

VaEL

Earnings-related pension
in accordance with
the State Employees'
Pensions Act



State pension provision

Earnings-related pension scheme

Earnings-related pension guarantees an employee's income when gainful employment has been terminated due to age, illness or unemployment. The next-of-kin are entitled to survivors' pension after the death of an employee.

Pension right is a benefit against the employee's work contribution in the same way as, for example, the right to annual leave. Employees and employers are jointly responsible for the costs of pension provision through the payment of statutory pension contributions.

All those participating in the Finnish labour market are covered by either a private or a public earnings-related pension scheme.

Public-sector pension scheme:

- State Employees' Pensions Act VaEl (State Treasury)
- Local Government Pensions Act KuEl (Local Government Pensions Institution)
- Evangelical-Lutheran Church Pensions Act (Church Council)

Private-sector pension scheme:

- Employees' Pensions Act TyEl (various pension institutions)
- Self-Employed Persons' Pensions Act YEL (various pension institutions)
- Farmers' Pensions Act MYEL (Farmers' Social Insurance Institution MELA)
- Seamen's Pensions Act MEL (Seamen's Pension Fund)

Contents

2	Who receives earnings-related pension paid by the state?
3	Determination of VaEL pension
3	Pension accrual by the end of 2004
4	Pension accrual starting from the beginning of 2005
7	Pension benefits
7	Old-age pension
10	Early old-age pension
11	Part-time pension
13	Disability pension
15	Partial disability pension
15	Vocational rehabilitation
16	Unemployment pension
17	Survivors' pension
18	Applying for the pension
20	Pension decision
20	Payment and taxation of pensions
21	Pension contributions
22	Appendix
22	Appendix 1 Table of pension accruals
28	Appendix 2 Determination of pension by pension type
31	Appendix 3 Pension glossary

Who receives earnings-related pension paid by the state?

The State Employees' Pensions Act (VaEL) covers officials and employees of the State.

In addition, headmasters, teachers and other staff of comprehensive schools, as well as the staff of private comprehensive schools and upper secondary schools who are born before 1970 come under VaEL. In addition, all teachers who were employed on 31 December 1998 regardless of their date of birth, as well as some of the staff of private institutions receiving state aid also come under VaEL.

In the Finnish Defence Forces and the Finnish Border Guard, the State Employees' Pensions Act is applied to both military staff and civilian personnel. VaEL includes regulations on military pension rights (= military pension scheme).

The President of Finland, Members of Parliament and the Cabinet, and Members of the European Parliament also receive their pension from the state, but are not covered by VaEL.

Those receiving long-term or five-year artist's bursary are entitled to a pension from state funds.

Pension accrual

Earnings-related pension in accordance with the State Employees' Pensions Act consists of two parts: pension accrued by the end of 2004 and pension earned from the beginning of 2005 until the date of retirement.

Pension accrual by the end of 2004

The amount of pension accrued by the end of 2004 is determined by the length and continuity of the pensionable employment, as well as by the accrual rates and earnings over the last few years (pensionable earnings).

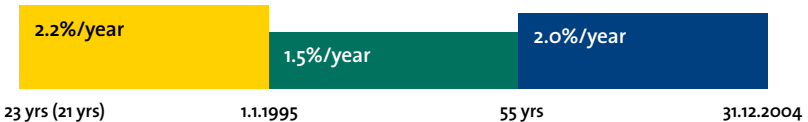
Pensionable earnings are calculated from the years preceding the end of pensionable employment. If pensionable employment has, for example, been in force on 31 December 2004, pensionable earnings are calculated on the basis of earnings over the previous ten years (1995–2004). If the period of pensionable employment is shorter, a shorter time will be used.

Starting from the employee's 23rd birthday, pension is accrued from a period of continuous state employment of at least one month. In employment that took place before 1967, the age limit of pension accrual is 21 years.

Accrual rates

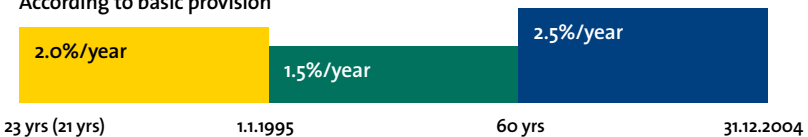
When state employment has begun before 1 January 1993 and continues uninterrupted until pension contingency.

According to supplementary provision



If state employment started after 1 January 1993 or will not continue uninterrupted until pension contingency or has terminated.

According to basic provision



Integration of pension

A pension at the level of basic benefits, accrued from state employment by the end of 2004, will be integrated with other earnings-related pensions (also with private sector pensions). This so-called modification, i.e. limited integration, is made in order to prevent excessively large pensions, because a considerable number of pensions in the public sector have had better accrual than pensions in the private sector.

The integration limit is obtained by multiplying the integration criterion (=the highest pensionable earnings of the work history from a period of employment before 2005 that has at least one year of pensionable time) with the limit percentage.

The limit percentage is obtained by calculating the ratio of the person's 23 years of age and the end of the year 2004 to 40 years (14,400 days) and by multiplying this figure by 60.

Formula for the limit percentage

$$\frac{\text{days from reaching the age of 23 to the end of 2004}}{14,400 (=40 \text{ years})} \times 60\%$$

If the persons' total pension entitlements exceed the integration limit, the excess is deducted from public sector pensions. Any share of supplementary pension (about 0.2%/year before 1 January 1995) and, starting from the beginning of 2005, pension accrued according to the new calculation rules, are added to the limited pension.

Conversion

If a person born before 1960 retires on an old-age pension before his or her personal retirement age, conversion (i.e. normalisation) is carried out on pension accrued by the end of 2004 before limited integration. This may reduce the amount of VaEL pension.

In the conversion, the basic pension accrued before 1995 is divided by the normalisation factor of 1.106. This will reduce the 2% annual accrual to about 1.8%. Any supplementary pension will also be lost.

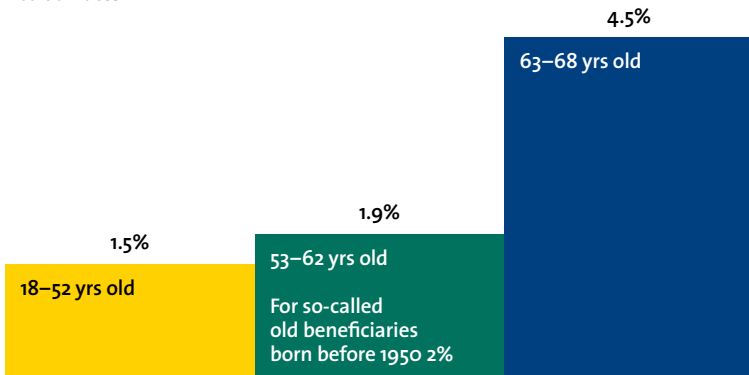
Pension accrual starting from the beginning of 2005

Starting from the beginning of 2005, state employees' pension is calculated on the basis of the accrual rates of earnings for each year and the person's age. When calculating the amount of pension, employment earnings will be raised to the level of the year when the pension com-

mences using a wage coefficient, and employee contribution is deducted from the earnings.

Pension is accrued from 18 years of age until the person reaches the age of 68. A pension accruing as from the beginning of 2005 has no minimum amount and, therefore, the longer one works, the higher the amount of pension will be. If you do not want to retire at the age of 68, the pension will be raised with an increase for deferred retirement, which is 0.4% per each deferred month.

Accrual rates



The accrual rates for projected service related to the calculation of disability, unemployment and survivors' pension are as follows:

- 1.5% of projected earnings until 50 years of age
- 1.3% of projected earnings for ages 50–63

Pension is also accrued during unsalaried periods

Pension also accrues during certain unsalaried periods on the basis of benefit-related earnings or confirmed income (65–117% of earnings, depending on the benefit). The accrual rate is 1.5% a year, regardless of age.

Pension accrues from

- periods of maternity, special maternity, paternity and parental allowance
- periods of earnings-related daily allowance, earnings-related training allowance and job alternation leave
- periods of rehabilitation allowance, daily allowance, workers' compensation benefit, and motor liability insurance compensation

Pension also accrues during studies at a university, university of applied sciences, or studies aiming for vocational qualifications. A maximum of

five years of studies is taken into account. Pension also accrues to a parent looking after a child under 3 years of age. The earnings for both the time of child care and studies are calculated at EUR 624.14 per month (at the 2009 level).

However, pension cannot be accrued solely on the basis of benefits. The employee must have been working, and insured earnings must amount to a minimum of EUR 14,979.51 (at the 2009 level) before the year of pension contingency.

Working during retirement

As from the beginning of 2005, new pension accrues from work carried out during retirement at the rate of 1.5% of annual earnings. Pension accrued from work carried out while on general retirement pension can be received at the age of 68 on application. Pension accrued on work carried out while on disability and unemployment pension is received when the pension category changes into retirement pension and the person is no longer working.

Wage coefficient and earnings-related pension index

Wage coefficient and indices have a significant impact on the calculation of pensions and revaluation of pensions in payment.

When calculating the pension, all earnings are converted to the same level with the wage coefficient. In the wage coefficient, the weighting of the change in earnings is 80% and that of prices 20%. Pensions in payment are reviewed with the earnings-related pension index. In the earnings-related pension index, the change in the price level accounts for 80% and the change in the level of earnings is 20%.

Life expectancy coefficient

Life expectancy coefficient is applied to pensions starting on or after year 2010. The life expectancy coefficient, by which the amount of pension is multiplied before granting it, is determined for each age group at the age of 62 (regardless of the age when pension is granted).

The life expectancy coefficient depends on general life expectancy. If the average life expectancy increases, the life expectancy coefficient will correspondingly reduce any commencing pensions. A retiring person may compensate this reduction by continuing working for a little longer.

Pension benefits

Old-age pension

Receiving old-age pension requires that the person has reached retirement age, terminated pensionable employment, and applied for pension. According to regulations that entered into force from the beginning of 2005, it is possible to retire on an old-age pension

- flexibly between the ages of 63 and 68
- at the personal retirement age
- at the occupation-specific retirement age
- at the age of termination.

The best level of pension is obtained by working at least until one's personal retirement age, which is between 63 and 65 years of age for most state employees.

Personal retirement age and occupation-specific retirement age require continuous state employment between 31 December 1992 and 31 December 2004. It is also required that pensionable employment continues uninterrupted until the person reaches retirement age. As from 1 January 2005, state employment is deemed to have been continuous if the obtained employment earnings are at least EUR 7,152 per year (at the 2009 level) or it can otherwise be proved that the employment relationship has been continuous.

If the state employment of a person born before 1960 has not been continuous or it began after 31 December 1994, the state retirement age is 65 years.

It is possible to retire on an old-age pension before the personal retirement age, however, at 63 years of age at the earliest. Thus, the pension will be converted, i.e. the annual accrual for the time before 1995 is reduced from 2% to about 1.8%. It is also not possible to receive any supplementary pension (about 0.2% for the period before 1995). Conversion will not be made for those born in or after 1960.

Further information about pension benefits is available on pages 22 and 31.

Example | Ville Valtonen's old-age pension

Basic information:

- date of birth 31 December 1946
- reached the age of 23 on 31 December 1969
- entered state employment on 1 January 1970
- level of earnings is EUR 3,000 per month
- 25 years of state employment at the end of 1994
- Ville's retirement age is 63 years and 4 months (as on 30 April 2010)

Earnings-related pension accrued by 31 December 2004 is calculated separately for Ville:

- with annual accrual of 2.2% over a period of 25 years from 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1994
- with annual accrual of 2.2% over a period of 7 years from 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1994
- with annual accrual of 2% from the age of 55 from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2004

The target level of 60% of basic pension is converted to correspond to the situation on 31 December 2004 = 52.5%. In other words, this is the maximum amount of paid-up pension.

Alternative 1: Ville's old-age pension at the personal retirement age on 30 April 2008

Accrued and limited basic pension is 52.5% of pensionable earnings

Share of supplementary pension $25 \times 0.2\% = 5\%$

Earnings-related pension by the end of 2004 is 57.5% of pensionable earnings

$$= 57.5\% \times \text{EUR } 3,000$$

$$= \text{EUR } 1,725 \text{ per month}$$

Pension accrued as from 1 January 2005 is added to the above

- with annual accrual of 2% over a period of 5 years from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009
 - = $10\% \times \text{EUR } 3,000$
 - = EUR 300 per month
- with annual accrual of 4.5% over a period of 4 months from 1 January 2010 to 30 April 2010
 - = $4.5\% \times 4/12 \times \text{EUR } 3,000$
 - = EUR 45 per month

Pension accrued as from 1 January 2005 is EUR 345 per month in total.

Ville's old-age pension at the personal retirement age is
 EUR 1,725 + EUR 345 = EUR 2,070 per month.

N.B.! If Ville continued working until the age of 65, his old-age pension would be EUR 2,295 per month. Continued employment until the age of 68 would increase the amount of pension to about EUR 2,700 per month.

Alternative 2: Ville's old-age pension before personal retirement age at the age of 63 on 1 January 2010

The abatement time is 4 months.

Accrued earnings-related pension by 31 December 2004

- with annual accrual of 1.8% over a period of 25 years from 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1994.
 The accrual is reduced from 2% to 1.8% because Ville is retiring before his personal retirement age.
- with annual accrual of 1.5% over a period of 10 years from 1 January 1995 to 31 December 2004

Accrued and limited basic pension is 52.5% of pensionable earnings because the target level is limited, as in alternative 1.

Ville is not entitled to supplementary pension because his pensionable employment terminates before his personal retirement age.

Earnings-related pension by the end of 2004 is $52.5\% \times \text{EUR } 3,000$
 = EUR 1,575 per month

Pension accrued as from 1 January 2005 is added to the above with annual accrual of 2% over a period of 5 years from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009
 = $5 \times 2\% \times \text{EUR } 3,000$
 = EUR 300 per month

Ville's old-age pension at the age of 63 is EUR 1,575 + EUR 300 = EUR 1,875 per month.

Early old-age pension

It is also possible to receive early old-age pension. Thus, an early retirement reduction is made on the pension, permanently reducing the amount of pension.

- A person whose personal retirement age is met before 2010 may retire on an early old-age pension by choice at any time. The early retirement reduction is 0.4% for each abated month, i.e. 4.8% per year.

Example

Jorma was born in July 1946 and his personal retirement age is 63 years and 4 months. He will reach his retirement age in November 2009. Jorma was entitled to retire on early old-age pension in 2004. After the pension reform, he retained this entitlement, i.e. he is entitled to retire on an early old-age pension at any time before his personal retirement age.

If Jorma retires on an old-age pension when he turns 63, i.e. four months early, the early retirement reduction on this pension accrued until 1 August 2009 will be $4 \times 0.4\%$. Therefore, the amount of pension will be permanently smaller by 1.6% than without the abatement.

- Persons born before 1959 with continuous state employment starting from 31 December 1992 may retire on an early old-age pension up to a maximum of three years before their personal retirement age. In such a case, the early retirement reduction will be 0.6% per each abated month before the age of 63 (a total of 7.2% per year). As the person retiring on an early old-age pension will not be working until his or her personal retirement age, the annual accrual of two per cent will be converted to about 1.8% for the period before 1 January 1995. The supplementary pension will also be lost. If the state employment did not begin until after 1 January 1995, there is no need to carry out the conversion.

Example

Anna was born in 1946, and she has been a state employee continuously since 1978. Her personal retirement age is 64 years, and she will reach this age in 2010.

If Anna retires at the age of 62, her accrued pension will be EUR 2,050 per month. After conversion and an early retirement reduction (7.2%), the amount of her pension would be EUR 1,720 per month. If her pension started already at the age of 61, her pension accrual would be EUR 2,000 per month. After conversion and an early retirement reduction (14.4%), the amount of her pension would be EUR 1,544 per month.

- Anyone can retire on an early old-age pension once they have turned 62. The early retirement reduction is 0.6% for each abated month before the age of 63 (a maximum of 7.2% in total). Moreover, the annual accrual of two per cent for the period before 1 January 1995 will be converted to about 1.8%, and any supplementary pension will be lost. The pension of those born after 1959 will not be converted.

Example

Antti's retirement age is 65 and he will reach this age in 2014. He was a state employee in 1973–1990, and the pension accrued from this period of employment would be EUR 1,000 per month at the age of 65. If you retire on an early old-age pension at the age of 62, both the conversion and the early retirement reduction (7.2%) will be made on the pension. The amount of early old-age pension at the age of 62 would be about EUR 839 per month.

Part-time pension

Part-time pension is meant for employees who wish to gradually reduce their work contribution before retiring on an old-age pension.

An employee who is 58–67 years of age and whose earnings during the five years preceding the part-time pension have been at least EUR 14,304 per year over three years (at the 2009 level) may retire on a part-time pension. Moreover, the earnings must be at least EUR 1,192 per month (at the 2009 level) for the six months immediately before the start of the part-time pension.

Those who have opted for occupation-specific retirement age may also retire on a part-time pension. However, if the part-time pension begins before the person has reached the required age, the option will be dropped, and a personal retirement age between the ages of 63 and 65 will be calculated to replace it.

Before applying for part-time pension, the possibilities of part-time work must be discussed with the employer. The earnings from part-time work must be 35–70% of the stabilised earnings from full-time work, however, at least EUR 273.37 per month (at the 2009 level). The part-time work does not have to be state employment, but it must be started immediately without even a day's interruption.

Amount of part-time pension

The amount of part-time pension is half of the difference of stabilised earnings from full-time work and earnings from part-time work, i.e. the

earnings reduction, however, not more than 75% of the accrued pension. Stabilised earnings from full-time work for part-time pension starting in 2009 are calculated from the 2004 pensionable earnings and the earnings for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

An example:

Stabilised earnings from full-time work	EUR 2,500 per month
Earnings from part-time work, for example, 60%	EUR 1,500 per month
Earnings reduction	EUR 1,000 per month
Part-time pension: 50% of the earnings reduction	EUR 500 per month
Earnings during retirement	EUR 500 + EUR 1,500 = EUR 2,000 per month

If there is a change of over 10% in the earnings from part-time work, the amount of pension will be reviewed.

Part-time pension is discontinued if the person returns to full-time work. If, however, the person returns to part-time work within six months, the part-time pension will commence again starting from the notification with the old terms.

Old-age pension after part-time pension

Old-age pension granted after part-time pension consists of three parts:

- 1) the pension accrued up until the time the person began the part-time pension,
- 2) the period of part-time pension, for which pension is accrued from the earnings reduction,
- 3) pension accrued from part-time work.

The following figures describe how the final old-age pension is formed.

Born before 1947

Old employee (see page 32)

Pension accrued by 31 Dec. 2004	Accrued pension	From earnings reduction 2%/year	
		From work 2%/year	From work 4.5%

63 yrs

New employee (see page 32)

60 yrs

Pension accrued by 31 Dec. 2004	Accrued pension	From earnings reduction 1.5%/year	2.5%/year
		From work 1.9%/year	From work 4.5%

63 yrs

Born in or after 1947

Old employee (see page 32)

Pension accrued by 31 Dec. 2004	Accrued pension	From earnings reduction 0.75%/year, or 1%/year for over 60s	
		From work 2% per year or born after 1950 1.9%/year	From work 4.5%/year

63 yrs

New employee (see page 32)

Pension accrued by 31 Dec. 2004	Accrued pension	From earnings reduction 0.75%/year, or 1%/year for over 60s	
		From work 1.9%/year	From work 4.5%/year

63 yrs

Disability pension

Disability pension may be granted to an employee whose working capacity is reduced as a result of illness, disorder or injury continuously for at least one year (working capacity is reduced by at least 3/5). Disability pension may be granted for the time being or as cash rehabilitation benefit for a fixed term.

Cash rehabilitation benefit is a fixed-term disability pension, during which efforts are made to restore the employee's capacity for work with treatment or rehabilitation. In order to establish the possibilities of rehabilitation, a rehabilitation plan is drawn up. The plan may be attached to medical statement B or be a separate document. If rehabilitation is not possible, a permanent disability pension may be granted.

A new medical statement B is required for the extension of cash rehabilitation benefit. There is no need to send in a new application.

When deciding on disability pension, an assessment of working capacity is carried out at the State Treasury. A pension right is not established only on the basis of a statement by the attending physician, but the decision will be made on the basis of a more extensive overall assessment. In the overall assessment, the requirements of work and the established decision practice are also taken into account in addition to medical matters. Medical advisor/s of the State Treasury, as well the State Treasury advisor as the decision-maker will take part in the assessment.

Projected pensionable service | Disability pension consists of the pension accrued before the disability and the so-called pension component for projected pensionable service, which replaces the amount of pension not accrued due to the disability. The pension component for projected pensionable service is included in the disability pension if the requirements for receiving it are met. The requirements are met when the employment earnings for the ten calendar year preceding the incapacity

for work amount to at least EUR 14,979.51 (2009). When examining the requirements for projected pensionable service, all insured earnings are taken into account.

If the applicant is entitled to projected pensionable earnings, pension will accrue from the beginning of the year of pension contingency to the occupation-specific retirement age, or until the age of 63 at the latest. The amount of pension accrued from the projected pensionable earnings until the age of 50 is 1.5% per year, after which it will be 1.3% per year until the beginning of old-age pension. Projected pensionable earnings are determined on the basis of the years preceding the year of pension contingency. If the pension contingency occurs, for example, in 2009, the projected pensionable earnings will be the mean value of the pensionable earnings of paid-up pension for 2004 and the earnings of 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Occurrence of pension contingency on or after 1 January 2006			
Requirements for receiving the pension	Projected pensionable earnings		
	requirements	age of termination	accruals
lower age limit 18 yrs working capacity is diminished by at least 2/5 for at least one year	at least EUR 14,979.51 of employment earnings (at the 2009 level) for the 10 calendar years preceding the year of commencement of the disability	usually 63 years or lower selected personal retirement age, when the pension changes into old-age pension	1.5% per year until the end of the month when the person has turned 50, 1.3% per year until the end of the month when the person has turned 63 projected pensionable earnings are usually determined on the basis of earnings over the five years preceding the year of pension contingency, a full five years in 2010

Pension-related vocabulary in the table:
 Occurrence of pension contingency, see page 31
 Personal retirement age, see page 31

Disability pension changes into old-age pension when the person reaches the age of 63 or, if lower than this, from the beginning of the following month when the person has reached his or her retirement age. If pension contingency has occurred on or before 31 December 2005, so-called old rules will be complied with. According to these rules, disability pension will turn into old-age pension when the pension recipient reaches the personal retirement age in accordance with the old rules.

Lump-sum increase | Starting from 2010, the pension level of those who become incapable for work under the age of 50 will improve so that the pensions are increased with an age-dependent coefficient starting from the beginning of the year after the pension has been in force for a full five calendar years. The increase is made only once, and it is determined according to the age of the pension recipient at the beginning of the year when the increase is made. The increase is also made on pensions granted before 2005.

Partial disability pension

An employee who can continue working part-time, but cannot provide a full work contribution (working capacity diminished by 2/5) may be entitled to a partial disability pension. This pension is half of the amount of full disability pension.

The person who has applied for a partial disability pension will receive a preliminary decision on his or her entitlement to the pension. Granting the pension does not require continuation of work. If work is continued on a part-time basis, the earnings from part-time work may not be higher than 60% of the stabilised earnings from full-time work. The earnings limit is given in the preliminary decision.

Work carried out while on partial disability pension accrues pension at the rate of 1.5% of annual earnings, starting from the beginning of 2005. Pension accrued from work while receiving pension will be added to the previously granted pension when it changes into old-age pension. Granting the pension is subject to termination of work. If the work continues, the pension will be granted after it has terminated. The pension must be applied for separately.

If the applicant's working capacity is estimated to improve with treatment or rehabilitation, the partial disability pension may also be granted for a fixed term as cash rehabilitation benefit.

If the person's working capacity diminishes further, the person on partial disability pension may apply for full disability pension. In such a case, a new pension application is required.

Vocational rehabilitation

Support for well-being at work through vocational rehabilitation

- Vocational rehabilitation was included as part of the statutory pension scheme at the beginning of 2004. A rehabilitee receives as income either a full or partial rehabilitation allowance. These are always greater than disability pensions alone.

A rehabilitee on a disability pension receives a rehabilitation increment on his or her pension. A rehabilitee may also be paid a discretionary rehabilitation grant.

- The absolute criterion for rehabilitation is the threat of incapacity for work, which can be postponed or prevented with appropriate rehabilitation. Rehabilitation supports the individual's continued participation in working life. The possibilities of rehabilitation are always established before a decision is made on a disability pension.
- The initiator for seeking rehabilitation may be the employee or his/her superior, the occupational health service, or human resources management. Actual vocational rehabilitation is launched with a rehabilitation application.
- Rehabilitation is always individual and vocational. It is designed according to the applicant's needs.
- The basis for rehabilitation is co-operation with the employee's place of work. First of all, efforts are made to establish the possibilities of re-organisation of work. Vocational rehabilitation may also be, for example, guidance, trial work, job coaching, retraining, or business subsidies.
- A person applying for vocational rehabilitation will receive an appealable decision on his or her entitlement to rehabilitation. There is no right of appeal against the decision on the contents of rehabilitation by the pension insurer, i.e. the rehabilitation plan.

Unemployment pension

An older person who has been unemployed for a long time may on certain conditions be entitled to unemployment pension in accordance with the State Employees' Pensions Act.

The entitlement to unemployment pension is always preceded by a period of earnings-related daily allowance. Unemployment pension will commence from the beginning of the month following the person's 60th birthday if the rest of the preconditions for receiving the pension are met.

A person is entitled to unemployment pension if he/she

- has reached the age of 60,
- has come under an earnings-related pension act for at least 5 years over the past 15 calendar years prior to the occurrence of pension contingency,
- is a registered jobseeker at the employment office, but it has not been possible to allocate work to him/her, and
- has received earnings-related daily allowance from an unemployment fund or basic unemployment allowance by the Social Insurance Institution for at least 500 days.

If the person receives the allowance continuously, the maximum period of 500 days is met in about two years. For those unemployed people who reach the age of 57 before receiving the allowance for 500 days, a daily allowance is paid until the end of the month when the person reaches 60 years of age (continued unemployment allowance).

As a rule, unemployment pension only consists of the pension accrued from the period of employment. Any pension component for projected pensionable service (the time from the beginning of the year of pension contingency to the end of the month when the person reaches the age of 63) is added to the pension when it changes into old-age pension.

Persons born on or after 1950 are no longer entitled to unemployment pension. Instead, they are entitled to continued unemployment allowance until they reach the age of 65 under the preconditions prescribed by the Unemployment Security Act. Alternatively, those entitled to continued unemployment allowance have an opportunity to retire on an old-age pension after reaching the age of 62. In such a case, the part of pension accrued according to 2.0% by the end of 1994 is converted to correspond to 1.81% accrual per year, but will not be subject to an early retirement reduction.

Starting from the beginning of 2005, pension has been accrued from work carried out while on unemployment pension at the rate of 1.5% of annual earnings. The new accrued pension is granted on application when the unemployment pension changes to old-age pension. Granting the pension is subject to termination of work. If the work continues, the pension will be granted on application after work is terminated.

Unemployment pension is not paid for a calendar month, during which the earnings exceed EUR 624.14 per month (at the 2009 level). Earnings exceeding this level must be reported to the State Treasury as soon as possible.

Survivors' pension

A survivors' pension may be paid to the surviving spouse, partner in a registered relationship, former spouse (based on maintenance allowance) and children of a person covered by the State Employees' Pensions Act. Widows and widowers receive the pension on equal grounds.

Distribution of survivors' pension in various situations

Number of children	0	1	2	3	4–
Surviving spouse's pension	6/12	6/12	5/12	3/12	2/12
Child's pensions	–	4/12	7/12	9/12	10/12
Total	6/12	10/12	12/12	12/12	12/12

Factors affecting a surviving spouse's entitlement to survivors' pension include the children of both spouses, the age of the spouse and primary beneficiary, the age of spouses at the time of marriage, and in certain cases also the time of entering into marriage or the duration of marriage.

A child under 18 years of age is entitled to a survivors' pension if he or she is the child of the primary beneficiary, adopted child or a child of the surviving spouse living in the same household.

The amount of survivors' pension is calculated from the amount of pension accrued to the primary beneficiary. If the primary beneficiary was not receiving a pension, the survivors' pension is determined according to the amount of disability pension he or she would have been entitled to at the time of death. The pensions for the surviving spouse and children are determined separately as shares of the primary beneficiary's pension and are dependent on the number of beneficiaries. Surviving spouse's pension is half of the primary beneficiary's own pension if the beneficiary is the surviving spouse alone.

Reductions of surviving spouse's pension

The surviving spouse's own pensions (or earnings from work) may reduce the surviving spouse's pension.

The surviving spouse's own pension provision is taken into account:

- immediately at the start of the survivors' pension if the surviving spouse has reached the age of 65 or he or she is receiving pension based on his or her own employment, or
- six months after the start of the survivors' pension, or
- when the youngest child living in the same household with the surviving spouse reaches the age of 18

Survivors' pension starts from the beginning of the month following the primary beneficiary's death.

Applying for the pension

The pension is applied for on the pension application forms, which are the same for the entire earnings-related pension scheme. If you have work periods abroad in addition to Finland, please complete a national pension application form and appendix U. The application will be forwarded from the State Treasury to the countries where the applicant has worked.

Application forms are available for example from the various pension institutions and from www.vael.fi / www.tyoelake.fi.

Applying for the pension

Type of pension	Application form + appendices	Submitting the application
Old-age pension Early old-age pension	Application for old-age pension + certificate of termination of pensionable employment + from conscripts, an extract from the official Finnish service record	about 2 months before the start of pension
Part-time pension	Application for part-time pension + employer's statement of earnings and working hours of part-time work	about 2 months before transferring to part-time work
Cash rehabilitation benefit/ disability pension	Application for disability pension + medical statement B + treatment and rehabilitation plan (either separately or included in medical statement B) + employer's description of the applicant's working conditions	usually when daily allowance has been paid for 150 days
Partial disability pension	Application for disability pension + medical statement B + employer's description of the applicant's working conditions	about 2 months before the start of pension N.B.! The period of sickness allowance preceding the payment of disability pension does not apply to partial disability pension
Preliminary decision on partial disability pension	Application for disability pension + medical statement B + preliminary information about part-time work, if work continues + employer's description of the applicant's working conditions	about 2 months before preferable time for a decision
Unemployment pension	Application for unemployment pension + certificate by the unemployment fund or the Social Insurance Institution on the payment of the maximum amount of unemployment daily allowance + certificate of unemployment by the employment office	after unemployment allowance has been paid for 500 days and the person is approaching the age of 60
Pensions from abroad	+ appendix U to be enclosed with the national pension application	
Survivors' pension	Application for survivors' pension (surviving spouse or former spouse) Application for child's pension (a child under 18 years of age)	

Last institution principle

The pension institution where the employee was last insured before retirement will grant and pay the pension accrued over the person's entire work history. Therefore, the pension recipient receives all of his or her earnings-related pension from a single pension institution even if he or she had been a member of several pension schemes over the period of his or her working life (for example, private, local government and state pension schemes).

Due to the last institution principle, all matters pertaining to the pension are managed through the last pension institution, for example, confirmation of withholding tax, change of address or place of payment, or inquiries, additional information and applications for correction regarding the pension decision.

This arrangement excludes the pension schemes of the Bank of Finland, the Åland Islands and the Finnish Orthodox Church. The Social Insurance Institution will still pass the decisions on any national pension.

Pension decision

The pension decision will be submitted by the State Treasury in writing. An affirmative pension decision will include information, for example, on taxation of the pension and on the appeal process. Furthermore, the recipient of a permanent pension (does not apply to partial disability pension or part-time pension) will also receive an employment pension card, which is the same for all authorised pension providers and institutions.

Payment and taxation of pensions

The State Treasury will pay pensions on the 20th day of each month into the bank account given by the pension recipient.

Pension is taxable income. For the calculation of the tax rate, the tax office will need the pension decision and information about the income and taxes accrued for the beginning of the year. The tax office will deliver the tax information electronically to the State Treasury.

Pension contributions

The costs of pension provision are divided between the employer and employee. In both the private and the public sector, employers and employees pay a pension contribution.

Employer contributions

An employer-specific fee is calculated for all employers (also for employers with a maximum of 50 employees). The employees working for an employer are divided into three contribution categories:

1. general contribution category, which includes the beneficiaries whose retirement age is 63–65 years
2. earlier retirement age contribution category, which includes those who have chosen to retire at the age of 55, 58 or 60 years, and those retiring under the age of 60
3. those in the military pensions system category.

A single employer may have employees under different contribution categories. For employers with more than 50 employees, a final pension contribution is calculated in addition to the advance pension contribution. This will deviate from the advance contribution only in terms of the deductible disability contributions.

Employee contribution

Every employee pays an employee contribution from their wages, the amount of which is determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health for one year at a time. This contribution is the same in both the private and the public sector. Employee contributions vary according to age so that 18–52-year-olds pay the same amount, but the contribution is higher starting from the age of 53. In 2009, employee contribution is 4.3% for those under 53 years of age and 5.4% for those over 53 years of age.

Appendix 1 | Table of pension accruals

An old employee or beneficiary is a person born 1.1.1940-31.12.1959 who has been in continuous state employment on 31.12.1992 and subsequently until the occurrence of pension contingency.

A new beneficiary is a person born 1.1.1940-31.12.1959 who has not been in continuous state employment on 31.12.1992 and subsequently until the occurrence of pension contingency, or a person born on or after 1.1.1960 regardless of whether of not the employment has been continuous.

Pension type	Accruals under 2004 regulations		
	Accruals from employment	Accruals from employment while retired	Accruals from time while retired
Old-age pension and early old-age pension	<p>Those born in the 1930s 2.2%/year.</p> <p>Old employee: Up to 31.12.1994 2.2 %/year, from 1.1.1995 1,5%/year, from 55th birthday 2%/year.</p> <p>New employee: Up to 31.12.1994 2.0 %/year, from 1.1.1995 1,5%/year, from start of the year of 60th birthday 2.5 %/year.</p>	no	no
Part-time pension (OAE)	<p>Accruals from part-time employment as in full-time employment:</p> <p>Those born in the 1930s 2.2%/year.</p> <p>Old employee: 2%/year.</p> <p>New employee: 1.5%/year, from start of the year of 60th birthday 2.5%/year.</p>		<p>Accrual from reduced earnings as from equivalent state employment:</p> <p>Old employee: 2%/year.</p> <p>New employee: 1.5%/year, from start of the year of 60th birthday 2.5 %/year.</p>

Accruals under 2005 regulations

Accruals from employment	Accruals from employment while retired	Accruals from time while retired
<p>1.5%/year to the end of the month of 53rd birthday,</p> <p>1.9%/year to the end of the month of 63rd birthday (for old beneficiaries born before 1950 2.0%/year from 55th birthday to the end of the month of 63rd birthday),</p> <p>4.5%/year to the end of the month of 68th birthday.</p>	<p>1.5%/year.</p> <p>Pension is granted on application from the beginning of the month after the 68th birthday.</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>Accruals from part-time employment as in full-time employment:</p> <p>1.9%/year to the end of the month of 63rd birthday (for old beneficiaries born before 1950 2.0%/year from 55th birthday to the end of the month of 63rd birthday),</p> <p>4.5%/year to the end of the month of 68th birthday.</p>		<p>Earnings reduction:</p> <p>Born before 1947 State employee before 31 December 1992 2.0%/year,</p> <p>new employee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.5%/year to the end of the year of 59th birthday, • 2.5%/year to the end of the month of 68th birthday. <p>Born in 1947 and after</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.75%/year or • 1.0%/year, if OAE granted for first time after 60th birthday or • 1.5%/year, if disability pension granted after OAE.

Appendix 1 | Table of pension accruals

Pension type	Accruals under 2004 regulations		
	Accruals from employment	Accruals from employment while retired	Accruals from time while retired
Disability pension	<p>See old-age pension.</p> <p>Projected pensionable service:</p> <p>for those covered by 1996 regulations 1.5%/year,</p> <p>others 1.5%/year up to 50th birthday, 1.2%/year between ages 50–60, 0.8%/year from 60th birthday.</p>	<p>Working while in receipt of a fully effective pension does not accrue additional pension.</p> <p>Working while in receipt of a vested pension (no projected pensionable service) accrues pension as normal.</p>	<p>After fully effective pension, new criteria applied to grant fully effective pension:</p> <p>Pension accrues as in equivalent state employment.</p> <p>Vested pension (no projected pensionable service) does not accrue pension.</p>
Partial disability pension	<p>In same way as in full disability pension. The amount of the pension is half that of a full disability pension.</p>	no	<p>In same way as in full disability pension.</p>

Accruals under 2005 regulations

Accruals from employment	Accruals from employment while retired	Accruals from time while retired
<p>1.5%/year to the end of the month of 53rd birthday,</p> <p>1.9%/year to the end of the month of 63rd birthday (for old beneficiaries born before 1950</p> <p>2.0%/year from 55th birthday to the end of the month of 63rd birthday).</p> <p>Projected pensionable service: 1.5%/year up to age 50, 1.3%/year up to 63rd birthday or lower occupation-specific retirement age.</p>	<p>1.5%/year.</p> <p>Pension is granted on application at old-age pension age.</p> <p>If working continues after old-age pension age, the pension is granted on application after the person stops work.</p> <p>The earnings limit is 40% of the stabilised earnings level prior to occurrence of pension contingency.</p>	<p>1.5%/year up to the end of the month of 50th birthday and after this 1.3%/year up to the end of the month of 63rd birthday calculated from earnings for projected pensionable service.</p>
<p>In same way as in full disability pension. The amount of the pension is half that of a full disability pension.</p>	<p>1.5%/year.</p> <p>Pension is granted on application at old-age pension age.</p> <p>If working continues after old-age pension age, the pension is granted on application after the person stops work.</p> <p>The earnings limit is 60% of the stabilised earnings level prior to occurrence of pension contingency.</p>	<p>In the same way as in full disability pension.</p>

Appendix 1 | Table of pension accruals

Pension type	Accruals under 2004 regulations		
	Accruals from employment	Accruals from employment while retired	Accruals from time while retired
Unemployment pension	<p>Up to 31.12.1994 2.0%/year,</p> <p>from 1.1.1995 1.5%/year,</p> <p>from start of the year of 60th birthday 2.5 %/year.</p> <p>Projected pensionable service:</p> <p>for those covered by 1996 regulations 1.5%/year, others 1.2%/year between ages 50–60, 0.8%/year from 60th birthday.</p>	<p>Working while in receipt of a fully effective pension does not accrue additional pension. This also applies to suspended pension component for projected pensionable service.</p> <p>Working while in receipt of a vested pension accrues pension as normal.</p>	<p>After fully effective pension, new criteria applied to grant fully effective pension:</p> <p>Pension accrues as in equivalent state employment.</p> <p>Vested pension does not accrue further pension.</p>

A fully effective pension is inclusive of a pension component for projected pensionable service.
A vested pension does not include a pension component for projected pensionable service.

Accruals under 2005 regulations		
Accruals from employment	Accruals from employment while retired	Accruals from time while retired
<p>1.5%/year to the end of the month of 53rd birthday,</p> <p>1.9%/year to the end of the month of 62nd birthday.</p> <p>If the pension criteria are fulfilled only after the 62nd birthday, a non-early old-age pension is granted.</p> <p>Projected pensionable service:</p> <p>for those covered by 1996 regulations 1.5%/year,</p> <p>for those covered by 2000 regulations 1.2%/year between ages 50–60, 0.8%/year from 60th birthday,</p> <p>for those not covered 1.3%/year after 60th birthday to 63rd birthday.</p>	<p>1.5%/year .</p> <p>Pension is granted on application at old-age pension age.</p> <p>If working continues after old-age pension age, the pension is granted on application after the person stops work.</p> <p>Earnings limit is €624.14/mth at 2009 calculation level. The limit is increased annually by the pension index.</p>	<p>1.3%/year of earnings during projected pensionable service.</p>

Appendix 2 | Determination of pension by pension type

N.B.! The pension provision of those born after 1959 differs partially from that shown in the table

Pension type	Earliest age of retirement	Effect on pension amount when retiring at indicated age																
Old-age pension	63 years.	<p>If you retire before your personal retirement age, any pension accrued before 1995 is reduced by approx. 0.2 – 0.4% / year.</p> <p>E.g. if a person's retirement age before the reform was 64 years, and he has accrued a total pension of 33% for 15 years by the end of 1995, the pension is reduced to 27%.</p> <p>If, after long service as state employee, e.g. as the result of incorporation (Posti etc.), a person has transferred to a private pension scheme and retires on an old-age pension from it, the private sector old-age pension age is 63 years, but the old-age pension age accrued in state employment, a so-called vested pension, is 65 years. If he/she also takes the state vested pension at the age of 63, the proportion of the pension accrued before 1995 at 2.0% is converted to correspond to accrual at approx. 1.81% per annum.</p>																
	<p>Personal retirement age 63–65, based on the length of time entitling to a pension under the State Employees' Pension Act by the end of 1994</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="218 1033 546 1229"> <tr> <td>pension period</td> <td>retirement age</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 yrs</td> <td>63 yrs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 yrs</td> <td>63 yrs 4 mths</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 yrs</td> <td>63 yrs 8 mths</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 yrs</td> <td>64 yrs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 yrs</td> <td>64 yrs 4 mths</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 yrs</td> <td>64 yrs 8 mths</td> </tr> <tr> <td>under 5 yrs</td> <td>65 yrs</td> </tr> </table> <p>N.B.! In addition to a general retirement age, those covered by State Employees' Pension Act (in state employment) before 1.1.2005 also have a personal retirement age.</p> <p>Those who have entered state employment for the first time in or after 2005 do not have a personal retirement age.</p>	pension period	retirement age	30 yrs	63 yrs	25 yrs	63 yrs 4 mths	20 yrs	63 yrs 8 mths	15 yrs	64 yrs	10 yrs	64 yrs 4 mths	5 yrs	64 yrs 8 mths	under 5 yrs	65 yrs	No reductions to pension accrued prior to 1995.
	pension period	retirement age																
	30 yrs	63 yrs																
25 yrs	63 yrs 4 mths																	
20 yrs	63 yrs 8 mths																	
15 yrs	64 yrs																	
10 yrs	64 yrs 4 mths																	
5 yrs	64 yrs 8 mths																	
under 5 yrs	65 yrs																	
Those who have elected for 55, 58 or 60 as occupation-specific retirement age (concerns e.g. teachers and conditional on election made prior to 1.7.1999 and continuous service).	No reductions to pension accrued prior to 1995.																	
Age of termination (Police, Defence Forces, Border Guard).	No reductions to pension accrued prior to 1995.																	

Pension type	Earliest age of retirement	Effect on pension amount when retiring at indicated age
Early old-age pension	General 62 years.	Abate 0.6% / each month brought forward (calculated from age 63), in addition pension accrued before 1995 reduced by approx. 0.2 – 0.4% / year.
	60–62 years for those born 1940–1959 (brought forward by max. 3 years from personal retirement age).	Abate 0.6% / each month brought forward (calculated from age 63), in addition pension accrued before 1995 reduced by approx. 0.2 – 0.4% / year.
	58–60 years for those born before 1947 with max. five years remaining to personal retirement age before 1.1.2005 (brought forward max. 5 years from personal retirement age).	Pension in accordance with old rules, abate 0.4% / each month brought forward (calculated from personal retirement age), no reductions to pension accrued before 1995.
Part-time pension	<p>58 years, provided that all following criteria fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not in receipt of pension based on employment, service or self-employment • has at least six months of continuous full-time service falling under State Employees' Pension Act immediately prior to start of part-time pension, and during the five calendar years immediately preceding the year part-time pension starts has earnings of at least 14,304 euros a year (2009 level) falling under State Employees' Pension Act in three calendar years. Full-time service is deemed to be any employment with minimum monthly earnings of 1,192 euros (2009 level). • the working hours and earnings of the service have been reduced so that earned income in part-time work totals at least 35 percent and at most 70 percent of the stabilised earnings prior to the reduction, nevertheless at least 273,37 euros per month (2009 level), whereupon the reduction in working hours must not significantly differ from the reduction in earned income, and • is not continuously absent from work for a period in excess of six weeks, not including the annual holiday or other comparable period or any period for which a daily allowance is paid under the Health Insurance Act. 	<p>Differences in accruals, see accruals table, page 22.</p> <p>If a person who has elected for an occupation-specific retirement age applies for a part-time pension before reaching the occupation-specific retirement age he has elected for, applying for and taking part-time retirement means cancellation of the election. In such a case, you are no longer eligible for an old-age pension at the elected occupation-specific retirement age. Instead, the person is moved over to the rules governing general old-age pension age, or is able to take his/her old-age pension at a scaled personal retirement age, or under the new system between ages 63 and 68.</p>

Appendix 2 | Determination of pension by pension type

Pension type	Earliest age of retirement	Effect on pension amount when retiring at indicated age
Unemployment pension	<p>An unemployed job-seeker born prior to 1.1.1950 aged 60–61 is eligible for an unemployment pension, provided that he fulfils the criteria for being granted an unemployment pension. The pension is converted to an old-age pension at the age of 63–65 depending on the regulation under which it has been granted. See section "Unemployment pension" page 16.</p>	
	<p>When the criteria of pension entitlement are not fulfilled until the person is 62, the pension type will immediately be old-age pension.</p>	<p>No reductions to pension accrued prior to 1995.</p>
	<p>People born in or after 1950 are not entitled to an unemployment pension. However, they have a secured right to additional days of unemployment allowance up to their 65th birthday, if the person reaches the age of 59 before 500 days of unemployment daily allowance are completed (the person becomes unemployed at the age of 57 years 1 month at the earliest).</p>	<p>A person born in or after 1950 may continue to receive unemployment daily allowance up to his/her 65th birthday, when an unabated old-age pension will be granted on application</p> <p>or</p> <p>he/she has the right to receive an old-age pension from his/her 62nd birthday without an abate for early retirement. In such a case, the proportion of the pension accrued before 1995 at 2.0% is converted to correspond to an approx. 1.81% accrual per annum.</p>

Appendix 3 | Pension glossary

Occupation-specific retirement age

Depending on the type of work, the retirement age is either 55, 58 or 60 years of age. The decision on opting for lower occupational-specific retirement age must have been made by 30 June 1999.

Retirement age

In the state pension scheme, as from the beginning of 2005 it has been possible to retire on old-age pension either at the personal retirement age, occupation-specific retirement age, age of termination, or flexibly between the ages of 63 and 68. If a person retires before his or her personal retirement age, the pension will be smaller.

Occurrence of pension contingency

Occurrence of pension contingency varies by pension type as follows:

- In old-age pension, pension contingency occurs on the last day of the month preceding retirement.
- In early old-age pension, pension contingency occurs on the last day of the pensionable employment.
- In disability pension, pension contingency occurs on the day when the incapacity for work has been found to have started.
- In partial disability pension, pension contingency occurs on the last day of full-time work immediately before transferring to part-time work.
- In individual early retirement pension, pension contingency occurs on the day when all of the preconditions for receiving individual early retirement pension are met.
- In part-time pension, pension contingency occurs on the last day of full-time pensionable employment.
- In unemployment pension, pension contingency usually occurs on the last day of the month when the person reaches the age of 60.
- The pension contingency of survivors' pension occurs on the day of primary beneficiary's death.

Age of termination

In and after 2005, the general age of termination is 68 years. It has been decreed that the age of termination is lower in the Police, the Defence Forces and the Border Guard.

Personal retirement age

63–65 years, based on the length of pensionable time pertaining to the State Employees' Pensions Act by the end of 1994:

pensionable employment	retirement age	target level
30 yrs	63 yrs	66 %
25 yrs	63 yrs 4 mths	65 %
20 yrs	63 yrs 8 mths	64 %
15 yrs	64 yrs	63 %
10 yrs	64 yrs 4 mths	62 %
5 yrs	64 yrs 8 mths	61 %
less than 5 yrs	65 yrs	60 %

N.B.! Persons who have been within the sphere of the State Employees' Pensions Act before 1 January 2005 have a personal retirement age in addition to general retirement age. Those who have entered state employment for the first time on or after 2005 do not have a personal retirement age.

Supplementary pension

Until 31 December 1994, old beneficiaries have accrued supplementary pension at the rate of 0.2% per year in addition to the 2% basic pension. The share of supplementary pension is added to the pension after limited integration of pensions. This is a maximum of 6% of pensionable earnings.

Increase for deferred retirement

Pension no longer accrues after the person reaches the age of 68. If the person still does not want to retire, pension is raised with an increase for deferred retirement, which is 0.4% per each deferred month.

Conversion

If a person retires before his or her personal retirement age, the accrual rate of 2% for the share of pension accrued before 1995 is converted to about 1.8% per year. In practice, the pension according to the basic benefits, accrued before 1995, will be divided by 1.106.

Appeal

It is possible to lodge a complaint or appeal against the pension decision. Instructions for appeal are enclosed with the pension decision. The appeal is addressed to the Pension Appeal Court. The decision of the Pension Appeal Court

may be appealed against to the Insurance Court. All appeals are delivered first to the State Treasury.

Wage coefficient

A coefficient for adjusting the employment earnings and the amounts in euros referred to in legislation to the level of the year of retirement. In the wage coefficient, the weighting of the change in earnings is 80% and that of prices 20%. The wage coefficient has been used since 2005 for adjusting the earnings from the period of employment, self-employed person's confirmed income, the limiting amounts prescribed in earnings-related pensions, and paid-up pension

Projected pensionable service

As from the beginning of 2006, projected pensionable service means the time from the beginning of the pension contingency year to the age of 63, or a lower occupation-specific retirement age or age of termination.

Earnings-related pension index

Pensions are adjusted annually at the beginning of January with the earnings-related index, which is confirmed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. The weighting of the change in prices is 80% and that of wages 20%.

New beneficiary/employee

A person who entered state employment after 31 December 1992 or a person who was in state employment before 1993, but has not been in state employment at the turn of the year 1992–1993. A new employee is also a person whose employment will not continue uninterrupted until the occurrence of pension contingency.

State Service Register

Information about all services pertaining to the State Employees' Pensions Act (VaEL) is registered annually in the State Service Register. Employers under VaEL ensure that information is passed to the register. Information on other than state services is available from the appropriate authorised pension providers.

Old beneficiary/employee

A person who has entered state employment before 1 January 1993 and works for the state continuously until his or her personal retirement age.

Continuity requirement

The continuity requirement has significance in terms of whether the person retains his or her status of old employee. The old continuity regulation is applied to employment relationships prior to 2005. For a person to be regarded as old employee, it is required that he or she has been in continuous state employment between 31 December 1992 and 31 December 2004. The new continuity requirement is applied as from 1 January 2005. The employment is regarded to have been continuous as of 1 January 2005 if the employment earnings each year have been a total of at least EUR 7,152 (at the 2009 level). If the employment earnings remain below EUR 7,152 in any year, the person must be able to prove that the employment has been continuous.

2004 paid-up policy

Pension is calculated from all state employment relationships by the end of 2004 according to regulations in force prior to 2005, and a paid-up policy is established. Employment relationships continuing at the turn of the year 2004–2005 are technically terminated on 31 December 2004.

Contact information of Pension Services

State Treasury, tel. (09) 77 251
Pension Guidance (09) 7725 284
Advance Inquiries (09) 7725 351
Pension payments (09) 7725 338

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www.valtiokonttori.fi

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Valtiokonttori
Statskontoret
State Treasury

State pension provision

Vakuutus | Försäkring | Insurance

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