forms of additional work.....	32
3. Salary paid for additional work	33
Section 12 Holidays	33
Section 13 Weeks with a mid-week public holiday	33
Section 14 Overtime	34
1. The concept of overtime.....	34
2. Overtime compensation	35
3. Overtime factors and basic salary	35
4. Meal options	35
5. Working hours in certain weeks with a mid-week public holiday.....	36
6. Preparation and completion work	37
7. Example of overtime calculation.....	37
Section 15 Part-time salary	37
Section 16 Standby	40
Section 17 Shutdown.....	40
Section 18 Emergency work and consultation by telephone	41
Compensation.....	41
Section 19 Sunday work	42
Section 20 Rest periods and weekly rest compensation	42
Weekly time off.....	42
Weekly rest compensation	43

Rest per 24 hours	43
Daily rest	44
Section 21 Shift work, evening and night work	45
Section 22 Salary during illness or family leave and following an accident.....	46
1. Obligation to pay salary.....	46
2. Recurrence of an illness	47
3. Notification obligation and medical certificate	47
4. Alternative work.....	48
5. Family leave.....	48
6. Right of deduction	49
7. Older workers' working capacity and well-being at work	50
Section 23 Medical examinations	50
1. Statutory medical examinations	50
2. Other medical examinations.....	50
Section 24 Travel allowances.....	52
1. Travel obligation and allowances.....	52
2. Start and end of the journey.....	53
3. Domestic travel expenses and per diem allowance.....	53
4. Foreign travel expenses and per diem allowance	54
5. Posted workers.....	54
6. Number of hours required by the working hours scheme and guarantee daily salary.....	54
7. Travel time compensation	55
8. Use of own car	55
9. Travel regulations.....	55
Section 25 Training events.....	55
Section 26 Development of competence	56
Section 27 Annual leave	56
1. Granting of the annual leave.....	56
2. Annual holiday pay and allowance.....	57
3. Holiday bonus.....	57
Section 28 Short temporary leave of absence	58
Section 29 Liability insurance and group life insurance	60
Section 30 Freedom of association and withdrawing of trade union membership fees ..	60
Section 31 Right of assembly	60
Section 32 Local agreement.....	61
Section 33 Negotiation procedure	62
Section 34 Measures in the event of the company's financial difficulties locally agreed by decision of the employer	63
Section 35 Continuous negotiation procedure	64
Section 36 Annexed agreements.....	64
Section 37 Binding character of the collective agreement.....	65
Section 38 Term of the agreement	65
ANNEX 1a.....	66
ANNEX 2 REDUCTION OF WORKING TIME IN SINGLE AND TWO-SHIFT WORK.....	82
ANNEX 3 AGREEMENT ON THE REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS IN INTERRUPTED THREE-SHIFT WORK	87
ANNEX 4 AGREEMENT ON WORKING HOURS IN UNINTERRUPTED THREE-SHIFT WORK	88
ANNEX 5 AGREEMENT ON THE PROTECTION AGAINST DISMISSAL 2002.....	90
ANNEX 6 CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT.....	97
ANNEX 7 The Tutustu työelämään ja tienaa [Introduction to working life while earning] summer internship programme 2025–2027	109
ANNEX 8 USE OF INTERNS/SUMMER WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIES GOVERNED BY THE AGREEMENTS OF THE FINNISH TEXTILE AND FASHION	110
ANNEX 9 Guidelines for remote and hybrid working	111
???ALPHABETICAL INDEX.....	112

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE TO THE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN THE TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR

1. Term and validity of the contract

The new collective agreement replaces the collective agreement approved between the parties for the period from 4 April 2023 to 28 February 2025. The collective agreement will enter into force on 14 March 2025 and will remain in force until 29 February 2028, then one year at a time, unless terminated in writing by either party no later than two (2) months before the end of the term of the agreement.

2. Salary adjustments

2.1 Local payroll negotiations

The goal of local negotiations is to reach a salary settlement that supports the financial situation, order backlog, employment situation and cost competitiveness of each company or workplace. The objective of the salary formation is to encourage the development of competence and activities that enable the productivity and occupational well-being in the company to develop in line with the set goals.

When negotiating the amount, timing and method of salary increases, the employer shall provide to the shop steward, or if no shop steward has been elected, to all salaried employees, prior to the negotiations, information on the total sum of the personal hourly or monthly salaries of the employees in an employment relationship and the method of calculating the amount in May 2025 for the year 2025 (excluding summer workers) and in April for the years 2026 and 2027 (excluding summer workers).

The information provided in the negotiations is confidential and may only be used for negotiating the salary settlement.

Promoting local agreement

If a pay settlement in line with the collective agreement is negotiated locally at the workplace, the employer must reserve, for the salaried employees, an opportunity to discuss the content of the negotiations during working hours. Unless otherwise agreed locally, the employer decides on the maximum duration and time of the meeting.

A local agreement is facilitated by having the shop steward, together with the employer's representative, consider means for reviewing the ongoing negotiations and the final content of the agreement with the salaried employees.

2.2. Local salary settlement

The matters to be agreed in the local salary settlement are

- the amount of the salary increase
- the timing; and
- the manner in which the salary adjustments are to be carried out

Local pay settlements, company- or workplace-specific elements, postponement of salary adjustments or taking salary increases into account when implementing salary increases pursuant to the collective agreement may be agreed locally differently with the shop steward or, if a shop steward has not been elected, together with the salaried employees. The local agreement shall be drawn up in writing. On the basis of universal applicability, companies that comply with the collective agreement shall submit the local agreement referred to herein to the occupational safety and health authority for information.

The agreement is concluded with the shop steward or, if no shop steward has been elected, together with the salaried employees by 13 June 2025 (15 May 2026 and 14 May 2027), unless a continuation of the processing time is agreed.

2.3. The implementation and amount of salary adjustments, unless local pay settlement is reached

Year 2025

The salaries shall be increased on 1 July 2025 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date by an across-the-board increase of 2.1%. An additional company and workplace-specific element of 0.4% will be used for increasing the salaries of salaried employees, to be allocated at the employer's discretion.

Year 2026

The salaries shall be increased on 1 June 2026 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date by an across-the-board increase of 2.2%. An additional company and workplace-specific element of 0.7% will be used for increasing the salaries of salaried employees, to be allocated on at the employer's discretion.

Year 2027

The salaries shall be increased on 1 June 2027 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date by an across-the-board increase of 2.0%. An additional company and workplace-specific element of 0.4% will be used for increasing the salaries of salaried employees, to be allocated at the employer's discretion.

The purpose of the company or workplace-specific element is to support the incentive nature of salary formation, fair salary structures and salary differentiation, productivity developments in the workplace, the implementation of the employer's salary policy and the correction of any biases. Salaried employees' professional skills and performance at work must be a guiding factor in the allocation of personal increases. The principle of company or workplace-specific remuneration is that increases are considered to be genuinely rewarding.

The company or workplace-specific element shall be calculated in May 2025 for 2025 and in April for 2026 and 2027 from the total sum of the personal salaries of the salaried employees covered by the collective agreement who are in an employment relationship, excluding summer workers. Salaries of salaried employees who are absent from work for a full month are not included if the employees have a substitute.

Salaries include personal hourly or monthly salaries with fringe benefits (earnings without additional allowances, such as for years of service, shift work and inconvenient conditions).

Calculation of salary increases for salaried employees paid by the hour

The pay of salaried employees is first converted into a monthly salary, after which the monthly salary is increased. The increased salary is compared with the pay scales in the collective agreement to ensure that the new salary exceeds the pay scale salary by 3% if the employment relationship has continued for more than 6 months. Finally, the monthly salary is converted back into an hourly pay.

2.4 Salary tables

Salaries based on job requirement classification and groups shall be increased by 2.5% on 1 July 2025 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

Salaries based on job requirement classification and groups shall be increased by 2.9% on 1 June 2026 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

Salaries based on job requirement classification and groups shall be increased by 2.0% on 1 June 2027 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

2.5 Shift differential pay

Shift differential pay shall be increased by 2.5% on 1 July 2025 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

Shift differential pay shall be increased by 2.9% on 1 June 2026 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

Shift differential pay shall be increased by 2.0% on 1 June 2027 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

2.6 Length-of-service allowances pursuant to section 1 a of the salary scheme

Length-of-service allowances shall be increased by 2.5% on 1 July 2025 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

Length-of-service allowances shall be increased by 2.9% on 1 June 2026 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

Length-of-service allowances shall be increased by 2.0% on 1 June 2027 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

2.7 Remuneration for shop stewards and occupational health and safety representatives

The remuneration of the shop steward and the occupational safety and health representative shall be increased as follows:

The remuneration shall be increased by 2.5% on 1 July 2025 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

The remuneration shall be increased by 2.9% on 1 June 2026 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

The remuneration shall be increased by 2.0% on 1 June 2027 or at the beginning of the salary period starting after that date.

2.8 Consideration of salary increases in the implementation of salary increases in accordance with the collective agreement

If companies implement salary increases at times different from the salary increase dates under the collective agreement, it may be agreed locally with the shop steward that such items are taken into consideration when implementing the increases based on the collective agreement. In such cases, the salaried employee must be informed that the increase includes an increase based on a collective agreement.

It can be agreed in writing with a new salaried employee, for example, in the employment contract, that the new salary includes the salary increase for the same calendar year agreed in the collective agreement.

2.9 Information to be provided after the implementation of salary increases

If the increase contains a company-specific item, after the increases have been made, the employer, together with the shop steward or, if no shop steward has been elected, together with all salaried employees, analyses within a reasonable period of time the total number of salaried employees, the number of salaried employees who have received a salary increase, the average amount of the increase and the total sum spent on the salary increase for salaried employees divided into the company-specific and general increase. The information provided is confidential.

2.10. Union support

Unions provide guidance and training on salary increases in line with the collective agreement.

3. Amendments to the text

Section 4 Extra duties allowance and job orientation bonus

The following entry is moved to the end of the section:

The unions recommend that the extra duties allowance and the job orientation bonus be agreed locally before the start of the extra duties or orientation task.

Section 6 Salary

A protocol entry is added after the first point:

The unions recommend that companies switch to salary scheme 1 b during the term of the agreement.

Section 7 Regular working hours and organisation of working hours

A new eighth paragraph is added:

The employer may use any 12-month averaging period to assess the maximum amount of working time. If the averaging period is changed by the employer's decision, it is advisable to notify such in advance. Another method may be agreed locally, including an exceptional retroactive start of the averaging period.

If the averaging period for the maximum amount of working time is changed, the maximum amount of working time of the unfinished averaging period must be proportional to the maximum amount of working time for the entire year.

Section 22 Salary during illness, pregnancy leave or parental leave and following an accident

1. Obligation to pay salary

The table is amended as follows:

The employment relationship has continued without interruption for	Salary
1 month but less than 5 years	for 4 weeks
5 years or more	for 3 months

Recurrence of an illness

Amendment to the entry:

If an employee becomes incapacitated for work again within 30 days after the last payment of sick pay, the employee is not entitled to a new sick pay period and, instead, the maximum total sick pay to be paid is calculated at a maximum for the period specified in the above-mentioned table. If the employer's obligation to pay salary has already been fulfilled during the previous period of incapacity for work or is fulfilled during a new period of incapacity for work before the entitlement to daily allowance begins, the employer shall pay sick pay for no longer than until the salaried employee's entitlement to daily allowance under the Health Insurance Act begins, i.e. no more than for the day of illness and the nine weekdays thereafter.

The definition on whether the illness is considered to be the same or a different illness depends on the decision made by Kela. In unclear situations, sick pay for the deductible period is paid only after Kela has made the above-mentioned decision in the matter.

5. Family leave

Amendment to the entry: The salaried employee's right to pregnancy and parental leave is determined in accordance with the Employment Contracts Act and the Health Insurance Act.

The parent giving birth is paid the difference between salary and daily allowance for a maximum of 40 weekdays during pregnancy leave.

A parent referred to in chapter 9, section 5, subsections 1–3 of the Health Insurance Act shall be paid the difference between regular working time pay and daily allowance for a period of no more than thirty-two (32) weekdays during parental leave. Of the paid parental leave, 18 weekdays must be taken as a continuous period.

Note to the minutes 1:

If parental leave is taken in connection with childbirth, the leave begins on the weekday following the childbirth, which may also be a day off for the salaried employee. When parental leave is taken, weekdays are Monday to Saturday. According to chapter 4, section 3a of the Employment Contracts Act, a salaried employee may change the starting date of parental leave in connection with childbirth under certain conditions.

Note to the minutes 2:

The payment of salary difference requires that the salaried employee provides an account of the amount of pregnancy and parental allowance.

The employer may choose to pay the full salary instead of the difference between the salary and the allowance.

A salaried employee who has been turned over parental allowance days in accordance with the Health Insurance Act is not entitled to paid parental leave.

According to the Employment Contracts Act, salaried employees have the right to take parental leave in a maximum of four periods. Due to the provisions of the Employment Contracts Act, Kela and the collective agreement, paid parental leave can, in practice, be taken in periods of 18 and 14 weekdays.

However, the payment of salaries for pregnancy and parental leaves requires the salaried employee's employment relationship to have continued without interruption for at least six months before childbirth.

When a salaried employee has adopted a child below school age, they are granted paid parental leave immediately related to the adoption under the conditions and amounts specified above.

The parties recommend that an overall plan be drawn up on the use of parental leave and childcare leave.

Transitional provision:

The provisions of this section shall be applied in situations where the first period of pregnancy or parental leave begins on or after 14 March 2025. If a salaried employee has submitted a notification of a period of parental leave shorter than 18 working days before the collective agreement provision enters into force, an extension of the already notified period of parental leave can be agreed locally.

Section 24 Travel allowances**2. Domestic travel expenses and per diem allowance**

The following is added after the 1st paragraph:

In addition, the payment of the daily allowance is subject to the condition that the place of work is more than 55 kilometres from the salaried employee's regular workplace and home.

Section 28 Short temporary leave

Note to the minutes 1 is amended as follows:

Note to the minutes 1:**Short temporary leave given due to child's illness**

The Employment Contracts Act contains a provision on "temporary child care leave," and

according to it, if a child under the age of 10 suddenly falls ill, the parent has the right to be away from work for a maximum of four working days.

A temporary leave of absence due to a sudden illness in the salaried employee's family is not deducted from the salaried employee's salary or annual leave in accordance with the collective agreement provision on short temporary leave of absence. In the event of a child's illness, this refers to a situation in which a child under the age of 10 suddenly falls ill. In the event of an ill child, the time spent for the care may vary but the paid time is a maximum of 4 working days. A salaried employee has the right to continue paid leave to care for their own children or their spouse's children.

Parents and guardians can only stay home to take care of the child if the illness is sudden. If the salaried employee has prior information on a medical or rehabilitative procedure or a medical examination (e.g. child health clinic appointments), the collective agreement does not give them the right for paid leave to take care of the child. In these situations, the salaried employee is entitled to unpaid temporary leave in accordance with the Employment Contracts Act.

The right to short temporary leave of absence remains even if the child's illness recurs. In the case of a child's illness, no rule has been agreed according to which a salaried employee must work for 30 days between illnesses in order to be entitled to a new paid period.

Granting paid leave requires that both parents are employed or that the parent is a single parent or a full-time studying parent who is prevented from caring for the child. The salaried employee must provide a reliable account of disqualification, for example, with a certificate from the staff of a hospital or educational institution.

If the parents of a suddenly ill child under the age of 10 are working for the same employer and one of the parents has worked a night shift and the other has a day shift, the parent working the day shift is granted the opportunity to take care of the suddenly ill child without loss of pay if the parent who worked the night shift also has a night shift the next night.

The section concerning military refresher exercises is amended as follows:

The employer pays salaried employees for the duration of military reservist training a salary so that the salaried employee receives full salary benefits when combined with the reservist pay paid by the State.

Section 32 Local agreement

Local agreement of a collective agreement means locally agreeing otherwise based on a collective agreement provision.

Local agreement, as referred to in several provisions of this agreement, is possible in accordance with negotiation procedure for the collective agreement either between the employer and the salaried employee or between a liaison person and the employer. The nature and scope of the matters are determined by the parties to the local agreement in each situation. In order to ensure equal treatment, it may be appropriate to agree on common practices with the shop steward. An agreement concluded between the shop

steward and the employer is binding on the employer and all salaried employees covered by the collective agreement, unless its scope of application is limited in the agreement.

The agreement can be made for a fixed period or to remain effective until further notice. An agreement effective until further notice may be terminated with three months' notice, unless otherwise agreed.

The agreement must be concluded in writing if either party so requests or if the agreement is to be valid for more than two weeks. Some agreement provisions require that a local agreement be made in writing. The unions recommend written agreements.

The local agreement referred to herein is a part of the collective agreement. It is applicable even after the collective agreement has otherwise expired. During this period and within one month of the effective date of a new collective agreement, a fixed-term agreement may also be terminated with three months' notice.

There are several situations in which the provisions of the collective agreement can be replaced by local agreement. If the company wants to use a local agreement beyond the scope of the collective agreement, such agreements must be submitted to the parties of the agreement for review.

Section 34 Measures in the event of the company's financial difficulties

The survival clause is transferred to the collective agreement as a separate clause.

The first paragraph of the survival clause section is amended as follows:

If the employer's financial situation so requires, the customer needs, the order book, the company's financial situation and the employer's corrective measures to improve the financial situation are discussed together with the shop steward, or if no shop steward has been elected, together with all salaried employees.

When it is jointly established with the shop steward, or if no shop steward has been elected, together with all salaried employees, that the company is facing exceptional economic difficulties which might lead to a reduction in the use of labour, the company and the shop steward, or if no shop steward has been elected, together with all salaried employees, can locally agree on adjusting the working conditions for a maximum period of one year in addition to the above measures. Issues to be agreed may include the monetary benefits of the collective agreement, such as holiday pay.

The seventh paragraph is amended as follows and a new eighth paragraph is added.

The local parties have the right to request support from the collective agreement federations for the identification of the above-mentioned exceptional situation and the review of the available means. In a situation where no shop steward has been elected, the parties must contact the parties to the collective agreement before concluding a local agreement in order to clarify the legal effects of the agreement.

The local agreement referred to herein must be notified to the unions and, on the basis of the general binding nature, companies complying with the collective agreement must submit to the occupational safety and health authority in addition to the unions.

ANNEX 1b

1.3. Development discussion and career discussion

The last sentence of the third paragraph is omitted. However, after 30 years of employment, the salary will not be increased based on a career discussion.

APPENDIX 2 REDUCTION OF WORKING TIME IN SINGLE AND TWO-SHIFT WORK

2. Accumulation of days off

The time when the employer pays the salary for pregnancy leave and the paid parental leave of the parent not giving birth is removed from the list of days equivalent to regular working days.

AGREEMENT ON THE PROTECTION AGAINST DISMISSAL

1 General provisions

Section 2 Grounds for dismissal

The section is amended as follows:

The employer may not terminate the employment contract for reasons attributable to the salaried employee or related to the employee's person without the grounds specified in chapter 7, sections 1-2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Application instructions:

Reasons attributable to the salaried employee, such as neglect of work, violation of the employer's instructions within the limits of the employer's right to supervise work, unjustified absence and obvious negligence at work, are considered to be statutory reasons.

Section 5 Delivery of notice on the termination of an employment contract

The enclosed paragraph is deleted:

If the employee is on their annual leave as specified by the appropriate legislation or agreement, or working time averaging leave of a minimum of two weeks, a notice sent by post or electronically is considered delivered on the day following the employee's return to work at the earliest.

Section 18 Selection procedure for dismissals

The entry is omitted.

Section 20 Re-employment of an employee

The word "employment agency" is replaced with the word "employment services".

CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

1. General provisions

A new note to the minutes is added to the cooperation agreement section 1. General provisions, third paragraph.

Note to the minutes:

Section 7 of the Act on Mediation in Labour Disputes provides for the obligation to report on compassionate industrial action or political industrial action or the extension thereof.

3 PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE POSITION OF SHOP STEWARDS, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE AND THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH OMBUDSMAN

3.2 The position of shop stewards and the occupational safety and health representative

In the second paragraph, the word "computer equipment" is replaced with the word "IT equipment".

4. Signature protocol

4.1. Revision working group

The unions will set up a working group to clarify and develop the texts of the collective agreement and improve the structure and readability of the collective agreement. A plan and a timetable will be drawn up for the working group's activities.

4.2. Salary scheme working group

The unions will provide training and share information on salary schemes during the term of agreement and advise companies on the introduction of a salary scheme.

4.3. Training working group

Finnish Textile and Fashion and Trade Union Pro have agreed on an inter-union working group on training that approves the annual trade union training schedule, joint training events and the amount of the meal allowance provided.

4.4. Get excited about the textile and fashion industry

Competent personnel prepared for renewal is a critical asset in the industry. Good management practices, responsibility and investment in competence can be attractive factors for young people. The unions want to work together to reach out to young people and create enthusiasm for the industry, and help workplaces to develop ways to extend careers and employee retention, well-being at work and commitment.

4.5. Local agreement working group

The unions will establish a working group with the task of promoting and developing local agreement and the negotiating culture within companies during the term of agreement.

During the term of agreement, the unions will invest in the prerequisites of good cooperation and local agreement by, for example, providing joint training. A plan and a timetable will be drawn up for the joint project. The shop steward and the occupational safety and health representative have been given the right to participate in joint training organised by the contracting parties without loss of earnings, as is also the case with trade union training.

4.6. Development of competence

The unions consider it important that the employees' skills be developed, taking into account the development needs of the future. Competence development promotes versatile skills, usability in different tasks and the lengthening of working careers, as well as the employment of salaried employees. Competence development must be proactive and planned. The unions recommend that the salaried employee's individual competence development needs be reviewed in a development discussion or similar.

4.7. Work try-out

The parties agree on the opportunity for work try-outs in textile and fashion industry companies for the duration of the term of agreement. The work try-out provides an opportunity for those entering the textile and fashion industry for the first time to learn about the industry by working. In order to conclude work try-out contracts, the company must agree with the shop steward that work try-out contracts are acceptable. A work try-out may be agreed for a maximum of nine months and the salary of the salaried employee may not be more than 25% lower than the salary in force for the corresponding salary group. The parties will monitor and report on the outcomes of work try-outs at the end of the term of agreement.

4.8. Use of outsourced workforce

The employer gives advance notice to the shop steward and, if possible, the occupational safety and health representative of any external workforce performing salaried employees' duties within the company. If advance notice is not possible due to the urgency of the work or any other similar reason, the notice may in exceptional circumstances be given afterwards. Efforts must be made to limit the use of temporary agency workers to managing workload at peak times or for tasks which, for reasons of urgency, limited duration, skills requirements, specialised competence or other similar reasons, cannot be performed by or are not appropriate for the company's own employees.

4.9. The Tutustu työelämään ja tienaa [Introduction to working life while earning] summer internship programme

Finnish Textile and Fashion and Trade Union Pro have mutually agreed on a summer internship programme for the textile and fashion sector known as Tutustu työelämään ja tienaa [Introduction to working life while earning] (Annex 7) for 2026–2027.

4.10. Internships and summer employees in the textile and fashion sector

The parties have agreed in a separate protocol on hiring interns and summer employees in the textile and fashion sector (Annex 8).

4.11. Promoting well-being at work

The parties stress the importance of well-being at work and the importance of promoting it as part of the efforts to improve the productivity and competitiveness of companies. The parties state that predictive and proactive measures taken at the workplace to improve well-being at work can have a significant impact on the number of sickness absences. The unions continue their joint well-being at work projects and encourage and support workplaces in implementing well-being at work projects. As part of the promotion of well-being at work, the parties recommend work communities complete the training for the Well-being at Work Card and have prepared joint guidelines for workplaces in the event of inappropriate treatment and harassment.

4.12. Equality and non-discrimination plan and work community development plans

The unions consider it important to promote gender equality in the workplace. The Act on Equality between Women and Men states that in companies of at least 30 employees, the employer and representatives of the personnel shall together prepare a gender equality plan including a salary survey. The plan is updated annually, unless otherwise agreed locally. The salary survey related to the equality plan can be locally agreed to be implemented once every three years, if the equality plan is drawn up annually. According to the Non-discrimination Act, an employer who regularly employs at least 30 persons must have a plan for measures to promote non-discrimination (non-discrimination plan). In addition, companies falling within the scope of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings must draw up a work community development plan. The parties provide advice and training as appropriate.

4.13. Workplace plans

The unions recommend that the various plans to be drawn up in the workplace be combined into a practical whole. In accordance with the new Act on Co-operation within Undertakings, the work community development plan can include the occupational health and safety action plan, the equality plan and the non-discrimination plan. Combining the plans into a functional whole makes it easier to understand the overall picture, reduces the administrative burden, helps maintain the plans and refine the development targets.

4.14. Assessment of hazards and risks caused by work

The assessment of hazards and risks caused by work are governed by the Occupational Safety and Health Act. According to the law, the employer must, taking the nature of the work and activities into account, systematically and adequately analyse and identify the hazards and risk factors caused by the work, the working hours, the facilities, other aspects of the working environment and the working conditions and, if the hazards and risk factors cannot be eliminated, assess their consequences to the employees' safety and health, taking into consideration the age and other personal factors of the employee. The unions state that working hours have been added to the Occupational Safety and Health Act as one of the factors causing hazards and risks which the employer must investigate and assess. If necessary, occupational health care expertise will be used to eliminate hazards and risks.

4.15. Statistical cooperation

The parties have agreed on the provision of statistical data in a separate protocol.

4.16. Continuous dialogue

The Parties consider it important that companies employing 20-49 employees continue to engage in continuous dialogue in the spirit of cooperation. The Parties recommend that the dialogue be conducted in a meeting between the personnel and the employer in a manner agreed locally.

4.17. Transition to the use of salary scheme 1 b

The contracting parties of the textile and fashion industry recommend that textile and fashion industry companies switch to salary scheme 1 b during the contract period. The unions train and instruct companies in the sector in the implementation of salary scheme 1 b.

4.18. Reasonable adjustments

The employer shall make appropriate and reasonable adjustments necessary in the current situation so that the person with disabilities can get work, perform their duties and progress in their career on an equal footing with others.

4.19. Work guidance and orientation

During the contract period, the working group prepares a guide on work guidance and orientation.

4.20. Parallel agreements

The parties agree to ensure that no parallel agreements are concluded within the scope of this collective agreement.

4.21. Expiry of the term of the agreement

The collective agreement will enter into force on 14 March 2025 and will remain in force until 29 February 2028, then one year at a time, unless terminated in writing by either party no later than two (2) months before end of the term of the agreement, or unless provided for by the section on agreement review below.

When negotiating a new collective agreement, the provisions of the collective agreement shall remain in force until the new collective agreement has been concluded or the negotiations have ended.

Agreement review

During a long term of agreement, it is possible to face changes in circumstances that the parties could not reasonably have foreseen when concluding the agreement.

By 20 December 2026, the Parties will review the outlook, employment and cost competitiveness of the industry. The review shall take into account, for example, the economic outlook forecasts of Etna, Labore and the Bank of Finland and, if necessary, consult experts, as well as discuss whether the industry outlook and other circumstances identified in the review have impacts on the agreed increase level for 2027.

Based on the overall assessment carried out on the basis of the review, the Parties may jointly amend the agreed increase level for 2027 by 31 December 2026 to correspond to the economic outlook or agree to terminate the agreement on 28 February 2027. Based on the assessment, both Parties also have the option of terminating the collective agreement with effect from 28 February 2027. In this case, the notice of termination shall be submitted in writing to the other Party by 1 January 2027 at the latest.

Helsinki, 14 March 2025

SUOMEN TEKSTIILI JA MUOTI RY

AMMATTILIITTO PRO RY

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN THE TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR

Section 1 Scope

The provisions of this collective agreement apply to textile and fashion companies that are members of the Finnish Textile and Fashion and all their employees.

The scope of the collective agreement is job-specific, meaning that the nature of the employment relationship, the educational background of an employee, an employee's job title, the manner of salary payment and the salary basis have no decisive significance in the application of the agreement.

The scope of the agreement covers, among other things, salaried employees' duties related to production, research and product development, analytical services, quality assurance, planning, logistics, financial and human resources administration, sales, marketing, tasks at specialised stores selling their own products and/or services, e-commerce, digital products and services, IT and information services, data processing, warehouse operations, transport, exports and imports, and circular economy of textiles and fashion.

This agreement is not applied to persons who belong to the management of the company or who represent the employer when determining the salary and terms of employment of salaried employees. Persons in independent positions of responsibility and who bear extensive administrative, financial or operational responsibilities in the entire or a substantial part of the company also fall outside the scope of this agreement. This agreement is not applicable to persons in non-salaried positions.

Persons who primarily work on commission are subject to the provisions of this Agreement as applicable.

Section 2 General obligations of the employer and the salaried employee

Salaried employees must promote and safeguard the employer's interests as required from employees in their position.

The employer must maintain confidence in the salaried employee and, where possible, support the efforts of individual salaried employees to improve their vocational skills. The employer must inform the salaried employee of any changes in their position as early as possible and support the salaried employee when they act as the employer's representative. Decisions concerning the salaried employee's subordinates must be communicated to the salaried employee no later than at the same time as they are communicated to the subordinates.

The salaried employee must be familiarised with their duties and any changes to these duties. A new salaried employee must also be familiarised with the company and its operating principles, as well as its human resources policy and possible code of conduct. The same applies to salaried employees returning from a longer family leave to the extent that is necessary.

A new salaried employee is introduced to the applicable collective agreement and its negotiation system as well as the representatives of salaried employees.

Application instructions

The principle of compensation for managerial duties

The parties stress the responsibility involved in a supervisory position and note that managerial and supervisory duties add to the demands of the position. The company's remuneration policy for supervisors and employees must be continuously monitored so that supervisors' salaries always exceed the salaries of their subordinates.

Systematic attention must be paid to the remuneration of salaried employees in a managerial position and the implementation of the above principle in the company's salary policy must be closely monitored. It is also important that the salaried employees' shop steward and supervisors are aware of the company's salary policy and its implementation.

The signatory unions will monitor the development during the term of the collective agreement and provide the necessary guidance on the issues to be considered when implementing the principle of compensation for managerial duties and on the ways this can be verified in the company. In applying the above principle in a company, earnings and salary comparisons between supervisors and employees must be based on comparable data.

Section 3 Employment relationship

1. Right of direction

The employer has the right to manage and coordinate work and to recruit and dismiss salaried employees.

2. Changing the terms of employment

The terms of employment may be changed by mutual agreement between both parties. If no agreement is reached, the changes may be implemented if grounds for dismissal exist and the period of notice is observed. In other words, the procedure is the same as when terminating the employment contract.

A salaried employee may be transferred to another position while retaining their salaried employee status. If this means a reduction in benefits, the grounds for dismissal must be present as above and the period of notice provided for in section 5 must be honoured.

Note to the minutes 1:

If a change in the position of a salaried employee governed by of this collective agreement is changed so that employee's staff group changes, the shop steward must be notified of the change.

Note to the minutes 2:

The unions emphasise the accurate and consistent interpretation of the provision regarding the scope of the collective agreement with current and new salaried employees. Any dispute over the scope of the agreement in the workplace shall be processed by means of an expedited negotiation procedure between the unions.

At the request of either party, interpretations of the scope of the collective agreement will be decided by a special mediation body with one representative

appointed by Trade Union Pro and one representative appointed by the Finnish Textile and Fashion and a chairman elected by the parties. The decision of the body is binding on the parties. The unions inform their members of the decisions made by the board.

3. Change negotiations, calculation of the time of negotiations

If at the workplace the need arises to dismiss or temporarily lay off salaried employees or shift salaried employees to part-time work for economic, productive or employer restructuring reasons, the employer covered by the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings shall comply with the provisions of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings, with the exceptions agreed in this paragraph.

When the employer contemplates dismissal, temporary lay-off or part-time work of an employee for economic, productive or employer restructuring reasons, the co-operation obligations shall be deemed to have been fulfilled, in derogation from the provisions of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings concerning the negotiation proposal and fulfilment of the negotiation obligation, when the negotiations have been conducted in the manner required by the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings after the submission of a written negotiation proposal and on the basis of the necessary information provided in advance for the time required by the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings, unless otherwise locally agreed. Change negotiations can be initiated immediately after issuing the negotiation proposal.

Change negotiations can be initiated immediately after issuing the negotiation proposal.

Section 4 Extra duties allowance and job orientation bonus

1. Extra duties allowance

When a salaried employee, with the exception of interns, temporarily performs the duties of another employee in addition to their own duties, they are paid a separate extra duties allowance of 14–35% of their personal salary in proportion to the added workload. An allowance of similar amount is paid to a salaried employee for the period they serve as a replacement for another employee with more demanding duties. Compensation and other questions related to working conditions must be clarified before the start of the substitution.

Application instructions

When a salaried employee temporarily performs another person's duties in addition to their own duties or performs more demanding duties as another person's substitute, a separate substitute compensation shall be paid in addition to their own salary. The compensation and other matters related to the terms of employment must be clarified before the substitution begins.

The provision does not apply to:

- annual leave replacements of less than 2 weeks
- short-term sick leaves ("flu")
- situations where another person's duties are performed during their absence on the grounds of a training course or similar reason.

Local conditions

The above time-restricted rule is not always feasible in the context of local conditions. Therefore, when determining the extra duties allowance, it may be justified in some cases to consider the substantial increase in the workload and added responsibility of the duties of the salaried employee. If the replacement duties are divided between more than one person or otherwise increase the agreed workload of the salaried employee only to a limited extent, the extra duties allowance need not be paid.

2. Job orientation bonus

Job orientation is systematic training in which a new salaried employee or a salaried employee already in an employment relationship is trained for new duties or parts of duties and introduced to the workplace and their duties according to an approved plan prepared in advance and instructed on the risks involved in their work and the working environment and the prevention of these risks.

A salaried employee appointed separately by the employer who, in addition to their own duties, introduces and guides the new salaried employee to the working environment and work tasks shall be paid 10% of their personal salary as a separate bonus for the time spent on orientation and work guidance, unless the orientation and work guidance has otherwise been taken into account in their salary. If a salaried employee has been partially relieved of their duties in order to carry out the job orientation, no separate bonus shall be paid.

Note to the minutes:

The orientation and guidance of non-salaried workers and summer employees are part of salaried employees' normal duties and do not entitle salaried employees to a separate bonus or allowance. On the other hand, the job guidance of a trainee entering a salaried employee position is comparable to the job orientation task under this section.

Trainees are persons who study at vocational institutes, universities of applied sciences or other higher education institutions relevant to the field and are employed between the terms or gain the necessary professional experience during their studies.

The unions recommend that the extra duties allowance and the job orientation bonus be agreed locally before the start of the extra duties or orientation task.

Section 5 Termination of employment

1. Unless otherwise agreed at the time of dismissal, the notice periods to be observed by the employer are as follows:

Employment relationship continued without interruption	Term of notice
– up to one year	14 days
– over one year but no more than 4 years	1 month
– over 4 years but no more than 8 years	2 months
– over 8 years but no more than 12 years	4 months
– over 12 years	6 months

2. Unless otherwise agreed at the time of handing the notice of termination, the notice periods to be observed by the employee are as follows:

Employment relationship continued without interruption	Term of notice
– up to 5 years	14 days
– over 5 years	1 month

3. The notice periods mentioned above are not applicable during the probationary period.
4. During the summer holiday season (2 May – 30 September), the employer or salaried employee may, if they so wish, include the outstanding annual leave accrued during the previous holiday credit year in their notice period.

5. Re-employment leave

After being dismissed by their employer on the basis of Chapter 7 section 3 of the Employment Contracts Act and in addition to what is provided in Chapter 7 section 12 of the same act, an employee is entitled to a re-employment leave of a maximum of five (5) working days to attend labour market training for adults, traineeships and on-the-job learning. In order to receive the additional re-employment leave as referred to above, the employer must be presented with a re-employment programme drawn up with the employment services, including labour market training for adults, traineeships or on-the-job learning entitling to additional re-employment leave.

Section 6 Salary

The salary of a salaried employee is one month's salary determined on the basis of the alternative salary schemes annexed to this collective agreement as Annexes 1a and 1b. It is also possible to agree locally on the use of another salary scheme in which, for example, the various employee groups in a company are subject to another, common salary scheme.

Note to the minutes:

The unions recommend that companies switch to salary scheme 1 b during the term of the agreement.

For the purposes of this agreement, "monthly salary" refers to the salaried employee's total personal salary paid in money and fringe benefits, excluding shift work bonuses and Sunday work bonuses. When applying the pay scheme described in Annex 1a, the salaried employee's length-of-service allowance is considered as part of the individual monthly salary if it paid per each salary period by agreement.

For the purposes of this agreement, the cash value of fringe benefits is based on their fair value. If a fair value cannot be established, the taxable value is used instead. The Finnish Tax Administration annually confirms the grounds for determining the monetary value of fringe benefits for tax purposes.

The salaries are paid on fixed paydays announced in advance.

Salary tables

Salaries based on the job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1a from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2024

Job requirement classification	Score	€/month
1	265–294	1882
2	295–319	1973
3	320–344	2082
4	345–369	2203
5	370–394	2333
6	395–419	2480
7	420–444	2659
8	445–469	2856
9	470–494	3112
10	495–	3425

Salaries based on the job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1a from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 July 2025

Job requirement classification	Score	€/month
1	265–294	1929
2	295–319	2022
3	320–344	2134
4	345–369	2258
5	370–394	2391
6	395–419	2542
7	420–444	2725
8	445–469	2927
9	470–494	3190
10	495–	3511

Salaries based on the job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1a from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2026

Job requirement classification	Score	€/month
1	265–294	1985
2	295–319	2081
3	320–344	2196
4	345–369	2323
5	370–394	2460
6	395–419	2616
7	420–444	2804
8	445–469	3012
9	470–494	3283
10	495–	3613

Salaries based on the job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1a from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2027

Job requirement classification	Score	€/month
1	265–294	2025
2	295–319	2123
3	320–344	2240
4	345–369	2369
5	370–394	2509
6	395–419	2668
7	420–444	2860
8	445–469	3072
9	470–494	3349
10	495–	3685

Salaries based on the job-specific job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1b from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2024

Job requirement classification	EUR/month
A	1882
B	2082
C	2333
D	2659
E	3112

Salaries based on the job-specific job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1b from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 July 2025

Job requirement classification	EUR/month
A	1929
B	2134
C	2391
D	2725
E	3190

Salaries based on the job-specific job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1b from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2026

Job requirement classification	EUR/month
A	1985
B	2196
C	2460
D	2804
E	3283

Salaries based on the job-specific job requirement classification set out in the salary scheme 1b from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2027

Job requirement classification	EUR/month
A	2025
B	2240
C	2509
D	2860
E	3349

Internship and summer holiday cover salaries

The salary of a salaried employee may not be lower than the salary confirmed for the job requirement category by more than 25%:

- in the case of compulsory training leading to a degree, for a period of no longer than six months
- for a summer employee between 1 May and 30 September

Summer employees refer to school students or persons under the age of 25 studying in educational institutions in sectors other than the textile and fashion sector.

Performance and profit-based bonuses

Performance and profit-based bonuses are company-specific salary supplements. As a rule, they are not paid if the set profit and loss targets are not achieved. The salary supplement paid as a performance bonus may be based, for example, on key figures indicating the level of production at the workplace, economic development and the achievement of the set development targets, or a combination of all these key figures.

The bonus paid as a profit-based bonus may be based, for example, on the company's EBITDA or a subsequent profitability item.

The use of performance and profit-based bonuses that can be decided by the company management, the determination criteria and any changes in the criteria are clarified to the salaried employees before they are used.

Section 7 Regular working hours and organisation of working hours

1. Regular working hours

- a) Regular working hours may not exceed 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week if the salaried employee works in a production department or a workplace where a daily working time of 8 hours and a weekly working time of 40 hours has been observed on a continuous basis.
- b) In other cases, regular working hours are 7.5 hours per day and 37.5 hours per week at most.
- c) In accordance with the negotiation protocol laid down in the collective agreement, it is possible to agree locally on moving from a 37.5-hour working week to a 40-hour work week. The agreement must be concluded by the end of the previous year. The agreement can be terminated annually with two months' notice so that the agreement expires at the end of the calendar year. The agreement may be concluded in accordance with the following options A or B:

Option A:

1. When moving to a 40-hour working week, the monthly salary of a salaried employee will be increased by 2.7 per cent. When a salaried employee moves back to a 37.5-hour working week, their monthly salary is reduced by 2.6 per cent.
2. After switching to the 40-hour format, the 40-hour working week reduction agreement will apply.

Option B:

1. After 170 regular 8-hour working days, the salaried employee shall be given 100 hours off.
2. The leave is granted in compliance with the principles of the agreement to reduce working hours applicable to a 40-hour working week. For the purposes of calculating the days referred to in section B.1., what is provided in the relevant agreement on the reduction of working hours on days counted as working days applies. Days counted as working days are also determined in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement.
3. The leave referred to in section B.1 above is reduced by annual leave exceeding 30 ordinary weekdays and all other public holidays otherwise shortening annual working hours, except religious holidays, Midsummer Eve, Independence Day, Christmas Eve, New Year's Day, May Day and Saturdays following Christmas and Easter.
4. A period covered by a 37.5-hour working week may not be divided into more than two parts, unless otherwise agreed.

5. The working hours scheme is drawn up for one year in advance, unless otherwise agreed.
6. If the employee has not had time to work 170 regular 8-hour working days by the end of the employment relationship or the 40-hour working week period has been cut off for any other reason before the said earnings have been fulfilled, the employee is granted compensatory time off corresponding to the daily working time exceeding 7.5 hours in accordance with the working hours scheme or they are paid salary increased by 50%. Even in this case, the proportional reduction referred to in paragraph B.1.above is taken into consideration.
7. The averaging period for the maximum working time in accordance with section 18 of the Working Hours Act may be 12 months.
8. The employer may use any 12-month averaging period to assess the maximum amount of working time. If the averaging period is changed by the employer's decision, it is advisable to notify such in advance. Another method may be agreed locally, including an exceptional retroactive start of the averaging period.

If the averaging period for the maximum amount of working time is changed, the maximum amount of working time of the unfinished averaging period must be proportional to the maximum amount of working time for the entire year.

2. Reduction of working hours

The provisions on the reduction of working hours for single or two-shift work are set out in Annex 2.

It may be locally agreed to exchange leave granted for the reduction of working hours for flexibility leave. For flexibility leave, Section 27 of the Annual Holidays Act will be observed, the date of the flexibility leave is subject to mutual agreement. No holiday bonus is paid for flexibility leave.

3. Working times

The working week begins from the beginning of Monday and the working day begins on the same hour as the working week begins, unless otherwise agreed locally.

4. Flexitime and staggered working hours

When planning the introduction of a different working time arrangement, it is also appropriate to explore the possibilities for introducing flexitime. Flexitime and staggered working hours may be introduced based on local agreement.

The daily flexible time of up to four hours and the maximum hour balance of up to 80 hours may be agreed locally.

The cut-off period for the maximum flexitime hour balance may be one calendar year. Instead of a calendar year, the cut-off period may also be some other 12-month period if locally so agreed.

5. Flexible working hours

When agreeing on flexible working hours, it is considered that working hours performed under the flexible hour arrangement are averaged to the annual working hours specific to the working time system provided in the collective agreement. The averaging period for flexible working hours is 26 weeks. No time-based compensation is paid under the flexible working hour arrangements provided that the salaried employee is allowed to decide on the organisation of working time and the place of work. The agreement on flexible working hours is made in writing between the employer and the salaried employee.

Section 8 Average regular working hours

1. The averaging of regular working time based on the right of direction

Weekly regular working hours may be organised as day shifts and as two-shift work so that the average weekly working hours are 40 hours per week over a period of no more than 12 weeks, provided that a scheduled working time averaging system has been drawn up for at least the period in which the weekly regular working hours are adjusted to said average. Regular working hours may not exceed 9 hours per day or 48 hours per week.

Regular weekly working hours may be organised based on the average in the interrupted and uninterrupted three-shift system and continuous shift work, so that the hours are averaged out over a period of up to one year in accordance with a regular weekly working time.

In both shift and day work, the averaging period should include two days off per week on average.

2. The averaging of regular working time based on an agreement

(a) Local agreement may also be used to organise working hours in such a way that, on average, the hours make up the daily and weekly working time as provided for in the collective agreement. The averaging period may be no longer than one year. In addition to weekly rest, the averaging of working hours into the required hours can also take place by granting whole days off.

Regular daily working hours may be extended to a maximum of 12 hours. The maximum regular weekly working time is 50 hours. If work is carried out on more than five days a week, the maximum regular weekly working time is 48 hours.

(b) If the employment relationship in this working time system ends in the middle of an averaging period, it is calculated how much longer the working time based on average working hours per week is compared to agreement-based regular working hours and compensation corresponding to the salary for regular working hours is paid for the hours exceeding the regular working hours. Similarly, if the average working time per week is shorter than the regular working time based on an agreement, the employer is entitled to deduct the corresponding amount from the salaried employee's salary. The same principles are also observed when salary payments have been interrupted during the averaging period and working hours are not averaged out by the end of the averaging period.

(c) The working hours scheme shall be drawn up for at least three weeks at a time. It must indicate the start and end time of work.

3. Average regular working hours (10 hours)

Due to a sudden and unforeseeable or exceptional production-related situation, the employer may temporarily, at a three days' notice, extend the daily regular working hours of non-shift employees to a maximum of 10 hours and the weekly working hours to a maximum of 50 hours. The payment of wages remains in line with regular working hours both when working extended working hours and when working hours are averaged, excluding hours worked on mid-week public holidays or Sundays, for which compensation is paid in accordance with actual employment and collective bargaining regulations. Locally, working hours can be changed without a notice period.

Individual salaried employees may be required to work 10-hour days for a maximum of six working weeks per calendar year and for no more than two consecutive working weeks.

Salaried employees have the right to refuse changes in working times under this collective agreement provision on a case-by-case basis for material and weighty personal reasons.

Working hours must be averaged out to an average of 40 hours per week within 52 calendar weeks. The employer draws up a preliminary averaging plan and the parties agree on the date for leave within 4 calendar weeks of the completion of the hours. If no agreement can be reached on the date of the leave, the salaried employee is entitled to average their working hours into an average of 40 hours per week subject to three weeks' notice by taking time off primarily as full days.

However, the salaried employee may not take time off as notified in the case of serious disruptions in the production of the company or during weeks for which the employer has notified the employee of the need to work extended working time in accordance with this collective agreement provision.

If the leave referred to in this collective agreement provision has not been taken within 52 calendar weeks, the employer will compensate that have not been averaged out with an increase of 50% in the next salary payment.

Extending daily working hours to 12 hours

In the working time system specified in section 8(2) of the collective agreement, the regular weekly and daily working hours in duties governed by the Working Hours Act may be organised on the basis of a local agreement in deviation of the maximum hours specified in the aforementioned section 8(2) paragraph two. In this case, the daily regular working hours may not exceed 12 hours. The averaging period may be no longer than one year.

If the working hours are organised as 12-hour shifts and the salaried employee works according to the working time averaging system, their annual leave entitlement is not affected by absences that are due to way working hours are organised.

Section 9 Working hours account

The working hours accounting system is a company or workplace-specific arrangement under which working time and free time can be reconciled by saving and borrowing and combining different elements on a long-term basis.

All time and other restrictions governing the items included in the working hours accounting system are superseded by the working hours account agreement, unless otherwise agreed.

Introducing the working hours accounting system

The working hours account agreement is made in writing between the employer and the employee representative. The following may be agreed in the agreement on the implementation of the working hours accounting system:

- which of the employees are included in the arrangement
- which elements are included in the arrangement
- the maximum regular daily and weekly working hours
- the maximum negative or positive working hour balance, within which working hours may vary over a longer period of time
- the conditions under which leave can be saved and when and in what circumstances leave may be taken
- option for older employees to convert cash benefits into compensatory time off
- how monetary compensation can be converted into compensatory time off
- the principles and the circumstances for converting leave into pay
- the impact of incapacity to work on taking time off accumulated on the working hours account
- procedures when employment is terminated
- how the feasibility of the working hours accounting system is assessed by the employer and the employee representative.

Taking time off accumulated in the working hours account

In principle, the date of one or several full days off is agreed between the employer and the employee. If no agreement can be reached on the dates, the salaried employee is entitled to use up to 25% of the accumulated hours with two months' notice, unless otherwise agreed locally. The employer may postpone the leave for a weighty production-related or organisational reason once a year, unless otherwise agreed.

Time off based on hours accumulated in the working hours account is counted as workdays for the purpose of calculating the annual holiday entitlement.

Use of the working hours account

The savings and borrowing limits of the working hours account can be agreed freely. However, when agreeing on an averaging period that is longer than one year, the average regular weekly working hours may not exceed what is provided in the Working Hours Act. The feasibility of the working hours accounting system should be regularly reviewed as agreed with the shop steward/salaried employees, considering productivity and wellbeing aspects.

Termination of employment

Any balance in the working hours account are averaged before the employment is terminated. However, if, at the end of the employment, the working hours account shows an hour or cash balance, these will be paid out in connection with the final salary in a locally agreed manner. Outstanding hour and cash balances are deducted from final salary.

The notice period for terminating the working hours account agreement is 3 months, unless otherwise agreed locally. The averaging of hour balances takes place within the notice period. If the hour or cash balances have not been averaged during the notice period, they are paid out or deducted as usual at the end of the employment unless otherwise agreed locally.

Note to the minutes:

As part of their efforts to improve productivity, the unions undertake to promote the use of versatile and flexible working hours and working hours accounts in companies.

Section 10 Working hours scheme

A system of hours worked (working hours scheme) must be established at the workplace if possible, regarding the nature of work. The working hours scheme include the start and end time of the daily regular working hours, the duration and timing of the meal break and the weekly days off.

Permanent changes to the working hours scheme must be notified to the salaried employees concerned and to the shop steward as early as possible and no later than two weeks before the change takes effect. If the change concerns more than one employee or a significant part of the staff, the change must be negotiated with the shop steward in advance.

Temporary exceptions to the working hours scheme shall be communicated to the salaried employees concerned as early as possible and no later than three days before the change takes effect, except in cases of emergency. If the change concerns a department or similar functional entity, the shop steward must also be informed.

Exceptions to the above periods of notice may be made based on local agreement.

Section 11 Additional work

1. The concept of additional work

Additional work refers to work carried out with the consent of a salaried employee beyond the agreed working hours without exceeding the maximum regular working hours provided for in section 7(1)a and section 8.

This means that, with the exemption of an absence, additional work is only possible for salaried employees whose agreed regular working hours are less than 40 hours per week.

2. Forms of additional work

Additional work can take place as follows:

- a) Additional daily work, usually only 0.5 hours per day.
- b) On a day off
 - normally no more than 2.5 hours if no additional work has been carried out during the week or

- up to 40 hours per week if the salaried employee has been absent from work during the week.

In cases where average weekly working hours are applied, additional work is the work performed in addition to the regular agreed weekly working hours, which, on average, is less than 40 hours per week over the whole reference period.

Where reference period for the working hours scheme is so long that it exceeds the framework of one salary period, the additional work may be calculated on a weekly basis, using as a reference the regular weekly working hours confirmed in the working hours scheme for the week concerned.

3. Salary paid for additional work

Salary for additional work is paid according to the number of hours worked without salary increase unless an agreement has been made of compensating additional work with compensatory time off. The basic hourly salary for additional work is calculated in the same way as when calculating overtime compensation.

However, salaried employees whose regular working hours are 7.5 hours per day and 37.5 hours per week are paid compensation for additional work exceeding their daily or weekly working hours under the working hours scheme, as agreed for daily or weekly overtime. Additional work is not overtime.

Locally, it may be agreed to exchange additional work for flexibility leave. For flexibility leave, Section 27 of the Annual Holidays Act will be observed, the date of the flexibility leave is subject to mutual agreement. For flexibility leave, Section 27 of the Annual Holidays Act will be observed, the date of the flexibility leave is subject to mutual agreement. No holiday bonus is paid for flexibility leave.

Section 12 Holidays

The second day off per week may be:

- a fixed day of the week, which is Saturday or, when this is not possible, Monday, or
- a changing day of the week if work is carried out at least six days a week.

If the average weekly working hours are observed, the days off are scheduled so that there is a sufficient number of days off in the period to allow for the working hours during the period to be averaged out.

If the days off cannot be anticipated, granting compensatory time off is subject to at least one week's notice in advance.

Section 13 Weeks with a mid-week public holiday

1. On a week with a mid-week public holiday, the regular working hours on the eve of the public holiday and Saturday are the same as on other weekdays.
2. However, the following days are holidays:

- Saturday in the New Year's Day week
- Saturday of the Epiphany week,
- Easter Saturday,
- Saturday after Easter,
- Saturday in the May Day week,
- Saturday in the Ascension Day week,
- Midsummer Eve
- Saturday in the Independence Day week,
- Christmas Eve,
- Saturday after Christmas.

If working on the above holidays is required for production-related reasons, the loss of a day off is compensated by days off granted during regular working hours or by cash compensation calculated as weekly overtime, unless compensation for shutdown is also paid for the same period. Questions concerning compensation should be clarified in advance.

Section 14 Overtime

1. The concept of overtime

Overtime means work performed in addition to the maximum regular working hours laid down by the law.

In cases where average working hours are applied, overtime means work performed in addition to regular working hours under the working hours scheme, but not if the average working hours are less than 8 hours a day and 40 hours per week.

If a salaried employee moves from one working time system or from one shift to another, weekly overtime refers to work that exceeds 40 hours per week without exceeding the regular daily working hours.

Where, as a result of sickness, an accident, a trip commissioned by the employer, a lay-off for economic or productive reasons, the taking of leave for the annual reduction of 40 hours per week, participation in vocational training or joint training organised by the employer or provided for in an agreement between the unions or taking care of or organising the care of a child under the age of 10 who has suddenly fallen ill, the salaried employee has not been able to work a number of hours corresponding to the regular weekly working hours and is obligated to come to work on their day off in accordance with the working hours scheme, the work carried out on the day off shall be compensated as agreed on weekly overtime.

For the purposes of calculating compensation for additional work and overtime, if the work performed by a salaried employee continues into the next day or next working day, the work is regarded as work performed on the previous day up to the time when the employee's regular shift normally begins. In this case, these hours are considered in the calculation of the regular working hours of the latter day.

Overtime and the reference period for working hours

The reference period for the maximum working hours and overtime is 12 months.

Note to the minutes:

The unions consider it important that occupational health and safety aspects are considered in working hours, that amount of overtime and workload remain reasonable for each individual and that overtime is evenly distributed.

2. Overtime compensation

For the first two hours of daily overtime, a salary increase of 50 per cent and for the following hours of daily overtime a salary increase of 100 per cent is paid. For the first 8 hours of weekly overtime, a salary increase of 50 per cent and for the following hours of weekly overtime a salary increase of 100 per cent is paid.

A salary increased by 100 per cent is paid for each hour of daily overtime performed on a Saturday and the eve of a public holiday.

On Easter Saturday, Midsummer Eve and Christmas Eve, a salary increase of 100 per cent is paid each hour of weekly overtime.

An overtime bonus or the entire salary for overtime may be paid as a fixed monthly compensation or as compensatory time off if so agreed with the salaried employee concerned. Compensatory time off shall be granted and taken within six months from the overtime.

It may be agreed locally that the overtime bonus or the entire salary for the overtime is exchanged for flexibility leave. For flexibility leave, Section 27 of the Annual Holidays Act will be observed, the date of the flexibility leave is subject to mutual agreement. No holiday bonus is paid for flexibility leave.

3. Overtime factors and basic salary

When calculating the increased pay for overtime, the basic salary is calculated by dividing the monthly salary, including fringe benefits, by 159 for regular working hours of 40 hours per week and by 157 for regular working hours of 37.5 hours per week. If the regular working hours are other than those above, the divider to be used is the average monthly number of hours actually used for performing regular work, calculated as above.

When calculating the basic salary, the monetary value of any fringe benefits, commissions and production bonuses, as well as the extra duties allowance, but not the shift work bonuses, the compensation for regular Sunday work or temporary exceptional allowances such as overtime, Sunday and additional work allowances, must be taken into account in addition to the monthly salary.

4. Meal options

In the event that a salaried employee stays in the workplace to work overtime for at least two hours after the end of their regular working hours, it is considered reasonable to allow the employee an opportunity to take a meal break or to eat whilst working.

5. Working hours in certain weeks with a mid-week public holiday

Year 2025		
Week number	Week	Working days
1	New Year's Day week/Epiphany Day week	4
14	Easter week	4
15	Week after Easter	4
18	May Day week	4
20	Ascension Day week	4
25	Midsummer week	4
49	Independence Day week	5
52	Christmas week	2

Year 2026		
Week number	Week	Working days
1	New Year's Day week	4
2	Epiphany Day week	4
14	Easter week	4
15	Week after Easter	4
18	May Day week	4
20	Ascension Day week	4
25	Midsummer week	4
49	Independence Day week	5
52	Christmas week	3
53	New Year's week	4

YEAR 2027		
Week number	Week	Working days
1	Epiphany Day week	4
12	Easter week	4
13	Week after Easter	4
17	May Day week	5
18	Ascension Day week	4
25	Midsummer week	4
49	Independence Day week	4
51	Christmas week	4
52	New Year's Day week	5

A salaried employee who has, during a week with a mid-week public holiday, worked more than the required working hours for the week with a mid-week public holiday in question, the excess hours shall be compensated for as agreed on weekly overtime if it is not to be compensated for as daily overtime. However, this shall not apply to uninterrupted shift work using another type of working hours balancing system.

6. Preparation and completion work

If preparation and completion work results in daily overtime, due compensation for overtime must be paid. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify locally which tasks involve preparation and completion work. At the same time, it is also important to clarify how the work in each case will be compensated for.

7. Example of overtime calculation

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
8	8	8	10	8	1.5	10

all working hours performed during the week are added up 53,5 hours

the total number of daily overtime hours are deducted from the previous (Thu and Sun) 4,0 hours
49,5 hours

from the remainder, the regular working hours under the working hours scheme are deducted 40.0 hours
9,5 hours

An increased salary of 50 per cent is paid for daily overtime (Thursday). However, if 8 hours of weekly overtime has already been accumulated, an increase of 100 per cent for the daily overtime performed is paid. In this case, salary increased by 100% is paid for the last two hours on the Sunday.

For the first eight hours of weekly overtime, a salary increased by 50 per cent is paid after which the salary is increased by 100 per cent. In this case, for the hours on the Saturday and the first 6.5 hours on the Sunday, a salary increased by 50 per cent and for the next 1.5 hours on the Sunday by 100 per cent is paid. The above applies to work governed by the Working Hours Act. In addition to other salary, a basic salary for all 10 hours is paid for work performed on Sundays as a Sunday work bonus.

In addition, a weekly rest must be granted, or a weekly rest compensation must be paid in accordance with regulations explained below in section "Rest periods and weekly rest compensation".

Section 15 Part-time salary

For the purpose of calculating part-time salary, the hourly salary is obtained by dividing the monthly salary by the number of regular hours worked under the working hours scheme in the month concerned. The concept of monthly salary is the same here as in section 14. Absence may also be compensated by a corresponding number of hours worked.

Application instructions

Part-time salary is paid, for example, when the employment relationship starts or ends at a time other than the beginning or end of the pay period, or when the employee has been absent from work and the employer is not obliged to pay wages for the period of absence.

If absence is not compensated for by the corresponding number of hours worked, the following procedure applies:

absence date/hour

- the regular working days/hours under the working hours scheme included in the month are added
- monthly salary divided by the number of working days/hours = salary per day/hour of absence
- the salary per day/hour of absence is deducted from the monthly salary = part-time salary

The salary per day or hour of absence varies from month to month depending on the number working days or hours included in the month:

MONTHLY WORKING HOURS IN 2025			
	working days	37.5 h	40.0 h
January	21	157.5	168
February	20	150	160
March	21	157.5	168
April	20	150	160
May	20	150	160
June	20	150	160
July	23	172.5	184
August	21	157.5	168
September	22	165	176
October	23	172.5	184
November	20	150	160
December (including Independence Day)	20	150	160

MONTHLY WORKING HOURS IN 2026			
	working days	37.5 h	40.0 h
January	20	150	160
February	20	150	160
March	22	165	176
April	20	150	160
May	19	142.5	152
June	21	157.5	168
July	23	172.5	184
August	21	157.5	168
September	22	165	176
October	22	165	176
November	21	157.5	168
December (including Independence Day)	21	157.5	168

MONTHLY WORKING HOURS IN 2027			
	working days	37.5 h	40.0 h
January	19	142.5	152
February	20	150	160
March	21	157.5	168
April	22	165	176
May	20	150	160
June	21	157.5	168
July	22	165	176
August	22	165	176
September	22	165	176
October	21	157.5	168
November	22	165	176
December (including Independence Day)	22	165	176

MONTHLY WORKING HOURS IN 2028			
	working days	37.5 h	40.0 h
January	20	150	160
February	21	157.5	168

This table is to be used for the calculation of part-time pay in the case that the salaried employee concerned is not work in an uninterrupted 3-shift system and that the second day off is Saturday. The table is also applicable, where appropriate, in the situations referred to in section 8(2b) of this Agreement, unless otherwise agreed locally.

Section 16 Standby

If the employee under their employment contract is required to remain at their place of accommodation or otherwise on standby and available to be called into work when necessary as agreed, the employee will be paid half the regular basic salary for the time spent on standby. However, standby compensation is paid for at least four hours on standby. The standby compensation may also be subject to a different local agreement.

Standby time is not included in working hours and standby time never constitutes overtime, and no increases are paid for standby on a public holiday, during shutdown or weekly rest, and no evening and night work supplements are paid for standby after 18:00.

If an employee on standby is called to work, salary is paid for the time spent performing the work in accordance with regulations. No standby compensation or compensation for emergency work is paid for the working hours.

If it is specifically agreed that a salaried employee is otherwise obligated to be available in their free time through a mobile phone in such a way that they can be called to work if necessary, this must be taken into account in the total salary of the salaried employee or as a separate pay supplement. Compensation for informal standby may be subject to different local agreement.

Application instructions

Being on standby must be agreed with the employee in question in such a manner that no disagreement on the nature of intended commitment and its duration can arise afterwards.

In the case of standby restricted to a specific location, the number of standby hours per calendar month may not permanently exceed 150 hours, unless otherwise agreed locally.

Section 17 Shutdown

Shutdown refers to a time when the operations of an entire production facility or its department are shut down due to a public holiday as separately agreed.

If an employee is performing their duties during shutdown at a production facility or unit in shutdown, they are paid basic salary for the time spent performing these duties in addition to their other salary as determined in the manner described in section 14 above regardless of the working time system applied for the employee.

Section 18 Emergency work and consultation by telephone

- a. Emergency work is work carried out on the basis of an emergency call and the salaried employee is required to arrive at work outside their regular working hours after they have already left the workplace.
- b. The amount of the emergency work compensation is determined based on the time of the emergency call:
 - i. a basic salary for two hours if the call is given during regular working hours ending at 16:00 or after working hours before 21:00 and
 - ii. a basic salary for three hours if the call is given between 21:00 and 06:00.
- c. If a call for emergency work is given between 21:00 and 06:00, the basic salary paid for the time spent on performing the work is increased by 100%, including any overtime increases.
- d. However, a full one hour's salary is paid for emergency-type work that takes less than one hour to complete.
- e. Emergency-type work may not be compensated for by reducing the regular working hours of the employee to the same extent.
- f. If it is part of an employee's permanent and regular duties to provide special instructions or orders by phone or otherwise as required by the company's operations this must be taken into account in the employee's total remuneration or as a separate bonus as agreed locally.

Application instructions

When a salaried employee is called out for emergency-type work, this will cause them additional inconvenience which must be compensated for by an emergency compensation. If a salaried employee is called to work at a time when public transport is not available or as a matter of urgency so that using public transport is not possible, the salaried employee will be reimbursed for travel expenses against a statement of expenses.

However, this provision is not applied if the emergency-type work is directly followed by the next working day's duty.

Compensation

In addition to the emergency compensation, a salaried employee receives the normal salary as well as overtime pay where applicable. A separate agreement has been made on the compensation for emergency calls taking place between 21:00 and 06:00. For emergency work performed during the above period, basic salary increased by 100 percent is always be paid, including possible overtime increases.

In cases of standby governed by section 16 of the agreement, the provisions on emergency-type work are not applied.

Section 19 Sunday work

Sunday work refers to work performed on Sunday, church holidays, May Day and Independence Day. In addition to other salary for that period, a basic salary will be paid as a Sunday work bonus.

If the work carried out on Sunday includes additional work or overtime, it is compensated for in accordance with the relevant provisions on additional work and overtime and, in addition, a basic salary as Sunday work bonus as defined in paragraph 1 above.

The Sunday work bonus or the full salary for Sunday may be paid as a fixed monthly allowance or exchanged for compensatory time off if agreed with the salaried employee concerned. Compensatory time off shall be granted and taken within six months from the overtime.

Locally, it may be agreed to change the Sunday increase to the flexibility leave. For flexibility leave, Section 27 of the Annual Holidays Act will be observed, the date of the flexibility leave is subject to mutual agreement. No holiday bonus is paid for flexibility leave.

Section 20 Rest periods and weekly rest compensation

Weekly time off

1. Salaried employees must be granted weekly rest of at least 35 consecutive hours on Sunday. However, the weekly rest of similar duration may also be granted on another day of the week, if the work is carried out on all days of the week or if the salaried employee is temporarily required to work on a Sunday in order to ensure the regular workflow at the shop or company.
2. However, in uninterrupted shift work, weekly rest may be scheduled so that no less than 35 hours is on average per week granted within a 12-week period, each weekly rest consisting of at least 24 consecutive hours.
3. The weekly rest is also considered completed when the weekly rest is spread over two weeks, as long as most of the weekly rest takes place during the week that the weekly rest is allocated to.
4. Exceptions to the provisions of this section regarding weekly rest can be made if:
 - a) the salaried employee's regular working hours per day do not exceed three hours;
 - b) the salaried employee is required for emergency work;
 - c) the technical nature of the work does not allow certain employees to be fully exempt from work;
 - d) the salaried employee is temporarily required to work during their weekly rest in order to maintain the regular workflow in the company.

Weekly rest compensation

1. An employee is compensated for work carried out temporarily during their weekly rest by reducing their regular working hours accordingly no later than in the following calendar month or, if mutually agreed in advance, by paying the weekly rest compensation in full in cash as provided in paragraph 5 below
2. Unless otherwise agreed, the weekly rest day is Sunday in day work and interrupted shift work and, in other working time systems, the last day off of the week under the working hours scheme.
3. Temporary work carried out during the weekly rest must also be compensated for if the salaried employee has been absent from work during the same week due to illness, accident or training.
4. During the week when the compensatory leave is granted, the number of hours worked per week under the working hours scheme is reduced by the number of hours granted as leave.
5. If the salaried employee agrees, the weekly rest compensation may be paid entirely in cash in such a way that, in addition to the monthly salary, the employee is paid for the time spent working
 - basic salary increased by 100%, and
 - the overtime and Sunday work bonus as required by this agreement if the work performed includes overtime or Sunday work.
6. The compensation methods must be agreed at the same time as the work to be carried out during the weekly rest period is agreed.

Rest per 24 hours

1. Salaried employees must be granted an uninterrupted rest period of at least 11 hours during each 24 hours following the start of each shift. If the organisation of the work requires, the employer and the shop steward may agree on a temporary reduction in daily rest with the consent of the salaried employee. The daily rest may also be shortened in the flexitime system as the salaried employee themselves decide on the times they arrive at and leave work. However, the daily rest should be no less than 7 hours.

Exceptions may be made to this section if the regular working time per day is no more than 3 hours per day.

2. If the organisation of work and the nature of the operations so require, temporary exception to the above can be made, but for no more than three consecutive daily rests:
 - 1 if a salaried employee's shift changes
 - 2 if the work is carried out over several periods per day

- 3 if the employee's place of work and place of accommodation or the employee's other place of work are far apart
- 4 to even out unpredicted peak times in seasonal work
- 5 in the case of an accident and risk of accident
- 6 in security and guarding duties that require continuous presence to protect property or persons
- 7 in duties that are necessary to ensure the continuity of business
- 8 if a salaried employee is required for emergency work, exceptions to the provisions under paragraph 1 are allowed.

If the daily rest has been shortened on the grounds referred to in sub-paragraph 2, the weekly rest may not, however, be less than 5 hours. Salaried employees must be granted the compensatory daily rests as soon as possible, but not later than in 1 months' time.

Daily rest

1. If the work is organised as regularly changing shifts longer than six hours, including work referred to in Section 7 of the Working Hours Act, the salaried employee must be granted a rest period of at least half an hour or an opportunity to eat during the working hours.
2. If the working time is longer than six hours in a day job, the salaried employee must be granted at least one regular rest period of at least one hour during the working hours. However, this rest period may be shortened into 1/2 hour based on a local agreement. Salaried employees have the right to leave the workplace without restrictions during the rest period.

However, this does not apply to salaried employees whose presence at the workplace is essential for the continuation of the work. It can be locally agreed that the salaried employee shall not have a meal break during their daytime work; instead, the employee shall be given the opportunity to have a meal around the middle of the working day when appropriate considering the work.

3. The entire period during which a salaried employee is tied to their work or required to stay in the workplace is considered working time, with the exception of breaks during which the employee has the right and the opportunity to freely leave the workplace.

The parties recommend that salaried employees be reserved the opportunity once a day and at a time that is the most practical for the performance of their work, to enjoy coffee or refreshments while minimising the inconvenience to the workflow.

Section 21 Shift work, evening and night work

1. In shift work, the shifts must change regularly and be altered after every period of no more than four weeks. However, a salaried employee may, based on mutual agreement, work continuously in the same shift. Shift work also includes work in which shifts change so that consecutive shifts overlap by no more than one hour or have a maximum interval of one hour between shift and in which shifts change in a predetermined manner.

Shift work bonus is paid on the basis of shift work, the hourly amount of which is, from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2024

If the monthly salary (monthly salary including fringe benefits) is:	Evening shift	Night shift
€	€/h	€/h
- 2,002	1.95	3.63
2,003 -	2.30	4.19

Shift work bonus is paid on the basis of shift work, the hourly amount of which is, from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 July 2025

If the monthly salary (monthly salary including fringe benefits) is:	Evening shift	Night shift
€	€/h	€/h
- 2,002	2.00	3.72
2,003 -	2.36	4.29

Shift work bonus is paid on the basis of shift work, the hourly amount of which is, from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2026

If the monthly salary (monthly salary including fringe benefits) is:	Evening shift	Night shift
€	€/h	€/h
- 2,002	2.06	3.83
2,003 -	2.43	4.41

Shift work bonus is paid on the basis of shift work, the hourly amount of which is, from the beginning of the pay period beginning on or after 1 June 2027

If the monthly salary (monthly salary including fringe benefits) is:	Evening shift	Night shift
€	€/h	€/h
- 2,002	2.10	3.91
2,003 –	2.48	4.49

3. An employee in shift work is to be paid shift work bonus for overtime based on the type of shift during which the overtime is performed. A salaried employee in two-shift work who remains for overtime after the end of the evening shift shall be paid the night shift bonus for this overtime.
4. When the work is not shift work, overtime or emergency work and the salaried employee is required to work between 18:00 and 22:00, such work is considered to be evening work and work performed between 22:00 and 06:00 night work. The same bonus shall be paid for this work as would be paid as a shift bonus for the work if it had carried out as shift work in the evening or night shift.
5. If a salaried employee on the evening or night shift remains for overtime following the end of the shift, the evening or night shift bonus payable for regular working time shall also be paid for the overtime up to 06:00.
6. Shift work allowance can also be paid as a separate fixed monthly allowance. In such cases, the amount of the monthly allowance shall be determined at least on the basis of the amount in cents specified in the contract.
7. Any shift work allowance paid for overtime and Sunday work shall be paid in the same way as any other salary paid for that period.

Section 22 Salary during illness or family leave and following an accident

1. Obligation to pay salary

If an employee is incapacitated due to illness or accident and they have not caused this illness or accident deliberately, by criminal behaviour, by reckless living or through other gross negligence, they have the right to receive a salary including fringe benefits equal to what they would receive if working their normal, regular hours as follows:

The employment relationship has continued without interruption for	Salary
1 month but less than 5 years	for 4 weeks
5 years or more for	3 months

If incapacity to work due to illness or accident begins before the employment has lasted for one month, the employer shall pay sick leave salary at a rate of 50% of the employee's salary for days in the working hours scheme within the period between the day when the incapacity to work began and the following nine ordinary weekdays. If the right of the employee to a per diem allowance under the Sickness Insurance Act begins on an earlier date, then the period for which salary is payable shall be correspondingly shortened.

In this context, a month refers to a period of 30 days (legal month), and similarly four weeks to 28 days and three months to 90 days.

If, at the time of the employment contract with them, the salaried employee has reportedly concealed their illness from the employer, the employer is not obliged to pay salary for the period of the illness.

2. Recurrence of an illness

If an employee becomes incapacitated for work again within 30 days after the last payment of sick pay, the employee is not entitled to a new sick pay period and, instead, the maximum total sick pay to be paid is calculated at a maximum for the period specified in the above-mentioned table. If the employer's obligation to pay salary has already been fulfilled during the previous period of incapacity for work or is fulfilled during a new period of incapacity for work before the entitlement to daily allowance begins, the employer shall pay sick pay for no longer than until the salaried employee's entitlement to daily allowance under the Health Insurance Act begins, i.e. no more than for the day of illness and the nine weekdays thereafter.

The definition on whether the illness is considered to be the same or a different illness depends on the decision made by Kela. In unclear situations, sick pay for the deductible period is paid only after Kela has made the above-mentioned decision in the matter.

3. Notification obligation and medical certificate

A salaried employee who has become incapacitated to work due to illness must inform the employer without delay of the illness and the date when the period of incapacity is expected to end.

On the employer's request, the salaried employee must present a medical certificate issued by the company's occupational health physician or another certificate approved by the employer for their illness. If the employer does not accept the medical certificate presented by the salaried employee and refers the salaried employee for examination by another designated physician, the employer must bear the cost of the new medical certificate.

Note to the minutes

Since the payment of sick pay, a procedure based on self-certification may be introduced that allows short absences due to illness without having to present a medical certificate.

If the self-certification system is introduced, the relevant procedures are agreed locally. Self-certification may be applied for only short absences due to illness. The assessment may also be influenced by the possible recurrence of periods of incapacity.

The local agreement referred to above may be terminated by either party at any time without notice regardless of its duration or wording. If nothing else is agreed at the time of termination, the termination of the local agreement will mean a return to the preceding practices adopted by the company for reporting sick leaves.

4. Alternative work

Alternative work refers to work performed when a person is fully or partially incapacitated due to an accident or illness to perform their regular duties or duties specified in their employment contract.

Alternative work can be performed as an alternative to sick leave granted by a doctor. After consulting the salaried employee, the occupational health physician carries out a medical assessment on the basis of the salaried employee's state of health and ability to work regarding the possibility of performing alternative work. The salaried employee and his line manager and, if necessary, occupational health care will then determine whether it is possible to assign alternative work to the employee.

The alternative work must be appropriate and, if possible, equivalent to the normal duties of the salaried employee. Instead of performing alternative work, the salaried employee may be offered training.

Assigning alternative work must be based on the rules for alternative work discussed in co-operation at the workplace and in the Occupational Safety and Health Committee. Alternative work is an alternative to sick leave and during this period the level of earning may not be reduced.

Occupational health care must be familiar with the duties performed in the company and cooperate with the company in matters related to alternative work.

5. Family leave

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

The parent giving birth is paid the difference between salary and daily allowance for a maximum of 40 weekdays during pregnancy leave.

A parent referred to in chapter 9, section 5, subsections 1–3 of the Health Insurance Act shall be paid the difference between regular working time pay and daily allowance for a period of no more than thirty-two (32) weekdays during parental leave. Of the paid parental leave, 18 weekdays must be taken as a continuous period.

Note to the minutes 1:

If parental leave is taken in connection with childbirth, the leave begins on the weekday following the childbirth, which may also be a day off for the salaried employee. When parental leave is taken, weekdays are Monday to Saturday. According to chapter 4, section 3a of the Employment Contracts Act, a salaried employee may change the starting date of parental leave in connection with childbirth under certain conditions.

Note to the minutes 2:

The payment of salary difference requires that the salaried employee provides an account of the amount of pregnancy and parental allowance.

Note to the minutes 3:

Communication during the family leave with the person taking the family leave can be agreed on a voluntary basis. The purpose of such communication is to facilitate and ease the return to work following the leave. The unions consider it important that those returning to work from family leave are introduced to the changes that have taken place in the workplace and to the impact of these changes on the duties of the salaried employee.

The employer may choose to pay the full salary instead of the difference between the salary and the allowance.

A salaried employee who has been turned over parental allowance days in accordance with the Health Insurance Act is not entitled to paid parental leave.

According to the Employment Contracts Act, salaried employees have the right to take parental leave in a maximum of four periods. Due to the provisions of the Employment Contracts Act, Kela and the collective agreement, paid parental leave can, in practice, be taken in periods of 18 and 14 weekdays.

However, the payment of salaries for pregnancy and parental leaves requires the salaried employee's employment relationship to have continued without interruption for at least six months before childbirth.

When a salaried employee has adopted a child below school age, they are granted paid parental leave immediately related to the adoption under the conditions and amounts specified above.

The parties recommend that an overall plan be drawn up on the use of parental leave and childcare leave.

Transitional provision:

The provisions of this section shall be applied in situations where the first period of pregnancy or parental leave begins on or after 14 March 2025. If a salaried employee has submitted a notification of a period of parental leave shorter than 18 working days before the collective agreement provision enters into force, an extension of the already notified period of parental leave can be agreed locally.

6. Right of deduction

If the employer has paid the salaried employee the full salary instead of the difference, the employer shall be entitled to withdraw the allowance or a comparable indemnity assigned to the salaried employee under the law or agreement or to receive the amount from the salaried employee; however, not more than the amount paid by the employer. However, the right to deduct shall not extend to a daily allowance or compensation paid in whole or in part by the salaried employee on the basis of voluntary insurance.

If the daily allowance or compensation comparable to it is not paid for reasons arising from the employee themselves, or if a smaller amount that the employee would be legally entitled to is paid, the employer has the right to deduct from the employee's salary the part of the daily allowance or compensation which has not been paid as a result of the employee's own negligence.

7. Older workers' working capacity and well-being at work

The employer will discuss with an older employee the ways in which the employee's general ability to cope could be supported and their careers extended, if the employee so wishes. These discussions may also cover retirement plans and the time of retirement. These discussions should seek to find solutions that are appropriate for both parties and support the employee's ability to cope at work without having to change the terms of employment.

Section 23 Medical examinations

1. Statutory medical examinations

The monthly salary of a salaried employee may not be reduced for the number of regular working hours lost or for the related travel time due to health examinations carried out during the employment relationship as referred to in the government decision (950/94) on statutory occupational health care and approved in the occupational healthcare action plan. The same rule applies in cases involving examinations referred to in the Young Workers' Act, the Radiation Act and the Communicable Diseases Act.

A salaried employee who is referred to examinations under the above provisions or is referred to a follow-up examination during such examination is also compensated by the employer for the necessary travel expenses. If the examinations or follow-up examinations are carried out in another municipality, the employer also pays a per diem allowance.

If the revision is carried out during the salaried employee's free time, an amount corresponding to the minimum amount of sickness allowance under the Health Insurance Act shall be paid as compensation for additional expenses.

2. Other medical examinations

The conditions for the compensation for loss of earnings are as follows:

2.1 Basic conditions (applies to all paragraphs 2.2.1–2.2.5)

The loss of earning must be due to an illness or accident that necessarily requires an urgent medical examination. The salaried employee must present a proof of the medical examination approved by the employer (e.g. a medical certificate or a receipt of medical fees) and, on request by the employer, an account of the duration of the medical examination including the waiting time and reasonable travel times.

In cases of illness and accidents other than those referred to above, the salaried employee is required to book an appointment during working hours only if appointments are not available outside working hours within a reasonable period (e.g. in normal cases within one week). The salaried employees must provide a reliable proof of the unavailability of appointments outside working hours.

The salaried employee must inform the employer in advance of their visit to the doctor. If, in the case of force majeure, such notification cannot be made in advance, the notification shall be made as soon afterwards as possible.

Medical examinations must be arranged avoiding unnecessary loss of working time.

If the salaried employee receives sick pay for the medical examination, compensation for loss of earnings under the contractual provisions concerning the medical examination shall not be paid.

If the illness was caused by one's own gross negligence or deliberately, no loss of earnings is compensated.

2.2. Special conditions

Loss of earnings shall be compensated for:

2.2.1 New or recurring illness

During a medical examination where the illness of the salaried employee is diagnosed.

For the period of incapacity to work resulting from a medical examination procedure up to 24 hours.

If a salaried employee has been admitted to hospital for observation or examination due to symptoms. In this case, the sick pay regulations are applied.

2.2.2 Previously diagnosed illness

For the duration of a medical examination required for a chronic illness, provided that this is an examination carried out by a specialist physician for the purpose of deciding on the treatment.

If the illness has significantly worsened and it has therefore become necessary for the salaried employee to seek medical examination.

For the duration of a medical examination carried out by a specialist physician for the purpose of deciding on the treatment, during which a medical aid is prescribed, such as eyeglasses.

For the duration of the medical examination necessary to determine the treatment of any other previously diagnosed illness but only if the required medical services are not available outside working hours.

For the duration of treatment required for cancer.

2.2.3 Laboratory and X-ray examinations

For the duration of laboratory and X-ray examination directly related to the medical examination entitling to compensation. The laboratory and X-ray examinations must be prescribed by a doctor and form a part of the examination. Compensation for loss of earnings due to time taken for a separate laboratory or X-ray examination is paid only if it

is not possible for the employee to attend the said examination outside of working hours or if the illness requires the examination to be performed at a particular time of day. Such time restrictions must be proved by a medical certificate.

2.2.4 Pregnancy-related medical examinations and consultations

For the duration of an examination essential for obtaining a certificate from a physician or a health care centre required as a prerequisite for receiving pregnancy allowance in line with the Health Insurance Act and for the duration of medical examinations preceding birth, if the salaried employee has not been able to book an appointment outside of working hours. The prerequisite is that the examination has been organised with the aim of avoiding unnecessary loss of working hours.

Upon request, the salaried employee must provide the employer with an account on the connection of the examination to pregnancy and the necessity of carrying it out during working hours.

2.2.5 Sudden dental illness

For the duration of dental treatment of a sudden dental illness that prior to treatment causes incapacity to work that requires treatment on the same day or during the ongoing shift, if the employee is unable to book an appointment outside working hours. Incapacity to work and the urgency of treatment must be demonstrated by a certificate issued by the dentist.

3. Calculating the loss of earnings

The loss of earnings referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are determined in accordance with the rules for calculating and coordinating the sick pay under the collective agreement. Similarly, for the daily allowance referred to in paragraph 1.2, the provisions of the collective agreement on covering travel expenses apply.

Application instructions:

In the case of a new or recurring illness, compensation for loss of earnings is subject to a diagnosis of an illness made during a medical examination even if the salaried employee is not found to be incapacitated to work.

As is provided in the paragraph regarding a recurring illness, in the case of a chronic illness, the examination must be carried out by a specialist physician to decide on treatment. The criteria for compensation are also met if the chronic illness is diagnosed by a physician at a specialised clinic.

Section 24 Travel allowances

1. Travel obligation and allowances

The salaried employee is obliged to complete journeys required for the performance of their duties. The journey must be carried out in an appropriate manner in such a way that the trip does not take more time or create more costs than is necessary for performing the duties.

The employer reimburses all necessary travel costs, including the price of tickets, baggage costs and, if the journey takes place overnight, the cost of sleeping berths.

If a salaried employee receives free meals or meals included in the ticket price during a travel day, the maximum per diem allowance is half of the amounts referred to in this section. In the case of full per diem allowance, free meals refer to two and, in the case of half per diem allowance, to one free meal.

If necessary, the reimbursement of the costs of the trip and other details related to the trip must be mutually agreed before departure.

2. Start and end of the journey

The journey is considered to start when the employee sets out on the journey from the workplace, or if specifically agreed, from their home before the regular working hours begin, and to end when the employee returns to the workplace, unless they return directly to their place of accommodation after regular working hours, which is when the journey is considered to end. The days entitling to a per diem allowance are calculated from the start of the journey to the end of the journey. Provisions on travel-time pay do not affect the calculation of travel days.

In addition, the payment of the daily allowance is subject to the condition that the place of work is more than 55 kilometres from the salaried employee's regular workplace and home.

3. Domestic travel expenses and per diem allowance

A per diem allowance and accommodation costs are paid for domestic trips in accordance with the decision of the Tax Administration in force at the time. (See www.vero.fi)

If a salaried employee does not present an invoice for the accommodation, an overnight allowance is paid.

In the exceptional event that the employee does not have the opportunity to eat in the employer's canteen or in their own place of accommodation during a meal break, and the person is not working at the company's other business location in the same municipality or within close distance, where the meal opportunities are similar to those at the employee's regular workplace, the employee is entitled to a meal allowance. No per diem allowance is paid in such cases.

Application instructions:

In some cases, it is not always clear whether the half per diem allowance rule or meal allowance rule should apply:

Some examples:

- 1 A salaried employee takes a bus to the city centre for a work-related visit from their workplace on the other side of Jyväskylä. On the way back, the employee takes care of another work-related matter. The employee left their workplace at 9 a.m. and is back at work at 1 p.m.: one meal allowance (one meal).

- 2 The salaried employee leaves Helsinki for Espoo at 11:00 and returns to the place of work at 16:00 – one meal allowance (one meal).
- 3 The salaried employee leaves Helsinki for Espoo at 11:00 and returns to the place of work/home at 18:30 – two meal allowances (two meals).
- 4 The salaried employee leaves Tampere for Turku at 08:00 and returns at 15:00 – one half per-time allowance (business trip).
- 5 Varkaus–Kuopio–Varkaus 07:00–19:00 – one domestic per diem allowance.

No overnight allowance is paid in cases where free accommodation is arranged by the employer.

4. Foreign travel expenses and per diem allowance

In the case of a foreign business travel, the foreign per diem allowance and the maximum hotel allowance are determined in accordance with the decision of the Tax Administration in force at the time. (See www.vero.fi)

If the time spent on a business trip abroad exceeds the last full day of travel by more than 10 hours, the salaried employee is paid the full per diem allowance for travel abroad for the partial travel day and a half per diem allowance for a partial travel day of 2 to 10 hours following a full day of travel.

The per diem allowance paid for a partial travel day is based on the per diem allowance paid for the last full day of travel.

If the total time spent on a business trip abroad is less than 24 hours but at least 10 hours, the full per diem allowance for the country in question is paid.

In the event of essential changes in exchange rates due to devaluation, revaluation or other foreign currency arrangements, changes to per diem allowances and hotel allowances arising from this are agreed between the unions.

5. Posted workers

If the performing of duties requires a continuous stay of at least 2 weeks in one place, this is referred to as a short assignment. If the performing of duties takes at least 2 months, this is referred to as a long assignment.

In such cases, the amount of per diem allowances may be agreed locally, considering local circumstances and the measures which the employer may have taken for the purpose of the posting of the employee.

6. Number of hours required by the working hours scheme and guarantee daily salary

Within the number of hours required by the working hours scheme, the work performed during a travel day is included in regular working hours. For any additional and overtime work, the additional work and overtime compensation must be paid as provided in this agreement. However, if the number of hours required by the working hours scheme could not be worked within the same day, the salaried employee's monthly salary shall not be lowered.

7. Travel time compensation

However, if a salaried employee travels under the employer's instruction during their time off under the working hours scheme, a basic salary is paid for the duration of travel for a maximum of 8 hours for a working day and 16 hours for a day off. Travel times are counted in full half-hours. Travel time does not count as working time.

This benefit may also be implemented by locally agreeing on a separate fixed monthly allowance.

When the employer pays the salaried employee for a sleeping berth, compensation for the period from 21:00 to 07:00 is not paid for the period.

When calculating the fulfilment of regular weekly working hours to determine weekly overtime, the calculation must also take into consideration the hours spent travelling up to the maximum number of regular daily working hours according to the working hours scheme on travel days when regular daily working hours are not otherwise fulfilled. However, these hours are not counted as actual hours worked.

If a salaried employee's normal duties require regular travel or if, due to the nature of their duties, the salaried employee may decide on the journeys and the use of their working time by themselves, no compensation is paid for the time spent travelling.

Instead of paying the above-mentioned per diem and meal allowances, a flat-rate monthly allowance may be agreed with the salaried employee referred to in this paragraph.

8. Use of own car

If the use of a salaried employee's own car has been agreed upon, compensation for this is paid in accordance with the decision of the Tax Administration in force at the time. (See www.vero.fi)

9. Travel regulations

Travel regulations for a workplace may be adopted by local agreement. The travel regulations may include exceptions to the provisions of this section provided that the overall compensation for travel corresponds to the level set out in this section.

Section 25 Training events

When a salaried employee is asked by the employer to attend a training session aimed at promoting their professional skills, travel allowances shall be paid in accordance with the section on travel allowances in the collective agreement.

Allowances under the previous paragraph are also paid to a salaried employee attending a joint training event in accordance with paragraph 5.2 of the co-operation agreement, provided that the purpose of the event has been locally acknowledged to promote the professional capacity of the salaried employee .

If a training event is held at a time requiring, for example, a salaried employee working on a night shift to attend the event during their time-off, the employee is entitled to

compensation based on the basic salary must be paid or compensatory leave. Therefore, if participation in a training event takes place during the regular working hours of a salaried employee their salary may not be reduced. No salary is paid for the travel time related to training events referred to in this section.

If participation in the above training events takes place during the salaried employee's time off, the parties note that the grounds for compensation are to be agreed locally as necessary.

When organising training events, it must be ensured that a sufficiently long daily rest for the salaried employees attending the event is allowed.

Section 26 Development of competence

In addition to regular annual working hours, the employer may provide an employee with additional training maintaining and/or improving their vocational competence as well as training that supports well-being or safety at work or training to improve productivity, efficiency and quality as necessary for the successful performance of the employee's duties. This type of training may be organised for 8 hours per calendar year at the workplace or at a place designated by the employer.

Time in such training is considered regular working time, which can be required in addition to the regular annual working hours agreed in the collective agreement. During a training or development event, salary equal to the salary for regular working hours is paid, including any working time and working condition bonuses.

Training or development events may be organised in a way that extends the employee's shift by the duration of the training or development event, but not by more than two hours per day. A training or development event can also be carried out as an all-day event. Training or development events cannot be held on mid-week public holidays.

Otherwise, the provisions of the co-operation agreement between the unions will be complied with regarding training activities.

Note to the minutes:

If the aforementioned training or event takes place outside the workplace, the provisions of the collective agreement on travel allowances apply to the reimbursement of travel expenses.

Section 27 Annual leave

1. Granting of the annual leave

Annual leave is granted according to the law. When determining the duration of annual leave, the length of the employment relationship includes employment with the same employer prior to a break in employment due to studies leading to the employee's improved qualification to perform their duties as well as the period the employee is employed with the same employer during such studies if the employment relationship continues immediately after the completion of studies.

2. Annual holiday pay and allowance

The annual holiday pay must be paid before the start of the holiday, unless it has been locally agreed that it is paid on regular paydays. The daily salary paid as annual holiday pay or annual holiday allowance is calculated as follows:

- a) Based on the monthly salary so that the monthly salary is divided by 25 and multiplied by the number of vacation days. Holiday pay is defined in such a way that the monthly salary is divided between the salary paid for the working hours and the salary paid for the holiday period. Together, these must always be equal to the monthly salary. To achieve this, it is recommended that annual holiday pay be calculated using the part-time pay calculation procedure.
- b) Based on commissions so that the salary earned during the number of months entitling to leave is divided by the number of the same months, and average monthly pay is converted into a daily salary by dividing it by 25.
- c) Based on other salary systems so that the days off that fall on weekdays are treated as days worked.
- d) A salaried employee who has carried out continuous or regular shift work shall be paid an average daily salary calculated on the basis of the shift work allowance in addition to the monthly salary for the period of annual leave, as provided for in the Annual Holidays Act. In calculating the average daily salary referred to above, other continuous or recurring contractual bonuses and regularly recurring Sunday work bonuses are also taken into account.
- e) If a salaried employee is paid fixed monthly allowances for overtime, shift work, preparation and finalisation work, these items comparable to salary must also be paid during annual leave. Fringe benefits are treated according to the provisions of Section 9(2) of the Annual Holidays Act.

3. Holiday bonus

The salaried employee shall be paid 50 % of his annual holiday pay (= monetary salary) as holiday pay as referred to in this agreement. When calculating holiday bonus, the monthly salary is divided by 25 and multiplied by the number of vacation days in accordance with the Annual Holidays Act.

The first half of the holiday bonus is paid when the annual holiday pay is paid. The second half of the holiday bonus is paid at the time the salary paid for the first working day following the salaried employee's return from the annual holiday is paid, or at the time when said payment would have been made if the employee had not been prevented from returning to work.

Holiday bonus is also be paid for the holiday compensation payable for the holiday credit year that has already ended if regular employment is terminated during the holiday period for reasons not arising from the salaried employee, or when a fixed-term employment contract ends during the holiday period.

The holiday bonus is paid to a salaried employee retiring on old-age or disability pension and on early old-age or individual early pension at the above percentage of annual holiday salary and of any annual holiday compensation to which the employee is entitled.

A salaried employee who, after completing regular military service or voluntary military service for women, returns to work at the end of their service as required by the Act on the Continuation of Contractual and Public-Service Employment Relationships of People Fulfilling Their National Defence Obligation (570/61) are entitled to a holiday bonus at the abovementioned percentage of the annual holiday compensation allowance paid to the employee on entering national service.

The holiday bonus may be paid by local agreement in either one or more instalments, provided that it is paid in full by no later than the end of the holiday credit year following the holiday credit year entitling the employee to the holiday in question. Alternatively, it may be agreed to replace the holiday bonus with compensatory leave, which must be taken by the end of the holiday credit year as referred to above. The compensatory leave is considered equal to working time when earning annual leave. If the employee's employment relationship ends before the locally agreed payment date of the holiday bonus, the holiday bonus is paid at the end of the employment relationship, provided that the employee is otherwise entitled to a holiday bonus.

If required by the appropriate organisation of production and work, the employer has the right to grant the portion of the holiday exceeding 18 days as referred to in the first sentence of section 20, subsection 2 of the Annual Holidays Act (summer holiday) as a single continuous leave outside of the holiday season. In addition to other agreed stipulations governing the holiday bonus, an extra holiday bonus of 50 percent of the annual holiday bonus is paid for the part of the holiday that is granted outside of the holiday season at the initiative of the employer.

Locally, it may be agreed to exchange holiday bonus for flexibility leave. For flexibility leave, Section 27 of the Annual Holidays Act will be observed, the date of the flexibility leave is subject to mutual agreement. No holiday bonus is paid for flexibility leave.

Section 28 Short temporary leave of absence

A short temporary leave of absence due to a sudden illness or death of a close relative is not deducted from the salaried employee's salary or annual leave. A close relative refers to the employee's spouse, cohabiting partner living in the same household, parents or spouse's parents, children, brothers and sisters and grandparents.

Note to the minutes:

Short temporary leave given due to child's illness

The Employment Contracts Act contains a provision on "temporary child care leave," and according to it, if a child under the age of 10 suddenly falls ill, the parent has the right to be away from work for a maximum of four working days.

A temporary leave of absence due to a sudden illness in the salaried employee's family is not deducted from the salaried employee's salary or annual leave in accordance with the collective agreement provision on short temporary leave of absence. In the event of a child's illness, this refers to a situation in which a child

under the age of 10 suddenly falls ill. In the event of an ill child, the time spent for the care may vary but the paid time is a maximum of 4 working days. A salaried employee has the right to paid leave to care for their own children or their spouse's children.

Parents and guardians can only stay home to take care of the child if the illness is sudden. If the salaried employee has prior information on a medical or rehabilitative procedure or a medical examination (e.g. child health clinic appointments), the collective agreement does not give them the right for paid leave to take care of the child. In these situations, the salaried employee is entitled to unpaid temporary leave in accordance with the Employment Contracts Act.

The right to short temporary leave of absence remains even if the child's illness recurs. In the case of a child's illness, no rule has been agreed according to which a salaried employee must work for 30 days between illnesses in order to be entitled to a new paid period.

Granting paid leave requires that both parents are employed or that the parent is a single parent or a full-time studying parent who is prevented from caring for the child. The salaried employee must provide a reliable account of disqualification, for example, with a certificate from the staff of a hospital or educational institution.

If the parents of a suddenly ill child under the age of 10 are working for the same employer and one of the parents has worked a night shift and the other has a day shift, the parent working the day shift is granted the opportunity to take care of the suddenly ill child without loss of pay if the parent who worked the night shift also has a night shift the next night.

The salaried employee is entitled to one day's paid leave corresponding to their regular working hours on their 50th and 60th birthdays and their wedding day if the day in question falls on a working day.

Short temporary leave of absence is also granted for attendance to the duties of official public appointments.

A sum corresponding to the loss of regular working hours arising from attending the meetings of elected local authority bodies is deducted from the monthly salary of a salaried employee holding an elected municipal position. The reduction of the monthly salary is implemented so that the employee's reduced monthly salary supplemented by compensation for lost earnings paid by the municipality form a full monthly salary. The proportion payable by the employer is paid after the employee has presented the employer with a statement of said compensation for lost earnings paid by the municipality.

A similar coordination of earnings is also carried out for other social positions of trust.

The duration of a short temporary leave depends on the nature of the above situations and the travel time required.

The employer pays salaried employees for the duration of military reservist training a salary so that the salaried employee receives full salary benefits when combined with the reservist pay paid by the State.

Salaried employees belonging to the representative bodies and boards of the Finnish Confederation of Salaried Employees STTK and Trade Union Pro are permitted to take part during their working hours in the meetings of these bodies organised for the purpose of discussing matters related to collective agreement negotiations.

Note to the minutes:

The parties recommend that the shop steward, the departmental shop steward or the occupational safety and health representative are permitted to participate in the conference for shop stewards organised by Trade Union Pro and that the monthly salary of the salaried employee is not reduced for the duration of this conference.

Section 29 Liability insurance and group life insurance

The employer will take out a so-called employer's liability insurance for salaried employees covering the liability of the employer, their deputy or an employee in a managerial or supervisory position, e.g. a foreman, for personal injury or damage to personal property for the part that is not covered by statutory accident insurance or motor insurance. The maximum amount of compensation for personal injury is €126,141.00, with a maximum compensation of €50,456.00 per person, and for property damage of €25,228.00. All other insurance terms and conditions are also determined by the current general and special terms and conditions for the employer's liability insurance.

The employer takes out at his expense a group life insurance for salaried employees as agreed between the central organisations.

Section 30 Freedom of association and withdrawing of trade union membership fees

The parties state that freedom of association and assembly is inviolable for both parties.

The employer withholds membership fees for trade unions that are party to this collective agreement and pays them by salary period into a bank account specified by the union in question, subject to the employee's authorisation. The fees are withheld as provided in the guidance jointly drawn up by the parties. At the end of the calendar year or the employment relationship, the salaried employee

Section 31 Right of assembly

The registered association affiliated to the union of salaried employees or a similar organisation bound by this agreement that has members in the workplace in question have the possibility in each workplace to organise meetings outside working hours (before work, during a meal break or immediately after work and, if separately so agreed, during the weekly rest) to discuss questions related to employment relationships of the salaried employees employed by the employer, subject to the following conditions:

- a) Convening a meeting at the workplace or at another location referred to in this agreement must be agreed on, if possible, with the employer no later than three days before the intended meeting.

- b) The employer assigns a suitable space for the meeting either at the workplace or near the workplace at a location under the employer's possession. If no such space can be assigned, an appropriate solution to this issue should be negotiated as necessary.
- c) The association and organisations convening the meeting are responsible of the order and cleanliness in the space. The elected representatives of the organisation must be present at the meeting.
- d) The organisers of the meeting have the right to invite representatives of the union party to the collective agreement and its affiliated organisation as well as the relevant unions.

Section 32 Local agreement

Local agreement of a collective agreement means locally agreeing otherwise based on a collective agreement provision.

Local agreement, as referred to in several provisions of this agreement, is possible in accordance with negotiation procedure for the collective agreement either between the employer and the salaried employee or between a liaison person and the employer. The nature and scope of the matters are determined by the parties to the local agreement in each situation. In order to ensure equal treatment, it may be appropriate to agree on common practices with the shop steward. An agreement concluded between the shop steward and the employer is binding on the employer and all salaried employees covered by the collective agreement, unless its scope of application is limited in the agreement.

The agreement can be made for a fixed period or to remain effective until further notice. An agreement effective until further notice may be terminated with three months' notice, unless otherwise agreed.

The agreement must be concluded in writing if either party so requests or if the agreement is to be valid for more than two weeks. Some agreement provisions require that a local agreement be made in writing. The unions recommend written agreements. The local agreement referred to herein is a part of the collective agreement. It is applicable even after the collective agreement has otherwise expired. During this period and within one month of the effective date of a new collective agreement, a fixed-term agreement may also be terminated with three months' notice.

There are several situations in which the provisions of the collective agreement can be replaced by local agreement. If the company wants to use a local agreement beyond the scope of the collective agreement, such agreements must be submitted to the parties of the agreement for review.

Note to the minutes 1:

If a shop steward has been selected for the company and the matter concerns the whole company, the department or a larger working group, it is agreed with the shop steward. The agreement with the shop steward is binding on all those whom the shop steward is deemed to represent. The shop steward also represents non-organised employees and members of unions other than Trade Union Pro.

Note to the minutes 2:

Increased local agreement promotes and strengthens the role of the shop steward in the workplace. Good cooperation between shop stewards and employers' representatives in the workplace creates the preconditions for successful local agreement, competitiveness and employment, as well as a good working atmosphere.

Note to the minutes 3:

When negotiating matters related to local agreement at the workplace, it is important to consider the shop steward's opportunity to appropriately prepare for the negotiations. The unions recommend agreeing locally on the principles of how the salaried employee can discuss matters related to local agreement with other salaried employees during working hours.

Section 33 Negotiation procedure

1. The contracting parties shall in good spirit negotiate on all issues arising within their competence with a view to resolving them by mutual understanding. The parties shall each endeavour to establish effective and constructive bargaining relationships at workplaces.
2. In the case of disagreements arising from the interpretation or application of this agreement which the salaried employee and the employer are unable to resolve themselves through local negotiations, the matter is referred to the unions concerned.
3. If, for reasons other than those referred to above, a dispute arises between the employer and the salaried employees, agreement must first be sought through local negotiations and, if they do not lead to an agreement, the matter shall be referred to the unions concerned.
4. If either party proposes negotiations in the above situations, negotiations must be initiated without delay and no later than within two weeks of the proposal.
5. On request by either party, a protocol or memorandum of disagreement must be drawn up on the negotiations to be signed by both parties. The document shall briefly state the point of disagreement and the position of both sides. The protocol or memorandum of disagreement must be drawn up within one week of the end of the negotiations.
6. If the negotiations referred to in paragraph 2 are unsuccessful, either of the parties may refer the matter to the Labour Court.
7. As long as the dispute referred to in paragraph 3 is under negotiations, it is not permitted to organise a walkout or any other measure to put pressure on the other party or to prevent regular workflow.
8. Representatives of the unions bound by this agreement have the right to participate in local negotiations subject to the unions' agreement. This requires that the matter to be negotiated has already been negotiated locally in the past. If no agreement can be reached in local negotiations, what is provided in paragraphs 2, 3 and 6 applies.

Section 34 Measures in the event of the company's financial difficulties

To safeguard business continuity and jobs:

Priority will be given to flexible working time arrangements in the collective agreement and other possibilities, for example:

locally agreed

- longer and shorter shifts
- working hours account
- postponing holiday pay and exchange of holiday pay for leave
- staggered working hours
- distribution of the share of annual leave in excess of 12 days

by decision of the employer

- longer and shorter working weeks
- shift work to day work and vice versa

A company refers to a company or an independent part of a company, such as a production facility.

Survival clause

If the employer's financial situation so requires, the customer needs, the order book, the company's financial situation and the employer's corrective measures to improve the financial situation are discussed together with the shop steward, or if no shop steward has been elected, together with all salaried employees.

When it is jointly established with the shop steward, or if no shop steward has been elected, together with all salaried employees, that the company is facing exceptional economic difficulties which might lead to a reduction in the use of labour, the company and the shop steward, or if no shop steward has been elected, together with all salaried employees, can locally agree on adjusting the working conditions for a maximum period of one year in addition to the above measures. Issues to be agreed may include the monetary benefits of the collective agreement, such as holiday pay.

When it is jointly established with the shop steward that the company is facing exceptional economic difficulties which might lead to a reduction in the use of labour, the company and the shop steward can locally agree on adjusting the working conditions for a maximum period of one year in addition to the above measures. Issues to be agreed may include the monetary benefits of the collective agreement, such as holiday pay.

The local agreement must be drawn up in writing. The adjustment measures must apply equally to the entire personnel and management of the company. At the same time, possible redundancy protection for the duration of the adjustment measures will be agreed. When the agreement is concluded, its effects must be assessed in relation to the existing unemployment and wage security regulations.

At the same time, it is agreed how the financial losses of the employees will be compensated as the company's financial situation improves. During the term of agreement, the development of the company's financial situation is regularly monitored, and if the company's financial situation improves in the middle of the term of agreement

so that there are no longer grounds for the use of the survival clause, the agreement may be terminated.

When it is jointly established that the company is facing exceptional economic difficulties which would lead to a reduction in the use of labour, the employer may decide to introduce an extended holiday period from 1 April to 31 October.

In addition, it should be noted that the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings allows agreeing on a shorter negotiation period and the collective agreement allows agreeing on a shorter notice period for lay-offs.

The local parties have the right to request support from the collective agreement federations for the identification of the above-mentioned exceptional situation and the review of the available means. In a situation where no shop steward has been elected, the parties must contact the parties to the collective agreement before concluding a local agreement in order to clarify the legal effects of the agreement.

The local agreement referred to herein must be notified to the unions and, on the basis of the general binding nature, companies complying with the collective agreement must submit to the occupational safety and health authority in addition to the unions.

Section 35 Continuous negotiation procedure

The aim of the continuous negotiations is to promote cooperation in the workplace, to improve employment and productivity in the sector, to prepare changes to collective agreements during the term of the collective agreement and to draw up common guidelines for challenging situations in the workplace. A separate plan is drawn up annually for the continuous negotiations, setting out the objectives and timetable for the negotiations.

As part of the continuous negotiation procedure, the unions may also discuss financial stabilisation of an individual company in a crisis situation, if the company has been unable to resolve the situation locally.

The parties state that the provisions in section 32 of the Collective Agreement for Salaried Employees in the Textile and Fashion Sector allow local parties to make wider use of local agreement than what has been specifically mentioned in the collective agreement. This section of the collective agreement also makes it possible to make exceptions to the provisions of the collective agreement if the employer is in financial difficulties.

Section 36 Annexed agreements

1. Co-operation agreement including the amendments of 28 January 2000 and 15 December 2000 and 25 February 2002
2. Agreement on the protection against dismissal including the amendments of 14 February 2002 and 20 November 2002

Section 37 Binding character of the collective agreement

This agreement is binding on:

- a) the signatory unions;
- b) those employers, salaried employees and their associations who belong to or have been members of the unions referred to above during the term of the collective agreement.

Once the agreement has become binding on the unions, all industrial action against those agreements in their entirety or on any private provision is prohibited. Furthermore, the unions and their chapters are responsible for ensuring that their member associations, employers and employees also refrain from industrial action and in no manner violate against the provisions of the agreement.

Section 38 Term of the agreement

The collective agreement will enter into force on 4 April 2023 and will remain in force until 28 February 2025, then one year at a time, unless terminated in writing by either party no later than two (2) months before end of the term of the agreement, or unless provided for by the section on agreement review below.

When negotiating a new collective agreement, the provisions of the collective agreement shall remain in force until the new collective agreement has been concluded or the negotiations have ended.

Agreement review

During a long term of agreement, it is possible to face changes in circumstances that the parties could not reasonably have foreseen when concluding the agreement.

By 20 December 2026, the Parties will review the outlook, employment and cost competitiveness of the industry. The review shall take into account, for example, the economic outlook forecasts of Etna, Labore and the Bank of Finland and, if necessary, consult experts, as well as discuss whether the industry outlook and other circumstances identified in the review have impacts on the agreed increase level for 2027.

Based on the overall assessment carried out on the basis of the review, the Parties may jointly amend the agreed increase level for 2027 by 31 December 2026 to correspond to the economic outlook or agree to terminate the agreement on 28 February 2027. Based on the assessment, both Parties also have the option of terminating the collective agreement with effect from 28 February 2027. In this case, the notice of termination shall be submitted in writing to the other Party by 1 January 2027 at the latest.

Helsinki, 14 March 2025

SUOMEN TEKSTIILI JA MUOTI RY

AMMATTILIITTO PRO RY

ANNEX 1a

SALARY SCHEME 1A FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN THE TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION

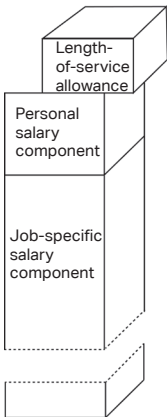
With the recent and still ongoing changes in the substance of work, job requirements and management practices, there are increasing expectations for salary schemes to be fairer, to offer more incentives, to be more consistent and to support productivity and flexibility. Job requirements have been defined to correspond to the real nature of current and future tasks in various business organisations. When the substance work changes, the system is flexible enough for such changes to be reflected in the salary base. Transparent assessment of personal qualifications and performance encourages salaried employees to improve their qualifications and to develop the competences. At the same time, managers will also be provided with a tool for steering operations and human resources.

The salary scheme provides the framework for implementing mutually agreed principles of remuneration. Companies will have room to implement their own salary policies, which supports resource management, leadership and the achievement of targets.

In particular, the system aims to take into account the sizes of businesses and the staff structure in the sector.

1 THE SALARY STRUCTURE FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES

The total personal salary of a salaried employee consists of three elements based on the job requirement, personal qualifications and the length-of-service allowance.



Job-specific salary component

The most important element is the salary component based on the job requirement. The job requirement is assessed on a job requirement scale that forms part of the salary scheme. The salaried employee's job description is matched with one of the agreed job requirement categories in the salary scheme based on the points received in the assessment, with each category assigned with a corresponding salary.

Personal salary component

The second salary component is based on the salaried employee's qualifications and performance at work. The amount of the salary component is based on the assessment of the above qualities made by the employee's line manager. (The assessment must be based on a system or agreed procedure agreed generally adopted in the company). After six months of service, the personal salary component must be 3% of the guide salary for the job requirement concerned and on average at least 3–7% above the job-specific minimum salary paid by the company. The personal salary component may also include other items based on other justifiable factors.

Length-of-service allowance

The third salary component consists of the length-of-service allowance, which is determined based on the length of the salaried employee's employment with the employer. The length-of-service allowance is paid monthly unless otherwise agreed locally.

2 JOB REQUIREMENT CATEGORIES

When assessing the job requirement for each task, the demands on the person performing the task are measured. The only aspect to be assessed are the tasks themselves, not how well the person performs them.

The purpose of measuring the job requirement of tasks is to produce job requirement scale that is agreed to be fair (i.e. to distinguish between tasks depending on how demanding they are) and to form a link between the job requirement and the salary.

There are four indicators describing job requirements: (Annex 1, pages 1 and 2)

- job content (the degree and level of independent judgment involved in the work)
- the impact of decisions made
- the level of interaction required
- the rank/level of independence within the organisation

Measuring the job requirement is based on the position and the tasks it involves. Based on the job requirement points, the position is placed in a job requirement category which is assigned with a salary category defined in the collective agreement.

The assessment of the job requirement is carried out jointly between the employer and the liaison person representing the staff group and the shop steward. If the employees do not have a shop steward, the employer must give them the opportunity to elect a representative amongst themselves before starting negotiations. In workplaces with no more than two salaried employees, the employer and the salaried employee will jointly carry out an assessment of the job requirement.

If the description of a salaried employee's job proves difficult, a time limit may be agreed with the salaried employee within which the final job description and classification must be agreed. The maximum period is six months.

The salaried employee has the right to be informed about the job classification category of their tasks and the criteria for the classification.

Job requirement assessment in practice

Described below is an example of a procedure by which the assessment may be carried out in practice.

1. An assessment team is set up at the workplace to carry out all job requirement assessments for each task. It should be a permanent co-operation group which, in future, will review the assessment as and when job descriptions change, classify completely new tasks and resolve any problems and disagreements that may arise.

At the smallest, the assessment team consist of one employer representative and one representative elected among the employees. If necessary, the group may be larger. However, it should be remembered that a large working group may not be the best option for efficient and smooth co-operation.

The assessment team analyses (if necessary, under the guidance of union representatives) the content of the assessment system and how it should be applied.

2. The assessment team considers how the description of the tasks will be handled. If the current job descriptions are not up to date, they should be updated. If the current job descriptions are not up-to-date, they should be updated. It is worth carefully considering at this point whether the job requirement can be assessed on the basis of current job descriptions or whether they should be rewritten. Attention should be paid to the format of the job description so that the job requirement of each task can be measured as reliably as possible.

At a minimum, a job description should specify the responsibilities related to the tasks, the content of the work and the level of interaction required.

If your company has a certified quality assurance system, the job descriptions provided for the purpose of certification may be helpful when writing job descriptions for the salary system.

3. In large companies, the assessment team selects a set of key or "anchor" jobs that can be expected to represent the entire job requirement scale.

The selection of these jobs is made jointly by the members of the assessment team. If necessary, employees carrying out different tasks and/or line managers may be interviewed.

Regardless any interviews held, the responsibility for the job requirement assessment always lies with the assessment team. The job requirement assessment of an individual task begins by specifying the level of independent judgment involved in the position. (The task is placed on a level between T.1 and T.5, Annex 1, page 1.). After this, it is established how wide the impact is of the decisions made by an employee in this position. Their impact may be limited to their own performance or they may have an effect on the operations of several departments. (Levels P.1–P.4). After which, it is established where on the matrix the above two aspects, "Job content" and "Impact of decisions made" intersect. The position of this intersection gives the score that indicates the points received by the employee in the first part of the matrix (job content). The points for the impact of decisions made is determined on the same principle (Annex 1, page 2.). The level of interaction required is determined on the matrix scale V.1–V.2 and the management/position within the organisation based on the table A–D of the same matrix. The intersection of the two, "Interaction" and "Management/position", gives the score for the second part of the matrix (Influence). The job requirement points of a salaried employee's job are the joint score of the two parts of the matrix.

4. The "anchor" jobs are used for determining the meaning of the terms included in the 'Impact of decisions made' measuring instrument, namely 'own work, team, department/unit and departments/large unit'. In defining such terms, it is important to remember that what is being assessed is the job content of salaried employees. The

scope of influence is defined with the most extensive actual scope of influence for a salaried employee in mind, not that for a managing director.

5. The assessment is carried out in a way that each measuring instrument is considered with respect of all jobs. The purpose is not to assess each job as a whole.

The results of the assessment should be documented together with the criteria on which the assessment scale was based so that it is possible at a later stage to observe the same principles consistently and as necessary, explain the reasons for the decisions made.

6. The rest of the jobs are then assessed. This is where the job requirements of key or "anchor" jobs are helpful (in large companies).

It is not advisable to use the current salary group as a point of comparison. It is best to forget the persona and current salary of the person who holds the position under assessment. New, analytical job requirement measuring instrument may produce a different result compares to the previous grouping used.

7. Intermediate categories between the main job requirement categories 1–10 may be introduced based on a local agreement.

Although the salary scheme is adopted nationwide, the job requirement assessment is carried out locally and the results of the assessment are not directly comparable between workplaces.

3 PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Assessment of qualifications

Qualifications refers to a salaried employee's all personal qualities that have direct or indirect relevance to their performance.

Qualifications are compared against the job requirement. Good qualifications and good performances are held by people at all job requirement levels. The qualification factors adopted must be fair and motivating. Therefore, at least the following criteria must be applied to the employees:

- is relevant to the job, is part of all performed tasks under assessment
- is evident, can be measured and is an independent variable (not a constant)
- the person must be able to influence the factor

It is necessary to build a clear and simple scheme so that it is sufficiently easy to use and that qualification factors or weightings can be changed according to the situation.

The assessment of qualification is carried out by a line manager, who must aim at absolute objectivity in the assessments. The assessment of personal factors is carried out at least once a year, unless otherwise agreed locally. The job descriptions forming the

basis for the job requirement assessment are reviewed at the same time as each person's personal qualifications are assessed. The assessment of the personal factors of a new employee must be carried out within six months of the commencement of employment. Until then, the salary is equal to the job-specific salary at the minimum. The qualifications and performance of a salaried employee must always be assessed in relation to their current duties. If job description changes, the employee's competence in relation to the new duties must be reassessed. This means that the proportion in which the qualification factors affect the total personal salary may change.

The salaried employee and the shop steward of the salaried employees have the right to be informed of the reasons, results and effects of the assessment.

Qualification factors

The assessment of competence allows for specific company-specific needs to be considered. As a result, the qualification criteria and their number may vary from company to company. Depending on the scope of the company's operations, for example, interpersonal skills, diversity of skills, language skills or computer skills may be emphasised when selecting qualification factors.

The table below shows an example of a set of factors suitable for qualification and performance assessment useful in the development of a company's own qualification assessment system.

Note that the table is presented only as an example, and each company should find the qualification measuring instruments that are best suited for them.

Work efficiency	Level of responsibility	Cooperation skills	Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * results * quality * diversity of skills * developmental capacity * special expertise * judgment skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * financial responsibility * responsibility for other people * communication responsibility * regularity * diligence * independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * interpersonal skills * flexibility * communication 	

For example, the qualification factor Work efficiency consists of components such as performance, quality, diversity of skills, etc.

The qualification assessment may be carried out using a points system. When using a points system, some qualification factors can be emphasized more than others by allocating more points to a one factor than to another. The assessment result is derived from the total score that describes each person's current qualifications in relation to their duties.

Example of a points system

In production, the selected factors are work efficiency, responsibility, co-operation skills and training. Each factor can be weighted, for example, as described below.

Factor	Requires development	Corresponds to normal level	Exceeds normal level
Work efficiency	2	4	6
Level of responsibility	1	2	3
Co-operation skills	1	2	3
Training	1	2	3
Total			

For example, a person whose work efficiency in the qualification assessment was found to be of normal level, the level responsibility did not fully correspond to the normal level and whose co-operation skills exceeded the normal level and the training required development was given the score $4+1+3+1 = 9$. In this example, the scale was from five to fifteen.

The classification of qualifications is helpful in determining personal salary components in a systematic, fair and motivational manner.

According to the collective agreement, the minimum proportion of the personal salary component after the first qualification assessment must be at least 3% of salary for the respective job requirement category.

4 LENGTH-OF-SERVICE ALLOWANCE

The length-of-service allowance is paid monthly, unless otherwise agreed locally. If the allowance is paid once or twice a year, it is not considered when calculating holiday pay or average hourly earnings.

The term 'length-of-service' refers to the years of uninterrupted services under the current employment relationship. Years of service is also accumulated by periods of employment in other companies controlled by the same company when directly followed by the current employment relationship. In the event of a change of ownership in the company, employees transferred as so-called old employees, the period of employment under the previous owners is also included in the total uninterrupted duration of employment. The length-of-service allowance is based on the number of working days as referred in Section 7 of the Annual Holidays Act.

The amount of the allowance

The amount of the length-of-service allowance depends on the years of uninterrupted service by the end of the previous month. The length-of-service allowance is paid to the salaried employee on a monthly basis and the amounts of the allowances are as follows, as based on the years of uninterrupted service:

The length-of-service allowances are as follows from the beginning of the pay period starting on or after 1 June 2024:

Length of service years	Length-of-service allowance €/month
5-9	53
10-14	63
15-19	88
20-24	110
25-29	132
over 30	155

The length-of-service allowances are as follows from the beginning of the pay period starting on or after 1 July 2025:

Length of service years	Length-of-service allowance €/month
5-9	54
10-14	65
15-19	90
20-24	113
25-29	135
over 30	159

The length-of-service allowances are as follows from the beginning of the pay period starting on or after 1 June 2026:

Length of service years	Length-of-service allowance €/month
5-9	56
10-14	67
15-19	93
20-24	116
25-29	139
over 30	164

The length-of-service allowances are as follows from the beginning of the pay period starting on or after 1 June 2027:

Length of service years	Length-of-service allowance €/month
5–9	57
10–14	68
15–19	95
20–24	118
25–29	142
over 30	167

When paying the length-of-service allowance as a monthly allowance, it is treated in the payroll administration as actual monthly salary (with respect to, for example, annual holiday pay, parttime pay, overtime and Sunday work bonuses, etc.).

The length-of-service allowance of salaried employees working part-time is calculated in proportion to the completed working hours.

5 SPECIAL CASES

There may remain an item in the personal pay component that will be later removed. This may take place in situations where, for example, qualification factors change, or the salary based on the job requirement category of a task is increased by a higher percentage than general increase percentage.

Dispute resolution

Disputes arising from salary regulations are settled in accordance with the rules of procedure under the collective agreement. However, disputes relating to the definition of job requirements and qualifications are settled primarily through arbitration, unless the parties to the collective agreement agree to bring the matter to the Labour Court.

6 MONITORING THE SALARY SCHEME

The salary scheme requires a thorough understanding of the content and application of the scheme. Careful initial planning makes the monitoring of the scheme easier. In the following is a summary of the issues to be agreed on at the workplace.

- Persons responsible for the salary scheme monitoring
- Communicating the content of the scheme
 - * All those covered by the scheme must be aware of the factors affecting their salary.

- Job descriptions
 - * The assessment of job requirement is carried out on the basis of the actual job descriptions.
 - * The job descriptions must be carefully considered. If the classification is performed based on earlier practices, something essential may be missed.
- Assessment of job requirement
 - * Work carried out by the assessment team, for which more detailed instructions can be found in the section on job requirements in this presentation.
- Qualification assessment system
 - * Personal qualifications are determined using an agreed qualification assessment system.
- Qualification assessment training for supervisors
 - * Introduction to the content, significance and role of the qualification assessment system for the users of the system.
 - * A more detailed account can be found the section of this document on personal qualifications.
- Length-of-service allowance
 - * The accumulation and amount of the allowance are agreed in the collective agreement negotiations.
- A new basis for salary formation
 - * During the implementation phase, salaries under the old and new schemes must be reconciled without reducing anyone's salary.
- Informing of the results
 - * The results produced by the new salary scheme must be communicated to the persons affected by the scheme.
- Organisation of the monitoring
 - * Monitoring the system requires a new set of rules to guide, at least, the updating of job descriptions, the review of job requirement assessments and to secure consistency in the personal qualification assessment.

JOB CONTENT

JOB CONTENT

IMPACT OF DECISIONS MADE

<p>With job content, the level of independent judgment required in the work is quantified. The level of job requirement depends on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how often independent decision-making is required - how varied the decision-making situations are - how quickly decisions have to be made - how wide and specialised the information required in decision-making is - how general the job guidance is and/or how slow the feedback is <p>The scope and depth of information required in decisions-making can be improved not only by training but also through gaining experience of using one's judgment.</p>	<p>The impact of decision-making is measured by the significance and scope of the decisions.</p> <p>The level of job requirement depends on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how significant the financial impact of the decision is - how significant the impact of the decisions is on production and quality - what the environmental, occupational safety and health and public safety implications of the decisions are <p>Equal to the importance of decision-making are the employee's advisory role, which is typical of expert positions, and the exercising of authority based on expertise.</p>
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DECISIONS impact ->	MY WORK	TEAM	DEPART- MENT/ UNIT	DEPART- MENTS/ LARGE UNIT
JOB CONTENT	P.1	P.2	P.3	P.4
T.1 DECISION-MAKING IN A LIMITED CONTEXT * The scope of duties is limited by instructions or familiar procedures * Guidelines and standards * Implementation	165	180	195	
T.2 USE OF JUDGMENT AND DECISION-MAKING IN NEW SITUATIONS * Basic information from familiar existing sources * Changing guidelines and standards	185	200	215	235
T.3 PLANNING, USE OF JUDGMENT AND DECISION-MAKING * Developmental and creative application of guidelines and standards		225	245	265
T.4 PLANNING, ANALYSIS AND DEMANDING DECISION-MAKING * Independent analyses and conclusions are made based on feedback from several sources * Extensive knowledge and precedents as a basis for decisions * Development of guidelines and standards and independent and new solutions		255	275	295
T.5 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, UTILISATION OF LARGE KNOWLEDGE BASE * The operating principles of the employee's own area provide loose guidance together with feedback from several experts			310	335

INFLUENCE

INTERACTION / MANAGEMENT AND POSITION

Influence is a measure of the level of impact a salaried employee has on the staff and/or external stakeholders of the company or workplace.

The level of job requirement depends on

- how much advice, guidance or training the employee is expected to give
- how demanding and extensive the requirement for motivation is
- how diverse and extensive the communication and contact network is (customers, other organisations, public authorities, subcontractors, the media and other stakeholders)
- how much expertise is required in the communication duties
- how significant inter-personal skills are for the job

Influencing means typical communication in the areas of management, planning, marketing, HR and commerce, as well as in other contacts related to the company image.

The importance of the elements of influencing in management duties is emphasised and the level of the job requirement depends on the nature of the managerial position.

Project management duties are sometimes comparable to a managerial position, if the project manager is responsible to leading various teams due to their expertise-based authority.

An independent responsibility for an area of responsibility comparable to a managerial position means more demanding interaction skills.

MANAGEMENT / POSITION	My Task	Guiding or advisory task or independent area of responsibility	Extensive and independent task or a responsibility for coordination and resources (e.g.in projects) or a managerial role	An extensive managerial or a managerial position with responsibility for co-ordination and resources (e.g.in large projects) or an expert position with significant general responsibility for objectives (e.g. statutory obligations, development objectives)
INTERACTION	A	B	C	D
V.1 COMMON WORK CONNECTIONS * Communication with the immediate professional circle	100	110		
V.2 EXPERT LEVEL PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS RELATED TO ONE'S OWN WORK	120	130	140	
V.3 GOAL-ORIENTED CONTACTS AT EXPERT LEVEL * Influencing and negotiation skills * Potential ordinary-level contacts with external stakeholders * Interpersonal skills	135	145	155	165
V.4 SIGNIFICANT CONTACTS ON OWN INITIATIVE * Special professional expertise * Mastery of demanding interpersonal skills * Contacts with and influence over customers, experts or other similar stakeholders		165	175	185

JOB DESCRIPTION

JOB TITLE	AREA, UNIT OR DEPARTMENT
NAME OF THE HOLDER OF THE POST	LINE MANAGER'S JOB TITLE (and name)
THE DEPUTY OF THE HOLDER OF THE POST	DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY

PURPOSE OF THE JOB
KEY TASKS
RESPONSIBILITIES
CONTACTS INVOLVED <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. internal operational contacts2. contacts with stakeholders external to the company/workplace
BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE JOB <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. training and/or experience2. special requirements

ANNEX 1 b

SALARY SCHEME 1 B FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN THE TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the salary scheme specified in the Collective Agreement for Salaried Employees in the Textile and Fashion Sector, there has been a need to create a separate clear and easy-to-use salary scheme.

The new scheme emphasises personal competence, qualifications and performance. The assessment of personal qualifications and performance encourages salaried employees to improve their qualifications and develop their competences. At the same time, the scheme can be used by managers as a tool for leadership and as a basis for development discussions.

The salary scheme provides the framework for implementing mutually agreed principles of remuneration. The scheme is based on fairness, consistency and the principle of equal pay. The scheme also enables companies to implement their own pay policies that support guidance, management and the achievement of set goals.

THE SALARY STRUCTURE OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES

The total personal salary of a salaried employee consists of a job-specific and personal components, which is based on the job requirement and personal qualification for the position.

Job-specific salary component

The job requirement of a task is assessed by a job-specific job requirement assessment system, based on which each task is placed in one of the five job-specific job requirement categories (A-E). The salaries of the job requirement categories are provided in the collective agreement.

Personal salary component

The second component in the salary structure is formed by the salaried employee's competence, qualifications and performance, based on the assessment system adopted by the company. The personal salary component must be at least 3 per cent of the person's job-specific salary component.

1.1 THE JOB REQUIREMENT OF TASKS

The job requirement of each task is assessed based on the job description or job content. Only the tasks are assessed, not the person performing the tasks. The main tasks and the skills and qualities required for their performance are listed in free form. The job title alone is not a sufficient description of the main tasks.

The job requirement of a task is assessed by a job-specific job requirement assessment system, based on which each task is placed in one of the five job-specific job requirement categories (A-E). The job requirement category and its criteria are discussed with the salaried employee.

Job requirement assessment in practice

The job requirement assessment is based on job content, which determines the jobspecific job requirement category.

The level of job requirement depends on

- the frequency of independent decision-making
- the variety of decision-making situations
- how extensive and specialised knowledge is needed to make decisions
- how general the instructions for the task are
- how central development duties are to the task
- how challenging the different communication and interaction situations are
- how extensive and significant the impact of the decision-making is.

The scope and depth of knowledge required may be enhanced through training and relevant work experience.

Based on the job content, the task is placed in one of the following five task-specific job requirement categories:

- A. Basic jobs based on the task or company's general work instructions. Responsibility for the performance of the task. The necessary knowledge and skills are obtained through training and/or experience.
- B. A task that requires the application of instructions to one's own work or task in which the person performs several basic tasks independently.
- C. General assignments or extensive and varied tasks. The necessary versatile knowledge and skills can be obtained through training and/or fairly long experience.
- D. A task in which general operative principles must be applied. The necessary versatile and extensive knowledge and skills can be obtained through training and/or long experience complemented with accumulated knowledge.
- E. An independent task with special responsibility for result. The necessary versatile and in-depth specialised knowledge and skills can be obtained through training and/or long experience.

1.2 PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The amount of the personal salary is based on the person's qualifications, i.e. how well the person performs their duties. There are differences in the qualifications and performance between individuals, even if the job requirement of the tasks is the same. To be motivational and fair, the salary categories should reflect such differences. In accordance with the principle of equal pay, the aim is to pay more for better qualifications and performance. This is achieved by the correct application of the personal salary component.

The assessment of qualifications is carried out using a workplace-specific assessment system. The assessment factors must describe the work-related issues affecting the success of both the company and the salaried employee. A successful assessment requires that the assessment factors be sufficiently concrete and comprehensible to everyone. The assessment factors must be such that they contain variations, and the person can influence the development of their own qualifications.

The assessment of competence allows for specific company-specific needs to be considered. As a result, the qualification criteria and their number may vary from

company to company. Measurable qualification factors that are important to the company may include, for example, interpersonal skills, diversity of skills, language skills or inter-personal skills.

Good qualifications and good performance occur at all levels of job requirement. If job description changes, the employee's competence in relation to the new duties must be reassessed. In such a situation the personal salary component may change.

The assessment of qualifications is part of management and is carried out by the person's manager. It is recommended that the assessment of qualifications is carried out once a year, unless otherwise agreed locally. It is advisable to review the content of the job requirement for the tasks at the same time. The grounds and results of the assessment of qualifications is reviewed together with the salaried employee as part of the development discussion or other similar appraisal on an annual basis.

Implementation of the qualification assessment

1. The employer is responsible for drawing up the assessment system, and preferably in co-operation with the shop steward or, if no shop steward has been elected, with another employee representative/salaried employee.
2. The system should be clear and simple so that it is sufficiently easy to use and that qualification factors or weightings can also be changed if necessary.
3. The assessment factors describe the qualities of a qualified employee and a good job performance in that company. A written description of the assessment factors should be provided.
4. The assessment scales are used to identify different levels of performance in each case to be assessed. The different levels of these scales should be described.
5. The assessment system must be communicated to salaried employees and supervisors.
6. Managers are trained in the use of the assessment system and in providing feedback.
7. The assessment and criteria applied are reviewed together with the salaried employee during the development discussion or similar appraisal.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSION AND CAREER DISCUSSION

A development discussion or other similar appraisal is held with each salaried employee once a year. The development discussion must cover at least the tasks, the performance and the development of the salaried employee, the job requirement of the task and the results of the qualification assessment and the criteria used.

Every four years, a career discussion is held with each salaried employee. In the career discussion, the parties discuss changes in the content and job requirement of the salaried employee's tasks, the development of the employee's competence and any development needs and the changes anticipated in these in the future. At the same time, the development of the salaried employee's salary is reviewed. The shop steward will be informed of the time and arrangements for the career discussions.

If, over a period of four years, a person's job-specific job requirement category has not changed or their personal salary component has not increased by at least 1%, their personal salary component must be increased to match the required 1% increase.

Examples

Example 1.

In the first year, the employee's job requirement category is A and the personal salary component 5%. In the third year, the person's job requirement category is raised to B and the personal salary component is 3%. The job requirement category has changed. The personal salary component need not be increased in connection with the career development discussion.

Example 2.

In the first year, the employee's job requirement category is A, and the personal salary component is 3.5%. In the fourth year, the person's job requirement category is A, and the personal salary component is 4%. The personal salary component is increased by 0.5% in connection with the career discussion. The new personal salary component is 4.5%.

Example 3.

In the first year, the person's job requirement category is A, and the personal salary component is 3%. In the fourth year, the person's job requirement category is A, and the personal salary component is 7%. The personal salary component need not be increased in connection with the career development discussion.

1.4. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of a new salary scheme will be agreed locally. The rule is that nobody's monthly salary is reduced because of the introduction of a new salary scheme. The part of the monthly salary that exceeds the job-specific salary component is considered part of the personal salary component.

There may remain an item in the personal pay component that will be later removed. The removal of this item may take place when qualification factors change or in situations where the salary for the job requirement category for the task has been increased in the collective agreement settlement by more than the general increase.

The assessment of the personal factors of a new employee must be carried out within six months of the commencement of employment. Until then, the salary is equal to the jobspecific salary at the minimum.

1.5 MONITORING THE SALARY SCHEME

The job content, the definition of the job requirements and the qualification assessment must be reviewed together with the salaried employee once a year during the development discussion or similar appraisal. The career discussion takes place every four years.

Successful assessment requires managers are given appropriate training so that they are able to apply the assessment factors adopted in the workplace in a consistent and harmonised manner. The monitoring of the salary scheme should be linked to the annual management cycle, and the monitoring should be systematic and far-reaching.

The unions will provide guidance and advise in the application of the salary scheme and organise training if necessary.

ANNEX 2

REDUCTION OF WORKING TIME IN SINGLE AND TWO-SHIFT WORK

1. Scope of application

In single and two-shift work, working hours will be reduced in those working time systems in which the regular working hours are 40 hours per week by 100 hours or 12.5 days per year.

In addition, it is required that the annual working hours in the above-mentioned jobs are otherwise reduced by an annual leave of up to 30 working days, church holidays and Midsummer Eve, Independence Day, Christmas Eve, New Year's Day and May Day.

2. Accumulation of days off

Days off are accumulated based on regular working days completed during the calendar year as follows:

at least	17 shifts	1 day off
"	34"	2 days off
"	51"	3"
"	68"	4"
"	85"	5"
"	102"	6"
"	119"	7"
"	136"	8"
"	153"	9"
"	170"	10"
"	187"	11"
"	202"	12"
"	212"	12.5"

Regular working days completed include

- the period during which the employer pays salary for sick leave
- training that is even partially paid by the employer, if the employer pays salary for this time
- Leave referred to in Section 28 (short temporary leave of absence) for which the employer pays salary
- The dates of participation in the meetings of the Finnish Confederation of Salaried Employees STTK and its member associations and board as referred to in Section 28
- the duration of a salaried employee's participation in military reservist training
- holidays referred to in this decision

- working days during which the salaried employee has been temporarily laid off, but not more than 30 days per year

During days that are considered working days, time off is accumulated and used as usual.

From the number of reduced working hours, annual leave arrangements and regularly recurring days off other than those referred to in paragraph 1 that reduce the number of working hours as based on an agreement or established practice are deducted.

3. Granting of leave

The leave accumulated during the calendar year must be granted to the salaried employee by the end of April of the following year at the latest or, if so agreed with the salaried employee, by paying a cash compensation or by granting leave at any other date subject to agreement.

Leave must be granted for at least one shift at a time, unless otherwise agreed.

Leave is granted at a time determined by the employer. The employer must inform the salaried employee of the leave no later than two weeks before the leave, unless otherwise agreed.

The employer must inform the salaried employee of the leave no later than two weeks before the leave, unless otherwise agreed.

If, as the employment relationship continues, no days off have been given by the end of the following calendar year and the leave is not agreed to be taken later, the outstanding days off must be reimbursed in accordance with the weekly overtime provisions. The leave referred to in this decision may not coincide with other days off that the employer is aware of in advance and that are based on the law or the collective agreement.

However, if the date of leave is determined before the employer is aware of the above-mentioned days off, the leave is deemed to have been taken. The employer may not use lay-offs to circumvent this decision.

If the salaried employee's employment terminates and the accumulated leave has not been granted by that time, the outstanding leave must be reimbursed on the basis of the instructions for calculating the part-time salary agreed in section 15. Compensation is paid full working days only.

If the salaried employee has been granted too much leave by the end of the employment relationship, the employer is entitled to withhold a corresponding sum from the final salary as referred to in section 15. The withholding is made on full working days only.

4. Earnings level

The reduction in working hours will be implemented without lowering the employee's level of earnings.

5. Annual leave

For the purposes determining the length of annual leave, days on which the salaried

employee has been prevented from working for the purposes of taking leave under this agreement are considered days worked.

Alternative working time reduction system

1. Working hours can also be organised so that the average of weekly working time is 36.4 hours per week.

This average weekly working time has been determined so that the reduced working hours are taken into consideration in the calculations. In this case, mid-week public holidays and Midsummer and Christmas Eve also even out weekly working hours to match these amounts during the calendar year.

2. The reduction in working hours is achieved by granting time off so that the working hours over a period of up to one calendar year are averaged out into the number of hours provided in paragraph 1. Annual holidays cannot be used to average out working hours.

Based on the employer's instruction, leave must be taken at least one shift at a time, unless otherwise agreed with the salaried employee on the leave or its compensation. Leave that is unscheduled in the working hours scheme must be granted by the end of June of the following year at the latest. If any outstanding leave remains, it compensated for as weekly overtime.

If the time of each individual leave is not decided separately, and instead the dates of several or all days off are confirmed at once, this plan is considered a working hours scheme. When drawing up the working hours scheme, the employer shall endeavour to consider the individual wishes of the salaried employees regarding the timing of the leave within the limits of production needs and visiting and service hours.

The working hours scheme is collective in nature and applies to the period during which the usual working time system operated in the workplace in question is arranged in one or two shifts. When switching to another working time system, such as three-shift work, working hours after the transition are determined by the provisions governing the new working time system.

Unless the above-mentioned working hours scheme has been confirmed in advance, the date of leave must be announced no later than one week earlier, unless otherwise agreed locally before the date of the leave. The same applies if the working hours scheme is changed.

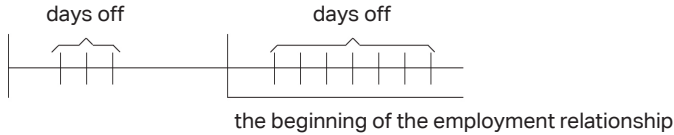
Unless otherwise required by the working hours scheme, a salaried employee absent from work shall be deemed to have been granted leave, even if the absent employee has not been specifically informed of this, in situations when the entire company, its department or team to which the absent employee belongs has taken leave as provided for in this agreement.

3. The reduction in working hours will be implemented without lowering employees' earnings.
4. Days off granted under this agreement, which would otherwise have been working days, are counted as days equal to working days for the purpose of accumulating the annual leave.

- Before implementing the working time arrangements referred to in this agreement, the employer must consult the representatives of the salaried employees. The negotiations must consider the nature of the work of the salaried employees in the workplace, honouring the visiting and service hours, the working time arrangements of other employee groups and other similar considerations. After the negotiations, the employer will inform which system the applicable procedures are determined by.

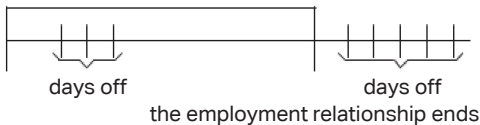
SOME SPECIAL SITUATIONS IN THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WORKING TIME REDUCTION SCHEME

When employment starts in the middle of the year



The salaried employee takes same days off scheduled for the period after their employment relationship begins at the same time with the rest of the salaried and employees in the same team. However, it is also possible to calculate a personal average weekly working time for a new employee for the remaining days of the year.

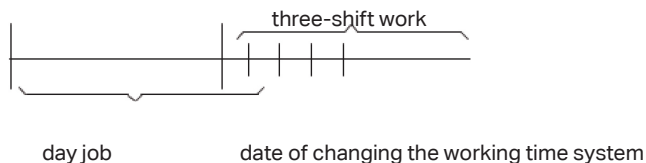
Termination of employment in the middle of the year



If the employment relationship ends in the middle of the year, the employee's outstanding receivables are paid as usual. Any outstanding leave that has been scheduled in the working hours scheme will not be considered in this case. Leave unscheduled in the working hours scheme will be compensated for with a compensation equal to the salary for the corresponding regular working time.

Change of working time system or department

The salaried employee may, for example, have to move to uninterrupted three-shift work before taking days off for the purpose of reducing working hours in the day job so that date of changing the working time system.



The employee may not keep days off when changing the working time system. However, leave may be granted earlier than planned, for example, or if the 3-shift job lasts only for a short period of time, leave may be granted after the salaried employee has moved back to day work. If the salaried employee's working time system changes frequently, it is ensured that the salaried employee's proportional working hours are not increased.

ANNEX 3

AGREEMENT ON THE REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS IN INTERRUPTED THREE-SHIFT WORK

- 1 The unions have agreed to reduce regular working hours in interrupted 3-shift work to an average of 36.2 hours per week.
- 2 The reduction in working hours is achieved by granting time off so that the working hours over a period of up to one year are averaged out into 36.2 hours per week. A working hours scheme for the work must be drawn up in advance for at least the period during which the weekly working hours are averaged out as provided.

If the working hours scheme ends without averaging into full shifts, the working hour system may also be drawn up in such a way that a shift shorter than 8 hours is rounded up to a full shift or rounded down, subject to agreement with industrial salaried employees.

Note to the minutes:

The salaried employee is governed by this protocol having worked consecutive morning, evening and night shifts in the interrupted 3 shift system.

- 3 Shift bonuses will also be paid for days off granted to reduce working hours.
- 4 The employee receives annual leave in accordance with the Annual Holidays Act and the collective agreement.

Days off under the working hours scheme are considered equivalent to working days for the purposes of calculating the annual leave, less the typical number of days off of day-time employees included in the calendar month concerned.

- 5 In the case of interrupted 3-shift work, work exceeding the weekly working hours according to the working hours scheme concerned must be reimbursed as agreed for weekly overtime in the collective agreement. The divisor used for the monthly salary is 155.

ANNEX 4

AGREEMENT ON WORKING HOURS IN UNINTERRUPTED THREE-SHIFT WORK

Section 1

Regular working hours in uninterrupted 3-shift work is 35 hours a week on average. The reduction in working hours is achieved by switching to a 5-shift system or by using other shift systems.

Section 2

In the work referred to above in section 1, working hours must be averaged out into 35 hours per week on average over a period no longer one year.

The annual number of working hours for employees entitled to an annual leave of 30 weekdays is 1,648 hours. The working hours will be averaged out into the annual working times mentioned in five years.

Section 3

A working hours scheme for the work must be drawn up in advance for at least the period during which the weekly working hours are averaged out as provided.

Section 4

Days off under the working hours scheme are considered equivalent to working days for the purposes of calculating the annual leave, less the typical number of days off of day-time employees included in the calendar month concerned.

Section 5

In the case of working time systems referred in this agreement, work exceeding the weekly working hours assigned for that week according to the working hours scheme concerned must be reimbursed as agreed for weekly overtime in the collective agreement.

Section 6

On transitioning from one working time system to another and at the end of an employee's employment relationship, the remaining days off accrued are compensated for by granting leave or, if so agreed with the employee, by compensatory pay as determined in section 14 of this agreement.

Section 7

Compensatory time off is granted primarily in accordance with the salaried employee's roster.

If it has not been possible to give an employee compensatory time off during an averaging period, the remaining compensatory time off must be compensated for by granting the employee time off by the end of April of the following year or, if so agreed with the employee, by paying them cash compensation in accordance with Section 14 of this agreement on the payday following the end of the averaging period allowing, however, one month for calculations.

Section 8

In the working time system under this agreement, a technical salaried employee working temporarily in a 3-shift system earns one compensatory day off per every seven working days.

Section 9

The compensatory leave is taken and accumulates during the period during which the employer pays sick pay.

In a 3-shift system, regular shifts may also include training that is even partially paid for by the employer, provided that the employer compensates for loss of earnings according to the training agreement. Short temporary leaves of absence under section 28 of the collective agreement for which the employer pays salary continue to be treated as regular shifts.

Section 10

The divisor as referred to in section 14 paragraph 3 is 148.

Section 11

The amount of part-time salary is calculated on the basis of the number of working days.

Section 12

For salaried employees working in an uninterrupted 3 shift system, the reduction in working hours is achieved without reducing the monthly salary.

As compensation for loss of earnings, a separate monthly allowance of 4.9% is paid to the salaried employee working in uninterrupted 3 shift system. If a company has adopted a system that already takes the compensation into account, the system need not be changed.

ANNEX 5

AGREEMENT ON THE PROTECTION AGAINST DISMISSAL 2002

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1 General scope of application

This agreement governs the termination of an employment contract effective until further notice due to reasons arising from the salaried employee, the resignation of the salaried employee and the procedures to be observed in the event of the dismissal or lay-offs of salaried employees for economic or production-related reasons. The agreement does not apply to employment relationships referred to in the Vocational Education and Training Act.

Section 2 Grounds for dismissal

The employer may not terminate the employment contract for reasons attributable to the salaried employee or related to the employee's person without the grounds specified in chapter 7, sections 1–2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Application instructions:

Reasons attributable to the salaried employee, such as neglect of work, violation of the employer's instructions within the limits of the employer's right to supervise work, unjustified absence and obvious negligence at work, are considered to be statutory reasons.

Section 3 Notice periods

The employer's notice periods are as follows:

Employment relationship continued without interruption	Term of notice
– up to one year	14 days
– over one year but no more than 4 years	1 month
– over 4 years but no more than 8 years	2 months
– over 8 years but no more than 12 years	4 months
– over 12 years	6 months

The periods of notice to be observed in the case of the salaried employee are as follows:

Employment relationship continued without interruption	Term of notice
– up to 5 years	14 days
– over 5 years	1 month

Section 4 Non-observance of the notice period

An employer which terminates an employment contract without observing the notice period shall pay the employee full pay for a period equivalent to the notice period as compensation.

Employees who have not observed the notice period are required to pay the employer an amount equivalent to their pay for the notice period as a lump-sum compensation. The employer may withhold this amount from the final salary paid to the salaried employee, in accordance with the limitations of the employer's right of set-off laid down in Section 2:17 of the Employment Contracts Act.

If the notice period has been observed in part only, the liability is limited to what is equivalent to the pay due for the non-observed part of the notice period.

Section 5 Delivery of notice on the termination of an employment contract

A notice on termination of an employment contract shall 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 electronically. The notice is then deemed to have been received by the recipient at the latest on the seventh day after the notice was sent.

Section 6 Notifying the employee of the grounds for termination

At the employee's request, the employer shall notify the employee without delay in writing of the date of termination of the employment contract and of the grounds for termination or cancellation known by the employer to have caused the termination.

Section 7 Protection against termination in the case of an employee who is pregnant or on pregnancy leave

The employer may not terminate a salaried employee's employment contract due to a pregnancy. If the employer terminates the employment contract of a pregnant salaried employee, the termination is deemed to have taken place on the basis of the salaried employee's pregnancy unless the employer can prove there was some other reason. On request, the salaried employee must present the employer with proof of pregnancy. The employer may not terminate the employment contract of a salaried employee acting as the child's legal parent and guardian during pregnancy leave, parental leave or childcare leave, nor, after learning that the salaried employee is pregnant or exercises their right for said leave, terminate the employment contract from the beginning or during that leave.

Note to the minutes

It has been stated that the proof should only be requested in situations where the salaried employee appeals the protection granted to them by the stipulation in question.

II. DISMISSAL FOR REASONS ARISING FROM A SALARIED EMPLOYEE

Section 8 Scope of application

In addition to what has been stated above, the provisions of this section apply in the event of dismissal for reasons arising from the salaried employee.

Section 9 Delivery of notice on dismissal and the warning procedure

A notice on dismissal and a warning issued for reasons arising from the employee must be communicated to the employee within a reasonable period after the reasons for the dismissal and the reasons for issuing the warning have been brought to the attention of the employer.

When issuing a warning, it must be indicated how long the warning will remain in effect.

Section 10 Hearing of a salaried employee

Before submitting the notice of termination, the employer must allow the salaried employee the opportunity to be heard on the grounds for the termination. Before the dismissal, the employer must inform the salaried employee of the possibility of using a support person, primarily the shop steward.

Section 11 Court proceedings

If no agreement has been reached in the dispute concerning the termination of the employment contract, the employers' or employees' union may take the matter to the Labour Court. If no agreement has been reached in the dispute concerning the termination of the employment contract, the employers' or employees' union may take the matter to the Labour Court.

An application for a summons under Section 15 of the Act on the Labour Court (646/74) must be submitted to the employment tribunal within two years of the end of the employment relationship.

Section 12 Arbitration

In accordance with Section 11 of the Labour Court Act (646/74), a dispute concerning the termination of an employment contract may be referred to arbitrators for decision.

Section 13 Compensation for groundless termination of an employment contract

If the employer has terminated an employment contract contrary to the grounds laid down in section 2 of this agreement, it must be ordered to pay compensation for groundless termination of the employment contract.

Section 14 Amount of compensation

Depending on the reason for terminating the employment relationship, the following factors must be taken into account in determining the amount of compensation:

estimated time without employment and estimated loss of earnings, the duration of the employment relationship, the employee's age and chances of finding employment corresponding to their vocation or education and training, the employer's procedure in terminating the contract, any motive for termination originating in the employee, the general circumstances of the employee and the employer, and other comparable matters.

The share of the daily unemployment benefit paid to the employee must be deducted from the compensation as provided in Section 12:3 of the Employment Contracts Act.

The employer may not be ordered to pay compensation referred to in this clause in addition to or instead of compensation provided for in Chapter 12:2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

III. LAY-OFFS

Section 15 Lay-offs

The employer must notify the employee of the lay-off in person 14 days before the start of the lay-off, unless otherwise agreed locally.

During the employment relationship, the employer and the employee may agree on the notice period for lay-offs and the way in which the lay-off is implemented in cases in accordance with Chapter 5:2.2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

If the lay-off takes place until further notice, the employer must notify the employer of the return to work at least one week earlier, unless otherwise agreed.

A lay-off does not prevent a salaried employee from accepting other employment for the duration of the lay-off period. Chapter 13, section 5 of the Employment Contracts Act contains provisions on the use of accommodation benefits during layoffs.

Application instructions:

In the case of underemployment, the primary instrument to be used is compensatory leave and only then may lay-offs be resorted to, if necessary.

Section 16 Advance explanation

The employer shall, on the basis of information available to it, present the employee with an advance explanation of the grounds for the lay-off, and its estimated extent, implementation, commencement and duration. If the lay-off concerns a number of employees, the explanation may be given to the employees' representative or the employees jointly. The explanation shall be presented without delay as soon as the employer becomes aware of the need for lay-offs. After presentation of the explanation but before the lay -off notice, the employer shall reserve the employees or their representative an opportunity to be heard concerning the explanation given.

It is not necessary to present an advance explanation if the employer is required under another act, agreement or other provision binding the employer to present a

corresponding explanation or negotiate on the lay-offs with the employees or their representative.

Section 17 Lay-off notice

The employer must notify employees of a lay-off in person. If the notice cannot be given in person, it can be given by letter or electronically with the minimum notice period provided above in section 15.

The notice must state the reason for the lay-off, the date of commencement, and the duration or estimated duration of the lay-off.

At the employee's request, the employer shall provide a written lay-off certificate giving at least the reason for the lay-off, the date of commencement, and the duration or estimated duration of the lay-off.

The obligation to give such notice as referred to in section 15 above does not exist if, on account of some other absence from work, the employer is not subject to an obligation to pay the employee remuneration for the entire lay-off period or the impediment to work arises from a situation referred to in chapter 2:12.2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

Exceptional lay-off situations

1. Cancellation of a lay-off

If the employer has new work during the lay-off notice period, a notice of the cancellation of the lay-off can be given before the lay-off begins. In this case, the lay-off notice becomes null and void and any new lay-offs implemented at a later date must be based on a new notice of lay-off.

2. Postponing a lay-off

However, new work that appears during the notice period of lay-off may be only temporary in nature. In this case, it is not possible to cancel the lay-off altogether, but the start date of the lay-off may be postponed to a later date. A lay-off can be postponed only once on the same ground without having to submit a new lay-off notice and by no more than the duration of performing the work that has appeared during the lay-off notice period.

3. Interruption of a lay-off

The employer may receive temporary work after a lay-off has already started. The interruption of a lay-off, if the lay-off is expected to continue immediately without giving a new notice after the work in question has been performed, must be based on an agreement between the employer and the employee. Such an agreement should be concluded before work begins. At the same time, the estimated duration of the temporary work should be established.

The above applies only to the relationship between the employer and the salaried employee without prejudice to legal provisions governing unemployment security.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 18 Notification of dismissal or lay-off submitted to the shop steward and to the employment authority

In the case of a reductions in the workforce or lay-offs for economic or production-related reasons, the shop steward concerned must be informed accordingly. If the measures affect at least ten salaried employees, the employment authority must also be informed, unless the employer has a similar equivalent obligation under another law.

Section 19 Re-employment of an employee

The employer must offer employment to a former employee who was dismissed on economic or production-related grounds or in connection with company restructuring and who is registered as a job seeker in the employment services in accordance with the statutory re-employment period laid down in the law, provided that the employer needs employees for the same or similar tasks to the ones performed by the dismissed employee.

Exceptions to the provisions on the re-employment of an employee under chapter 6, section 6 of the Employment Contracts Act may be made by agreement between the employer and the employee. The agreement is concluded in writing in connection with termination of an employment relationship or contract. The agreement provides for the employer's measures to promote the re-employment of the salaried employee.

Section 20 Sanctions procedure

In addition to what is provided in section 14 paragraph 4 of the agreement, an employer cannot be ordered to pay, in addition to compensation under this agreement, a compensatory fine referred to in section 7 of the Collective Agreements Act in the case of violation against obligations which are laid down in the collective agreement but are essentially the same violations for which compensation under this agreement has been imposed.

Failure to comply with the procedural provisions under sections 9 and 10 of the agreement does not result in compensatory sanctions as referred to in the Collective Agreements Act. Non-compliance is considered when ordering the amount of compensation for groundless termination of an employment contract.

Otherwise, the previously established practice on the sanctions procedure will be observed.

Section 21 Entry into force clause

This agreement shall enter into force on 1 March 2002 and shall remain in force for an indefinite period with six months' notice.

The agreement has been negotiated in a working group in which Toimihenkilöunioni was represented by Hannu Laurila and the Tekstiili- ja vaateusteollisuus ry by Matti Järventie, Jukka Tuomi and Raimo Sihvonen.

Helsinki, 14 February 2002

TEKSTIILI- JA VAATETUS-
TEOLLISUUS RY

TOIMIHENKILÖUNIONI TU RY

ANNEX 6

CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

The parties seek to promote negotiating channels and collective bargaining at workplaces. They seek to improve these objectives through various forms of co-operation and to assist in supervising compliance with any agreements concluded.

The fundamental right of citizens to freedom of association is inviolable. This applies to both employers and salaried employees. Salaried employees have the right to establish and serve in trade union organisations and may not be subjected to dismissal or discrimination at work on this account. The health and safety, freedom from discrimination and equal treatment of individual salaried employees forms the foundation for the provisions under the agreement.

The national conciliator and the federations of employers and salaried employees concerned must be notified, where possible, no later than four days before any political or sympathetic industrial action is taken. Any subsequent decision on industrial action must be announced as soon as it is practical. The announcement must specify the causes of the intended industrial action, the time when it begins and the scope of the action.

Note to the minutes:

Section 7 of the Act on Mediation in Labour Disputes provides for the obligation to report on compassionate industrial action or political industrial action or the extension thereof.

This agreement shall apply to the member companies of the Finnish Textile and Fashion within the limits set out below. For the purposes of this agreement, the workplace refers to a production unit or equivalent operating unit of a member company of the abovementioned associations.

If the operations of the company are materially reduced or expanded, or in the case of an assignment of business operations, merger, divestment, or similar significant organisations change, the co-operation organisation must be reorganised to correspond to the changed size and structure of the company.

The salaried employees' association acting in the workplace must notify the employer in writing of a deputy acting on behalf of the shop steward, an occupational safety and health representative or ombudsman acting on behalf of the shop steward and of shop stewards acting in an occupational safety and health role. The occupational safety and health representative informs the employer in writing of the deputy's position as deputy occupational safety and health representative. The employer informs the shop steward in writing of the representatives undertaking the negotiations with the shop steward on behalf of the company.

Negotiations undertaken with the employer concerning an entire employee group or a significant part of a group that are not attended by other employee representatives may be attended by the deputy shop steward in addition to the shop steward if the negotiations are attended by several employer representatives.

The parties agree that, in accordance with labour laws and agreements, the employer is entitled to exercise the right to recruit and dismiss a salaried employee and the right of direction.

Unless otherwise agreed in this agreement, the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings, the Act on Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement and Co-operation on Occupational Safety and Health at Workplaces Decree on the Supervision of Occupational Safety and Health, which are not part of this agreement, shall apply.

2 CO-OPERATION DUTIES AND CO-OPERATION ORGANISATIONS

2.1 Provisions on shop stewards

The purpose of the shop steward system is to maintain and develop bargaining and co-operation channels between the employer and salaried employees. Shop stewards shall represent their associations and salaried employees in matters concerning the application of collective agreements, ensuring industrial peace and complying with labour legislation.

The salaried employees at the workplace in question who belong to organisations bound by this agreement are entitled to elect a shop steward and deputy shop steward from among themselves. The election may be organised at the workplace. All of the abovementioned salaried employees must be given an opportunity to participate in the election. It may be agreed at the workplace that an occupational safety and health representative attend to the duties of shop steward or vice versa.

In addition to a shop steward, the salaried employees may elect a departmental shop steward after agreeing with the employer on the operational entity for which the departmental shop steward will be elected. In this case, the scope of the departmental shop steward's responsibilities must be appropriate and such that it promotes the discussion of matters in accordance with the bargaining system.

In this assessment, attention should also be paid to the number of salaried employees in the department, for example. At the workplace, it may be agreed that the shop steward of the department will perform the duties of occupational safety and health ombudsman or vice versa.

2.2 Provisions on occupational safety and health co-operation

The provisions on occupational safety and health activities apply to workplaces with at least 20 regular workers and salaried employees. However, an occupational safety and health representative must be elected when the total number of workers and salaried employees is at least ten.

In addition to the occupational safety and health manager responsible for occupational safety and health co-operation and the representatives and deputy representatives elected for this purpose, employee groups referred to in this agreement have the right to elect one or several occupational safety and health ombudsmen, if required by the size and other circumstances of the company.

The duties of an occupational safety and health ombudsman include maintaining contacts with the occupational safety and health representative and occupational safety

and health manager in matters falling within the scope of the ombudsman's activities and participating in occupational safety and health inspections when necessary. The term of office for an occupational safety and health ombudsman is the same as that of occupational safety and health representatives. If the occupational safety and health ombudsman is temporarily required to transfer to work outside the ombudsman's actual scope of activities, efforts must be made to ensure that the transfer does not unreasonably impede their performance of the ombudsman's duties. To the extent required by the duties of an occupational safety and health ombudsman, the ombudsman is entitled to agree with the employer on discharge from work for the purpose of performing those duties.

The parties shall participate, together with occupational health care providers, line management and human resources administration, in planning, implementing and monitoring measures to maintain employees' capacity to work. This will involve monitoring how the personnel of the enterprise copes at work and preparing instructions where necessary on referring to specialists care any individuals who need measures to maintain their capacity to work.

The occupational safety and health manager and representative participate in planning to maintain working capacity when preparing the occupational health care action programme. They also take part in implementing and monitoring the plans.

3 PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE POSITION OF SHOP STEWARDS, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE AND THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH OMBUDSMAN

3.1 Exemption from work and compensation for loss of earnings

Temporary, regularly recurring or complete exemption from work must be arranged for the shop steward and occupational safety and health representative for the purpose of performing their duties. Here, attention must be paid, among other things, to the number of salaried employees in respective employee groups, the nature of production and operations and the number of roles governed by this agreement.

Unless a local agreement has been made to exempt the occupational safety and health representative representing all employee groups in the workplace from work, the time use of the occupational safety and health representative must be calculated on the basis of the sectoral coefficients in force since 1 April 1986. An occupational safety and health representative who represents salaried employee only, is entitled to a sufficient exemption from work to be able to successfully perform their duties at a time appropriate from the perspective of work. The amount and arrangements of the exemption will be determined and agreed locally.

The monthly salary of the employee representative referred to in this agreement is not reduced if, during working hours, they negotiate with the employer's representatives or otherwise performs duties agreed with the employer.

The employer pays the shop steward and the occupational safety and health representative a separate monthly allowance that does not form part of the monthly salary as follows:

Shop steward's allowance as of 1 January 2024

Number of salaried employees	Compensation EUR/ month
5-9	85.00
10-24	142.00
25-50	182.00
51-100	256.00
101-200	303.00
201-	361.00

Shop steward's allowance as of 1 July 2025

Number of salaried employees	Compensation EUR/ month
5-9	87.00
10-24	146.00
25-50	187.00
51-100	262.00
101-200	311.00
201-	370.00

Shop steward's allowance as of 1 June 2026

Number of salaried employees	Compensation EUR/ month
5-9	90.00
10-24	150.00
25-50	192.00
51-100	270.00
101-200	320.00
201-	381.00

Shop steward's allowance as of 1 June 2027

Number of salaried employees	Compensation EUR/ month
5-9	92.00
10-24	153.00
25-50	196.00
51-100	275.00
101-200	326.00
201-	389.00

Occupational safety and health representative's allowance as of 1 January 2024

Number of salaried employees represented by the occupational safety and health representative	Compensation EUR/ month
5–24	74.00
25–50	85.00
51–100	95.00
101–200	111.00
201–	130.00

Occupational safety and health representative's allowance as of 1 July 2025

Number of salaried employees represented by the occupational safety and health representative	Compensation EUR/ month
5–24	76.00
25–50	87.00
51–100	97.00
101–200	114.00
201–	133.00

Occupational safety and health representative's allowance as of 1 June 2026

Number of salaried employees represented by the occupational safety and health representative	Compensation EUR/ month
5–24	78.00
25–50	90.00
51–100	100.00
101–200	117.00
201–	137.00

Occupational safety and health representative's allowance as of 1 June 2027

Number of salaried employees represented by the occupational safety and health representative	Compensation EUR/ month
5–24	80.00
25–50	92.00
51–100	102.00
101–200	119.00
201–	140.00

When, following a duly delivered notification to the employer, the deputy shop steward performs the duties of the shop steward for a period of at least two weeks when the shop steward is prevented from performing their duties, the monthly compensation of the shop steward is paid in full to the deputy shop steward instead.

If the number of employees in the workplace is less than 5 and the shop steward or occupational safety representative performs tasks agreed with the employer outside their regular working hours, overtime compensation or other additional compensation is paid for the loss of time as agreed.

The amount of the remuneration is based on the situation of 1 January. In the case of changes in the number of salaried employees, corresponding changes to the compensation will take effect from the beginning of the following calendar year.

3.2 The position of shop stewards and the occupational safety and health representative

Where necessary, the employer must arrange an appropriate place for the shop steward and occupational safety and health representative to keep the materials required for performing their duties. The employer must, where possible, designate appropriate premises in which the discussions necessary for performing the duties may be conducted. Where the size of the workplace so requires, it is to be agreed locally that the shop steward may, as necessary, use standard office and similar equipment.

The unions state as their common interpretation, that the concept of standard office equipment also includes IT equipment and software commonly used in the company as well as the Internet access (e-mail). The assessment may consider, for example, the size of the company, the scope of the duties of the shop steward or occupational safety and health representative and the time required for performing these duties. Practical arrangements are agreed locally.

A salaried employee serving as a shop steward, departmental shop steward or occupational safety and health representative may not, while attending to these duties or on account thereof, be assigned to work at lower pay than at the time when the employee was elected to serve in the said capacity. If the actual work of a person elected as an occupational safety and health representative representing all the employee groups in the workplace makes it difficult for the representative to perform the duties of a representative, arrangements must be made to offer the representative alternative duties, taking into account the circumstances of the workplace and their professional skills. Arrangements of this kind may cause no reduction in the earnings of the person concerned.

The earnings development of a shop steward and occupational safety and health representative must correspond to the general earnings development within the company. This development is to be reviewed annually, and any changes warranted by the review are implemented annually.

If the employer organises vocational training, the shop steward and the occupational safety and health representative are given the opportunity to participate in such training during their term of office in the same way as the other employees of the company.

At the end of the term of office of a shop steward or occupational safety and health representative who has been entirely or for the most part exempted from work duties, the employer and the said employee must jointly assess whether the maintenance of the employee's vocational skills requires vocational training for the purpose of the employee's former or other similar duties. The employer arranges the training as based on this assessment.

3.3 Job security

If the company's workforce is laid off or dismissed for economic or production-related reasons, the shop steward or the occupational safety and health representative may not be dismissed or laid off unless the operations in the production unit for the entire employee group are discontinued. However, this provision does not apply if it is jointly established with the shop steward or occupational safety and health representative that work corresponding to the said employee's professional skills or otherwise suitable for the employee cannot be offered.

The employment contract of a departmental shop steward may be terminated or a departmental shop steward may be laid off in accordance with Chapter 7, section 10, subsection 2 of the Employment Contracts Act only when the work entirely ends and the employer is unable to arrange work for the shop steward that corresponds to the said employee's professional skills.

A shop steward, departmental shop steward or occupational safety and health representative may not be dismissed for reasons arising from the said employee without the consent of a majority of the salaried employees that they represent, as required by chapter 7, section 10, subsection 2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

The employment contract of a shop steward, departmental shop steward or occupational safety and health representative may not be cancelled in a manner contrary to the provisions Chapter 8, section 1–2 of the Employment Contracts Act. Cancelling an employment contract on the grounds that the said elected official has violated administrative rules is not possible unless the said employee has also repeatedly and significantly failed to perform work obligations despite being cautioned.

The above provisions on job security also applies to a candidate for the position of the shop steward, the candidature of whom has been notified in writing to the employer, and to a candidate for the position of the occupational safety and health representative, the candidature of whom has been notified in writing to the occupational safety and health committee or to a corresponding Co-operation body. However, the protection of candidates begins, at the earliest, three months before the start of the term of office of the shop steward or occupational safety and health representative to be elected, and expires with respect to a candidate who is not elected when the outcome of the election has been confirmed.

The provisions on job security also continue to apply to a salaried employee who has served as a shop steward or occupational safety and health representative for a further period of six months after the said employee's duties in the said capacity come to an end.

The position of a shop steward and occupational safety and health representative is to continue as such regardless of an assignment of business operations, if the assigned business or its part retains its independence. If a business or part thereof to be assigned

loses its independence, then the shop steward and occupational safety and health representative is entitled to the subsequent protection referred to in the preceding paragraph as of the end of the term of office due to the assignment of business operations.

If the employment contract of a shop steward, departmental shop steward or occupational safety and health representative has been discontinued in a manner contrary to this agreement, then the employer must pay compensation of no less than 10 months' and no more than 30 months' salary to the person concerned. However, if the number of regular employees and workers at a production facility or similar unit is under 20, the above allowance paid the occupational safety and health representative is at least four months' salary and no more than 24 months' salary. This compensation is determined on the same basis as is prescribed in chapter 12, section 2, subsection 2 of the Employment Contracts Act.

3.4 Deputies

The provisions of this section apply to a deputy shop steward and to a deputy occupational safety and health representative for the period during which the said deputy is serving as a deputy in accordance with the notification required under this agreement.

If the employer terminates the employment contract of the deputy shop steward or temporarily lays off the said employee at a time when the individual in question is not deputising for the shop steward or does not otherwise enjoy the status of shop steward, then the said dismissal or layoff must be deemed to have taken place due to the employee's duties as a shop steward unless the employer can prove that it was due to some other reason. This assumption based on the provisions of the agreement is in force for the duration of the deputy's term of office and six months after the term has come to an end.

4 CO-OPERATION

A co-operation body may be set up by local agreement to consider various aspects of development activities and other matters. The joint co-operation can replace separate co-operation and occupational safety and health committees and other similar committees. The same co-operation body may also be responsible for activities and plans under the Act on co-operation Within Undertakings, the Act on Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement and co-operation on Occupational Safety and Health at Workplaces, the Occupational Health Care Act and the Act on Equality Between Women and Men.

5 TRAINING

5.1 Vocational training

When the employer provides vocational training to salaried employees or when salaried employees are sent by the employer for training events with a view to improving their vocational skills, the directly associated costs of the training are reimbursed and the salary for that period is not reduced unless otherwise agreed. If the training takes place completely outside working hours, the resulting direct costs are reimbursed. Direct costs refer to course fees, cost of course material, travel and living expenses and higher than usual costs incurred due to , for example, extraordinary childcare arrangements.

In the case of training outside working hours, no compensation is paid for the time spent on training or the travel required for it, and the compensation of travel expenses is determined in accordance with the travel allowance rule set out in the collective agreement.

5.2 Joint education and training

Training to promote co-operation at the workplace is arranged jointly by the national labour and employer confederations or by the employer and salaried employees collectively at the workplace or elsewhere.

The basic occupational safety and health courses and specialist courses necessary for co-operation in occupational safety and health is included in the joint training as referred to here.

The provisions on joint training are also applied to training in participation systems and local bargaining. Participation in training may also be agreed between the employer and the person concerned.

The participant in the training will receive compensation as provided for in paragraph 5.1. Participation in training is agreed locally by the appropriate co-operation body or between the employer and a shop steward, depending on the nature of the training.

5.3 Trade union training

5.3.1 Retention of employment and notification periods

Salaried employees have the opportunity to participate in courses of up to one month approved by the inter-union working group on training, unless this causes significant impediment to the operations of the company. When assessing this impediment, attention is to be paid to the size of the workplace. Notification of the intention to take a course must be made as early as possible. If the permission is not granted, the employee representative must be notified no later than 10 days before the beginning of the course of the reasons why granting a permission would cause substantial impediment. It would be desirable in such cases to jointly investigate the prospects for participating in the course at some other, more suitable time.

It must be determined in advance whether the training event is one for which the employer pays compensation to the employee under this agreement.

In accordance with the above agreement section, the staff representatives referred to in paragraph 5.3.2 must be given an opportunity to participate in any training referred to in this agreement that is likely to improve their capacity to perform duties under this agreement.

5.3.2 Compensation

For courses approved by the inter-confederation working group on training, the employer pays the shop steward, the departmental shop steward, the deputy shop steward, the occupational safety and health representative, the deputy occupational safety and health representative, the member of the occupational safety and health committee and the occupational safety and health ombudsman a monthly salary corresponding to their duties

for the duration of the course, to a shop steward and a departmental shop steward for a maximum period of one month, and to the abovementioned occupational safety and health representatives and ombudsman for a maximum of two weeks.

A shop steward and departmental shop steward shall be correspondingly compensated for loss of earnings for one month when participating in a course lasting up to three months approved by the inter-union working group on training. The same procedure is applied to the chairperson of a members' association, provided that the person in question works at a company enterprise with no fewer than 100 employees and that the said association has no fewer than 50 members.

In addition, the salaried employees referred to in paragraph 5.3.2 are paid a meal allowance as agreed between the unions for each course day for which the monthly salary is not deducted to cover the catering costs incurred by the course organiser.

The amount of the meal allowance for the coming calendar year is always confirmed by the end of September of the previous calendar year by adjusting the previous amount of the meal allowance against the change in the cost of living index between July in the preceding year and July in the reference year. The amount of the meal allowance is determined annually by the inter-union working group on training. In 2025, the meal allowance will be EUR 30.37.

The employer is liable to pay the compensation referred to in this paragraph to the same person only once for the same or equivalent training event.

Participation in training under paragraph 5.3 does not result in a reduction in annual leave, pensions or other comparable benefits up to the limit of one month.

6 PROVISION OF INFORMATION

The employer must present the employees or their representatives with:

- 1 An account of the financial standing of the company based on the company's financial statements after these have been confirmed.
- 2 At least twice during the financial year, an account of the financial standing of the company stating the outlook for production, employment, profitability and cost structure.
- 3 An annual staffing plan including estimates of anticipated changes in the number, type and status of employees.

In the same context, the number of employees in the various units represented by the shop steward, as well as an assessment of the development prospects of the number of on-call employees, part-time employees as well as external and temporary agency workers, are reviewed.

The company must provide without delay the relevant changes to all the above information.

In companies where the number of employees is regularly at least 30, the company's financial statements referred to in Chapter 2, Section 11 (2) of the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings are provided to personnel representatives upon request in writing.

A personnel group referred to in this agreement has the right to organise meetings at the workplace or in other agreed premises on labour market matters or matters concerning employment relationships at the workplace or in accordance with the Act on Co-operation within Undertakings. Personnel groups also have the right to distribute meeting notices, communications related to employment relationships at the workplace or labour market issues to their members.

In addition to labour market issues, personnel groups have the right to communicate general issues on the workplace bulletin board.

In the event of any disputes relevant to the duties assigned to the shop steward or departmental shop steward under this agreement, the shop steward or departmental shop steward shall be advised of all details required for investigating the cause of complaint. The employer provides the shop steward with information on new employees recruited by the employer and the content of their duties. If any uncertainty of the matter arises at the workplace, the negotiating procedure laid down in the collective agreement is observed.

The shop steward must be provided with workplace-specific salary statistics once a year in writing immediately after the statistics on salaried employees under the statistical co-operation agreement have been completed, including the distribution of salaries based on the statistics.

- average salary by job requirement category and gender
- average earnings for each earning component by job requirement category and gender
- structural data including the distribution of job requirement and personal salary components as well as company (workplace) specific salary components by job requirement category and gender

The shop steward is provided with average monthly earnings data for employee groups of six or larger. If, as a result of the former, data cannot be provided for two or more salary category, it is combined with the data on the previous or next salary category into a single category for which information is provided. The combined total salary is calculated as a weighted average.

The combined total salary is calculated as a weighted average. A shop steward is reserved the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the salary bases and payroll systems adopted in the company for the area of operations.

In addition, the shop steward has the right to familiarise himself with data on the emergency work and overtime performed by salaried employees within their area of operations as well as a list drawn up in accordance with the Working Hours Act on the remuneration paid for such work. The shop steward receives the information referred to above as confidential for the purpose of performing the shop steward's duties. The data may not be disclosed to elected representatives of other companies or be otherwise disseminated.

7 ENTRY INTO FORCE

This agreement is valid from 1 January 2000 as part of the collective agreement for salaried employees belonging to Tekstiili- ja vaateusteollisuus ry, Suomen Teollisuustoimihenkilöiden Liitto STL ry, Teknisten Liitto TL ry and Svenska Tekniska Funktionärsförbundet i Finland STAF rf.

Tampere, 28 January 2000

TEKSTIILI- JA VAATETUSTEOLLISUUS RY

SUOMEN TEOLLISUUSTOIMIHENKILÖIDEN LIITTO STL RY

TEKNISTEN LIITTO TL RY

SVENSKA TEKNISKA FUNKTIONÄRSFÖRBUNDET I FINLAND STAF RY

ANNEX 7

The Tutustu työelämään ja tienaa [Introduction to working life while earning] summer internship programme 2025–2027

Finnish Textile and Fashion and Trade Union Pro wish to support the opportunities for comprehensive school pupils, upper secondary school students, tenth graders and students in preparatory education for an upper secondary qualification (TUVA) to learn about working life through the Tutustu työelämään ja tienaa [Introduction to working life while earning] summer internship programme.

The purpose of the summer internship programme is to provide young people with first-hand experience of workplace activities in the industry, the different tasks in the industry, the personnel structure, the forms of cooperation and the opportunities offered by the sector and to offer young people an opportunity to engage in practical work suitable for them. Summer internships are applied for directly from companies in the field.

The parties have therefore agreed as follows:

1. The following provisions apply to comprehensive school pupils, upper secondary school students, tenth graders and young people participating in preparatory education for an upper secondary qualification (TUVA) whose employment is based on the Tutustu työelämään ja tienaa [Introduction to working life while earning] summer internship programme.
2. The employment relationship under the summer internship programme, which lasts two weeks or ten working days, may take place from 1 June to 31 August in 2025–2027. A young person may have only one introductory work period per year based on this recommendation in the same job with the same employer.
3. In 2026, total wages of €375 and in 2027, €395 will be paid for completing the Tutustu työelämään ja tienaa [Introduction to working life while earning] summer internship programme. The salary includes the holiday compensation accrued during the introductory period. Statutory social security contributions are paid from the wages, depending on the person's age.
4. The provisions of the existing collective agreement with respect to salaries, salary base and other benefits of monetary value shall not apply to persons whose employment is based on the summer internship programme referred to in this protocol. With the exception of the length of regular working hours, they will also not be governed by the provisions of the collective agreement on working time, should this make it more difficult to implement the summer internship programme in practice.

Helsinki, 4 March 2025

Finnish Textile and Fashion

Trade Union PRO

ANNEX 8

USE OF INTERNS/SUMMER WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIES GOVERNED BY THE AGREEMENTS OF THE FINNISH TEXTILE AND FASHION

Finnish Textile and Fashion and Trade Union PRO agree that there is a great need for training taking place/organised at the workplace in accordance with the qualification requirements for vocational education and training. It is desirable that companies in the industries represented by Finnish Textile and Fashion could actively offer young people and students job opportunities and increase the knowledge about these industries among students and young people going forward.

As the aforementioned training that is essential for the completion of studies also takes place during the summer, the unions have discussed principles for companies to observe when hiring aforementioned interns in a situation where the company is likely to initiate proceedings leading to lay-offs and dismissals.

The unions agree that, regardless of the employer's obligation to offer employment or re-employment as provided in the Employment Contracts Act, an employer may also hire an intern in a situation where employees have been dismissed or laid off if on the condition that:

- the intern is not in an employment relationship
- if the intern is in an employment relationship:
 - the internship forms part of their training, or
 - the intern does not replace the employer's need for additional labour, or
 - the intern does not replace a dismissed or laid-off employee, or
 - the input and duties of the intern are not comparable in their content to a normal employee, or
 - the intern works under a short-term fixed-term employment relationship.

The unions recommend that the parties in the companies discuss the policies to be adopted in the companies. The shop steward must be informed of any interns hired in the company.

Helsinki, 10 February 2022

Finnish Textile and Fashion

Trade Union PRO

ANNEX 9

Guidelines for remote and hybrid working

The contracting parties encourage the use of modern employment opportunities that promote productivity and well-being at work, such as remote and hybrid work.

In this context, remote work refers to work outside the actual place of work agreed in the employment contract. However, work that usually takes place outside the agreed workplace is not considered remote work. Hybrid work, on the other hand, refers to a working model in which work is carried out both remotely and physically at the workplace.

There is no one-size-fits-all approach that suits all workplaces. However, it is important to discuss the best practices for each company. The positive aspects of hybrid work encourage combining remote work and in-person work.

As a rule, remote work is subject to the same rules of working life as other forms of work. The workload and goals of the remote worker are the same as those of the work performed at the workplace. The employee has the same protection under the Employment Contracts Act, collective agreement and social insurance as when working in a normal workplace. Accident insurance is also valid for remote work, but its more accurate application to work outside the workplace is determined in accordance with the Workers' Compensation Act. With regard to occupational safety and health, it should be noted that the employer does not usually have the opportunity to influence the working environment outside the workplace, but the employer's general duty of care under the Occupational Safety and Health Act extends to all work.

When commissioning remote and hybrid work, equal treatment of employees must also be taken into account, unless otherwise provided for due to the work tasks.

Remote and hybrid work can be based on the company's instructions, on special agreements, or on a case-by-case agreement between the supervisor and the employee.

For remote or hybrid work arrangements, the following points should be noted:

- When it is possible to work remotely
- When all salaried employees should be present at the workplace
- Whether to organise virtual or face-to-face meetings or arrange a combination of the two
- How to promote a sense of community

The amount of remote work, the duration and the end of the arrangement

- Remote tasks and use of time
- Reporting on work done remotely
- The hours when the employee must be available
- Communications with the workplace
- Responsibilities for purchasing and maintaining work equipment and supplies
- Information security and technical support
- Monitoring of working hours