

2.01 Contributions



Salary contributions to Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI) and Income Compensation Insurance (IC)

Position as of 1st January 2025



A brief overview

Everyone who works and is insured in Switzerland must pay contributions to the OASI, DI and IC schemes on their salary. Under certain circumstances, other individuals, such as those working abroad for employers based in Switzerland are also required to pay contributions.

This leaflet provides information for employers on salary contributions to the OASI, DI and IC schemes.

Compulsory contributions

1 When does the obligation to pay contributions start?

All persons in gainful employment are required to pay contributions from 1st January of the year following their 17th birthday.

For example, an employee who turns 17 on 15th August 2025 will be required to pay contributions on their salary from 1st January 2026.

Year of birth	Calendar year			
	2025	2026	2027	2028
2007	required to pay	required to pay	required to pay	required to pay
2008	exempt	required to pay	required to pay	required to pay
2009	exempt	exempt	required to pay	required to pay
2010	exempt	exempt	exempt	required to pay

Until 31 December of the year in which they turn 20, employees who are members of the business owner's family only pay contributions based on their cash salary, but from this point onward their contributions will also take account of benefits in kind (e.g. board and accommodation).

Please note that the rule is different for apprentices. From 1st January of the year following their 17th birthday, they must pay contributions both on their cash salary and on any benefits in kind they receive.

2 When does the obligation to pay contributions end?

As a general rule, the obligation to pay contributions ends when the individual ceases to be gainfully employed.

If people stop working before reaching the reference age (previously 'normal retirement age') they are required to pay contributions as a non-employed person (see leaflet 2.03 – *Non-employed contributions to Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI) and Income Compensation Insurance (IC)*).

People who continue working beyond the reference age are still required to pay contributions, but can benefit from a personal allowance (see Section 14 and following sections).

The reference age is 65. For women born before 1964, however, the reference age differs depending on their year of birth:

Year of birth	Reference age
Up to 1960	64
1961	64 plus 3 months
1962	64 plus 6 months
1963	64 plus 9 months
From 1964	65

Employees who are family members and who are older than the reference age also pay contributions, but only on their cash salary after deduction of the personal allowance (see Section 14 and following sections). Any benefits in kind they receive, such as board and accommodation, are no longer subject to contributions.

3 What are the contribution rates?

Contribution rates	
OASI	8.7 %
DI	1.4 %
IC	<u>0.5 %</u>
Total	10.6 %

As the employer, you deduct half of the contribution (5.3 %) from the employee's salary and transfer this sum together with your share (also 5.3 %) to the compensation office. In addition to this 10.6 %, you must

also pay a contribution to the unemployment insurance scheme (see leaflet 2.08 – *Beiträge an die Arbeitslosenversicherung* (Contributions to unemployment insurance)).

The compensation offices also charge a contribution toward administration costs, which is paid by the employer.

Employees who work for employers that are exempt from contribution payments (e.g. embassies) normally pay their contributions themselves. The contribution rates are the same for employers and employees.

Collection of contributions for employers

4 How does the compensation office set contributions using the standard procedure?

The compensation offices set contributions on account. These are provisional contributions based on the employer's expected total payroll. It is therefore important that you, as the employer, send all the necessary documents to the compensation office so that it can set these contributions on account correctly. You must inform the compensation office as soon as there is any significant change in your total payroll.

The final contributions will then be determined on the basis of your salary declaration. This declaration must reach the compensation office no later than 30 January following the end of the contribution year. If you fail to meet this deadline, you will have to pay interest on any difference. Many compensation offices will also accept electronic salary declarations, such as ELM, the 'uniform salary declaration'; see www.swissdec.ch.

The compensation office will calculate the difference between the contributions on account which have already been paid and the final contributions:

- If the contributions on account amount to more than the final contributions, the compensation office will refund you the difference.
- If the contributions on account amount to less than the final contributions, the compensation office will issue an invoice for the difference.

Under certain circumstances, the compensation office may, from the outset, authorise you as the employer to pay the exact contributions due rather than the calculated provisional contributions. However, this will only be possible on condition that punctual payment is guaranteed.

5 When are employers required to pay their contributions?

As an employer, you will be required to pay quarterly if your annual payroll is less than 200 000 francs or monthly if it exceeds this figure. The final payment deadline will always be the tenth day following the end of the quarter or following the end of the month, as the case may be.

For example, contributions for the first quarter must be paid by 10th April at the latest.

If the contributions on account amount to less than the final contributions you will receive an invoice which must be paid within 30 days. The time limit is set at 30 days exactly as opposed to one month and cannot be extended. If the last day falls on a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday, the time limit will be extended until the next working day. The time limit will start from one day after the compensation office issues the invoice rather than from the day on which you receive it. In the invoice the compensation office will specify the date by which the sum must reach its account.

Please note that contributions will only be deemed to have been paid once the payment has reached the compensation office's account and not when the payment was initiated. If the contributions are not paid on time, default interest will be charged to the employer at a rate of 5 % p.a.

6 How are contributions calculated using the simplified procedure?

The simplified settlement procedure is part of the Federal Act on Measures to Combat Illegal Employment (IEA) and makes it easier for employers to settle social security contributions (OASI/DI/IC/UI/family allowances) and withholding tax. Use of this procedure is on a voluntary basis and is primarily intended for employment relationships which are short-term or involve a small number of working hours, of the type regularly encountered in private households, for example.

The following conditions must be met:

- the salary of each employee must not exceed 22 680 francs per year (2025);
- total salaries paid out must not exceed 60 480 francs per year (2025) (twice the maximum annual OASI pension);
- all salaries must be settled using the simplified procedure for all staff.

However, this procedure is not available to:

- corporations (public limited companies: SA, Sàrl, etc.) or cooperative companies;
- the spouse or children of the employer employed in the company.

Registration is handled by the compensation office, which is also your point of contact for all questions concerning the simplified settlement procedure. Social security contributions are settled and collected only once a year (see leaflet 2.07 – Vereinfachtes Abrechnungsverfahren für Arbeitgebende (Simplified settlement procedures for employers)).

Interest

7 When do employers have to pay default interest?

Default interest is charged in the event of late settlement or late payment of contributions - regardless of culpability and regardless whether a reminder has been issued.

Relates to	Payment not received within	Interest accrued from
Contributions on account or exact contributions	30 days after end of month/quarter	1 st day after end of month/quarter
Settlement	30 January following end of contribution year	1 st January after end of contribution year
Difference between contributions on account and final contributions	30 days from invoice date	1 st day from invoice date
Retrospective demands for contributions for previous years		1 st January after end of relevant contribution year

8 When do employers receive credit interest?

In general, credit interest is paid on salary contributions which have been paid, but were not due and must be refunded or offset by the compensation office. Interest will start to accrue from 1st January following the end of the calendar year in which the contributions that were not due were paid and will continue until such time as the full amount has been refunded.

If the contributions on account amount to more than the final contributions and if the compensation office responsible has not refunded the difference within 30 days of receiving the statement, it will pay credit interest. Interest will accrue from the date on which the full statement is received by the compensation office.

9 How is the interest calculated?

Interest is calculated on a daily basis, with one month being counted as equivalent to 30 days and one calendar year being counted as equivalent to 360 days. The interest rate is a standard rate of 5 %.

For example:

The statement for 2024 reaches the compensation office on time on 30th January 2025 but payment of the difference between the contributions on account and the final contributions is received later, .i.e. on 2nd April 2025 instead of 26th March 2025 (within 30 days of invoice date) when it falls due.

- Contributions on account: 40 000 francs
- Final contributions: 100 000 francs
- Difference between contributions on account and final contributions: 60 000 francs
- Invoice issued by compensation office: 24 February 2025
- Received by employer: 26 February 2025
- Payment received by compensation office: 2 April 2025
- Default interest from 25 February to 2 April 2025 (38 days):
 $60\,000 \text{ francs} \times (38 \text{ days}/360 \text{ days}) \times 5\% = 316.70 \text{ francs}$

Relevant salary

10 What forms of remuneration form part of the relevant salary?

The salary on which contributions have to be paid is referred to as the relevant salary. It comprises all remuneration paid in Switzerland or abroad which employees receive for the work they do, including in particular:

- a) hourly, daily, weekly and monthly wages etc., as well as piecework and bonus pay, including bonuses and compensation for overtime, night work and deputizing for colleagues;
- b) local weighting and cost-of-living allowances;
- c) gratuities, long-service awards, loyalty and performance bonuses, incentive payments and risk premiums and similar remuneration;
- d) pecuniary benefits from employee share-ownership plans; the timing of the collection of contributions and the valuation are governed by the rules on direct federal taxation;
- e) gains up to the usual industry salary for employees who also hold equity rights in the company and who receive no pay or inappropriately low pay for the work they do while at the same time receiving an obviously excessive dividend;
- f) remuneration of limited partners resulting from an employment relationship with the limited partnership;
- g) service payments and gratuities if these form an essential component of pay;
- h) regular payments in kind such as board and accommodation (see section 12), private use of company cars, company housing, etc.;
- i) commission payments;
- j) emoluments, fixed compensation and meeting fees for members of the Board of Directors and executive bodies;
- k) income of members of federal, cantonal and municipal authorities;
- l) emoluments and annual allowances for insured persons employed in the public service;
- m) fees of lecturers and teaching staff with similar pay arrangements;
- n) continued payment of wages after an accident or illness (excluding insurance benefits);
- o) continued payment of wages and income compensation for persons performing military or civilian service and those on maternity leave;
- p) employee contributions to the OASI, DI, IC or UI schemes paid by employers and taxes paid by employers; an exception is made for the payment of employee contributions on benefits in kind and all-in wages;

- q) vacation and public holiday compensation payments;
- r) benefits paid by the employer on termination of employment, unless excluded from the relevant salary (see leaflet 2.05 – *Payments received on termination of employment*);
- s) daily UI payments and insolvency compensation (compensation in cases of bankruptcy);
- t) loss of earnings while on short-time working hours or during work stoppages due to bad weather within the meaning of UI (see leaflet 2.11 – *Beitragspflicht auf Kurzarbeits- und Schlechtwetterentschädigungen* (Compulsory contributions to schemes to compensate for short-time working hours and bad weather));
- u) daily DI payments;
- v) daily military insurance payments;
- w) compensation paid by employers for normal commuting expenses and for employees' usual subsistence expenses.

11 What forms of remuneration do not form part of the relevant salary?

- a) military pay and pay for persons performing civil defence duties, pocket money for persons performing civilian service duties; similar pay for those serving in public fire services up to 5 300 francs (pay above this level is subject to compulsory contributions) and remuneration for junior marksman leadership courses;
- b) insurance benefits in case of accident, illness or disability;
- c) social welfare benefits and benefits paid by aid organizations (Pro Juventute, church organizations, Pro Infirmis etc.)
- d) benefits paid under the rules of occupational pension schemes if the beneficiary can claim the benefits personally on the occurrence of an insured event or on dissolution of the pension fund;
- e) family allowances (child, education and training, household, marriage and birth allowances) on a local or standard industry basis;
- f) employers' contributions to tax-exempt pension funds under the pension fund rules;
- g) contributions to health and accident insurance, provided that the premiums are paid directly to the insurance company and that all employees are treated equally;
- h) contributions to family compensation funds, if all employees are treated equally;
- i) benefits paid on the death of family members of employees or for their surviving dependants;

- j) relocation compensation where employees are required to move because of their job;
- k) engagement and wedding gifts;
- l) recognition bonuses of up to 500 francs for passing professional examinations;
- m) benefits paid in connection with company anniversaries (starting 25 years after the founding of the company at the earliest, subsequently at 25-year intervals);
- n) benefits for the cost of medical fees, medicines, hospital and spa treatment, provided that they are not covered by compulsory health insurance and that all employees are treated equally;
- o) gifts in kind amounting to less than 500 francs per year;
- p) grants for initial and advanced training. These are only excluded from the relevant pay if the initial and advanced training is closely related to the beneficiary's professional activities.
- q) extraordinary support benefits to alleviate financial hardship of employees if their basic needs are not assured.

12 Do payments in kind form part of the relevant salary?

Benefits in kind are salary components which are not paid in the form of money. They include, for example, board and accommodation provided by the business owner to the employee or those family members who work for them. These benefits are also considered as part of the salary subject to compulsory OASI contributions and therefore must be assigned a monetary value

Benefits in kind	per day		per month	
Breakfast	CHF	3.50	CHF	105.–
Lunch	CHF	10.00	CHF	300.–
Dinner	CHF	8.00	CHF	240.–
Accommodation	CHF	11.50	CHF	345.–
Full board and accommodation	CHF	33.00	CHF	990.–

If free board and accommodation are provided not only for the employees, but also for their family members, the following surcharges will be added:

- for each adult family member, the same rates as for employees,
- for each underage family member, half the rate for employees.

Other income in kind will be valued and determined by the compensation office on a case-by-case basis. The precise valuation takes into account the facts of the given situation and is determined on a case-by-case basis.

13 What minimum wages are applicable for employees who are family members in the agricultural sector?

In the agricultural sector, the following monthly all-in wages (both cash and benefits in kind) are applicable to employees who are family members of the business owner:

- 2 070 francs for single employees who are family members,
- 3 060 francs for married employees who are family members (if both spouses work in the business full-time, the rate of 2 070 francs will apply to both). This point does not apply to the business owner's spouse;
- 690 francs for the maintenance of each underage child.

Contributions by OASI pensioners

14 Are OASI pension claimants required to pay contributions?

Persons who have reached reference age and remain gainfully employed still pay contributions to the OASI, DI and IC schemes, but not to unemployment insurance (UI). However, they can benefit from a personal allowance.

Voluntary personal allowance waiver: Employees who wish to pay contributions on their total earnings can choose to waive the personal allowance. This may increase their pension because it fills gaps in their contribution record/insurance cover or raises their average annual income (see leaflet *3.08 – Recalculation of the old-age pension after the reference age* and the information sheet - *Stabilisation of the OASI (OASI 21) What's changing?*)

Personal allowance for multiple employers

- Individuals who are engaged in self-employed work while also working for an employer are entitled to deduct the personal allowance from both salary payments.
- Individuals who work multiple jobs and are paid separately for these activities by different offices of the same employer and are registered with different compensation offices are entitled to have the personal allowance deducted from each salary payment.

Example

If you are entitled to an OASI pension and are paid by the production department of head office while working as a paid caretaker by a subsidiary of the same firm, the personal allowance applies to each salary payment.

15 How much is the personal allowance?

Individuals who continue to work beyond the reference age are not required to pay contributions on a personal allowance of 16 800 francs per year. Contributions are therefore paid only on annual earnings in excess of this amount.

If the person works for several employers, the personal allowance will apply to each individual employment relationship. However, the employee can decide to which employment relationship the personal allowance should or should not apply. In the year in which they reach the reference age, the personal allowance will be deducted on a pro-rata basis from the share of the salary they have earned from the month after they reached the reference age.

16 How can an employee waive the personal allowance?

An employee who wishes to pay OASI, DI and IC contributions on their total earnings must inform their employer in good time that they wish to waive the personal allowance:

- before the payment of the first salary they earned after they reached the reference age, or
- for subsequent years, each time the first salary of the respective calendar year is paid.

If the employee does not contest the deduction of the personal allowance from the salary on which they pay contributions, it is assumed that they agree to its application.

The personal allowance applies per full calendar year and per employer. It is automatically carried over to the next calendar year unless the employee notifies their employer that they wish to waive it.

17 How is the personal allowance calculated if I am employed for only part of the year?

Your employer will deduct the sum of 16 800 francs from your annual salary on which you pay contributions. If you do not continue to receive remuneration or engage in gainful employment for the whole year, but continue to do so for longer than one month, your personal allowance will be calculated on a pro rata basis. This will amount to 1 400 francs for each full calendar month or part thereof.

For example, if a woman who is entitled to an OASI pension works from 30th March to 6th June in a given year, this will be regarded as four months, since March and June are counted as whole months. Her annual personal allowance will therefore amount to 4 × 1 400 francs, i.e. 5 600 francs.

18 Sample calculation

Example 1: Full-year employment

A self-employed person continues to run his business after turning 65. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of a limited company. The employer deducts the personal allowance from the Board member's compensation and the Board member does not contest this deduction. His salary statement will be as follows:

	Annual net income from business		Income as a Board member	
	CHF	30 500.–	CHF	18 000.–
Personal allowance	- CHF	16 800.–	- CHF	16 800.–
Subject to compulsory contributions	CHF	13 700.–	CHF	1 200.–

Example 2: Part-year employment

A 66-year-old woman is employed with firm C from 1st March to 6th April and then for firm D from 23rd to 30th April and agrees to the deduction of the personal allowance from her salary which is subject to contributions. Her salary statements will be as follows:

	Firm C from 1 st March to 6 April		Firm D from 23 to 30 April	
Monthly salary for March	CHF	8 000.–	CHF	
Monthly salary for April	CHF	1 200.–	CHF	2 100.–
Total	CHF	9 200.–	CHF	2 100.–
Personal allowance subject to obligatory contributions	- CHF	2 800.–	- CHF	1 400.–
	CHF	6 400.–	CHF	700.–

Example 3: Full-year employment and personal allowance waiver:

- A man who is entitled to an OASI pension works for firms A and B from 1st January 2025. The personal allowance is deducted from his salary.
- In March, the employee informs firm A that he wishes to waive the personal allowance. His request is too late and firm A cannot enforce the employee's request until after 2025.
- However, firm A reassures the employee that the personal allowance will no longer be deducted as of 1st January 2026. His salary statements will be as follows:

2025		Firm A		Firm B
Annual salary	CHF	19 200.–	CHF	18 000.–
Personal allowance	- CHF	16 800.–	- CHF	16 800.–
subject to obligatory contributions	CHF	2 400.–	CHF	1 200.–

2026		Firm A		Firm B
Annual salary	CHF	21 300.–	CHF	18 200.–
Personal allowance	- CHF	0.–	- CHF	16 800.–
subject to obligatory contributions	CHF	21 300.–	CHF	1 400.–

Contributions on very low wages

19 Do contributions have to be paid on a very low wage?

If an individual's relevant pay does not exceed 2 500 francs per calendar year for each employment relationship, contributions will only be collected, if explicitly requested by the insured person.

Persons who are employed in private households must always pay contributions regardless of how much they earn (see leaflet 2.06 – *Domestic work*). Please note that there is one exception to this rule. Persons under 26 years of age are exempt from this rule until 31 December of the year in which they turn 25, provided that their income does not exceed 750 francs per year and per employer. However, if they wish, they can request that contributions are deducted from their pay.

Persons who are paid by dance or theatre producers, orchestras, phonographic and audiovisual producers, radio and television and schools in the arts sector must pay contributions regardless of how much they earn.

Contributions on retrospective salary payments

20 When is a salary payment referred to as retrospective?

If a salary is not paid straight away at the end of a given pay interval, this is referred to as a 'retrospective salary payment'. Examples include shares of profits, commission payments, bonuses, directors' fees and royalties.

21 How is an individual's liability to pay contributions determined?

When determining an individual's liability to pay contributions on retrospective salary payments, the decisive criterion is the date when the work in question was carried out and not the date when the salary payment was made.

If the employee was insured and subject to compulsory contributions at the time when he or she engaged in the relevant work, contributions must therefore be paid on the retrospective salary payments.

For example, let us take the case of a young man who starts an apprenticeship on 1st May 2024 and turns 17 on 1st October of the same year. This means that he will become subject to compulsory OASI contributions on 1st January 2025. In May 2025, the young man is awarded a bonus for the first year of his apprenticeship (May 2024–April 2025). Since he has had to pay OASI contributions since January 2025, he will only be liable to pay contributions on one third of this bonus (i.e. for the four months from January to April 2025).

22 What date is decisive for purposes of calculating contributions?

The decisive date for the calculation of contributions on retrospective salary payments is the date when the salary is paid and not the date on which the relevant work was carried out. This means that the contribution is calculated according to the rates, personal allowances and maximum limits applicable at the time of the salary payment. Subject to Section 23.

Example: If an employee receives a retrospective bonus in 2025, the contribution rates and allowances for 2025 will apply even if the bonus relates to paying work he carried out in 2024.

23 When are employers required to list retrospective salary payments separately?

You must list retrospective salary payments separately if

- the insured person is no longer employed by you in the year in which the salary payment takes place; or
- there has been a change in the rules on compulsory contributions between the date when the work was carried out and the date when the salary payment takes place.

In such cases, you must specify on the salary statement (under 'Duration of contributions') exactly which months the retrospective salary payment was intended for. This information must be reported separately for each calendar year. This is essential if the compensation office is to enter the income of insured persons correctly in their individual account with a view to ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage when their pension is calculated.

Retrospective salary payments not mentioned in this section do not need to be listed separately on the employee's salary certificate. They can be reported together with salary payments for the current calendar year.

Special rules apply to written requests submitted by employees. If an employee can prove that their income which is subject to compulsory contributions originated from paying work performed in an earlier year when their contributions fell short of the required minimum amount, the compensation office will reassign income earned from gainful employment and already recorded in the year in which the salary was paid to the year when the person carried out the paying work. The compensation office will only review requests that were submitted prior to the occurrence of the insured event.

Contributions on IC compensation and on daily allowances paid by DI, UI and military insurance

24 Are employers required to pay contributions on IC compensation payments and daily allowances?

Yes, you also have to pay contributions on income compensation payments for persons performing military or civilian service and persons on maternity/paternity/parental leave or for the care of sick children, as well as on daily allowances paid by the DI, UI and military insurance schemes. These payments form part of the employee's relevant salary.

The compensation payments paid by the military insurance scheme are settled according to the scheme rules.

When agricultural workers perform military or civilian service, the compensation office will also finance the contributions paid by agricultural employers on their employees' wages in accordance with the Federal Act on Family Allowances for Agricultural Workers (AFAA, see leaflet 6.09 – *Familienzulagen in der Landwirtschaft* (Family Allowances in Agriculture)).

25 Can employees request direct payment of compensation?

The compensation fund can only pay compensation directly in exceptional cases. This would normally be subject to the employer's consent. Direct payments are also subject to compulsory contributions.

Enquiries and further information



This leaflet merely provides an overview. Individual cases can only be assessed conclusively on the basis of the relevant legislation. The compensation offices and their branches will be pleased to answer any enquiries. A list of all compensation offices can be found at www.ahv-iv.ch.

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