

2025

Entrepreneur's YEL insurance guide



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Entrepreneurs are insured under YEL insurance

The YEL insurance is the basis of the self-employed person's pension and social security. The YEL insurance accrues the pension that will be paid to you at retirement, provides financial security in case of disability and unemployment, and entitles family members to survivors' pension. The YEL insurance also affects many benefits provided by the Social Insurance Institution (Kela), such as the sickness allowance.

This guide contains the key information on insuring under the Self-employed Persons' Pensions Act (YEL). Additional information is available on Elo's website.

elo.fi

Whom does YEL concern?

An entrepreneur has to take a pension insurance within six months of starting business operations. An entrepreneur living in Finland and working in a company is included within the scope of YEL if the following conditions are met:

- The entrepreneur has turned 18 years. The obligation to insure starts at the beginning of the calendar month following the person's 18th birthday.
- Entrepreneurial activity has continued for at least four months since the entrepreneur turned 18.
- The reported YEL income to be confirmed is at least 9,208,43 € in 2025.

The upper age limit for YEL insurance depends on the birth year of the entrepreneur:

- 68 years for entrepreneurs born in 1957 or before
- 69 years for entrepreneurs born in 1958–1961
- 70 years for entrepreneurs born in 1962 or after

Entrepreneurs are obligated to insure themselves under YEL up until the end of the month in which they reach the upper age limit.

An entrepreneur working part-time or without a business identity code must also have YEL insurance if the prerequisites for insurance are otherwise met. Insuring entrepreneurial activities alongside pension depends on the type of pension. Read more on page 8.

Effects of company form and ownership on the obligation to insure

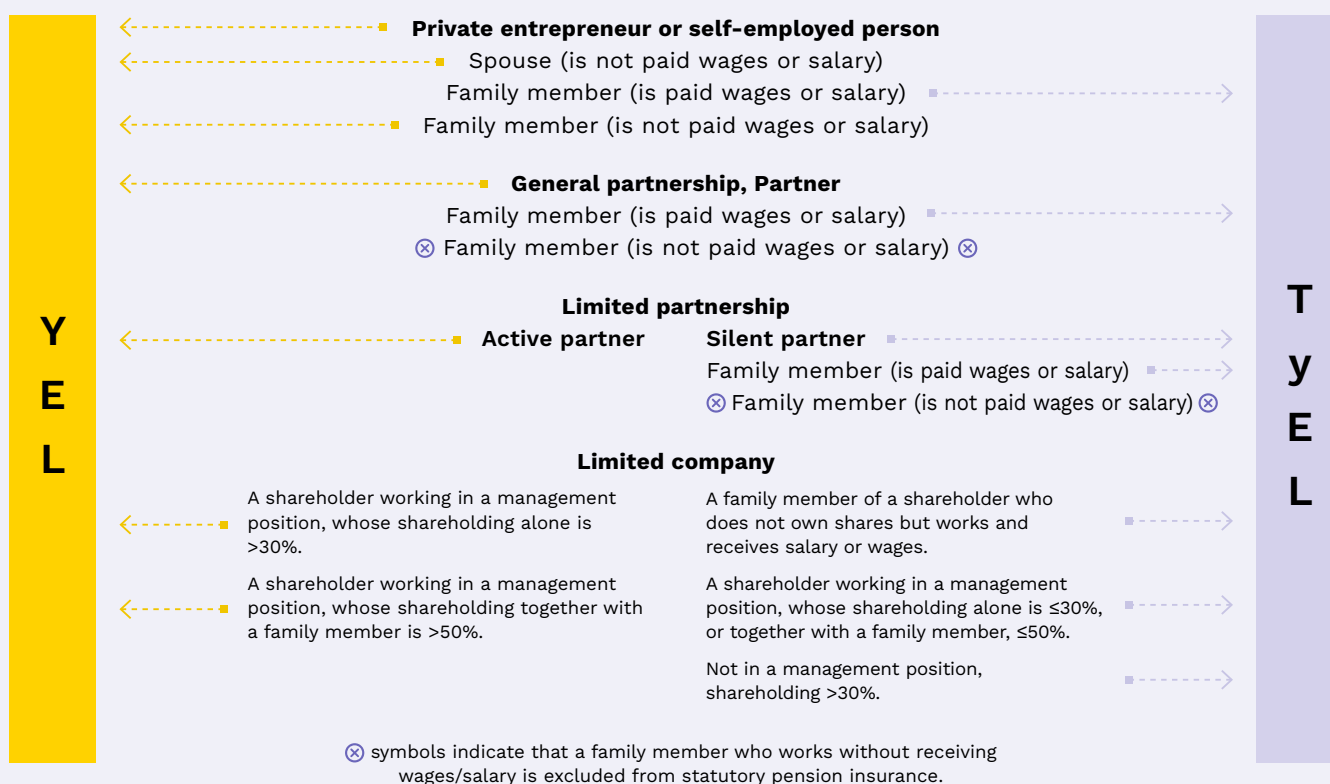
A private entrepreneur or self-employed person is covered by YEL when he or she is working in the enterprise.

A partner of a partnership is insured under YEL when he or she is working in the company.

An active partner of a limited partnership who works in the company is also included under the scope of YEL. On the other hand, a silent partner of a limited partnership is covered by the Employees Pensions Act (TyEL).

An employee in a leading position in a **limited company** is insured under YEL if he or she owns either individually more than 30% or with family members living in the same household more than 50% of the share capital or number of votes of all the shares. Indirect ownership through another company may also result in a person being included within the scope of YEL. Consequently, YEL applies to a person who, alone or together with family members, exercises control over a company that in turn exercises control over the company in which the person is working in a leading position. Leading positions are considered to include the Chief Executive Officer, an administrative or division head, a member of the board of directors or a person who, due to his or her position, has equivalent factual control.

YEL or TyEL?



A deputy member of a board of directors is not, as a main rule, considered to be in a leading position in a limited company, so he or she is usually insured under TyEL. An exception to this rule can be made if the deputy member of the board of directors serves on the board in the place of a regular member for over a year or if he or she otherwise holds a leading position in the company.

In small family businesses, members of the family owning the company who work in the company are usually considered to be in leading positions, regardless of their duties. This insurance practice for owner family members is applied primarily to family businesses that have no hired staff in an employment relationship in addition to the family members. If an employee is paid a salary and, despite his or her leading position, does not own any shares in the company (other family members do own shares), he or she must be insured under TyEL.

Shareholders of associations or groups who are personally responsible for the association's commitments (e.g., cooperative associations) are within the scope of YEL.

Insuring family members

A private entrepreneur or self-employed person is always covered by YEL. The same is true for a family member living in the same household and working in the

company without pay. Family members are considered to include a spouse, a common-law spouse, a person living in a registered relationship and a person who is directly related to the entrepreneur or his or her partner as a parent or child. Siblings are not regarded as family members, even if they live in the same household.

The YEL income should correspond to the value of your annual work input

YEL contributions and the pension to be paid to the entrepreneur in the future are based on the reported YEL income, which is confirmed by the pension provider. The confirmed income also affects the rest of the entrepreneur's social security. That is why it is advisable to maintain the confirmed income at the right level.

In 2025,

- the upper limit for confirmed YEL income is 209,125.00 €
- the lower limit for confirmed YEL income is 9,208,43 € The statutory YEL insurance cannot be lower than that. If the reported income falls short of the minimum reported income, the self-employed person can take out a voluntary YEL insurance.

How is YEL income determined?

Your YEL income must correspond to the monetary value of your work input during one year. It must correspond to the annual salary paid to an equally skilled employee employed for the same work. In determining the YEL income, the pension company considers the median salary/wage of full-time employees in the private sector as the above-mentioned salary and compensation and takes into account other information describing the amount of the selfemployed person's amount of work input, the extent of the entrepreneurial activities, the professional competence of the self-employed person and the value of their work input.

YEL income is always determined on an annual basis, regardless of when your insurance begins. In this context, a year refers to a period of 12 months, not a calendar year. YEL income does not mean your taxable income or the salary paid to you. YEL income is also not directly related to the profitability of entrepreneurial activity, nor is it your company's profit or turnover. Temporary fluctuations in actual income do not affect the amount of YEL income. More instructions can be found on Elo's website at www.elo.fi/self-employed-person.

Adjustment of YEL income by a pension company

YEL income under 25,000 € was revised in 2024 and also more than 25,000 € will be revised in 2025. The three-year revision interval is calculated either from the latest material change in YEL income or from the previous revision date. The pension company

Examples of insuring family members	
Private one-person business	Pension law
A spouse works in the company without wages or salary	Self-Employed Persons' Pensions Act (YEL)
A child of the entrepreneur living in the same household works in the enterprise without pay	Self-Employed Persons' Pensions Act (YEL)
A child of the entrepreneur living in the same household works in the enterprise and is paid wages/ salary	Employees Pensions Act (TyEL)
General partnership	
A partner's family member who works in the company but is not a partner	TyEL if he/she is paid wages/salary
Limited partnership	
A partner's family member who works in the company but is not an active partner	TyEL if he/she is paid wages/salary
Limited company	
Family member of a shareholder, does not own any shares	TyEL if he/she is paid wages/salary
Siblings each holding one half of the limited company's shares	Both under YEL if they work in the company

calculates a proposal for the self-employed person based on the median salaries/wages of their field and the self-employed person's turnover for new YEL income using the Finnish Centre for Pensions' calculation service. If the YEL income is already at the proposed level, the pension company will not make any YEL income proposal to the self-employed person. After receiving the income proposal, the self-employed person can provide additional information and clarify the proposal on the basis of additional information.

Upon entry into force of the Act, the revision will start with the revision of YEL income under 15,000 € in 2023, under 25,000 € in 2024 and also more than 25,000 € in 2025. No adjustment will be made if a substantial revision of the YEL income has been carried out in the last three years. A pension company may increase the YEL income during the first two review rounds by a maximum of 4,000 € at a time. With the customer's consent, the increase may also be higher than the above.

Pension is accrued from YEL income

The pension accrued from entrepreneurial activities is calculated on the basis of the confirmed YEL income amounts over the entire duration of the entrepreneurial activities. Thus, it is important to keep your YEL income at an appropriate level throughout your career as an entrepreneur. This will ensure that your future pension is also at the right level when you retire. It is, therefore, important that the confirmed income is at the right level during the whole duration of business activities and corresponds to the scope of the activities.

Confirmed YEL income is reviewed automatically at the start of each year using a wage coefficient. The YEL income amount should be adjusted if any substantial changes take place in the entrepreneurial activities or the work input of the entrepreneur. Such changes include, for example, changes in working hours, the company turnover, the nature of the business activities or the work tasks. Short interruptions or temporary changes in entrepreneurial activity do not, however, have an effect on confirmed income. In addition, the income cannot be changed retroactively.

To keep your pension insurance and social security at a sufficient level, it is a good idea to consider at least once a year whether you should revise your confirmed income. To change your confirmed income visit Elo's Online Service at www.elo.fi/online-service.

Effects on other social security benefits

In addition to pension, the amount of confirmed YEL income has an effect on the rest of the entrepreneur's social security as follows:

- Many benefits paid by Kela, e.g. sickness allowance, pregnancy allowance, special pregnancy allowance and daily allowances for parents, are determined according to the YEL income.
- A precondition for receiving unemployment allowance from an unemployment fund or the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela) is that the person's confirmed YEL income is a minimum of 15,128.00 € per year in 2025.
- The annual earnings used as the grounds for determining the accident insurance contributions and compensations of self-employed persons are bound to the confirmed YEL income.
- The tax authorities use confirmed YEL income to calculate the health insurance contribution.

Please visit www.vero.fi for further information.

Working abroad

An entrepreneur working temporarily in an EU or EEA country or a country with which Finland has concluded a social security agreement may remain within the scope of Finland's social security under certain conditions. For more information on these situations, please contact the Finnish Centre for Pensions or our customer service.

YEL insurance application

You can take YEL insurance through Elo's website at www.elo.fi/buy-insurance. YEL insurance must be taken out within six months of starting a business. However, the commencement date of the insurance policy is the day the entrepreneur started a business that falls under the Self-Employed Persons' Pension Act YEL.

If the policy is taken out later than six months after the starting date, a penalty fee is added to the insurance contribution. The penalty fee is calculated from the start of business activity until the date on which the insurance application arrives at the pension company. Insurance can be taken out retroactively for the ongoing year and the previous three calendar years.

YEL contribution

The YEL insurance contribution rate is confirmed annually by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. In 2025, the YEL contribution for entrepreneurs, calculated as a percentage of confirmed income, is

- 24.10 % for persons aged 18–52 years and 18.798 % for starting entrepreneurs.
- 25.60 % as of the start of the calendar year following the year in which the entrepreneur turns 53 and 19.968 % for starting entrepreneurs.
- 24.10 % as of the start of the calendar year following the year in which the entrepreneur turns 63 and 18.798 % for starting entrepreneurs.

The higher rate for those aged 53–62 years will only be applicable during the transition period 2017–2025. Correspondingly, the entrepreneurs aged 53–62 years accrue pension at a higher rate than others. See page 7 for more information on pension accrual.

A starting entrepreneur shall receive a 22 % discount on the YEL contribution for the first 48 months of activities. If the entrepreneurial activities got underway after 1 January 2001, and they end and start up again at a later date, the discount can also be applied to the second YEL period, if there is still time left over from the initial discount period.

Paying the YEL contribution

The YEL contribution may be paid in one, two, three, four, six or twelve instalments. However, at least half of the annual contribution must be paid before August. If YEL insurance is taken out retroactively, the contribution for the retroactive period is charged as a lump sum. The contributions fall due on the 20th day of the agreed month.

The choice of instalment months has an effect on the YEL contribution due to interest compounding. The contribution is smallest if the entrepreneur pays the contribution for the entire year in one instalment in January. To estimate how the instalment months affect the YEL contribution, use the YEL calculator at www.elo.fi/yel-calculator.

If the entrepreneur is unable to pay the YEL contribution on time, it is advisable to contact Elo as soon as possible. This enables us to, if necessary, establish a payment plan for your contributions.

Tax deductibility of YEL insurance contributions

YEL insurance contributions are, without limitation, deductible in state and municipal taxation. An entrepreneur may deduct his or her YEL contributions in his or her personal taxation, spouse's taxation or company's taxation if the company has paid the YEL contribution.

Possibility of flexible payment of YEL contribution and effect on benefits

Temporary flexibility is available for the payment of the YEL contribution based on the entrepreneur's ability to pay. The amount to be paid for one year can be revised without changing the confirmed earnings. This way, an entrepreneur can increase his/her pension insurance coverage by paying more YEL contributions during a good year or temporarily decrease the contribution level during a bad year. The entrepreneur may pay an additional payment of 10–100% or decrease the annual contribution by 10–20% without permanently altering the confirmed income and the insurance contribution based on this income.

The YEL contribution can be reduced, at most, three times during a period of seven consecutive years. An additional contribution may be paid every year. The

total amount of the confirmed YEL income must remain within the minimum and maximum limits determined for the YEL insurance.

Additional contribution or reduced contribution cannot be applied, if the self-employed person

- is on pension
- gets the new entrepreneur's discount
- has not paid all YEL insurance contributions
- retires in the middle of the calendar year
- transfers the policy from one pension company to another during the year, or
- if the YEL insurance is not valid for the whole year.

Additional payments and reduced payments affect the amount of pension accrued in full. When calculating future income from a disability pension, a flexible payment is only taken into consideration in exceptional cases for confirmed income for the year preceding the start of disability. A flexible payment is not taken into account when calculating sickness allowance or when evaluating the fulfilment of the employment condition as a precondition for receiving unemployment allowance. In these cases, only confirmed YEL income is considered.

The flexible payment of the YEL contribution is applied for in writing. You can complete and submit the application via Elo's Online Service at www.elo.fi/online-service.

Failure to pay the contribution reduces the pension

An entrepreneur accrues pension on the basis of paid YEL contributions. If the entrepreneur neglects to pay the contributions and the contributions are overdue, his or her YEL pension will decrease. If some YEL contributions have been left unpaid in a certain year, the confirmed income for that year is reduced relatively to the unpaid amount.

Terminating YEL insurance

YEL insurance must be terminated if

- the entrepreneurial activity ends completely,
- the entrepreneurial activity has diminished to such an extent that the confirmed income would remain below the lower limit defined by law,
- the activity is no longer included within the scope of YEL for some other reason, e.g., due to a change in company form or ownership relations.

The insurance is not terminated if business operations are interrupted temporarily. The insurance is personal, not company-specific, so it will also remain in force during a short interruption. However, if the entrepreneur does not participate in the entrepreneurial activity due to, e.g., a maternity leave, the insurance may be terminated. If the entrepreneur engages in regular seasonal

business operations, such as running a kiosk every summer, the activity is considered to be continuous, all-year-round activity falling under the scope of YEL.

Elo must always be informed in writing of the termination of entrepreneurial activity and the easiest way is to use Elo's Online Service at www.elo.fi/online-service. The reason for termination must always be given. YEL insurance ends automatically, at the latest, at the end of the month during which the entrepreneur turns the upper age limit for YEL insurance or retires on an old-age pension.

Pension insurance for employees

Employees' statutory pension insurance is arranged through TyEL insurance. An employer is obligated to take insurance for employees after the initial payment of salary or wages and before the due date by which the earnings information must be reported to the Incomes Register (essentially within 5 days from the salary payment day). The work is insured under TyEL insurance if the employee

- is employed within a contractual employment relationship
- is at least 17 years old and
- earns at least 70.08 euro per month in 2025.

The upper age limit of the obligation to insure depends on the employee's year of birth:

- 68 years for those born in 1957 or earlier
- 69 years for those born in 1958–1961 and
- 70 years for those born in 1962 or later.

The obligation to take TyEL insurance starts at the beginning of the month after the employee turns 17 and continues until the end of the month in which the employee reaches the upper age limit for the obligation to insure. Any paid work done alongside pension must also be insured, if the employee has not reached the upper age limit for the obligation to insure.

An employer must conclude a TyEL insurance contract if it permanently employs at least one employee or if the total wages paid to fixed-term employees amount to at least 10,038 € in six months. A contract employer that has concluded an insurance contract with Elo is entitled to TyEL client bonuses. An application for a TyEL insurance can be submitted online at www.elo.fi/buy-insurance.

If an employer has no permanent staff and if the employees' total payroll over a six-month period is less than 10,038 €, the employer does not have to conclude an insurance contract (i.e., the employer may act as a so-called occasional employer). An occasional employer can use the Palkka.fi salary calculation service (in Finnish) to calculate salary and report the earnings of employees to the Incomes Register.

For more information on TyEL insurance, please visit www.elo.fi.

Entrepreneur's pension security

The basis of the pension security for entrepreneurs is the pension earned in accordance with the confirmed YEL income.

Accrual of pension

Entrepreneurs accrue their pension based on their YEL income. Self-employed persons accrue pension at a rate of 1.5% of their YEL income, also for work done alongside pension. Those aged 53–62 will accrue pension at a rate of 1.7% of their YEL income during the years 2017–2025. The increased accrual rate also concerns entrepreneurs receiving a partial old-age pension.

If a self-employed person retires on old-age pension at an age that exceeds the minimum pensionable age, the amount of the old-age pension will be permanently increased. This increase equals 0.4 % for each month that follows the minimum pensionable age and it is added to your accrued pension.

Vocational rehabilitation

The aim of vocational rehabilitation is to help self-employed individuals to continue working or to return to work despite any issues caused by illness or injury.

A self-employed person is entitled to vocational rehabilitation if they have been properly diagnosed with a disease, disability or injury that is likely to pose a threat of disability and would result in the granting of disability pension in the coming years. In the five years preceding the submission of the vocational rehabilitation application, the self-employed person must have received YEL income and other possible insured earnings totalling at least EUR 42,048.18. Furthermore, the self-employed person must have received YEL income or other insured earnings during the previous 36 months or have been absent from gainful employment during this period due to the care of a child under 3 years of age or an adoptive child over 3 years of age. In addition, we will assess whether vocational rehabilitation is appropriate for the individual case.

The right to vocational rehabilitation is assessed on the basis of the individual's rehabilitation application and medical statement B and, at the latest, in connection with an application for disability pension or an extension of a cash rehabilitation benefit. If the self-employed person is deemed to have the right to vocational rehabilitation and rehabilitation is considered to be currently relevant, the self-employed person will receive a preliminary decision on vocational rehabilitation, without a separate application, in connection with the disability pension decision.

What is vocational rehabilitation?

Elo's vocational rehabilitation can be realised as workplace rehabilitation, i.e. work trial and job coaching, as

well as in the form of business subsidies and training. Of these options, workplace rehabilitation is considered the primary course of action. Elo's vocational rehabilitation can help you to adapt your business activities to be more suitable for your health situation and to enable you to continue working as an entrepreneur. It can also help you to initiate completely new business activities or to make the shift to being an employee for another employer. If necessary, an Elo work coach can help you to decide on and plan the best course of action for you. Elo's vocational rehabilitation is part of the security provided by YEL insurance that is intended to protect you, as a self-employed person, as well as your business activities.

Additional information about rehabilitation is available at www.elo.fi/en/pension-and-rehabilitation/vocational-rehabilitation.

Pension types

Below you'll find a brief summary of the pensions to which entrepreneurs are entitled in different life situations on the basis of their YEL insurance. Further information about the different types of pension can be found at www.elo.fi/retirement.

Old-age pension

Once you have reached the minimum age requirement for old-age pension, you will be free to choose the date of your retirement. An employment relationship must end before one begins to receive old-age pension, but any entrepreneurial activities may continue.

Minimum pensionable age for the different age classes

63 years	born 1954 or earlier
63 years, 3 months	born 1955
63 years, 6 months	born 1956
63 years, 9 months	born 1957
64 years	born 1958
64 years, 3 months	born 1959
64 years, 6 months	born 1960
64 years, 9 months	born 1961
65 years	born 1962–1964

The pensionable age for those born in 1965 or after is specified in the year when the individual turns 62.

During old-age pension, it is possible to work freely without any earnings limitations. YEL insurance is voluntary for self-employed persons receiving an old-age pension. The individual will only accrue pension for such work if it is insured under YEL.

Partial early old-age pension

At the age of 61, you may opt to have either 25 % or 50 % of the accrued pension paid out as partial early old-age pension. The minimum age rises to 62 for those born in 1964 and gradually for those born later. You can independently decide whether or not to continue working alongside pension; the earner wages or amount of work done are not monitored and will not impact on the amount of partial early old-age pension.

Disability pension

An entrepreneur is entitled to disability pension if he or she becomes ill and is unable to continue working despite rehabilitation. The entrepreneur's ability to work must have been reduced due to an illness, disability or handicap so that he or she is unable to work for a period of at least one year. Disability pension can be granted for a fixed period or until further notice. If the entrepreneur retains some ability to work, he or she can be granted a partial disability pension. A medical statement B must be enclosed with the disability pension application.

Opportunities for vocational rehabilitation are always examined when an application for a disability pension is being considered. If the criteria for rehabilitation are met, there is no need to submit a separate application for rehabilitation but a favourable preliminary decision will be issued in connection with the decision concerning the disability pension and/or rehabilitation benefit.

Career pension

Career pension enables those doing particularly strenuous work to retire at the age of 63, if, with some exceptions, such persons have been working a minimum of 38 years and have a reduced work ability. The first career pensions will be granted as of 1 February 2018.

Survivors' pension

Survivors' pension secures the livelihood of an entrepreneur's spouse and underage children upon the death of the entrepreneur. Survivors' pension can be paid to a spouse or common-law spouse, those in registered relationships and children under the age of 20.

Entrepreneurial activities during pension

The insuring of entrepreneurial activities conducted during pension depends on the pension type.

Old-age pension

A self-employed person may, during old-age pension, continue entrepreneurial activities without restriction and with no obligation to pay YEL contributions. In this case, however, no additional pension will accrue for the entrepreneurial activities. The person may take voluntary YEL insurance, in which case additional pension will accrue at an annual rate of 1.5 per cent of the confirmed YEL income.

Partial early old-age pension

Partial early old-age pension does not require that one continues working nor are there any earnings limitations for any work done alongside the pension. If a self-employed person decides to work during partial early old-age pension, the person must have YEL insurance if the requirements for insuring are otherwise fulfilled.

Disability pension

Any entrepreneurial activities carried out during disability pension or partial disability pension must always be insured under YEL, if the requirements for insuring are otherwise fulfilled.

Alongside disability pension, one can earn a maximum of 40 % of previous earnings and, alongside partial disability pension, 60 % of previous earnings. However, the amount is at least 986,30 €/month regardless of the amount of the previous earnings.

Applying for a pension

Before applying for pension, it is a good idea to read about the different pension options and related requirements as well as about pension accrual from our website at **www.elo.fi/en/pension-and-rehabilitation**. You can obtain an estimate of the future pension amount from Elo's Online Service for private customers.

The application for pension should be submitted approximately two weeks before the desired date of retirement. The same application form can be used to simultaneously apply for both an earnings-related pension and a national pension. The easiest way to apply is through Elo's Online Pension Service.

Use your personal online banking codes to log in to Elo's Online Pension Service at **www.elo.fi/en/login-to-services**.

Manage your pension and benefit matters online. The Online Pension Service enables you to, for example, get an estimate of your future pension amount and to apply for pension.

Social insurance contributions in 2025

Employer's pension contribution The contribution is a % of the payroll.	2025	2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An employee shall be insured under TyEL if the monthly earnings amount to at least 	70.08 €/month	68.57 €/month
Basic TyEL contribution for contract employers (includes the employee's share of the contribution) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A contract employer has permanent employees or pays an employee payroll of at least EUR 10,038 (2025) over a period of six months (9,822 €/6 months 2024). The TyEL insurance contribution of contract employers is comprised of the basic contribution as well as a customer-specific expense loading fee. The final TyEL contribution is also reduced by a possible client bonus. You can see an estimate of your TyEL contribution percentage from the estimation calculator in the Online Service. If the employer's payroll for 2023 was a minimum of EUR 2,337,500, the 2025 insurance contribution will also be affected by a disability contribution according to the premium category and the premium loss discount. 	25.28 %	25.12 %
TyEL contribution of occasional employers (includes employee's contribution.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An occasional employer does not have permanent employees and the payroll in 2025 is under 10,038 €/6 months (9,822 €/6 months in 2024). 	26.12 %	26.12 %
Employee's share of TyEL contribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for employees between the ages of 17–52 years for employees between the ages of 53–62 years for employees who have turned 63 years The upper age limit for the TyEL insurance contribution depends on the birth year of the individual in question >	7.15 % 8.65 % 7.15 %	7.15 % 8.65 % 7.15 %
Self-employed person's pension contribution The contribution is a % of reported income.		
YEL contribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for self-employed person between the ages of 18–52 years for self-employed person between the ages of 53–62 years as of the start of the calendar year following the year in which the self-employed person turns 63 22% discount to new entrepreneurs for 48 months for self-employed person between the ages of 18–52 years for self-employed person between the ages of 53–62 years as of the start of the calendar year following the year in which the self-employed person turns 63 	24.10 % 25.60 % 24.10 % 18.798 % 19.968 % 18.798 %	24.10 % 25.60 % 24.10 % 18.798 % 19.968 % 18.798 %
Limit amounts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lower limit of reported YEL income, €/year upper limit of reported YEL income, €/year a self-employed person is entitled to unemployment security if the reported income is at least 	9,208.43 €/year 209,125.00 €/year 15,128.00 €/year	9,010.28 €/year 204,625.00 €/year 14,803.00 €/year
Farmer's pension contribution		
MYEL contribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of insurance premiums is calculated according to your age and your annual (MYEL) earnings. Further information from Farmers' Social Insurance Institution MELA. 		
Other social security contributions		
Employer's health insurance contribution	1.87 %	1.16 %
Health insurance contribution of the insured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution for medical care coverage Contribution for daily allowance coverage, if person's salary, wages and YEL income are at least 16 862 €/year (2025). Otherwise 0.00%. Self-employed person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution for medical care coverage Contribution for daily allowance coverage, if person's salary, wages and YEL income are at least 16 862 €/year (2025). Otherwise 0.00%. Pensioner 	1.06 % 0.84 % 1.06 % 0.80 % 1.45 %	0.51 % 1.01 % 0.51 % 1.01 % 1.48 %
Statutory workers' compensation insurance contribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contribution is affected e.g. by payroll and risks at work. Further information from your own workers' compensation insurance company. 		
Unemployment insurance contribution (collected by the Employment Fund) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For payroll of a maximum of 2,455,500 €/year (2025) For part of payroll that exceeds 2,455,500 €/year (2025) Contribution for partial owner paid by the employer Employee's contribution Partial owner's contribution 	0.20 % 0.80 % 0.20 % 0.59 % 0.30 %	0.27 % 1.09 % 0.27 % 0.79 % 0.43 %
Employees' group life insurance contribution Collected in connection with the workers' compensation insurance contribution. Further information from your own workers' compensation insurance company.		
Indices		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wage coefficient Earnings-related pension index 	1.673 3077	1.637 3037
Interest rates Adjusted every six months on 1 January and 1 July.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premium interest rate Valid 1 Jan–30 June and 1 July–31 Dec under TyEL and 1 Jan–31 Dec under YEL Interest for late payment 	2.65 % (1 Jan–30 June) 2.10 % (1 July–31 Dec) 11.50 % (1 Jan–30 June) 10.50 % (1 July–31 Dec)	4.10 % (1 Jan–30 June) 3.75 % (1 July–31 Dec) 12.50 % (1 Jan–30 June) 12.50 % (1 July–31 Dec)

Employer's statutory social insurance contributions are earnings-related pension, accident, unemployment and group life insurance contributions and the health insurance contribution. | YEL insurance is statutory for self-employed persons.

Elo's contact information

Online services

New insurance policies

- Take YEL or TyEL insurance at www.elo.fi/buy-insurance.

Elo's Online Service for company customers

- Everything you need to manage your own YEL insurance policy as well as a possible TyEL insurance policy covering your employees.
- Employee rehabilitation and pension information
- Take Online Service into use at www.elo.fi/online-service-agreement

Elo's Online Service for private customers

- Provides you with an easy and convenient way to manage your own pension and benefit matters.
- Enables you to, for example, get an estimate of your future pension amount and apply for pension.
- Log in to the service using your personal online banking codes at www.elo.fi/en/login-to-services.

YEL calculator

- Use the calculator to estimate the impact of the YEL income on the amount of your insurance contributions, pension and social security benefits at www.elo.fi/yel-calculator.

Information on pension insurances and earnings-related pension

- Further information on YEL and TyEL insurance and entrepreneur's pension security is available at www.elo.fi

Customer Service for YEL and TyEL insurance policies

Telephone +358 20 694 733

Business reply address (Elo will pay the postage):

Pension insurance company

Elo Insurance services

Code 5010419

FI-00003 Vastauslähetyks Finland

Customer Service for pension and rehabilitation matters

Telephone +358 20 694 717