

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT CONCERNING COMPENSATION FOR TRAVELLING EXPENSES 2015

Specifying collective agreement concerning compensation for travelling expenses, concluded on 29 November 2013 between the Ministry of Finance, the Public Sector Negotiating Commission JUKO ry, the Trade Union for the Public and Welfare Sectors JHL ry and the Federation of Salaried Employees Pardia ry.

Article 1

Scope of application and secondary compensation

The provisions of the present Agreement shall apply to compensation of travelling expenses for public servants and Government employees for journeys in Finland and abroad ("official journeys"), unless otherwise provided, ordered or agreed.

A public servant or employee who is entitled to compensation for travelling expenses for performing work commissioned by another organization shall be paid compensation from the funds of the government agency that issued the travel order only in case the compensation paid by the commissioner does not add up to the compensation specified in these provisions.

Rule of application:

The concept "official journey" shall include also employees' journeys, for which compensation is paid according to the same provisions.

In the evaluation of the scope of application of orders and directives for compensation of travelling expenses, the orders and directives applied by the organization that issues the travel order shall primarily apply.

Article 2

Travelling expenses

Travelling expenses shall be those extra expenses that the person concerned has paid because of an official journey.

By virtue of this Agreement compensation for travelling expenses in connection with official journeys shall be paid for actual transportation expenses, as per diem, meal allowance, accommodation or hotel allowance, night travel allowance and as training day allowance for training courses. In addition, certain special allowances shall be paid.

The present Agreement also contains provisions concerning the principles for paying salaries for employees' travelling time as well as the travelling day allowance for public servants.

Article 3

The concept of official journey

A journey that entitles to compensation for travelling expenses shall be a journey, which is ordered by a superior and which a public servant makes for carrying out his or her official duties outside the workplace, or which an employee makes for doing his or her job outside the workplace ("official journey").

Going to workplace from the person's residence, or from a similar location ("residence") and returning there shall not be an official journey.

Workplace shall mean the fixed workplace where the person concerned works. If he or she has no such fixed workplace due to the character of the work, the workplace shall be a similar place.

Note:

Public servants have official workplaces and those of employees are determined in employment contracts.

Rule of application:

A travel order is always necessary and it may be drawn up electronically. A travel order may be based on a particular request by a superior, on applicable rules of procedure, service regulations or other permanent regulations, or in respect of employees also on an agreement.

An outbound journey that is the consequence of a transfer to another posting place shall also count as an official journey.

The person issuing a travel order shall be informed of the purpose of the journey, how it will be made, as well as of the grounds for compensating travelling expenses and of any advance payments.

The requirement that official and other duties shall be carried out excludes journeys whose main purpose is not the fulfilment of such duties. Such journeys are inter alia holiday and recreation journeys, as well as combined official and holiday journeys. A combination of holiday and official journeys is only permitted for special reasons.

Notwithstanding this main rule, a public servant stationed abroad may combine a holiday journey of not more than three days and an official journey to Finland for the purpose of taking care of his or her personal affairs.

The concept and change of workplace

A workplace shall mean the fixed place where the person concerned works. If he or she has no fixed workplace due to the character of the work, any similar place shall be the workplace. The rule is that every public servant and employee shall have a workplace, i.e. a building where he or she carries out his or her duties. Such a workplace may be the place where the person concerned carries out duties, gets working instructions, stores clothes, equipment and appliances used in the work, or some other similar place relevant for carrying out the work concerned. If a public servant or an employee has no workplace as set out above due to mobile work, the workplace shall be the person's home, or some other fixed place.

The place for carrying out public duties shall mean the place where a public servant has been transferred from his or her workplace for the purpose of carrying out service related duties, or other duties assigned to him or her. In such cases the workplace shall not change and for that reason stays on the place for carrying out public duties shall count as an official journey.

In some situations the transfer to a place for carrying out public duties may result in a change of workplace. This is the case for example when a public servant is appointed to a fixed time public service position for carrying out official duties at another location. In such cases the workplace shall not change until the public servant concerned has been informed not less than 30 days in advance of the beginning of the appointment, and if possible, also of its probable duration. If the appointment is so urgent that the 30 day period does not end before the transfer, the place for carrying out public duties shall not change to become the workplace until 30 days after the public servant was informed of the appointment. A short time appointment as substitute to another location, i.e. when the public servant is paid according to his or her ordinary post for the period of appointment, shall not mean a transfer of work-place.

If a long time transfer of a public servant to another location is necessary for carrying out duties at that location, and if the public servant retains his or her own post, the workplace may be transferred.

The public servant concerned shall be informed of the transfer in writing. The notice shall indicate the transfer date and the probable duration of the transfer. If such written notice is not given, the workplace shall not be transferred and the public servant concerned shall be compensated for travelling expenses.

If a public servant takes the initiative of being transferred to a new workplace, the 30 days period of notice is not necessary. In that case the public servant's workplace shall change immediately when he or she arrives at the new location.

Article 4

Travelling days, the beginning and the end of official journeys

A travelling day shall be the 24 hours period commencing at the outset of an official journey, or at the end of the preceding travelling day. An official journey shall commence when the person concerned leaves his or her workplace or residence, and it shall end when he or she returns to the workplace or residence.

However, an official journey shall not yet end when the person concerned returns to his or her workplace only for the purpose of handing in or for changing tools or other work equipment, for receiving new instructions, or for other similar short time execution of official duties or work, provided that the official journey continues immediately thereafter.

Rule of application:

In respect of the concept of an official journey it shall be taken into account that when the person concerned departs on a new official journey that journey also implies the start of a new travelling day. After the end of an official journey there exists no time already compensated that shall be taken into account in calculating the compensation of the costs for the new official journey.

A new official journey shall commence either at the workplace or at the traveller's residence and it shall end at one or the other of these places.

If a public servant or employee has arrived at his or her workplace and departs from there on an official journey, a travelling day shall commence upon that departure and all compensation for travelling expenses shall be calculated accordingly. The time of the day when the person concerned has started an official journey is irrelevant for the application of the present provision.

A combination of official and holiday journeys shall be avoided. If there are exceptionally particularly valid reasons for combining official journeys with holidays, and if such a combination is approved by the person who issues the travel order, the days of holiday shall be specified in the travel order form. Travelling expenses during the holiday period shall not be compensated. If for example the official journey ends at the beginning of the holiday, costs for the return journey shall not be compensated.

An official journey shall not yet end when the person concerned returns to his or her workplace only for the purpose of handing in or for changing tools or other work equipment, for receiving new instructions, or for other similar short term execution of official duties or work, provided that the official journey continues immediately thereafter. A precondition for the continuance of an official journey despite a visit to the workplace shall however be that the visit is made upon instructions by the employer, or for other work related reasons. An official journey shall end when the person returns to his or her residence. The longest permitted stay on the workplace in the course of an official journey shall be approximately one hour.

Article 5

Travelling mode

Official journeys shall be made in the shortest possible time and at the lowest possible aggregate costs, bearing in mind that the official journey and the relevant duties shall be carried out appropriately and safely. In the assessment of the aggregate costs of an official journey the elements to be taken into account shall not only be compensation for transportation expenses, per diem, accommodation or hotel allowance, any salary for travelling time or the travelling day allowance for public servants and other compensation for travelling expenses, but also time saved by using certain modes of transport.

Compensation for official journeys shall not exceed the amount payable if the journey were made in the manner most advantageous for the government agency concerned, as set out in paragraph 1.

Rule of application:

The person's position, salary, or any other similar base shall not be relevant for the grounds on which compensation for travelling expenses is paid.

In the choice of travelling mode not only the direct costs of the journey shall be taken into account, but also other circumstances that have an impact on total expenses, inter alia the consequences of the journey on the use of working hours. All factors that are relevant for the duration of the journey, the travelling mode and for expenses should be set out on the travel order form already when the

request of a travel order is made. In addition to savings of working time, also important savings of leisure time may be taken into account when the comparison is made.

If such supplementary and extended travelling time that is not foreseen in the programme of the journey is included for the purpose of saving total costs, (in respect of journeys abroad for example the financial advantage of a charter journey), such travelling time shall be compensated only provided that a provision to this effect is included in the travel order. A precondition for including supplementary and extended travelling time in the travel order shall always be that considerable savings of total travelling expenses can be achieved, that the extension of the official journey is reasonable in relation to the achieved savings and that the journey as a whole is made in the most advantageous manner from the government agency's point of view.

Compensation for official journeys shall not be paid to an amount higher than the rate applicable when the journey is made in the manner most advantageous to the government agency concerned. For example, compensation for using the traveller's own car shall only be paid according to the costs of public transport, if such transport is more advantageous. In order to calculate the costs of public transport general rates (for example the rate of a single ticket or that of Matkahuolto) may be used if no other sufficient information has been transmitted.

Certain airlines and companies providing accommodation services market their products by offering their customers inter alia journeys or accommodation free of charge. The employer shall be entitled to this advantage in respect of official journeys paid by the government agency; any free air tickets or hotel accommodation shall be used in connection with official journeys.

Article 6

Compensation for the use of own vehicles

When a public servant or an employee uses his or her own vehicle or a vehicle in his or her possession for an official journey, compensation for transportation expenses shall be paid as follows:

- By car In respect of each mileage calculation period starting on 1 January, for the first 5 000 kilometres from 1 January to 31 December 2015, 44 cents per kilometre and 39 cents for additional kilometres.
Increased mileage allowance shall be paid in the following cases:
- 1) 7 cents when the job or duty requires transporting a trailer attached to the car, 11 cents when the work or duty requires transporting a caravan attached to the car, and 21 cents when the work or duty requires transporting a resting hut, or similar facility attached to the car, and
 - 2) 3 cents when the person concerned
 - a) has to transport machines or appliances weighing more than 80 kilos, or unusually big machines or appliances,
 - b) has to take a dog in the car for the purpose of carrying out his or her duty or work, or
 - 3) 9 cents for driving a car on forest roads, or on closed building sites, to the extent that carrying out the person's duty or work requires such driving.
 - 4) 3 cents per person when the person concerned transports other persons, in case arranging such transport is the duty of the employer.

1 January - 31 December 2015:

- By motorcycle33 cents for the first 5 000 kilometres and 30 cents for additional kilometres.
By motor boat Engine power less than 50 hp, 78 cents per kilometre and more than 50 hp 114 cents per kilometre.
By snow-mobile 106 cents per kilometre.
By all-terrain vehicle 100 cents per kilometre.
By moped 17 cents per kilometre.
Other transport 10 cents per kilometre.

The mileage calculation period shall commence on the beginning of a calendar year.

When a person on official journey abroad is entitled to use his or her own car due to the purpose of the journey or to particular reasons, compensation shall be paid according to the provisions of the present Article.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall issue regulations concerning the use of and compensation for private cars of public servants or employees attached to Finnish representations abroad. Those regulations shall apply also in respect of public servants and employees of other administrative branches who are stationed abroad.

Rule of application:

The decision whether compensation for a public servant's or employee's transportation expenses shall be paid in accordance with the mileage allowance set out in article 6 of the agreement shall as a general rule be made when a travelling order is given, or exceptionally at the latest when the travel claim form is approved. The circumstances set out in article 5 and the relevant rule of application shall be taken into account in the decision.

If official journeys constitute an essential and permanent element of the a public servant's or employee's work, due to the character and scope of that work, the government agency may grant the person concerned the permission to use a private car on a continuous basis.

Although a public servant or employee has been authorized to use a private car, the principles set out in article 5 and the relevant rule of application shall nevertheless apply and the most advantageous mode of transport shall always be the main principle. A public servant or employee who has been granted permission to use a private car on a permanent basis shall make a normal travel claim form.

The relevant government agency may give more specific instructions concerning the use of a private car on a permanent basis, including the possible use of a driver's logbook.

Article 7

Other compensation for transportation expenses

The person concerned shall be compensated for the price of travelling tickets, for seat and berth reservation charges, for freight charges for transporting necessary tools and equipment, as well as for other comparable necessary costs in connection with the official journey.

Costs for travelling in taxi and chartered or leasing vehicles may be compensated if the use has been justified taking into account the conditions set out in article 5.

Car parking charges in airports, train stations and in connection with hotel accommodation shall be paid against receipt, however not for a longer period than three days for each official journey.

Rule of application:

The relevant government agency may give more specific instructions concerning the use of taxi and chartered or of leasing vehicles.

Public servants and employees who are on a long-lasting official journey in Finland shall be entitled to compensation for transportation expenses for one fortnightly visit to their home by using the cheapest mode of travel. The person concerned shall not be entitled to compensation for any other travelling expenses for the home journey, for example any per diem allowance shall not be paid.

Article 8

Certain compensation for specific expenses

The following expenses, justified by appropriate receipts, shall be compensated as costs in connection with official journeys:

- 1) airport taxes,
- 2) for official journeys abroad, fees for passports or visas, expenses for necessary medicines and vaccinations,
- 3) for official journeys abroad, the premium for luggage insurance for a sum insured of not more than 1 600 euro, and the premium for single premium travel insurance taken for an official journey lasting not more than 31 days, in so far as the insurance gives compensation for expenses due to sickness or accidents during the journey, or due to cancellation or interruption of the journey. In respect of travel insurance taken for an entire year a premium of not more than 50 euro shall be compensated,
- 4) necessary and justified telephone and communications costs in connection with arrangements for an official journey and with official business,

- 5) rent for a safe deposit box in a hotel, and
- 6) other comparable necessary expenses.

Rule of application:

Exceptional extra costs shall particularly be taken into account in advance when giving the travel order.

Article 9

Length of official journeys that entitle to a per diem allowance

A per diem allowance can be paid when an official journey extends farther than 15 kilometres from a public servant's or employee's residence, or from his or her workplace. The length of the journey shall be measured according to generally used travelling routes, depending if the person concerned leaves his or her residence or workplace, or returns residence or to the workplace.

Rule of application:

The precondition for paying per diem allowance is that an official journey fulfils the requirements concerning both the length and duration of the journey.

The length of the journey shall be calculated on the basis of the shortest route generally available at the time of the official journey.

An official journey can commence either at a residence or at the workplace and consequently it can end either at a residence or at the workplace. Notwithstanding the main rule that the length of an official journey shall be more than 15 kilometres from the person's workplace or residence, per diem allowance shall not be paid if the distance from the place of departure to the place for carrying out the work is for example 16 kilometres, but the length of the return journey to the workplace or residence is only 10 kilometres. Per diem allowance on the basis of the length of an official journey shall only be paid provided that both the outbound and the return journeys to the place for carrying out the work, or to the farthest destination of an official journey, exceed 15 kilometres. The start on and the return from an official journey shall be made on the basis of the most appropriate location for carrying out the duty that is the purpose of the journey.

Article 10

Time limits for partial per diem allowance and for full per diem allowance

Partial per diem allowance shall be paid when an official journey lasts for more than 6 hours.

Full per diem allowance shall be paid when an official journey lasts for more than 10 hours.

When an official journey lasts for a longer time than one full travelling day and if the time spent on that official journey exceeds the previous travelling day by more than two hours, the journey shall entitle to a new partial per diem allowance. If the exceeding time is more than six hours, it shall entitle to a new full per diem allowance.

Article 11

Amount of per diem allowances

1) Per diem allowance shall be paid as follows:

- 1) Partial per diem allowance for the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 shall be 18 euro for each travelling day that entitles to a per diem allowance, if the minimum time specified in article 10 paragraph 1 is spent on official journey, and
- 2) Full per diem allowance for the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 shall be 40 euro for each travelling day that entitles to a per diem allowance, if the minimum time specified in article 10 paragraph 2 is spent on official journey.

Article 12

Per diem allowance for official journeys abroad

Public servants and employees shall be entitled to the per diem allowance agreed for the country or region where a travelling day ends. If a travelling day ends on board a ship, or an aircraft, the per diem allowance shall be determined according to the region from where the ship or aircraft has made its latest departure. In case Finland is the place of departure, the per diem allowance shall be determined according to the place of first landing.

If the total time spent on an official journey is less than 24 hours, per diem allowance shall be paid according to the provisions and euro-amounts applicable for Finland. However, if the official journey has lasted for more than 15 hours and if more than five hours have been spent abroad for performing official duties or other work, or for other valid reasons, the person concerned shall be entitled to the per diem allowance agreed for that country or region.

If the time spent on an official journey exceeds the latest full travelling day ending abroad by more than two hours, the person concerned shall in respect of that travelling day be entitled to a per diem allowance amounting to 35 % of the per diem allowance for the latest full travelling day ending abroad. If the exceeding time is more than ten hours, the person concerned shall in respect of that travelling day be entitled to a per diem allowance amounting to 65 % of the per diem allowance for a full travelling day ending abroad. When a full travelling day entitling to a per diem allowance at the rate of 65 % ends in Finland, the per diem allowance for subsequent travelling days shall be determined according to the rates applicable for Finland.

Per diem allowance for seminars at sea, and for cruises for meetings and for education and training purposes shall be paid according to the provisions and euro-amounts applicable for official journeys in Finland.

The amounts of per diem allowance applicable for the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 per travelling day for each country and region are enclosed.

Article 13

The impact of free meals on the per diem allowance

If, in the course of a travelling day, a public servant or employee has had one or several meals free of charge, or one is included in the price of a travelling ticket or hotel accommodation, or if he or she had an opportunity to have such a meal, full or partial per diem allowance shall be reduced by 50 %.

The precondition for reducing a full domestic per diem allowance or a foreign per diem allowance is that the person concerned has eaten, or had the opportunity to eat two meals. The precondition for reducing a partial per diem allowance is one meal.

Rule of application:

Free meals reduce the per diem allowance for official journeys abroad defined in the article 12, paragraph 3 as follows: one free meal bisects the 35 % and two meals the 65 % per diem allowance.

Breakfast included in the price of a hotel room shall not be a meal in the sense of the article 13. On the other hand, breakfast included for example in the price of a sea journey shall be such a meal.

For one or several free meals to result in a reduction of the per diem allowance, they shall be provided in connection with the official journey. If a public official or employee is given a free meal by a friend or relative, without any connection to the official voyage, the per diem allowance shall not be reduced.

Article 14

Meal allowance

If no per diem allowance is paid for an official journey in Finland and if the public servant or employee concerned has eaten at his or her own expense outside his or her common place for having meals, at a distance of not less than 10 kilometres from his or her workplace or residence, and if the journey has lasted for more than 4 hours, the person concerned shall be paid a meal allowance to an amount of 25 % of the amount stipulated in article 11, paragraph 1 subsection 2.

Article 15

Accommodation and hotel allowance

In addition to a per diem allowance, accommodation allowance shall be paid on the basis of a receipt issued by the hotel, or on the basis of some other reliable receipt. If other meals than breakfast are included in the price of the accommodation, an allowance shall only be paid for the price of the room.

For journeys abroad the hotel allowance shall include the base price of the room, plus any taxes and fixed tips according to the country specific convention.

Accommodation provided by the government agency concerned shall be used, if it meets reasonable standards. If a public servant or employee does not use such accommodation, the accommodation allowance shall not exceed the sum that the government agency pays for its accommodation.

A precondition for paying accommodation allowance is that the person concerned was present at the locality of accommodation for not less than four hours during the time from 2100 hours to 0700 hours, or that he or she was travelling or performing duties elsewhere than at his or her domicile during that time and that accommodation was therefore necessary.

If necessary due to particular local conditions, expenses for the use of a hotel room abroad during hours other than those set out above can be reimbursed.

Rule of application:

General principles for travelling mode set out in article 5 shall be taken into account when choosing accommodation and hotels. In addition, the expediency of the location of the accommodation and specific local circumstances may affect the selection.

Supplementary services subject to a charge which are not essential to the official travel shall not be reimbursable travelling expenses.

If the price of accommodation includes meals, hotel allowance shall be paid only in respect of the room price. If breakfast is included in the hotel room price and if the customer cannot choose to pay separately for the breakfast, the breakfast element shall not be deducted from the price of accommodation. If however, a separate fee, not included in the price of accommodation, is charged for the breakfast, no separate compensation shall be paid.

Accommodation fulfilling reasonable standards shall be a place for staying overnight where the public servant or employee is provided with heating and light, an appropriate bed with bed linen and with lavatory and washing facilities.

Article 16

Night travel allowance

Night travel allowance shall be paid for a travelling day that entitles to a per diem allowance, when more than ten hours have been spent on an official journey, of which not less than four hours between 2100 hours and 0700 hours, provided that the person concerned was entitled to accommodation at the government agency's expense, but has not used it.

The amount of night travel allowance shall be 12 euro per day.

Night travel allowance shall not be paid, if the person concerned is paid accommodation or hotel allowance, or if he or she is paid separate compensation for a berth on a night train or a ships cabin, or if the journey is made on a ship or train at the disposal of the Government so that the traveller can live on board. Neither shall night travel allowance be paid when the person concerned otherwise has no expenses for staying overnight because of free accommodation provided by the government agency concerned.

Article 17

Compensation to training course attendants

Training course attendants shall be paid compensation for travelling expenses to the course and back according to the provisions of articles 6, 7, 9-13 and 15. A training course attendant is a public servant or employee who is attending a training course organized or otherwise defined by the government agency.

In respect of short training courses, i.e. courses lasting not more than 21 days, per diem allowance or meal allowance, as well as accommodation or hotel allowance or night travel allowance shall be paid as stipulated in articles 9 - 16.

In respect of long training courses, i.e. courses lasting continuously for more than 21 days, training day allowance shall be paid from the beginning of the course, under the same conditions as set out in articles 9 and 10 concerning per diem allowance and in article 14 concerning meal allowance. Training day allowance shall be paid as follows:

a) In respect of days 1 - 21 the training day allowance shall be the same as full or partial per diem allowance, or meal allowance, and

b) in respect of following days, however only in respect of courses lasting not more than one year, the training day allowance shall be 75 % of full or partial per diem allowance or meal allowance.

If the government agency provides meals free of charge for training course attendants, the training day allowance shall be reduced by 50 %. If the government agency also provides accommodation free of charge that meets reasonable standards, the training day allowance shall be reduced by a further 25 %. However, the latter reduction shall not be made, if accommodation free of charge is arranged in caserns, camps or under other similar conditions.

Accommodation allowance or night travel allowance shall not be paid for the days for which the training course attendant is entitled to training day allowance and the government agency provides accommodation that meets reasonable standards.

When a training course is split up in several parts and when the periods in between are more than 12 days, the course shall be considered as several different courses.

The per diem allowance payable for training courses abroad shall be reduced according to the principles set out above, unless it is decided to pay a lower per diem allowance with the consent of the person concerned.

Rule of application:

Attendants shall be paid training day allowance also in respect of Sundays, religious and other holidays as well for another weekly day off, if the attendant remains in the locality of the course during these days. Training day allowance shall not be paid for days off of which the course organizer has given advance information. In case of absence for valid reasons, for example sickness, staying in the locality of the course entitles to training day allowance also for days of absence.

Only days that training day allowance is paid for will be taken into account when calculating the number of training course days after which the training day allowance decreases (21 days).

In respect of long-lasting training courses held in Finland, public servants and employees shall be entitled to compensation for transportation expenses for one fortnightly visit to their home by using the cheapest mode of travel. The person concerned shall not be entitled to compensation for any other travelling expenses for the home journey, for example any per diem allowance shall not be paid. For the day of departure from the course locality and for the return day training course allowance shall be paid, if the stay in that location lasts for not less than 10 hours.

Article 18

Travel-time allowance for employees

In respect of travelling days salary shall be paid for the time spent on the journey and for which the person concerned does not receive any salary because of the journey, however not for a period longer than the time required for receiving a salary commensurate with the person's regular daily salary. Travelling time shall not count as working time.

In respect of official journeys on Sundays, holidays and on other days off work according to the working time arrangements for the person concerned, travel-time allowance shall be paid to an amount equal to what is paid for his or her ordinary working time, however for not more than eight hours and in accordance with the employee's single hourly salary.

No compensation for travelling time shall be paid when an employee's duties allow him or herself to determine when and how to make official journeys and how to arrange his or her working hours. (YK:05435)

Rule of application:

The primary purpose of travel-time allowance is compensation for lost income because the person concerned is not paid any salary because of the voyage. The maximum compensated time shall be what is required for the person concerned to receive his or her salary for regular daily working hours. If the person concerned works during a working day, besides being on journey, travel-time allowance shall be paid only in respect of the difference between on the one hand those travelling hours that constitute working hours according to working time arrangements and on the other hand the time of actual work. Section 4, paragraph 3 of the Working Hours Act (Finnish Book of Statutes 605/1996) stipulates that travelling time shall not count as working hours.

Article 18, paragraph 2 of the Collective Agreement provides that in respect of official journeys on Sundays, holidays and on other days off work according to the working time arrangements for the person concerned, travel-time allowance shall be paid to an amount equal to what is paid for the employee's ordinary working time, however for not more than eight hours and in accordance with the employee's single hourly salary. Travel-time allowance shall not be paid for more than actual travelling time. Travel-time allowance shall not be paid for weekly days off, or when the person concerned has a rest for other reasons. Stop-over time during an official journey, for example at intermediate stations, shall count as travelling time. In respect of Sundays or other holidays, a day shall be defined as the time from the beginning of a working day until its end, irrespective of how increased salary for Sunday work shall be paid.

It is not possible, by means of general provisions, to determine which persons are in such a position referred to in paragraph 3 of article 18 that the agreement concerning travel-time allowance shall not apply. In individual cases the character of the person's work, his or her position in the organization, how his or her salary base has been determined and other relevant circumstances shall be taken into account.

Article 19

Travelling day allowance for public servants

If a public servant has been ordered to travel on a Saturday or Sunday, or on a public holiday as defined in the article 5, subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the collective agreement on working hours for government employees, or on a day that would for other reason be his or her day off work, or on his or her day of work according to the work shift list for weekly work or shift work, so that the time spent on travelling only is not less than five hours, the person concerned shall be paid a travelling day allowance. The amount of the travelling day allowance is 55 euro on official journeys in Finland and 150 euro on official journeys abroad. Travelling time shall not count as working time. (YK:04288 home country, YK:04289 abroad)

However, travelling day allowance shall not be paid to senior public servants defined in article 18 paragraph 3 of the collective agreement concerning working hours, nor to public servants who themselves can determine the time of their official journeys and how to arrange their working time and time off in connection with such journeys. Neither shall travelling day allowance be paid if time counting as working time is spent during the aforementioned day, or if travel compensation is paid on the basis of special provisions, otherwise than on the basis of the present agreement.

Rule of application:

Allowance can be paid for travelling days spent on official journey made upon order, if those days otherwise would be days off work for the public servant concerned, when he or she does not work, and if the time spent on travelling is not less than five hours. Compensation shall be paid only once for weekends or other consecutive holidays. Stopovers during an official journey, e.g. waiting time on intermediate stations, shall count as travelling time. Time when a public servant has access to a hotel room or to other accommodation shall not count as travelling time. The days referred to in article 18 a paragraph 1 above shall be calculated as calendar days, however so that on a Sunday the journey shall commence not later than at 2100 hours. In case of different time zones travelling time shall be counted according to actual time spent travelling.

Article 20

Advance payment

The government agency may pay advance if necessary.

The Government's payment cards shall be used for paying official journey expenses. Advance payment for transportation or accommodation and hotel expenses can be granted only if a payment card has not been put at the disposal of the public servant or employee concerned, or if payment cards cannot be used in the country of destination.

Advance payment of per diem allowance need not be granted for official journeys lasting for less than 24 hours.

Advance payment shall be made to the public servant's or employee's bank account.

Article 21

Travel claim forms and receipts

Compensation for travelling expenses shall be claimed by means of a travel claim form that shall be submitted to the government agency concerned within two months after the end of the journey, under penalty of forfeiture of the right to compensation and to any advance payment made.

For particular reasons the government agency concerned may stipulate that compensation shall be claimed within a shorter time than set out above.

Upon application the government agency concerned may grant permission to pay compensation also after the abovementioned deadline.

Receipts justifying expenses paid shall be attached to the travel claim form, provided that it was possible to have such receipts.

Rule of application:

A travel claim form and receipts can be in electronic form.

Article 22

Local agreements concerning compensation for travelling expenses

Exceptions from the provisions of the present Agreement are permitted in agency-level collective agreements concluded by the negotiating authority of the administrative branch concerned, however on condition that such exceptions do not result in increased costs for the Government.

Article 23

Industrial peace

Public servants

During the period of validity of the present Agreement persons bound by it must not resort to industrial action for the purpose of resolving disputes concerning the validity, the applicability, the actual content or claims based on the agreement, nor for the purpose of modifying the agreement in force, or for concluding a new one.

Furthermore, associations bound by the present agreement are liable for controlling that subordinated associations and the public servants concerned do not break the industrial peace obligation set out in the preceding paragraph, nor otherwise contravene the contract clauses. This obligation of the associations concerned also means that they must not support or give their assistance to prohibited industrial action, nor otherwise promote such action. On the contrary, the associations shall make all endeavours to stop industrial action.

Employees

During the period of validity of the present Collective Agreement strikes, lockouts and other similar industrial action against the provisions of the present agreement, or for the purpose of amending it, are prohibited.

Article 25

Period of validity

The present agreement shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 and it shall remain in force until 31 December 2015.

Appendix

PER DIEM ALLOWANCES ABROAD 2015

For official journeys abroad per diem allowance per travelling day, the following maximum amounts shall apply for the period 1 January - 31 December 2015.

Country or region	Per diem allowance
	euro
Afghanistan	56
Albania	52
Algeria	68
Andorra	58
Angola	97
Antigua and Barbuda	74
Argentina*	42
Armenia*	51
Aruba	48
Australia*	65
Austria	62
Azerbaijan*	69
Azores	59
Bahamas	70
Bahrain	68
Bangladesh	51
Barbados	60
Belarus	53
Belgium	61
Belize	42
Benin	43
Bermuda	69
Bhutan	37
Bolivia	35
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	50
Botswana	40
Brazil	65
Brunei Darussalam	40
Bulgaria	51
Burkina Faso	38
Burundi	40
Cambodia	50
Cameroon	48
Canada	67
Canary Islands	60
Cape Verde	42
Central African Republic	48
Chad	53
Chile*	51
China*	66
Hong Kong*	68
Macau*	64

Colombia	58
Comoros	44
Congo (Congo-Brazzaville)	50
Cook Islands	65
Costa Rica	50
Croatia	60
Cuba	51
Curaçao	44
Cyprus*	61
Czech Republic	54
Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa)	67
Denmark*	68
Djibouti	59
Dominica	50
Dominican Republic	54
East Timor	45
Ecuador*	52
Egypt	55
El Salvador	47
Eritrea	43
Estonia	51
Ethiopia	42
Faroe Islands	53
Fiji	44
France*	66
Gabon	74
Gambia	34
Georgia*	50
Germany	61
Ghana	38
Great Britain*	69
London, Edinburgh*	73
Greece	60
Greenland	53
Grenada	59
Guadeloupe	50
Guatemala	50
Guinea	55
Guinea-Bissau	35
Guyana*	38
Haiti	51
Honduras	43
Hungary	54
Iceland	67
India	46
Indonesia	44
Iran	43
Iraq	62
Ireland	66
Israel	72
Italy*	64
Ivory Coast	71
Jamaica	51
Japan	71

Jordan	73
Kazakhstan	62
Kenya	57
Korean Democratic Republic (North Korea)	66
Korean Republic (South Korea)	79
Kosovo	45
Kuwait	66
Kyrgyzstan	46
Laos	45
Latvia	50
Lebanon	67
Lesotho	35
Liberia	49
Libya	58
Liechtenstein	69
Lithuania	50
Luxembourg	64
Macedonia*	51
Madagascar	36
Madeira	58
Malawi	50
Malaysia	55
Maldives	55
Mali	41
Malta	62
Marshall Islands	54
Martinique	52
Mauritania	52
Mauritius	51
Mexico	59
Micronesia	49
Moldova*	45
Monaco	67
Mongolia	46
Montenegro	52
Morocco	61
Mozambique	50
Myanmar (Burma)	54
Namibia	37
Nepal	39
Netherlands*	65
New Zealand*	63
Nicaragua	42
Niger	44
Nigeria	77
Norway*	68
Oman	63
Pakistan	37
Palau	59
Palestinian Territory*	62
Panama	52
Papua New Guinea	60
Paraguay	35
Peru	56

Philippines	54
Poland	56
Portugal*	60
Puerto Rico	51
Qatar	68
Romania	55
Russia*	53
Moscow*	66
Saint Petersburg*	61
Rwanda	39
Saint Kitts and Nevis	60
Saint Lucia	74
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	70
Samoa	49
San Marino	56
São Tomé and Príncipe	57
Saudi Arabia	66
Senegal	48
Serbia*	55
Seychelles	68
Sierra Leone	51
Singapore	67
Slovakia	57
Slovenia	57
Solomon Islands	50
Somalia	50
South Africa	48
South Sudan	54
Spain*	62
Sri Lanka	45
Sudan	60
Suriname	47
Swaziland	37
Sweden*	64
Switzerland	74
Syria	60
Taiwan	58
Tajikistan	51
Tanzania	45
Thailand	56
Togo	48
Tonga	44
Trinidad and Tobago	70
Tunisia	56
Turkey*	58
Istanbul*	60
Turkmenistan	60
Uganda	38
Ukraine	53
United Arab Emirates	68
United States*	65
New York, Los Angeles, Washington*	71
Uruguay	50
Uzbekistan	52

Vanuatu	55
Venezuela	68
Viet Nam	53
Virgin Islands, U.S.*	43
Yemen	62
Zambia	55
Zimbabwe	45
Other countries*	44

*

Armenia: Nagorno-Karabakh belongs to the group of "Other countries".

Argentina: Applies to Argentina and the islands situated in the immediate vicinity of the mainland, excluding the Falkland Islands.

Australia: Includes Australia and Tasmania and the islands situated in the immediate vicinity of them. Other countries not mentioned in the list belong to the group of "Other countries".

Azerbaijan: Nagorno-Karabakh belongs to the group of "Other countries".

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Includes all the administrative nationality areas inside the borders of the Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Chile: Includes Chile and the islands situated in the immediate vicinity of the mainland. The Easter Island belongs to the group of "Other countries".

Cyprus: Includes the areas of Cyprus that are part of the European Union. The Turkish areas of Cyprus fall under Turkey.

Denmark: Includes the area and islands of the mainland and Bornholm. Other islands belonging to Denmark that are not in the list belong to the group of "Other countries". Greenland and the Faroe Islands are separately mentioned.

Ecuador: Includes Ecuador and the Galápagos Islands.

France: Includes France, Corsica and the islands in the immediate vicinity of them. Other countries or regions belonging to France that are not in the list belong to the group of "Other countries".

Georgia: Includes the areas of Georgia excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which belong to the group of "Other countries".

Great Britain: Includes England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the islands situated in the immediate vicinity of them, i.a. the Channel Islands: Jersey, Guernsey etc. and the Isle of Man. Other countries with dependency to the UK not mentioned in the list belong to the group of "Other countries".

Guyana: Guyana (Brit.) does not include French Guiana which belongs to the group of "Other countries".

Italy: Includes Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Vatican City and the islands situated in the immediate vicinity to these areas.

Macedonia: Includes the former Yugoslav, Republic of Macedonia. The Greek region of Macedonia falls under Greece.

Moldova: Includes the area of Transnistria.

Netherlands: Applies to the Netherlands/Holland. Other countries or areas belonging to the Netherlands, that are not separately mentioned in the list, belong to the group of "Other countries".

New Zealand: Includes the two main islands and islands in their immediate vicinity. Other countries or regions belonging to New Zealand that are not in the list belong to the group of "Other countries".

Norway: Includes Norway, Lofoten and the countries and regions situated in the immediate vicinity to these areas. Other countries and regions belonging to Norway, i.a. Svalbard and Jan Mayen Island, belong to the group of "Other countries".

Palestinian territory: Includes all the separate administrative districts inside Israel that are part of the self-governing territory of Palestine.

Portugal: Includes Portugal and the islands in the immediate vicinity of it, excluding Madeira and the Azores. Other countries and regions with dependency of Portugal that are not in the list belong to the group of "Other countries".

Russia: Includes Russia, Kaliningrad and islands in the immediate vicinity of these areas, i.a. Novaya Zemlya, Kamchatka and the Russian part of Kuril Islands. Svalbard belong to the group of "Other countries".

Serbia: Includes Serbia and Vojvodina but not Kosovo or other Serbian republics.

Spain: Includes the mainland, Ceuta, Melilla and the islands situated in the immediate vicinity to the mainland, i.a. Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza etc. Other countries and areas belonging to Spain that are not in the list belong to the group of "Other

countries”.

Sweden: Includes the mainland, Gotland, Öland and the other islands in the immediate vicinity of mainland.

Turkey: Includes the Turkish area of Cyprus.

United States: Includes the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and islands and regions in the immediate vicinity of these areas. Other U.S. governed countries that are not in the list, i.a. Guam, Okinawa, American Samoa etc, belong to the group of “Other countries”.

Virgin Islands (Brit.): The British Virgin Islands belong to the group of ”Other countries”, not to the Virgin Islands (USA).

Other countries: Includes a few independent states, i.a. Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu and Republic of Equatorial Guinea of the UN member states. The group includes in addition the areas and in most cases islands that are located far away from the mainland and certain other areas. These include i.a. Saint Martin, Gibraltar, Western Sahara, Reunion, French Polynesia (Tahiti), New Caledonia, the Pitcairn Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and all the areas mentioned above under the relevant state that fall into the group of “Other countries”.

South Pole: Falls into the group of “Other countries”.

Military bases and other administrative districts of different organizations, where the original population is not allowed to circulate freely belong to the group of “Other countries”.

Cities, that are mentioned in the list of countries and regions under Great Britain, China, Turkey, Russia and United States include only the areas inside the administrative borders of said communities, e.g. Greater London, but not for example the suburbs of London Watford etc or the Greater Los Angeles Area etc.