

# The Employee's Pension 2008

When does an earnings-related pension become payable?  
How is the pension calculated?



2008

## **Finnish Centre for Pensions**

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These booklets are free of charge and available from the Finnish Centre for Pensions, the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela), the employment offices and the Employment and Economic Development Centres (TE-keskus).

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## Introduction

This booklet has been made for people who want to know more about pension provision for employees employed by a private employer. There are separate pension acts for state, local government and church employees, and they will receive more information from their own authorised pension providers.

Statutory earnings-related pension insurance provides security for old age, in the event of disability, death of the family earner, and unemployment among ageing persons. The booklet contains information about different retirement benefits. Among other things, you will find information on how pension accrues and is applied for. A supplement can be found at the end.

The booklet describes the general features of the system, and does not attempt to be as detailed as the text of law. For more exhaustive information, please turn to your own authorised pension provider or the Finnish Centre for Pensions. Your own pension provider is defined as the one with which your last employer has insured you.

## Earnings-related pension acts of the private sector

TEL, LEL and TaEL were unified into a single Employees Pensions Act (TyEL) on 1 January 2007. MEL is used to insure seamen working on board vessels in international traffic. MYEL covers farmers, reindeer herders and fishermen. Other self-employed persons take out insurance under YEL. Freelance work is covered by TyEL or YEL.

### Acts on the earnings-related pension, abbreviations:

Employees TyEL	TEL	Employees' Pensions Act
	LEL	Temporary Employees' Pensions Act
	TaEL	The Pensions Act for Performing Artists and Certain Groups of Employees
Seamen	MEL	Seamen's Pensions Act
Self-employed persons	MYEL	Farmers' Pensions Act
	YEL	Self-Employed Persons' Pensions Act
Public sector	VaEL	State Employees' Pensions Act
	KuEL	Local Government Pensions Act
	KiEL	Evangelical-Lutheran Church Pensions Act

## The employee's pension

Earnings-related pension accrues from work. If the amount of the statutory earnings-related pension is small, employees may also be entitled to a national pension. The amount of the earnings-related pension is affected by the annual earnings and the pension accrual rate, which is determined by age. The pensioner's total pension may consist of different pension components accrued under several different pension acts.

The pension also accrues, for example, for periods of maternity and parenthood leave as well as for periods of sick leave. The earnings-related pension also accrues for periods of study leading to a degree or qualification, as well as for the period when a parent takes care of his or her own children under the age of three.

Compensations based on obligatory motor liability and workers' compensation insurance take precedence over the earnings-related pension. These benefits are often larger in amount than those awarded under the acts on the earnings-related pension. They are deducted from the earnings-related pension, so earnings-related pension benefits seldom become payable in addition to these. In spite of that, it is worthwhile applying for the earnings-related pension in case the work capacity is restored later.

## Pension based on age

### Old-age pension

The employee may retire on an old-age pension between the ages of 63 and 68. An employee who has turned 63 can himself or herself decide on the date of commencement of the pension. The pension starts once the employment contract has ended. The pension may be paid retroactively for three months at the most. YEL and MYEL do not require that entrepreneurial activities are ended in order to receive a pension.

Retirement on an old-age pension can be postponed beyond the age of 68. The pension is then increased by 0.4 per cent for each month for which it is postponed. Granting a deferred old-age pension does not require that the employment ends.

The earnings-related pension can also be taken early from the age of 62. A reduction for early retirement is then made to the pension which has accrued up to the time of retirement. The reduction is 0.6 per cent per month. Taking the pension early by one year reduces the pension by 7.2 per cent. Early retirement reduces the pension permanently.

### Part-time pension

Persons born in 1947 and later may retire on a part-time pension between the ages of 58 and 67.

The part-time pension of a person born in 1946 or earlier must start before the age of 65.

The employee and the employer must both agree on the employee's shift to part-time work and part-time retirement, as well as on the shift back to full-time work. There is also reason to make a precise agreement on the terms of employment in order to avoid any future disagreements in matters of interpretation.

The employer is not obligated by law to arrange part-time work. However, the part-time pensioner does not have to continue working for the same employer, but can change jobs or enter into part-time self-employment.

The entitlement criteria for the part-time pension are that the applicant

- has been in full-time employment for 12 months during the past 18 months. This period of 18 months may be extended by a maximum of six months, if the applicant has received sickness allowance, sick pay, income compensation or daily allowance under the Workers' Compensation Insurance Act or Motor Liability Insurance Act.
- has accrued an earnings-related pension for at least 5 years during the past 15 years. All work carried out in Finland and other EU and EEA countries, Switzerland or countries with a social security agreement with Finland is included when calculating this time. The employment criterion of five years is nowadays investigated on the basis of the annual earnings.
- does not draw any other pension. A survivors' pension and a national pension are not, however, a hindrance to the award of a part-time pension.

Definition of part-time work:

- earnings are reduced to 35–70 per cent of the stabilised earnings from full-time employment. The decrease in earnings must correspond to the reduction in working hours.

### *Amount of part-time pension*

The amount of the part-time pension is 50 per cent of the difference between full-time and part-time earnings. The stabilised earnings calculated for a longer period of time are used as the wage for the full-time employment.

The stabilised earnings for persons retiring on a part-time pension in 2008 are calculated on the basis of the earned income for 2007, 2006 and 2005 and the earnings for 2007, 2006 and 2005, on which the social security benefits are based, as well as on the basis of the earnings for 2004. The earnings for 2004 are then the pensionable wage from a contract of employment that was in force on 31 December 2004, multiplied by 12.

The amount of the part-time pension may not exceed 75 per cent of the pension accrued up to part-time retirement. This limit is reached if the person retiring on a part-time pension has a short work history, for example, or if he or she receives a pension in accordance with the Motor Liability Insurance Act or the Workers' Compensation Insurance Act. It is possible that no part-time pension becomes payable to a person drawing a pension under the Motor Liability Insurance Act or

the Workers' Compensation Insurance Act. The national pension is not granted as a part-time pension.

### *Accrual during period of part-time pension*

New pension rights accrue both from earnings from part-time work and from the difference between the stabilised earnings and the earnings from part-time work (=decrease in income).

For persons born in 1946 and earlier, the pension accrues from work at the rate of 1.5 per cent a year up to the beginning of the year in which the person turns 60, and after that at the rate of 2.5 per cent. From the decrease in income, the pension accrues at the rate of 1.5 per cent a year.

For persons born in 1947 and later, the pension accrues from part-time work at the rate of 1.9 per cent up to the age of 63, after which the pension accrues at the rate of 4.5 per cent up to the age of 68. During part-time retirement, the pension accrues from the decrease in income at the rate of 0.75 per cent a year.

### *Changing part-time pension into old-age pension*

If a recipient of a part-time pension born in 1946 or earlier continues part-time work after having turned 65, the part-time pension is changed to an old-age pension the size of the part-time pension at the age of 65. However, he/she is free to take the old-age pension at the age of 63, as are those born after 1947. In that case, no reductions are made in the old-age pension.

However, if a part-time pensioner born in 1946 or earlier takes early retirement before turning 62, the pension is calculated based on previous regulations for early retirement. The reduction is 0.4 per cent for each month that the pension is taken early, and the reduction for early retirement is calculated from the age of 65.

### *Interruption of the part-time pension*

Part-time employment may not be interrupted for more than six weeks. Annual leave and days with sickness allowance are not considered interruptions, whereas a lay-off, for example, is such an interruption.

Without delay, the part-time pensioner needs to inform the pension provider of changes in the income.

The amount of part-time pension may be adjusted or the pension cancelled as a result of changes in the earnings, also retroactively. Payment of the pension may be interrupted for a maximum of six months, if the employee's earnings temporarily exceed the allowed earnings limit, or if the employee is temporarily absent from work for a continuous period of time lasting more than six weeks.

## Pensions granted on account of illness

Pensions payable due to illness:

- Cash rehabilitation benefit and partial cash rehabilitation benefit (temporary)
- Disability pension and partial disability pension (granted until further notice).

Rehabilitation allowance is paid out for vocational rehabilitation, and the direct costs incurred during the period of rehabilitation are compensated.

### *Vocational rehabilitation*

Rehabilitation under the earnings-related pension scheme constitutes vocational rehabilitation, the aim of which is to support the ill employee's chances of continuing to work. Vocational rehabilitation may be, for instance, work try-out, work counselling, training leading to an occupation or profession. It may also come in the form of support for starting and continuing business activities.

The person is entitled to vocational rehabilitation within the earnings-related pension scheme, if the illness is expected to pose a threat of the person having to retire on a disability pension within about five years. Additionally, the precondition for receiving rehabilitation is that the applicant's earnings have totalled EUR 28,249,94 over the last five years. The authorised pension providers pay for appropriate vocational rehabilitation for persons with permanent participation in the labour market.

When evaluating the appropriateness of rehabilitation, the employee's age, profession, previous jobs, education and participation in the labour market are all taken into account. The evaluation also takes into account whether vocational rehabilitation would be likely to lead to continued stay in the labour market, or whether it would postpone the employee's retirement.

Vocational rehabilitation takes precedence over the disability pension. As a result, the applicant's chances of rehabilitation are investigated prior to granting a disability pension. The aim is for rehabilitation measures to be initiated in good time in order to prevent incapacity for work, or at least postpone the onset of disability.

The type of rehabilitation is decided by the pension provider on the basis of the rehabilitation plan filed by the applicant.

### *Rehabilitation allowance for the duration of the rehabilitation period*

For vocational rehabilitation applicants, rehabilitation allowance is paid for the period of rehabilitation in question and amounts to the disability pension increased by 33 per cent. Partial rehabilitation allowance is paid to a rehabilitee who, while receiving vocational rehabilitation, continues working partially. The partial rehabilitation allowance amounts to the partial disability pension increased by 33 per cent. If vocational rehabilitation is granted to a recipient of cash rehabilitation

benefit, i.e. temporary disability pension, he or she will additionally be paid a 33 per cent increase over the rehabilitation period.

The Social Insurance Institution investigates the rehabilitation needs of persons receiving sickness allowance. The Social Insurance Institution (Kela) arranges medical rehabilitation and pays for the costs arising from this. The Social Insurance Institution (Kela) also arranges and reimburses costs arising from vocational rehabilitation.

Further information about rehabilitation can be obtained from the authorised pension providers' employees handling rehabilitation matters.

## Disability pension

A person may be entitled to a disability pension if his/her work capacity is reduced due to sickness, defect or injury and remains reduced for at least one year. The medical statement B shall be appended to the pension application.

### *Assessment of disability*

The assessment of disability is based on a medical certificate of the applicant's state of health.

When making the decision, both medical and socio-economic assessments are made. The latter assesses the applicant's remaining work and earnings capacity. Factors taken into account are the applicant's age, education, previous work experience, housing and family conditions. Disability pension can be granted on less strict grounds to someone who has already turned 60.

The disability pension is awarded until further notice, if the person's work capacity is gone and it is unlikely that it can be restored. If the applicant is likely to regain his or her work capacity, pension in the form of a cash rehabilitation benefit or a partial cash rehabilitation benefit will be awarded for a specified period.

The partial disability pension may be granted, if some work ability remains. Persons receiving a partial disability pension are normally working. If a person drawing a partial disability pension is unemployed, he or she may register with the employment office and receive reduced unemployment allowance in addition to the pension.

### *Determining the disability pension*

The disability pension consists of the accrued pension and the pension component for projected pensionable service.

Projected pensionable service means the time left until the person reaches retirement age.

The amount of the partial disability pension is half of the full disability pension.

The disability pension of a person who became incapable of work before the age of 50 will be increased by a lump sum when the pension has continued

uninterruptedly for five years. The increase will be paid out for the first time in 2010. The younger the retiree at the onset of disability, the bigger the increase.

### *Start of the disability pension*

The pension applicant usually receives sickness allowance for 300 days before receiving a disability pension. Payment of the pension only begins when the period of sickness allowance has ended.

If the pension applicant has not received or applied for sickness allowance, or if the application concerns a partial disability pension, the payment of the pension may start at the beginning of the month following the month when the employee became incapable of work.

A disability pension may be paid retroactively for a maximum of six months, for a valid reason also for longer than this.

It is also possible to get a preliminary decision on the partial disability pension. This decision is valid for nine months.

A person who has reached the age of 63 is usually awarded an old-age pension, not a disability pension.

## **Unemployment**

A person who becomes unemployed is paid unemployment allowance for 500 days. If the employee turns 59 before he has received the maximum unemployment allowance of 500 days, he/she can be paid so-called continued unemployment allowance. The precondition is that the employee has held a job entitling to pension for at least 5 years over the last 20 years. Unemployment allowance for additional days is paid, at the most, until the end of the month during which the person turns 65 years.

An exception to this rule is unemployed persons born before 1950. For this group of people, the right to additional days of unemployment allowance begins at the age of 57, provided that the maximum amount of 500 days has not been filled by that time. They will be paid unemployment allowance for the additional days, until turning 60.

## **Unemployment pension**

An unemployment pension may be awarded to persons born before 1950.

The pension is awarded if all the following eligibility criteria are met:

- The applicant has turned 60 years of age.
- He or she has drawn unemployment allowance for the maximum period of 500 days.
- He or she has accrued earnings-related pension rights for at least 5 years during the past 15 years. All work carried out in Finland and other EU and EEA countries, Switzerland or countries with a social security agreement with Finland is included when calculating this time.
- The applicant is a registered job seeker with the employment office.

### *Determining the unemployment pension*

The unemployment pension amounts to the pension accrued up to the start of the pension. If the person is entitled to a pension component for projected pensionable service, this is calculated from the beginning of the year of pension contingency to the end of the month when the person reaches the age of 63. For this period, the pension accrues at the annual rate of 1.3 per cent. The entitlement to a pension component for projected pensionable service is examined and the pensionable wage for projected pensionable service is calculated in accordance with the old rules in force in 2004. When calculating the pensionable wage for projected pensionable service, only earnings accumulated by 31 December 2006 are taken into account. The pension component for projected pensionable service is not paid to the unemployment pension, but instead it is added to the pension when the pension is converted to an old-age pension. If the entitlement criteria for an unemployment pension are not met until the person has reached the age of 62, he or she is awarded an old-age pension without reduction for early retirement and without a pension component for projected pensionable service. The unemployment pension is changed to an old-age pension when the person reaches the age of 63.

### *Unemployment pension for a “protected” person born in 1944 or earlier*

Persons born in 1944 or earlier may be “protected” on the basis of the point in time when they were unemployed. The unemployment pension for persons who are thus protected is calculated in its entirety in accordance with the rules in force in 2004, regardless of when the pension starts. If the five-year work history requirement is not met during the last 15 years, the work history is checked for a period of 20 years. This then presupposes that the protected person has a total work history of 15 years covered by the Acts on earnings-related pension, in Finland or other EU and EEA countries, in Switzerland or in countries with a social security agreement with Finland.

An unemployment pension is also granted to persons covered by the protective rule who have reached the age of 62. If a person included in this group is entitled to a pension component for projected pensionable service, this pension component is paid immediately when the unemployment pension starts.

The unemployment pension of people covered by the protective rule will change into an old-age pension when they reach the age of 65.

### **Survivors’ pensions**

Eligible for a survivors’ pension are children under the age of 18, the surviving spouse and, under certain conditions, the former spouse. Common-law spouses do not have the right to a surviving spouse’s pension. A party to a registered partnership has the right to a surviving spouse’s pension under the same conditions as those applied to married spouses.

An orphan's pension is payable to the deceased person's biological child and adopted child, as well as to the surviving spouse's child who, at the time of death, shared the same household with the deceased and the surviving spouse. This also applies to a child whose parent lives in a registered partnership, if the child shares the same household as this parent. A foster child is not eligible for a survivors' pension under the acts on the earnings-related pension.

The surviving spouse's pension is payable to the surviving spouse if the spouses have, or have had, a child together. A further requirement is that the spouses were married at the time of death of the deceased and that the spouses had married before the deceased reached the age of 65.

A childless surviving spouse is eligible for surviving spouse's pension if the following preconditions are met:

- the spouses married before the surviving spouse reached the age of 50
- the marriage continued for at least five years
- the spouses married before the deceased reached the age of 65
- the surviving spouse is at least 50 years of age at the death of the spouse, or he or she has received a disability pension for at least three years.

A childless surviving spouse born before 1 July, 1950 may be eligible for a surviving spouse's pension under more lenient conditions, if the spouses had married before 1 July, 1990.

The former spouse of the deceased is also entitled to a surviving spouse's pension, if the deceased was liable to pay alimony to the former spouse.

### *Amount of the survivors' pension*

The survivors' pension is determined on the basis of the pension that the deceased accrued during the time in employment. If the deceased was not yet retired, the survivors' pension is calculated on the basis of the disability pension that he or she would have received at the time of death.

The amount of the surviving spouse's pension is affected by the number of children and the surviving spouse's own pensions or earnings.

However, the surviving spouse's own earnings do not affect the pension until the youngest child reaches the age of 18. The surviving spouse's own earnings may reduce the amount of the full surviving spouse's pension. The purpose of the reduction is to adjust the surviving spouse's income so that it corresponds to the income of the time before the death of the spouse.

### *Payment of the survivors' pension*

The survivors' pension becomes payable at the beginning of the month following the death. If the application for the survivors' pension is delayed, the pension is paid retroactively for six months or, if there are valid reasons, even for a longer period.

The orphan's pension ends when the child reaches the age of 18, or if he or she is adopted.

If a surviving spouse aged less than 50 remarries, the surviving spouse's pension ends. A lump sum corresponding to the surviving spouse's pension for three years is then paid.

A surviving spouse's pension in payment is not lost even if a surviving spouse aged 50 or over remarries. Surviving spouse's pension rights do not, however, accrue from the new marriage.

In addition to statutory earnings-related pension insurance, the employer may have arranged voluntary insurance entitling employees to a burial grant. The grant is applied for using a free-form application to be filed with the pension provider.

In the event of an employee dying, compensation is paid out to the beneficiary from group life insurance. Inquiries about these benefits can be made to Retro Life Insurance Company Ltd or to the insurance company with which the employer of the deceased has taken out statutory workers' compensation insurance.

## **Calculation of the earnings-related pension**

An earnings-related pension accrues from the beginning of the month following the person's 18th birthday. Before 2005, a pension did not start accruing until the age of 23. As of 2005, the earnings for the entire work history affect the amount of the pension.

New pension rights accrue from work while drawing a pension. A pension also accrues from the earnings on which social security benefits are based.

### *Pension accrued before 2005*

The pension calculation method was changed in 2005. Pension rights accrued by the end of 2004 are calculated separately, according to the legislation in force before the pension reform took place.

### *Accumulation of pension rights*

The pension accrues from earnings from which the pension contribution paid by the employee has been deducted. In 2008 the pension contribution is 4.1 per cent for persons under the age of 53 and 5.2 per cent for those who have turned 53 years of age. There is more information about contributions in the Supplement to this booklet.

For persons aged between 18 and 52, the pension accrues at a rate of 1.5 per cent of annual earnings. For those in the 53-62 age bracket, the accrual percentage is 1.9, and for those aged 63 years and over it is 4.5. If the person receives income from work in addition to a pension, the income will regardless of the person's age accrue pension rights at a rate of 1.5 per cent per year. Pension accrual ends by the end of the month during which the person has turned 68.

Pension accrues on the basis of social benefits, if insured earnings during the working career amount to at least EUR 14,124.97.

Pension accrues on the basis of social benefits at a rate of 1.5 per cent per year, regardless of the person's age. Depending on the benefit, the basis for pension accrual is anywhere from 65 to 117 per cent of the earnings forming the basis of the benefit. If there are no earnings, a fixed amount in euro is used.

For periods of maternity, special maternity, paternity and parents' allowance, the pension accrues from 117 per cent of the earnings on the basis of which the benefit has been calculated. If there are no earnings, the pension accrues as if the monthly earnings were 588.54 euros. For periods of caring for one's own child under the age of three and periods of study leading to a degree or qualification, the pension accrues as if the person received a monthly salary of 588.54 euros.

For periods of unemployment allowance, 75 per cent of the earnings that the allowance is based on are considered pensionable. Of the earnings that are the basis for periods of training allowance, adult training allowance, rehabilitation allowance, LITA compensation for loss of income, sickness allowance and special care allowance, 65 per cent are considered pensionable.

At most, social benefits accrue pension rights until the end of the year preceding pension contingency. However, in the old-age pension, all earnings which the benefits are based on are taken into account until the time when the pension starts. Unemployment allowances accrue pension rights until the end of the month during which the person turned 63.

**Example:**

*The person begins his working career at 25, and retires on 1 February 2008, having turned 64 in January 2008. According to the 2004 rules, pension has accrued by 1.5 per cent a year between the ages of 25 and 59, and by 2.5 per cent per year from the age of 60, until the end of 2004. From the beginning of 2005, pension accrues based on the 2005 regulations, which means that at age 61 a pension accrues at the rate of 1.9% per year. Following the 63rd birthday, pension rights accrue at a rate of 4.5% per year. The pensionable wage from different contracts of employment, when adjusted by the index, is on average 2,000 euros during the period when the pension accrues at the rate of 1.5%, and during the period when the pension accrues by 2.5%, the pensionable wage is 2,400 euros a month.*

*The earnings which serve as a basis for the pension are, on average, EUR 2,500/month in 2005 and 2006, and EUR 2,550/month in 2007. The pension is thus  $(€2,000/\text{month} \times 34 \text{ years} \times 1.5\%) + (€2,400/\text{month} \times 1 \text{ year} \times 2.5\%) + (€2,500/\text{month} \times 25 \text{ months} \times 1.9\%/12) + (€2,550/\text{month} \times 1 \text{ year} \times 4.5\%) = €1,020/\text{month} + €60/\text{month} + €99/\text{month} + €52/\text{month} + €115 = €1,346/\text{month}$ .*

### *Pension component for projected pensionable service*

Disability and survivors' pensions always include a pension component for projected pensionable service, if the employee has earnings of at least EUR 14,124.97 for the ten calendar years preceding the pension contingency. Earnings from other EU countries may also be included in this sum. The period of projected pensionable service is calculated from the beginning of the year of pension contingency to the end of the month when the person reaches the age of 63.

If the pension contingency (onset of disability, death as regards a survivors' pension) occurs in 2008, the earnings for 2007, 2006 and 2005 as well as the pensionable wage from a contract of employment in force on 31 December 2004 are taken into account in the pension component for projected pensionable service, multiplied by 12. This pensionable wage is calculated in accordance with the rules in force in 2004.

Earnings include the wage or salary, the self-employed person's confirmed income and the earnings on which social security benefits paid after 1 January 2005 are based. If the pension applicant only receives social benefits, or if his/her earnings from work do not exceed the earnings limit of EUR 14,124.97, there is no right to a pension for projected pensionable service. Social security benefits include, among other things, sickness allowance, unemployment allowance, compensation for job alternation leave and parenthood allowance.

For the period of projected pensionable service, the pension accrues at the rate of 1.5 per cent a year up to the age of 50, and between the ages 50 and 63 at the rate of 1.3 per cent a year.

### *Two ways of calculating the pension*

Two ways of calculating the pension may be used if the person retires before 2012. The pension is then calculated both in accordance with the provisions in force until the end of 2004, and in accordance with the provisions in force from 2005, for such contracts of employment under TEL that started prior to 1 January 2005 and continue without interruptions until the pension contingency, for example, the start of the old-age pension or the onset of disability. If the pension calculated under the old provisions is larger, the difference between the pensions, i.e. the protected amount under TEL, is added to the pension calculated under the new rules. However, it is worthwhile noting that according to the 2004 provisions, the retirement age for old-age pension is 65 years. If you wish to receive your pension from e.g. the age of 63, a reduction for early retirement is calculated to the pension under the old rules.

### **Example:**

*The person started his/her working career at the age of 23 and retires on an old-age pension after reaching the age of 63 at the end of 2008. The pension has accrued in accordance with the provisions in force in 2004, at the rate of 1.5% a year between the ages of 23 and 58. The contract of employment that was in force in 2004 continues in 2005, and from the beginning of 2005, the pension accrues in accordance with the provisions in force as of 2005 at the rate of 1.9% a year between the ages of 59 and 62. The pensionable wage adjusted by the index is on average 2,000 euros a month for the period preceding 2005, and after that, the pensionable earnings are on average 2,200 euros a month. The pension is thus  $(€2,000/\text{month} \times 36 \text{ years} \times 1.5\%) + (€2,200/\text{month} \times 4 \text{ years} \times 1.9\%) = €1,080/\text{month} + €167/\text{month} = €1,247/\text{month}$ . The pension is also calculated in accordance with the provisions in force in 2004, in which case the pension would accrue from the beginning of 2005 by 1.5% a year at the age of 59, and by 2.5% a year between the ages of 60 and 62. In that case, the earnings after 2004 are also adjusted by the earlier fifty-fifty index instead of by the wage coefficient. If the pension under the provisions in force in 2004 is larger, the pension is awarded to this amount.*

## **Indices**

The indexation system was changed in 2005.

The wage coefficient concerns all persons who are in gainful employment. In the wage coefficient, the weighting of changes in salaries is 80 per cent and that of changes in prices 20 per cent. It is used to revalue accrued pensions and the confirmed limits of the different earnings-related pension acts on an annual basis.

The earnings-related pension index is used to revalue all pensions in payment regardless of the pension recipient's age. In the index, the weighting of changes in salaries is 20 per cent and that of changes in prices 80 per cent.

## **Integration of the earnings-related pensions was abolished**

The integration of private-sector pensions was abolished as of the beginning of 2005. This means that the amount of pension accrued may now exceed 60 per cent of the pensionable earnings. All work serves to increase the pension.

LITA compensations under the Motor Liability Insurance Act and the Workers' Compensation Insurance Act are still integrated with the earnings-related pensions. If the person is entitled to such compensations, they are deducted from the earnings-related pension. Since the LITA compensation is often larger than the pension, usually no earnings-related pension becomes payable at all.

## **The life expectancy coefficient will be introduced in 2010**

The life expectancy coefficient is a coefficient by means of which the amount of the pension is adjusted to changes in life expectancy. The life expectancy coefficient applies to everyone born in 1948 and after, and will, for the first time, begin affecting old-age pensions that start in 2010. If the average life expectancy goes up, the life expectancy coefficient lowers the monthly pension accrued. The reduction in the pension caused by the life expectancy coefficient can be compensated by remaining in the workforce longer.

## **Applying for the pension**

An application must always be filed in order to receive earnings-related pension. The same application form is used for both the earnings-related and the national pension. New pension rights accrued from work carried out while drawing a pension also have to be applied for.

The application can be handed in to a private-sector or public-sector pension provider or the office of an insurance company, the Finnish Centre for Pensions, an agent of the Farmers' Social Insurance Institution, or an office of the Social Insurance Institution (Kela). They all give instructions and advice concerning pensions and the application procedure. It is also possible to apply for the old-age pension on the Internet, by visiting [www.tyoelake.fi](http://www.tyoelake.fi).

The application for the disability pension and cash rehabilitation benefit is linked to the applicant's sickness allowance. When the sickness allowance has been paid for 150 days, the Social Insurance Institution (Kela) confirms the period of sickness allowance preceding payment of the disability pension, and provides information on when the allowance will end.

If a person unfit for work does not receive or apply for sickness allowance, he or she may apply for a cash rehabilitation benefit or a pension immediately after the onset of disability. Earnings-related pension rights accrued abroad may be applied for immediately, regardless of the sickness allowance.

The unemployment pension is also linked to the unemployment allowance. When the unemployment allowance has been paid for the maximum period of 500 days, a person who has reached the age of 60 receives a certificate regarding allowance payment for the maximum period from his/her own unemployment fund, or the Social Insurance Institution (Kela). After this, the employment office makes a note on the certificate stating that the unemployment continues. The certificate is attached to the pension application.

Pensions from abroad are applied for on the same form as pensions from Finland, with the addition of appendix U, which contains questions on residence and work abroad. The appendix is to be attached to the application.

Application forms and instructions are also available on the Internet at [www.tyoelake.fi](http://www.tyoelake.fi).

## Pension decision

As a rule, the pension applicant receives only one pension decision. The decision is issued by the pension provider with which the person's last contract of employment was insured. Thus, an applicant who has worked for the State, the municipality and a private-sector employer, for example, receives one pension decision which includes all pensions accrued during the work history. The same pension provider pays all the pensions and also primarily answers inquiries about the decision.

## Taxation of the pension

The earnings-related pensions are taxable income. Persons who only draw a national pension do not have to pay tax on this income. Tax on pension income is withheld in accordance with the individual tax rate. The pensioner should take his or her pension decision to the tax office for the calculation of his or her individual withholding rate. The tax authorities will thereafter inform the pension provider directly of the pensioner's individual withholding rate.

## Appeals

The pension decision can be appealed against. The decision includes instructions for appeal. Appeals are lodged with the Pension Appeal Court (Työeläkeasioiden muutoksenhakulautakunta TELK). The appeal shall, however, always be sent to the pension provider that gave the decision. If the pension provider complies with the appellant's demands, it may correct its own decision.

The Pension Appeal Court only handles matters where the pension provider and the appellant are still in disagreement. The decision given by the Pension Appeals Court can be appealed against to the Insurance Court, which is the highest appellate level.

Appeals against pension decisions from another country shall be made to the country where the decision was given. The appeal can be filed with a Finnish pension provider, if the decision has been given by an EU or EEA country or a country with which Finland has concluded a social security agreement.

## Working while drawing a pension

New pension rights accrue at the rate of 1.5 per cent from work while drawing a pension up to the age of 68, at the most.

A person drawing an old-age pension may work and have earnings without limitations.

When a person receiving some other pension, such as disability or unemployment pension, considers taking up gainful employment, it is worthwhile contacting his or her own pension provider.

A person drawing a full disability pension may earn a maximum of 40 per cent of the previous stabilised average earnings, and a person drawing a partial pension,

60 per cent. A full disability pension can be changed into a partial disability pension if the pension recipient has continuous earnings exceeding the upper limit. If the earnings are too high, the pension may be suspended for one year at the most, or cancelled.

A person drawing an individual early retirement pension may work, as long as the monthly earnings are less than 257.78 euros. In that case, the pension is not reduced. If the earnings exceed this limit, the pension is halved. If the earnings exceed 60 per cent of the stabilised average earnings, the pension is suspended for a maximum period of five years. After that the pension is cancelled.

A person drawing an unemployment pension may have regular earnings of less than 588.54 euros a month.

If the payment of the pension has been suspended because of work, the pension recipient must him/herself inform the pension provider that he/she has stopped working so that the payment of the pension may start again.

## **Pension from abroad**

A person who has worked in the EU or EEA countries (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) or Switzerland may be entitled to a pension also from these countries.

The EU and EEA countries and Switzerland pay the pension on the basis of the EU provisions to persons living in these countries. Countries which have concluded an agreement on social security with Finland also pay the pension to Finland. These countries are Israel, Canada and separately its state of Québec, the United States and, since 1 January 2008, Chile.

All the agreements include rules on pensions; the pension benefits are, however, determined in accordance with the national legislation of each country.

On the other hand, insured work in other countries does not always guarantee entitlement to a pension. The national legislation may contain restrictions concerning the entitlement criteria or the payment of a pension to another country.

## **Payment of the pension abroad**

Finnish earnings-related pensions are paid to all countries regardless of the person's nationality. The exception is the unemployment pension, which can only be paid to EU or EEA countries and Switzerland, provided that the unemployment continues. Receiving a part-time pension presupposes part-time work in the EU, EEA or agreement countries, or in Switzerland. The part-time pension can be paid on the basis of the work carried out in these countries also to other than these countries.

## **Child increase paid by the Social Insurance Institution**

The Social Insurance Institution (Kela) pays a child increase of 19.48 euros a month per child to a pension recipient who takes care of a child under the age of 16. Persons who draw a full disability pension, an individual early retirement pension, an unemployment pension, an old-age pension or an early old-age pension may receive an increase for a child paid by the Social Insurance Institution. The child increase may be payable even to someone who only receives an earnings-related pension. The application for a child increase, payable by the Social Insurance Institution (Kela), is made on form LA.

## **National pension and general survivor's pension**

Pensions payable under the National Pensions Act are the old-age pension, the early old-age pension, the disability pension, the individual early retirement pension and the unemployment pension. The benefits awarded by the Social Insurance Institution under the general Survivors' Pensions Act are surviving spouse's pensions and orphan's pensions.

A national pension is payable to a person who has accrued earnings-related pension rights only if the earnings-related pension is small. The person's marital status also affects the amount of national pension. The national pension is not paid if other pension incomes exceed a certain limit amount. The amounts are shown in the supplement to this booklet.

The general retirement age for the national pension is 65 years. Only the earnings-related pension accrued up to the age of 63 affects the amount of the national pension. After that the accrued earnings-related pension does not affect the amount of national pension.

Furthermore, the Act also governs some allowances and increments, such as the pensioner's housing allowance. The national pension benefits are increased annually by the national pension index in line with the increase in the cost of living.

## **Employment and pension record**

Almost all private-sector and public-sector pension providers maintain the pension accrual data in the common earnings and accrual register of the earnings-related pension scheme. The Finnish Centre for Pensions maintains the register as regards for instance YEL and MYEL data for self-employed persons, TEL and TyEL data of wage earners insured with certain industry-wide and company pension funds, as well as regarding pensionable unpaid periods. The data on self-employed persons and on wage earners are obtained from the pension provider which has insured the self-employment or the employment contract. Unpaid periods are reported to the Finnish Centre for Pension by the parties which handle other social security, for instance the Social Insurance Institution and the unemployment funds.

The Finnish Centre for Pensions has agreed on the use of the accrual data in the common earnings and accrual register as owned and maintained by the pension providers with the party reporting the data.

## **Verifying your own data**

It is a good idea for every employee to check their pension data every now and then. An earnings-related pension record with data on employments with private-sector employers and periods of self-employment, and complete with a pension estimate, can be obtained from the Finnish Centre for Pensions. The record can be obtained by asking for it in writing, or by calling the number +358 (0)10 751 4225. It can also be picked up in person from the Finnish Centre for Pension's customer service. These data are also available at the service points of the authorised pension providers. The pension providers and the offices of the Social Insurance Institution (Kela) also provide data-protected cards for inquiries about accrued pension rights.

Employees can also check their employment record easily on the Internet at the address [www.tyoelake.fi](http://www.tyoelake.fi). Checking the data requires authentication either by an electronic ID card with a chip, or by means of secured Internet connections provided by the banks in Finland.

Any missing or incorrect information in your employment record can be reported to the Finnish Centre for Pensions, or directly to your pension provider.

## **Earnings-related pension record will be sent in the mail**

During 2008 (starting in May), pension providers will send their own insured a pension record of their work history so far. There is reason to carefully review this letter, since your future pension is formed from the employment relationships and earnings listed in the register. The pension record lists all your earnings from private-sector employment relationships and self-employment activities, as well as the social benefits that affect your pension. Public-sector employment, however, is not included on the record.

Responsibility for the correctness of the earnings data will gradually transfer from the authorities also to the individual him/herself.

However, public-sector pension providers do not yet send pension records to their insured.

# Supplement 2008

## Index figures

Two different indices are applied to the earnings-related pensions. The wage coefficient concerns all persons who are in gainful employment. In the wage coefficient, the weighting of changes in salaries is 80 per cent and that of changes in prices 20 per cent. The coefficient is used to revalue pensionable earnings and the money amounts in the acts on the earnings-related pension.

The earnings-related pension index is used to revalue all pensions in payment regardless of the pension recipient's age. In the index, the weighting of changes in salaries is 20 per cent and that of changes in prices 80 per cent.

The index figure for the fifty-fifty index is 2363 in 2008 (+2.25%). This index is used to adjust earnings from work for which the pension is calculated according to the rules which were in force in 2004.

Year	Wage coefficient	Earnings-related pension index
2008	1.124 (increase 2.18%)	2178 (increase 2.39%)

## Euro limits in the acts on the earnings-related pension

**Lower limit per month for coverage by TyEL: 47.08 euros per month.**

**YEL lower limit: 6,186.65 euros per year.**

**YEL upper limit: 140,500.00 euros per year.**

**MYEL lower limit: 3,093.33 euros per year.**

## Employees' earnings-related pension contributions

The Employees Pensions Act (TyEL) took effect 1 January 2007. In 2008 the average pension insurance contribution under TyEL is 21.8% of the wages. A temporary reduction of 1.0 percentage point is granted to this contribution to dissolve the surplus accumulated from the disability pension contributions of previous years. The employee contribution is 4.1% for persons aged less than 53 and 5.2% for persons having reached the age of 53. When taking the temporary reduction into account, the employer contribution is on average 16.8%. The contribution for the occasional employer under TyEL is 22.4%, from which the employer's pension contribution is obtained by deducting the employee's share of the contribution.

### MEL

The contribution rate under MEL is 22% of the wage. Both the employer and the employee pay 11% each.

## Self-employed persons' earnings-related pension contributions

Self-employed persons are themselves liable for the payment of contributions under YEL or MYEL. The contributions are payable on the basis of the confirmed income in the insurance contract.

### YEL

The YEL contribution is 20.6% for persons aged under 53 and 21.7% for persons who have reached the age of 53.

A self-employed person who set up in business for the first time on 1 January 2001, at the earliest, is entitled to a discount of 25% on the insurance contribution for the first 48 months.

### MYEL

For reported incomes of less than 21,673.24 euros the contribution is 10.09% for persons aged less than 53 and 10.63% for persons having reached the age of 53. For reported incomes ranging from 21,673.24 to 34,058.00 euros, the contribution rate is scaled, 10.09-20.6% for persons aged less than 53 and 10.63-21.7% for persons who have reached the age of 53. For reported incomes exceeding 34,058.00 euros the contribution is 20.6% for persons aged less than 53 and 21.7% for persons who have reached the age of 53. The average contribution rate for persons insured under MYEL is 10.6%.

## Unemployment security for self-employed persons

In order to be entitled to income security for the unemployed, the self-employed person should have a confirmed income of at least 8,520 euros per year.

A penalty interest rate of 11.5% until 30 June 2008 is levied on overdue payments of contributions and pensions.

## Social security contributions

In 2008, the private employer's social security contribution varies in accordance with the company's depreciation as follows:

**Class I: 2.771%,**

when the company is new or when depreciation is below 50,500 euros and represents less than 10 per cent of the salaries.

**Class II: 4.971%,**

when depreciation exceeds 50,500 euros and represents 10-30 per cent of the salaries.

**Class III: 5.871%,**

when depreciation exceeds 50,500 euros and represents more than 30 per cent of the salaries.

The private employer's health insurance contribution represents 2.05% of wages and the national pension contribution is either 0.801, 3.001 or 3.901% of wages, depending on the scale used.

### **Workers' compensation insurance**

The rate of contribution varies between 0.3% and 7.5% according to the accident risk involved. The average contribution is about 1 per cent of the wages and salaries.

Farmers pay a basic contribution of 26.00 euros, and also the following percentage of their reported income under MYEL: 1.20%. Farmers are allowed reductions in their contributions for years without accidents and for participating in occupational health care.

### **Unemployment insurance**

The employer pays a contribution of 0.7% for the first 840,940 euros of the total payroll, and for the part of the total payroll exceeding this amount a contribution of 2.9%. The unemployment insurance contribution is paid in connection with the workers' compensation contribution.

### **Employees' group life insurance**

The labour market organisations have agreed on group life insurance, and the premium for this is paid in connection with the workers' compensation contribution. The premium is on average 0.08% of the company's total payroll.

The farmers' group life insurance premium represents 19.71 euros a year.

### **Employees' social security contributions:**

- health insurance: contribution for medical care insurance 1.24%, contribution for earned income insurance 0.67%.
- unemployment insurance contribution 0.34%
- pension insurance contribution 4.1% for persons aged under 53 and 5.2% for persons who have reached the age of 53.

## Protected amount at distraint

A certain amount is protected for the maintenance of the pensioner and his or her family at distraint of the pension, and this amount is not distrainable. The protected amount is 597 euros per month and an increase of 214.50 euros per month for each dependent may also be paid.

## The earnings-related pension and the national pension

Amount of the earnings-related pension which no longer entitles to a national pension in 2008:

Single pensioner	1,154.30 euros
Married pensioner	1,028.13 euros
<b>Full amount of the national pension:</b>	
Single pensioner	558.46 euros
Married pensioner	495.35 euros

## Earnings while drawing an earnings-related pension

A person drawing an old-age pension, also an early old-age pension, may be in gainful employment and have earnings without any limits.

Persons drawing some other pension may also work, as long as the earnings limits mentioned below are not exceeded. If the earnings limits are exceeded, the pension may be cancelled or suspended.

Pension benefit	Earnings limit
1) Early old-age pension	1) No limit
2) Old-age pension	2) No limit
3) Full disability pension	3) 40 per cent of the pensionable wage/ average monthly earnings, maximum
4) Partial disability pension	4) 60 per cent of the pensionable wage/ average monthly earnings, maximum
5) Individual early retirement pension	5) If the earnings exceed 257.78 euros per month, the pension will be reduced by half. If the earnings exceed 60 per cent of the pensionable wage/average monthly earnings, the pension is suspended for a maximum period of five years.
6) Unemployment pension	6) 588.54 euros per month, maximum.
7) Part-time pension	7) The monthly earnings should amount to 35-70 per cent of the stabilised earnings. A self-employed person who continues his or her business must have YEL earnings amounting to 50 per cent of the average earned income.
8) Survivors' pension	8) The surviving spouse's pension is affected by the surviving spouse's own pension or other income

## Pensions and taxation

Taxation of pension income differs from that of income from work due to the pension income deduction. Only pension income entitles to the pension income deduction. Other taxable income, with the exception of capital income, affects the amount of the deduction.

When the income exceeds the limits in the table below, the pension income deduction is reduced. The income exceeding the limits reduces the full deduction by 70 per cent in the municipal taxation and by 53 per cent in the national taxation.

Persons who draw a national pension, only, do not have to pay tax on this income.

	Full deduction	Pension, tax becomes payable	Pension, no deduction
Municipal taxation			
- Single pensioner	7,710	8,581	18,725
- Retired spouse	6,670	7,541	16,199
National taxation	11,060	19,296	31,928

*Pension income deduction and income limits in 2008, estimate in euros per year*

Average municipal tax rate on income	18.55%
Average church tax rate	1.33%
Pensioner's contribution for medical care insurance	1.41%
Total	21.29%

If the municipal or church tax rate differs from the above, the total sum of contributions will of course also vary.

In the tables the earnings-related pension corresponds to the level at the start of the national pension and it includes the pension components that are taken into account when determining the national pension. The table describes the situation of a person who reaches the age of 65 in 2008 and who has not worked after reaching the age of 63. The earnings-related pension is thus the earnings-related pension accrued by the age of 63 and the national pension is the national pension without any reduction for early retirement at the age of 65.

If the person works after having reached the age of 63, the earnings-related pension accrued at the higher rate of 4.5% is added to the total pension and it does not reduce the national pension. If the person takes the national pension early before reaching the age of 65, the pension is reduced by a reduction for early retirement of 0.4% for each month that the pension is taken early.

The total pension is the total sum per month of the earnings-related pension and the possible national pension. The taxes are calculated assuming that the same monthly income has been paid the whole year. The municipal tax rate is assumed to be 18.55 per cent and the church tax rate 1.33 per cent. The contribution for medical care insurance is 1.41 per cent.

## Single pensioner

Earnings-related pension/month	National pension	Total pension /month	Taxes and contributions in % of gross wage	Taxes and contributions /month	Net pension /month
0	558	558	0	0	558
50	558	608	0	0	608
100	533	633	0	0	633
150	508	658	0	0	658
200	483	683	0	0	683
250	458	708	0	0	708
300	433	733	1	8	725
350	408	758	2	19	739
400	383	783	4	30	754
450	358	808	5	40	768
500	333	833	6	51	782
550	308	858	7	62	796
600	283	883	8	73	810
650	258	908	9	84	824
700	233	933	10	95	838
750	208	958	11	106	853
800	183	983	12	116	867
900	133	1033	13	138	895
1000	83	1083	15	159	924
1100	33	1133	16	178	956
1200	0	1200	17	202	998
1300	0	1300	18	238	1062
1400	0	1400	20	274	1126
1500	0	1500	21	310	1190
1600	0	1600	21	341	1259
1700	0	1700	22	375	1325
1800	0	1800	23	409	1391
1900	0	1900	23	443	1457
2000	0	2000	24	477	1523
2200	0	2200	26	569	1631
2400	0	2400	28	670	1730
2600	0	2600	30	771	1829
2800	0	2800	31	858	1942
3000	0	3000	32	946	2054
3200	0	3200	32	1035	2165
3400	0	3400	33	1125	2275
3600	0	3600	34	1214	2386
3800	0	3800	34	1304	2496
4000	0	4000	35	1394	2606
4200	0	4200	35	1483	2717
4400	0	4400	36	1573	2827
4600	0	4600	36	1662	2938
4800	0	4800	36	1752	3048
5000	0	5000	37	1841	3159

## Married pensioner

Earnings-related pension/month	National pension	Total pension /month	Taxes and contributions in % of gross wage	Taxes and contributions /month	Net pension /month
0	495	495	0	0	495
50	495	545	0	0	545
100	470	570	0	0	570
150	445	595	0	0	595
200	420	620	0	0	620
250	395	645	1	7	638
300	370	670	3	18	652
350	345	695	4	29	666
400	320	720	6	40	680
450	295	745	7	51	694
500	270	770	8	61	708
550	245	795	9	72	723
600	220	820	10	83	737
650	195	845	11	94	751
700	170	870	12	105	765
750	145	895	13	116	779
800	120	920	14	127	793
900	70	970	15	148	822
1000	20	1020	16	168	852
1100	0	1100	18	197	903
1200	0	1200	19	233	967
1300	0	1300	21	269	1031
1400	0	1400	21	298	1102
1500	0	1500	21	319	1181
1600	0	1600	21	341	1259
1700	0	1700	22	375	1325
1800	0	1800	23	409	1391
1900	0	1900	23	443	1457
2000	0	2000	24	477	1523
2200	0	2200	26	569	1631
2400	0	2400	28	670	1730
2600	0	2600	30	771	1829
2800	0	2800	31	858	1942
3000	0	3000	32	946	2054
3200	0	3200	32	1035	2165
3400	0	3400	33	1125	2275
3600	0	3600	34	1214	2386
3800	0	3800	34	1304	2496
4000	0	4000	35	1394	2606
4200	0	4200	35	1483	2717
4400	0	4400	36	1573	2827
4600	0	4600	36	1662	2938
4800	0	4800	36	1752	3048
5000	0	5000	37	1841	3159

## How does continued work affect the pension?

The accrued pension by the age of 63 is assumed to be 1,250 euros per month. Work continues at an average wage of about 2,500 euros per month. The wage is assumed to have already been revalued in line with the wage coefficient to the level of the year when the pension starts.

The pension accrual is calculated on a wage from which the employee pension contribution for persons having reached the age of 53 years (5.2%) has first been deducted.

Retirement age	Wage	Additional accrual	Total pension
63	2,500		1,250
64	2,500	106	1,356
65	2,500	213	1,463
66	2,500	319	1,569
67	2,500	426	1,676
68	2,500	532	1,782

## Reduced surviving spouse's pension

The deceased person's pension e/month

200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	3200	3400	3600	3800	4000	
0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
200	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
400	83	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
600	0	100	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
800	0	0	200	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365	1465	1565	1665	1765	1865	1965
1000	0	0	100	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365	1465	1565	1665	1765	1865
1200	0	0	0	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365	1465	1565	1665	1765
1400	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365	1465	1565
1600	0	0	0	0	0	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365	1465	1565
1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265
2200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265
2400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165
2600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065
2800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065
3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965
3200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865
3400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765
3600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565	665
3800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465	565
4000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	165	265	365	465

Surviving spouse's pension e/month

*The figures assume that the surviving spouse has no children under 18, and that, before taking into account the surviving spouse's own earnings, the surviving spouse's pension is 50 per cent of the deceased person's pension and no pension is paid to the former spouse.*

## Addresses:

### **Finnish Centre for Pensions (Eläketurvakeskus)**

Customer Service and  
visiting address:  
Kirjurinkatu 3,  
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Tel. +358 (0)10 5031  
Fax +358 (0)10 503 7680  
[www.elake-fennia.fi](http://www.elake-fennia.fi)

### **Tapiola Mutual Pension Insurance Company**

FI-02010 TAPIOLA, Finland  
Revontulentie 7, Espoo  
Tel. +358 (0)9 4531  
Fax +358 (0)9 453 3166  
[www.tapiola.fi](http://www.tapiola.fi)

### **Etera Mutual Pension Insurance Company**

P.O. Box 20, FI-00241 HELSINKI,  
Finland  
Palkkatilanportti 1, Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)10 553 300  
Fax +358 (0)10 553 3242  
[www.etera.fi](http://www.etera.fi)

### **Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company**

FI-00018 ILMARINEN, Finland  
Porkkalankatu 1, Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)10 195 000  
Fax +358 (0)10 284 3445  
[www.ilmarinen.fi](http://www.ilmarinen.fi)

### **The Insurance Company Pensions-Alandia**

P.O. Box 121, AX-22101  
MARIEHAMN, Åland Islands,  
Finland  
Ålandsvägen 31,  
Mariehamn  
Tel. +358 (0)18 29 000  
Fax +358 (0)18 29 661  
[www.alandiabolagen.com](http://www.alandiabolagen.com)

### **Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company**

P.O. Box 1, FI-00098 VARMA,  
Finland  
Annankatu 18, Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)10 515 13  
Fax +358 (0)10 514 4752  
[www.varma.fi](http://www.varma.fi)

### **Veritas Pension Insurance Company Ltd**

P.O. Box 133, FI-20101  
TURKU, Finland  
Olavintie 2, Turku  
Tel. +358 (0)10 55 010  
Fax +358 (0)10 550 1690  
[www.veritas.fi](http://www.veritas.fi)

### **The Farmers' Social Insurance Institution**

P.O. Box 16, FI-02101 ESPOO,  
Finland  
Revontulentie 6, Espoo  
Tel. +358 (0)9 43 511  
Fax +358 (0)9 435 1426  
[www.mela.fi](http://www.mela.fi)

### **The Seamen's Pension Fund**

P.O. Box 327,  
FI-00121 HELSINKI, Finland  
Uudenmaankatu 16 A,  
Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)10 633 990  
Fax +358 (0)10 633 9938  
[www.melkassa.fi](http://www.melkassa.fi)

### **Central Church Fund/ Church Council**

P.O. Box 185,  
FI-00161 HELSINKI, Finland  
Satamakatu 11 A, Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)9 18 021  
Fax +358 (0)9 180 2463  
[www.evl.fi/kiela](http://www.evl.fi/kiela)

### **Local Government Pensions Institution**

P.O. Box 425,  
FI-00101 HELSINKI, Finland  
Unioninkatu 43, Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)20 614 2837  
Fax +358 (0)10 314 6587  
[www.keva.fi](http://www.keva.fi)

### **The State Treasury/ Insurance/ Pension Services**

P.O. Box 30,  
FI-00054 VALTIOKONTTORI,  
Finland  
Temporary address:  
Valimotie 10, Helsinki  
(spring 2008)  
Sörnäisten rantatie 13,  
Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)9 77 251  
Fax +358 (0)9 7725 8571  
[www.valtiokonttori.fi](http://www.valtiokonttori.fi)

### **Education Fund (Koulutusrahasto)**

P.O. Box 191,  
FI-00121 HELSINKI, Finland  
Kalevankatu 12, Helsinki  
Tel. +358 (0)9 680 3730  
Fax +358 (0)9 6803 7330  
[www.koulutusrahasto.fi](http://www.koulutusrahasto.fi)

### **Employees' Group Life Insurance Pool Retro Life Assurance Company Ltd.**

Bulevardi 28,  
FI-00120 HELSINKI, Finland  
Tel. +358 (0)9 680 401  
Fax +358 (0)9 694 9789  
[www.retro.fi](http://www.retro.fi)



Finnish Centre for Pensions   
ELÄKETURVAKESKUS

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FI-00065 Eläketurvakeskus, Finland

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