

Collective Employment Agreement

between IT Services

Swisscom IT Services Ltd

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and the trade unions party to the Agreement

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1 Scope

1.1 Personal

This Collective Employment Agreement (CEA) applies directly to employees and trainees¹ of IT Services who are members of a trade union party to the agreement. For non-members, the standard provisions of this CEA apply as the provisions to an individual employment contract.

1.2 Exceptions

This CEA does not apply to:

- > IT Services management members, executives (management level 1–5) with line-manager responsibilities, technical specialists and project leaders with a comparable status;
- > Trainees;
- > Part-time employees working an average of less than eight hours per week;
- > Temporary staff who are employed for up to three months;
- > Students doing part-time work who are enrolled at a university (university or ETH/EPFL), or a university of applied sciences in accordance with the Swiss Federal Law on Universities of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschulgesetz, FHSG) dated 6 October 1995 and who do not work for IT Services for more than 624 hours per calendar year.

1.3 Corporate

IT Services shall exert its influence on the companies listed in Art. 3.9 to join this CEA, although departures from this CEA are permitted in the affiliation agreements.

Upon acquisition of a majority shareholding in a company in Switzerland with at least 30 full-time employees (not including executives), IT Services and the trade unions party to the Agreement shall settle upon an appropriate transitional phase in which the previous employment conditions of the acquired company shall continue to apply unaltered. Prior to the expiry of this transitional phase, IT Services shall exert its influence on said company to enter into negotiations with the trade unions party to the Agreement with the aim of finding an appropriate solution that reflects the interests of the said company.

¹ Trainee terms of employment are stipulated in the Swisscom CEA Appendix 1.

Should the company be hived off (namely by means of demerger or transfer of assets) to an acquired, or newly formed company with headquarters in Switzerland, in which IT Services holds a majority shareholding, IT Services shall exert its influence on said company to conduct negotiations with the trade unions party to the Agreement to find an appropriate solution insofar as more than 50 % of the employees in said company have been taken over by IT Services after the company is hived off. If less than 50 % of the employees are from IT Services, the regulation as specified in the second paragraph shall then apply. During the transitional phase, the standard provisions of this CEA shall continue to apply to IT Services employees as individual employment contract provisions.

With the loss of a majority shareholding in a company affiliated to the IT Services CEA, the affiliation of the company concerned to the IT Services CEA expires automatically on completion of the transaction. At the same time, the obligation of IT Services to exert its influence on the company concerned also expires.

2 Standard Conditions of Employment

2.1 Collective Employment Agreement/Individual Employment Contract

2.1.1 General Provisions

IT Services shall enter into an individual employment contract (IEC) on the basis of this CEA with any employee who falls within the scope of this CEA. In exceptional circumstances, IT Services may conclude an IEC with employees in accordance with Appendix 2.

The IEC shall, as a minimum, govern the commencement of the employment relationship (and in the case of fixed-term contracts, the contract term), the degree of employment, the duration of the probationary period, the grade, the salary, the area of activity and the place of work. Employees shall receive a copy of the CEA and its related appendices on concluding an IEC and shall confirm receipt with their signature. Employees who are not members of a trade union party to the Agreement, or an association affiliated to the CEA, shall by signing the IEC declare their consent to the standard provisions and to the deduction of the CEA contribution.

Employees shall receive prompt notification of any amendment to the CEA.

2.1.2 Probationary Period

The probationary period lasts for three months. The IEC may provide for a shorter probationary period or waive it entirely.

2.1.3 Fixed-term Employment

In the case of a fixed-term IEC for a period of less than six months, no probationary period shall normally be required and it may normally be extended once by establishing a new termination date.

The duration of a fixed-term employment shall be taken into account when calculating the total period of employment, unless there has been an interruption of more than twelve months between one period of employment and the next.

2.2 Working Hours

2.2.1 Standard Working Hours and Normal Business Hours

The standard working week for full-time employees is 40 hours (eight hours per day), insofar as no divergent provisions are stipulated in Appendix 1.

In the case of the integration of new business sectors, the working week may vary from 40 to 42 hours.

Normal business hours are from Monday to Friday: 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

In order to meet operational requirements, Saturdays may be classified as extensions of business hours and/or the daily business hours. Business hours may be organised differently in exceptional cases. Within business hours, employees can primarily determine their own working time in consultation with their manager and team. The teams determine the individual contact times in consultation with their manager. Contact times are regulated blocks of time during business hours, during which it must be possible to reach the teams. For operational reasons, fixed working hours can be established for organisational units, or individual employees, within normal or exceptional business hours.

2.2.2 Journeys to and from Work when deployed at a Customer's Site

Insofar as no divergent provisions are stipulated in Appendix 1, the working hours for project members who travel directly to another deployment site or end their deployment there (generally at the customer's premises) begins and ends at the respective deployment site. If the resultant journey is longer than the usual journey to work (from place of residence to the contractually agreed place of employment), the journey time in excess of the usual journey to work is counted as work time. The used or available means of transport applies.

2.2.3 Timekeeping

Working hours shall be recorded by a method appropriate to the respective working hour model. Project members deployed at a customer's premises and employees in the Finance and SAP business sectors record absences as a result of illness, accident, holidays, military service, civil protection, alternative civilian services etc. and overtime hours (>45 hours/week). In the case of other

employees timekeeping may be voluntarily restricted to absences due to illness, accident, holidays, military service etc. and additional time/overtime. IT Services may exempt employees from Grade 5 onwards from the timekeeping obligation.

If timekeeping is waived, in the event of a dispute employees' own timekeeping accounts are admissible as proof. Employees are obliged to discuss with managers additional time and any measures and to notify in writing additional time/overtime within the calendar year.

2.2.4 Additional Time and Overtime

With the exception of overtime performed as the result of applying working hour models, working time in excess of the number of hours per week agreed with the respective business sector shall count as excess hours. Overtime refers to working time which exceeds the weekly maximum working time of 45 hours.

Additional time and overtime must be authorised by the person responsible or subsequently approved as such.

Employees are obliged to work additional hours and overtime within the framework of the statutory regulations, provided they are asked in good faith to do so and it can be reasonably expected.

Additional time and overtime shall be compensated by time off of equal duration. If, for compelling reasons, time in lieu cannot be taken within an appropriate period, by the end of the following calendar half-year at the latest and by agreement with managers the time credit cannot be carried forward to a long-term account of working hours, at the employee's request compensation shall be rendered in the form of cash payment. In the case of excess hours, remuneration is provided without supplements, whereas overtime pay includes a supplement of 25 % of the respective basic salary.

Hourly rates are calculated as follows: annual basic salary by 100 % divided by

- > 2080 hours for a 40-hour working week
- > 2184 hours for a 42-hour working week
- > 2210 hours for a 42.5 hour working week

2.2.5 Part-Time Work

If employees wish to change their degree of employment, IT Services shall review said wishes giving regard to their compatibility with working commitments. Part-time employees may not be assigned duties which exceed the duration of their contractual working hours on a regular basis, or for an extended period, without prior consultation.

In the case of part-time employees, hours worked in excess of the weekly target working time as per degree of employment by more than five hours/week shall be remunerated with a bonus of 25 % on the respective basic salary insofar as the former were authorised and could not be compensated by time off of an equal duration. Hours for which a supplement is due are determined on the basis of a monthly review of the target working time. This provision does not apply to the annual working time model.

2.2.6 Part-Time Work from the Age of 58

On reaching the age of fifty-eight, employees are entitled to reduce their current degree of employment by a maximum of 20 % in one or two steps, provided that the degree of employment does not fall short of 50 % as a result. Further reductions to the degree of employment are possible by mutual consent between managers and employees.

2.3 Working Hour Models and Salary/Overtime Supplements

2.3.1 Principles

Variable hours shall be regarded as the norm.

The model for annual working hours shall be agreed on an individual basis.

CEA parties can agree upon the introduction of other working hour models.

The organisational units shall establish the shifts or rotas. The number of shifts and where they are performed shall be based on operational requirements. As a rule, notification of shifts and rotas must be given at least fourteen calendar days in advance. Generally shifts must not be for less than four hours. Shorter shifts shall be agreed with the employee concerned. Hours worked in excess of the normal weekly working hours are normally offset by days in lieu, taken whenever possible in conjunction with a regular rest day.

IT Services permits reasonable short breaks during working hours. These shall be regulated by the company. Short breaks must be provided for in the case of fixed working hours and shift work. The strain incurred from working continuously in front of a computer screen should be taken into account when determining when to take short breaks.

The right is reserved in respect of the statutory provisions (the Swiss Labour Act and Ordinances).

2.3.2 Variable Working Hours

The variable hour model is a flexitime model. Employees can perform their target working hours within the defined business hours, individually arranged consultation periods and taking into account operational requirements.

The working time account shows the difference between the contractual working hours and the hours actually worked or attributable to the employee.

Working time accounts shall be restricted to clocked hours ranging between +100 hours and -50 hours. Employees must notify their managers in due time if it is clear that the above-mentioned limits will be exceeded.

Employees may, in consultation with their manager, be compensated for the clocked hours on their time account in days or hours, or they can transfer such hours to a long-term account. Should workloads fluctuate, managers can arrange for compensation with the respective employee at least three days in advance.

2.3.3 Annual Working Hours

Annual working hours are based on variable daily, weekly and monthly working hours. This model may in particular be applied to operational areas where workload fluctuates significantly.

The annual target working hours shall be determined according to the degree of employment. The monthly salary shall be based on the agreed degree of employment, irrespective of the actual hours worked.

The organisational units shall plan the expected monthly target working hours on an annual basis and notify employees in writing. The monthly target working

hours shall be determined through joint consultation; any amendments shall normally be communicated to employees ten days in advance.

At the end of the year, the working time account shall not contain clocked time in excess of + 100 hours or – 50 hours, except in the case of long absences due to illness or accident.

On termination of the employment, all applicable additional hours and short-falls in hours shall be compensated for during the period of notice.

2.3.4 Home Office

Home Office is the term applied to temporary home-based work. There is no entitlement to Home Office, it is on a voluntary basis and is subject to the approval of the respective employee's direct manager. Home Office is granted without a written agreement.

Employees practicing Home Office are integrated into IT Services work processes and organisation. The same rules apply as for office work in respect of working hours, timekeeping, availability and compliance with security aspects (instructions regarding the use of IT and telecommunication media, data back-up, privacy and confidentiality). The target working hours shall be observed. There is no entitlement to salary or time-related bonuses, or other forms of recompense (e.g. for technical infrastructure and/or use of private premises).

2.3.5 Night and Sunday Work

Night work: from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Sunday work: from Saturday 11 p.m. to Sunday 11 p.m.

Cantonal public holidays and Swiss National Day have the same status as Sundays.

At least 26 rest days per year must fall on a Sunday. The number of work-free Sundays can be reduced to 17, subject to individual arrangement. Sunday rest days and other days off shall be spread evenly over the year.

2.3.6 On-call Service

Employees may be assigned on-call duties by their superiors due to operational requirements. On call means that employees must be ready to start work immediately outside normal working hours should the need arise.

2.3.7 Long-Term Account

The long-term account is a temporary time account in which the clocked hours can be redeemed subsequently for a specific purpose. In particular clocked hours can be redeemed for the following purposes:

- > Sabbatical leave;
- > Extension of maternity/paternity leave and/or resumption of employment following maternity/paternity leave, with a fixed period of reduced working hours, while retaining the contractually agreed degree of employment (and therefore salary);
- > Days off for training programmes;
- > Part-time work from the age of 58.

The following framework conditions apply:

- > To open a long-term account, a written agreement between the manager and employee is required. The agreement stipulates the key factors: purpose, time of redemption, balancing and any other terms.
- > The account can be credited with clocked hours and additional time. It is not permitted to carry over hours from the overtime account and loyalty credits.
- > The duration of the account must be limited, whereby a maximum duration of three years applies.
- > On opening a long-term account the time credits to be transferred must amount to a minimum of 80 hours and a maximum of 240 hours. A maximum time credit of 400 hours applies to part-time employment from the age of 58.

2.3.8 Supplements for Regular Night/Sunday Work

Employees working regular night and Sunday shifts are entitled to the following supplements:

Night work and day-time Sunday work: CHF 8.30/hour plus any holiday compensation (10.64 % or 13.04 %)

Night-time Sunday work: CHF 11.40/hour plus any holiday compensation (10.64 % or 13.04 %)

The time supplement for night work is 15 %.

2.3.9 Supplements for On-call Service

The on-call service consists of an on-call period and, if applicable, a period of deployment. The supplement for the on-call period may be taken in the form of time off in lieu or cash.

On-call time: CHF 5.20/hour or 15 % time supplement.

Working hours: count as normal working hours, but with a supplement for night or Sunday work of 50 % of the individual basic salary.

2.3.10 Supplements for Irregular Night/Sunday Work

Employees working nights or Sundays on an irregular basis shall receive a supplement of 75 % based on their individual basic salary. The supplements for night work and Sunday work may not be accumulated.

2.4 Career Development/Vocational Training and Skills Training

The aim of career development is to maintain the individual's employable skills. This presumes a general willingness to learn and personal commitment on the part of the employee, taking into account the company requirements and based on the corporate strategy and company goals.

Career development at IT Services comprises employee vocational training and skills training aimed at maintaining existing capabilities and developing potential capabilities. IT Services furthers and encourages employees and their skills by providing suitable support in terms of programmes, funding and/or time. Employees control their own career path and are prepared to make their own contribution.

During employee appraisals which are conducted on a regular basis, career development and required training measures are discussed and assessed.

2.5 Annual Leave, Public Holidays, Justified Leave and Absences

2.5.1 Holidays

In each calendar year employees shall be entitled to annual leave of

- > Five weeks up to and including the calendar year in which employees reach their 59th birthday;
- > Six weeks from the beginning of the calendar year in which employees reach their 60th birthday.

In principle, annual leave should be taken by 31 December. Employees must take two consecutive weeks of annual leave once in every calendar year. Managers must ensure that their employees take their annual leave entitlement.

If paid public holidays coincide with annual leave, these days may be taken at a later date.

If employment commences or ends during the calendar year, annual leave entitlement is reduced accordingly pro rata.

Entitlement to annual leave shall be reduced in proportion to the duration of absence, if employment is interrupted for more than 90 consecutive calendar days in any calendar year as a result of illness, accident, military service, civil protection or alternative civilian service. The same applies if female employees are absent for more than 90 calendar days as a result of pregnancy. There is no reduction for the first 90 calendar days. Unpaid leave shall result in a reduction of the annual leave entitlement.

Reductions shall be rounded down to half days.

2.5.2 Public Holidays

Employees are entitled to a maximum of ten paid public holidays (including Swiss National Day) insofar as no divergent provisions are stipulated in Appendix 1. If a public holiday falls on a day when employees are not normally required to work, they are not entitled to payment or compensation. If employees are unable to work on a paid public holiday, they are not entitled to it retroactively.

2.5.3 Company Loyalty

Employees shall be granted one week of paid leave on completion of five years of employment and a further week for each subsequent period of five years completed.

2.5.4 Maternity Leave

Employees are entitled to 17 weeks paid maternity leave. Entitlement to compensation ends on the day employment is resumed regardless of the degree of employment.

If required, up to two week's leave may be taken immediately before the mother is due to give birth. If the newborn child needs to be hospitalised for at least three weeks, the employee can apply to have entitlement to maternity benefits deferred (Art. 24 of the Replacement of Earnings Ordinance, Verordnung zum Erwerbsersatzgesetz, EO). During the period of deferred maternity benefits, maternity leave shall also be deferred. During the period of deferred maternity benefits, the employee shall not be entitled to continuation of salary payment. IT Services shall be entitled to payments made under the income replacement scheme (Erwerbsersatzordnung, EO), equivalent to the continuation of payment of salary.

If operational conditions allow, additional unpaid leave may be granted.

2.5.5 Paternity Leave

Employees are entitled to ten days paid paternity leave. Paternity leave must be taken within a year of the child's birth.

2.5.6 Paid Leave of Absence

Special leave of absence for family matters or special events shall be granted in the following cases:

- > Employee's own wedding: two days;
- > Death of spouse or partner, child, parent or other close relative: up to three days;
- > Adoptive parents after completion of adoption procedures: ten days;
- > Moving house: one day

as well as the following paid leave of absence if the latter fall on a working day:

- > Sudden serious illness of spouse or partner, child or parent: up to two days;
- > In the case of single parents, for events that cannot be postponed, per calendar year: up to 5 days;
- > Recruitment draft and return of military equipment: one day each.

As part of Swisscom's Corporate Volunteer Programme employees can perform charitable work. One day per year is granted as paid leave.

2.5.7 Absence due to Illness or Accident

If employees are unable to work for more than seven calendar days as a result of illness or accident, they must provide IT Services with a sick note from a doctor no later than by the eighth day off work. In exceptional cases, IT Services may request a sick note from a doctor from the first day the employee is absent. IT Services also reserves the right to request the employee to undergo a medical examination, the expenses of which shall be paid by IT Services.

2.5.8 Public Office

Any employee assuming public office must duly inform IT Services of this fact insofar as it may affect their job. If possible, the duties of a public office should be undertaken outside working hours. IT Services shall grant a basic allowance of up to 15 days paid leave per calendar year for performing a public office. In the event of extended absences and/or time-consuming duties continuation of salary payment and/or adjustment of the degree of employment shall be agreed on an individual basis.

2.5.9 Unpaid Leave

Should unpaid leave last less than three months, IT Services and the employee shall continue to make their social security contributions. From the fourth month of unpaid leave, employees shall be liable to pay the employer's contributions in respect of social security insurance and daily benefit insurance for illness or accident, with the exception of the risk contributions.

2.6 Leave for Trade Union Business

Members of executive bodies are granted the following paid leave per calendar year:

- Up to ten days for trade union activities including trade union training courses.

The other members of a trade union party to the Agreement are granted the following paid leave per calendar year:

- Up to six days for attending company conferences/executive meetings and trade union conferences;
- Up to two days for trade union training courses.

2.7 Salary and Family Allowances

2.7.1 Salary Determination and Equal Treatment

Employees are entitled to receive equal salary for work of the same value.

The salary shall be based on the function, experience and individual performance of the employee and is oriented towards market rates.

2.7.2 Minimum Salary

The annual minimum salary is CHF 52 000 gross.² IT Services may agree with the trade unions party to the Agreement that a salary should be less than the minimum salary in individual cases.

² The minimum salary regulation does not apply to trainees.

2.7.3 Basic Salary

The basic salary is determined on the basis of the job role and employee's performance. The requirements of the function are definitive for the determination of the function level, and thus a salary scale according to the respective function level. Within this salary scale, rises in salary are determined on the basis of individual performance in the course of salary negotiations.

Individual performance is assessed annually by appraisal in a personal interview between employees and their direct managers and recorded in writing.

2.7.4 Payments

The individual basic salary is paid in 13 monthly instalments (13th instalment with the November salary) by bank transfer. At the beginning of any year, employees may request that their salary be paid in 12 instalments.

2.7.5 Family Allowances

Unless cantonal law prescribes higher allowances, the child allowance³ is CHF 240 and the education allowance⁴ CHF 250 per month and child.

Entitlement, duration of entitlement and any special reasons for reducing such benefit (e.g. for children living abroad) is governed by federal legislation on family allowances and the applicable cantonal law.

Entitlement to any allowances for the birth or adoption of a child is governed by federal legislation on family allowances and the applicable cantonal law.

³ Up to the age of 18.

⁴ At most, up to the age of 25.

2.8 Continuation of Payment of Salary

2.8.1 Continuation of Payment in the Event of Illness and Accident

If employees are unable to work as a result of illness or accident, IT Services shall continue to pay 100 % of their basic salaries up to a maximum of 730 days.

In order to cover these benefits, IT Services shall take out a collective insurance policy providing daily sickness and accident benefits (Supplement to the Swiss Federal Law on Accident Insurance, Unfallversicherungsgesetz, UVG), subject to a waiting period of a maximum of 180 days. Employees shall contribute one half of the premiums for daily sickness insurance, calculated on the basis of a waiting time of 180 days, together with one half of the premiums for non-occupational accident insurance.

The right to continuation of payment of salary from IT Services applies only during the period of employment. After termination of employment, the right to daily benefits may then only be claimed from the insurance company according to the applicable insurance provisions (in the case of fixed-term IECs, the right to daily sickness benefits shall end no later than on termination of the IEC). Employees must be able to transfer to a personal insurance policy unconditionally.

IT Services is entitled to daily sickness insurance and other benefits by nature of compensating loss of earnings (such as pensions) from the statutory social security offices (accident insurance, federal invalidity insurance, military insurance, income compensation scheme) and collective daily sickness insurance and additional accident insurance for as long as IT Services continues to pay the employee's salary and it is credited to the continuation of salary paid by IT Services. IT Services may reduce its continuation of salary payment by the same degree as the insurance reduces its insurance benefits.

2.8.2 Military Service, Civil Protection or Alternative Service

During basic training as part of all compulsory Swiss military, or civil protection services, the following continuation of payments shall be made per calendar year:

- > 100 % of the basic salary for 30 days;
- subsequently
- > for unmarried employees: 80 % of the basic salary;
- > for married employees or unmarried employees who have a duty to pay maintenance: 100 % of the basic salary.

Swiss civil protection, as well as military service or Red Cross service, undertaken by female members of the army, is regarded as equivalent to military and civil protection service.

Continuation of payment of salary for those participating in voluntary training and events shall be agreed on an individual basis.

IT Services shall be entitled to payments made under the income replacement scheme (Erwerbsersatzordnung, EO) equivalent to the continuation of payment of salary.

2.8.3 Additional Payment in the Event of Death

In the event of the death of an employee IT Services shall pay one sixth of the annual basic salary in the event that the deceased employee leaves behind a spouse, partner or dependent children. Should there be no such persons and in the event that the deceased employee paid maintenance to another person, that person shall receive the additional payment.

2.9 Confidentiality, Personal Integrity and Data Protection

2.9.1 Confidentiality and Return of Documents

Employees may not disclose to unauthorized employees, third parties or competitors confidential or business information relating to IT Services, in particular accounting and balance sheet figures, business plans, cost-accounting principles, technical procedures, contractual relationships with other companies, joint ventures, information about business partners, employees, customers and suppliers, or archived, payroll or production data. Telecommunications secrecy must be respected at all times.

The above duty of confidentiality shall continue to apply even after termination of the employment, provided this is necessary to preserve the legitimate interests of IT Services.

If requested by IT Services, and at any event on termination of the employment, the employee must return all papers, documents or records belonging to IT Services. No copies thereof may be made without IT Services's express consent.

2.9.2 Personal Integrity and Data Protection

The employment shall be governed by respect and tolerance. No employee may be discriminated against, either directly or indirectly, on the basis of gender, age, nationality, language, culture or their degree of employment. It is the duty of all employees to contribute towards the achievement of this objective.

IT Services shall respect and protect the personal integrity of its employees and endeavour to protect their health by providing a suitable working environment.

In the interests of both the employees and the company, IT Services shall endeavour to minimise the negative impact of ill health, resulting from sickness or accident, by carrying out preventive and rehabilitation measures as part of its company healthcare management system. IT Services shall strive to reintegrate employees who have suffered ill health into the working process by taking appropriate measures.

In the event of any disputes with IT Services, employees shall have recourse to a personal representative. This applies in particular in relation to the following matters:

- > Employee classification under the salary system and staff appraisal;
- > Violations against the person by superiors or colleagues, including in particular sexual harassment and mobbing;
- > Termination of employment without notice;
- > Changes to place of work or nature of duties.

Employees are obliged to provide IT Services with all personal information it requires to employ them and to inform IT Services of any changes to this information. IT Services guarantees data privacy. Employees are entitled in particular to examine their personnel file and the information it contains about them.

IT Services does not use coded language in letters of reference.

2.10 Duty of Loyalty and Liability

2.10.1 Granting and Acceptance of Gifts or Privileges

Employees are not permitted to accept gifts or offer, promise or grant other privileges should these be connection with their business activities and might be deemed to constitute bribery or granting undue privileges.

Employees are also not permitted to demand, obtain assurances for, or accept gifts or other undue privileges.

2.10.2 Secondary Occupation

Employees are obliged to inform IT Services of any other gainful employment in which they are involved. Secondary occupations are not permitted if they are in breach of the duty of loyalty. The maximum statutory working hours may not be exceeded.

2.10.3 Liability

Employees shall be liable to IT Services for any damage/loss caused wilfully, or as a result of gross negligence.

2.11 Intellectual Property Rights

2.11.1 Copyright

Employees shall assign to IT Services any copyright and associated rights, in particular rights to software, including all partial rights, provided that these rights originated within the scope of the employee's duties at IT Services. Such provision applies to all items developed by employees during their employment, either alone or in partnership with others.

If IT Services has no interest in the rights it has acquired, the employees' right to use of the work shall be contractually granted.

2.11.2 Inventions and Designs

Any inventions and designs which employees make, or contribute to in the course of their employment and in fulfilment of their contractual duties, shall be the property of IT Services. Such provision applies irrespective of the time and place of the activity which leads to the invention or design, or whether the invention or design is capable of being legally protected. IT Services shall be permitted to modify or add to any invention, design or other technical creation made by its employees at any time.

On conclusion of the IEC, IT Services reserves the right to acquire and make use of any invention and design made by employees in the course of their work, including work which is not in specific fulfilment of the employees' contractual duties. In such cases, employees must inform IT Services in writing of the invention or design; IT Services shall notify employees within six months as to whether it intends to waive its right to acquire the invention or design. If IT Services does not waive its claim to the inventions or designs, it shall pay employee's appropriate compensation, which shall be determined by taking into account all circumstances, such as the business value of the invention or design, IT Services's participation, the use made of IT Services staff and operational facilities, as well as the employees' expenses and their positions within the company.

Employees shall continue to be obliged to provide any necessary details and complete any formalities required to secure the patent, or protect the design, even after termination of employment. IT Services shall reimburse any expenses incurred and pay appropriate compensation for any loss of earnings.

2.12 Amendment of Termination of Employment

2.12.1 Temporary Change of Workplace or Nature of Work

For operational reasons, all employees may be requested to undertake different work for a temporary period to which they are suited, but which is not part of their normal duties under their employment contract. Employees may likewise be temporarily allocated a different place of work. Any additional travelling time to the temporary place of work qualifies as working time; any additional expenses as a result thereof shall be reimbursed by IT Services.

2.12.2 Assumption of a Lower-Paid Function

If, on account of company restructuring or reasons which have nothing to do with the individual employee, an employee accepts a different position or agrees to a change in function, the insured salary will not be reduced, provided that the employee has reached his or her 58th birthday at the time of the change; IT Services shall assume responsibility for the difference in pension fund contributions.

2.12.3 Amendment of Employment Conditions

Should employees become partially disabled, IT Services shall attempt to amend the conditions of employment in the employees' field of work in accordance with their level of ability to work, or shall seek an alternative solution.

2.12.4 Expiry of Employment

Employment shall cease automatically when the employee reaches statutory retirement age, on the death of the employee, or expiry of the fixed-term of employment. Employment shall also cease automatically when the employee becomes entitled to claim a full-time disability pension.

2.12.5 Termination of Employment Contract

Insofar as no divergent provisions are stipulated in Appendix 1 the periods of notice are as follows:

- > During the probationary period: seven days, to any given day;
- > In the first year of employment: one month, to the end of a given month;
- > From the second year of employment: three months, to the end of a given month;
- > From the second year of employment and after the employee's 50th birthday: five months, to the end of a given month

The period of notice shall be six months for those employees who are registered members of the executive board of a trade union party to the Agreement and IT Services.

Termination at an inopportune time or without notice shall be governed by the applicable statutory regulations (Art. 336c et seq. OR).

Discussions must be held with employees prior to standard notice of termination on grounds for which employees are personally responsible (inadequate performance, unsatisfactory conduct). The minutes of these discussions shall be kept in the employees' personnel files. Notice must be given in writing. IT Services shall provide justification for termination in every case.

The employment may be terminated by mutual consent at any time regardless of any other provisions. The termination agreement must be drawn up in writing.

3 Contractual Provisions

3.1 Equality, Equal Opportunities and Protection of Personal Integrity

The parties to the CEA believe in promoting equal opportunities. In this context IT Services undertakes to:

- > protect the personal integrity of its employees;
- > promote equality;
- > adopt measures to prevent discrimination, sexual harassment and mobbing and to provide any assistance where necessary;
- > strive for an balanced representation of the sexes, languages and cultures in committees, projects and work teams;
- > take appropriate action to implement equal opportunities, especially for women

IT Services shall nominate contacts for employees who feel they have been penalised, or have been the victims of sexual discrimination.

3.2 Salary Negotiations

Up to 31 October any party to the CEA can request negotiations regarding salary changes to take effect as per 1 April of the following year. Criteria for salary negotiations include for instance the company's performance, market situation and rising living costs (inflation).

Trainees' salaries are not the subject of salary negotiations. Any salary changes shall be determined by IT Services.

Should the parties to the CEA be unable to reach an agreement, any party to the CEA may appeal to the Arbitration Court up to 31 January.

3.3 Redundancy Scheme

In the event of large-scale redundancies, or large-scale dismissals of employees for reasons not related to individual employees, or should large numbers of employees be transferred to other operational locations, negotiations must be held in good time with the trade unions party to the Agreement in order to agree a redundancy scheme to avoid or reduce any negative impact on the employees affected.

Should large-scale redundancies or dismissals occur, IT Services undertakes to provide a minimum of 60 % of the annual minimum salary per employee affected in order to finance the redundancy scheme. No individual rights can be derived from the terms of such provision.

The redundancy scheme shall regulate the way in which these funds are used (for example, to assist in finding new employment, or to finance retraining or severance payments), together with the formation, composition and responsibilities of the joint committees appointed to decide on how the funds are used and how the redundancy scheme is implemented.

3.4 Duty to Observe Industrial Peace

The parties to the CEA give a commitment to industrial peace. Any industrial disputes such as strikes or lockouts are prohibited as long as this CEA is in force, even in relation to matters which are not regulated by this CEA and its Appendices.

3.5 Participation

3.5.1 General Provisions

The parties to the CEA promote employee participation and thus foster a good working atmosphere. They implement the provisions of the Collective Employment Agreement.

The areas, extent and levels of participation are regulated in Appendix 3 (Participation).

No participation is envisaged for IT Services trainees in the vocational training concepts and models and in salary issues.

3.5.2 Trade Unions

As a general rule the trade unions party to the Agreement shall jointly assert their rights of participation to IT Services. They are the contacts for the management on important matters that relate to the social partnership.

3.5.3 Employee Committees

Members of the employee committees are generally and freely elected from among the ranks of the employees and exercise their rights of co-determination in the respective companies or business units.

3.6 Implementation Contribution (CEA Contribution)

3.6.1 CEA Contribution

IT Services shall levy a CEA contribution of 0.15 % of the basic salary per month from each employee subject to this CEA.

As of 1.1.2015 the CEA contribution shall amount to 0.3 % of the basic salary per month.

Trainees do not pay a CEA contribution.

CEA contributions are paid into a fund that is administered by the parties to the CEA by means of a joint representative committee. The parties to the CEA shall ensure that all employees subject to this CEA benefit from the payments financed by the fund. The fund may be used to finance expenditures directly connected with the fulfilment and implementation of the terms of this CEA and with the collective interests of the employees. In particular, the following expenditures may be financed in part by the fund:

- > Maintaining social partnership relations;
- > Printing costs of the CEA and related materials together with the costs of further information measures;
- > Costs incurred by the signing trade unions for joint bodies of the redundancy scheme;
- > The administration of the fund;
- > Costs incurred by the trade unions party to the Agreement in connection with the negotiations and the development of the CEA;
- > Costs for trade union courses and training costs for members of the Employee Committees;
- > Costs of leave for trade union members who attend trade union meetings, or training courses and for employees who act as members of an executive body for a trade union party to the Agreement.

Implementation contributions from members of employee associations that are not parties to, or affiliated to the CEA, or for which IT Services does not collect association contributions, will be reimbursed from the fund on request.

3.6.2 Collection

The implementation contribution is not deducted from the salary of an employee if a deduction is made from the salary of the employee in respect of a membership contribution to a trade union party to the Agreement (collection of association contribution by IT Services).

In the event that no deduction in respect of the contribution to the association is made from the salary of a member of a trade union party to the Agreement, the association shall reimburse the member with the CEA contribution.

IT Services shall make the details of members (name, address, commencement and termination of employment) available to the trade unions party to the Agreement for administrative purposes, provided that it has received the relevant authorisation from the member. Likewise, the signing trade unions shall inform IT Services which employees are members and the level of membership contributions.

3.6.3 Joint Committee

The Joint Committee on CEA contributions shall be composed of four members. It shall fulfil its duties independently. It shall also decide on the appropriation of any assets remaining in the event of dissolution of the fund.

The joint committee shall appoint the auditors.

3.7 Arbitration

3.7.1 Arbitration Court

In the event of dispute between parties to the CEA in relation to the interpretation and application of this CEA and its appendices, an arbitration court based in Bern shall have jurisdiction to the exclusion of the ordinary courts.

The arbitration court shall additionally be responsible for deciding on the change to salaries in the event that the parties to the CEA cannot reach agreement in salary negotiations.

In the case of disputes in relation to a redundancy scheme, the arbitration court shall only have jurisdiction to determine whether there has been a breach of the provisions of this CEA.

3.7.2 Election and Constitution

The arbitration court consists of three members. Should a party to the CEA wish to refer a dispute to the arbitration court, it shall notify the defendant(s) of this by registered post and nominate an arbitrator at the same time. The defendant(s) shall likewise nominate an arbitrator within 30 days of receipt of notification and notify the CEA appellant of this by registered post. The parties must accept the appointed arbitrator unless reasonable doubts exist as to the neutrality or impartiality of the arbitrator. The parties to the proceedings must jointly appoint a president of the arbitration court within a further 30 days. Should the defendant(s) delay nominating an arbitrator, or in the event that the parties cannot agree on a president, the President of the Federal Supreme Court of Bern Canton shall be requested to make the required appointment.

3.7.3 Procedure

The arbitration court shall itself determine the procedure to be followed. This process shall be straightforward and swift. In general a simple exchange of correspondence (plaint and answer) shall take place, followed by oral proceedings for the hearing of any witnesses and experts and for the oral presentation of the parties' viewpoints.

In the event of disagreements relating to the collective salary negotiations, the arbitration court shall issue its decision within 30 days of its being convened, following an oral hearing of the parties to the CEA and without any exchange of written communication.

The arbitration court can at any time attempt to reach an agreement.

The decision of the arbitration court is final, with the right reserved for appeal to the Federal Supreme Court according to Art. 389 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO).

During the arbitration procedure, all parties shall refrain from discussing the dispute in public.

3.7.4 Applicable Subsidiary Provisions

Unless laid down otherwise in the aforementioned, the provisions of Part 3 of the Swiss Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO) [Art. 353 et seq.] apply.

3.8 Willingness to Negotiate

If, in the opinion of a party to the CEA, a significant question relating to the contractual relationship requires clarification, or if a party to the CEA requests the amendment of a provision of the CEA or one of its Appendices, the parties to the CEA shall be obliged to discuss the matter and to make every effort in good faith to find a solution. In the event that no agreement is reached, or no solution has been found and entered into force, the existing provisions shall continue to apply.

3.9 Duty to Exert Influence in accordance with Art. 1.3 of the CEA

IT Services shall exert its influence on the following companies to become party to this CEA:

- > Swisscom IT Services Sourcing AG

4 Term and Transitional Provisions

4.1 Term of the CEA

This CEA enters into force on 1 January 2013 and shall be effective until 31.12.2015. Insofar as none of the parties to the CEA requests negotiations regarding its revision in writing by 31.06.2015, the term of this CEA shall be automatically extended by one year to 31.12.2016.

The parties to the CEA declare their willingness to hold talks regarding its extension or revision at least six months prior to the termination of the CEA.

4.2 Transitional Provisions

4.2.1 Participation

Appendix 3 on Participation according to the Swisscom CEA is also valid for IT Services until 31.12.2013. The CEA parties shall negotiate a new IT Services Participation Appendix as per 1.1.2014 which shall be effective for the new elections (autumn 2013) for the term of office starting 2014.

4.2.2 Trainees

Trainees beginning their traineeship with IT Services as of August 2013 are subject to the CEA. Those trainees whose traineeship begins prior to August 2013 are not subject to the CEA.

4.2.3 Salary Continuation in the Event of Illness and Accident

In the event of illness and accident prior to 1.1.2013, salary or insurance benefits shall continue to be paid according to the applicable salary continuation terms or insurance cover agreed at that time. The same applies for relapses due to illness and accidents which originally occurred before 1.1.2013.

In the daily sickness benefit insurance the claim date is considered to be the date on which the doctor established inability to work in connection with a new illness, or a maximum of five calendar days prior to the first medical consultation.

In the supplementary sickness benefit accident insurance, according to the Federal Law on Accident Insurance (UVG), the date on which the accident occurred is considered to be the claim date.

In the compulsory accident insurance, according to the Federal Law on Accident Insurance (UVG), the statutory provisions of the Federal Law on Accident Insurance are definitive.

5 Appendices

The following appendices are an integral part of this CEA:

- Appendix 1: Divergent provisions of the business sectors
- Appendix 2: Employees engaged for a maximum of 12 months
- Appendix 3: Participation

This CEA together with its appendices has been drafted in German, French, Italian and English. The German version is authoritative.

3050 Berne, october 16, 2012

Swisscom IT Services Ltd

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Chiara Simoneschi-Cortesi
President

Robert Métrailer
Head of Communication Sector

Appendix 1

Divergent Provisions of the Business Sectors

1 OUS Business Sector

1.1 Commencement of Working Time at Home

For field service employees whose working time commences at their home, the first 15 minutes of the journey to the place of deployment do not count as working time, nor do the last 15 minutes on the return journey from the place of deployment. If, in justified cases, employees travel to the contractually agreed place of employment (e.g. material depot) the latter is regarded as where working time commences and ends. Work performed by employees at home counts as working time.

2 SAP Business Sector

2.1 Journey to/from Work when deployed at Customer's Site (Art. 2.2.2 CEA)

If work begins and ends at the place of deployment, the working time also begins and/or ends at the place of deployment. If the journey time between the place of deployment and the employee's place of residence exceeds 50 minutes per journey, the excess time shall count as working time.

3 Finance Business Sector

3.1 Standard Working Hours (Art. 2.2.1 CEA)

Deviating from the agreed 40 working hours per week, an average of 42.5 hours shall be worked. The following regulations apply to the additional hours:

- > 1 additional week's holiday per year to a maximum of six weeks;
- > Entitlement to at least five days per year for further training at the expense of IT Services (in terms of time and cost) and to a right of proposal and participation on the part of the respective employee,
- > Finance rules on public holidays.

3.2 Notice of Termination (Art. 2.12.5 CEA)

From the 2nd year of employment and up to the employee's 50th birthday notice of termination of employment shall be: four months to the end of a given month.

4 Workplace Business Sector

4.1 Standard Working Hours (Art. 2.2.1 CEA)

The standard working week for full-time employees is 42 hours. Employees who transferred from Swisscom IT Services to Swisscom IT Services Workplace AG, or from other business sectors of Swisscom IT Services to the Workplace business sector as per 1.1.2011 or later shall be reimbursed financially for the extension of the working week from 40 to 42 hours. Reimbursement shall be on a monthly basis (paid separately) and is subject to the deduction of social security and pension fund contributions. On the re-introduction of the 40 hour-week this additional reimbursement shall be discontinued.

As per 1.1.2014 the working week shall be reduced to 40 hours per week with a corresponding reduction in salary of 5 % or other compensatory measures. In the case of former Panatronic employees and new employees compensatory measures for the reduction from 42 to 40 working hours per week shall be negotiated with the trade unions party to the Agreement.

4.2 Commencement of Working Time at Home

For field service employees whose working time commences at their home, the first 15 minutes of the journey to the place of deployment do not count as working time, nor do the last 15 minutes on the return journey from the place of deployment. If, in justified cases, employees travel to the contractually agreed place of employment (e.g. material depot) the latter is regarded as where working time commences and ends. Work performed by employees at home counts as working time.

4.3 Bargaining Round 2013/2014, Implementation as per 1.1.2014

IT Services shall conduct a separate bargaining round with the social partners for the Workplace business sector. The terms according to the IT Services CEA shall apply analogously.

Appendix 2

Employees Engaged for a Maximum of 12 Months

In the event of continued employment beyond the maximum period of 12 months, a permanent contract IEC based on the CEA shall be concluded with the employee.

1 Permissible Departures from the CEA Provisions

- a) IEC Conclusion, Art. 2.1
IT Services shall conclude a written individual employment contract (IEC max. 12 months' employment) with employees engaged for a maximum of 12 months.
- b) Company Loyalty, Art. 2.5.3
No departure from the CEA. The duration of the IEC max. 12 months will be taken into account in the event of further employment by IT Services.
- c) Maternity Leave, 2.5.4
There is only entitlement to statutory benefits (Art. 329f OR and EOG).
- d) Paternity Leave, 2.5.5
Employees shall be entitled to paid paternity of two days.
- e) Payments, Art. 2.7.6
Salaries are transferred in 12 monthly instalments to a bank account.
- f) Continued Salary Payments, Military Service, Civil Protection, or Alternative Service, Art. 2.8.2
There is only entitlement to statutory benefits (Art. 324a OR and EOG).
- g) Termination of Employment, Art. 2.12.5
The IEC max. 12 months' employment may be terminated subject to a notice period of one month to the end of a calendar month. Notice must be given in writing. The contract ends without notice on expiry of the agreed period, no later than after 12 months.

2 Non-Application of CEA Provisions

- a) Fixed-term Employment, Art. 2.1.3
- b) Assumption of a Lower-paid Function, Art. 2.12.2
- c) Salary Negotiations, Art. 3.2
- d) Redundancy Scheme (and entitlements from the redundancy scheme 2013), Art. 3.3

Appendix 3

Participation

1 General Provisions

Rights of participation shall be upheld by the signing trade unions and the employee committees.

The areas, extent and levels of participation are detailed at the conclusion of this Appendix in Section 7.

2 Extent of Participation

2.1 Information (level 1)

Information is defined as the right to be informed comprehensively and in good time in the language of the place of work (German, French or Italian); information in written form will be explained in greater detail at the employee's request.

2.2 Employee Participation (level 2)

Employee participation is defined as the right to be heard and to make proposals before Swisscom makes a final decision; if Swisscom makes a decision which is not consistent with the proposals made, it shall provide justification, either orally or in writing.

2.3 Co-decision-making (level 3)

Co-decision-making is defined as decisions made equally by employers and employees through signing trade unions and/or the employee committees.

3 Trade Unions

The signing trade unions shall meet with Swisscom at Holding level at least twice every year, and at Group level normally four times a year. They shall submit their items for the agenda three weeks prior to the date of the meeting. Swisscom or the Group companies shall convene and chair the meetings, and shall be responsible for taking the minutes.

4 Employee Committees

4.1 General

Rights of participation shall be asserted at each operational location by an employee committee.

Swisscom shall notify the employee committee of its contact persons and shall support the employee committee in the exercise of its rights and duties.

4.2 Number of Members

Each employee committee shall consist of a minimum of three and a maximum of nine members, depending on the size and structure of the operational location. The relevant Election Committee shall determine the final number of members based on the representation ratio. If during the period of office there is a need for the Employee Committee to be expanded, the committee may make the relevant application to Swisscom. If agreed to by Swisscom, the Election Committee shall organise any necessary ballots.

Each Employee Committee member shall represent around 250 employees.

4.3 Constitution and Quorum

The Employee Committees are responsible for their own constitution, which as a minimum must include the positions of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

Employee Committees shall have a quorum when more than half of all members are present. Written resolutions require the consent of all members of the Employee Committee.

In the event of a tied vote, the Chairperson shall have the casting vote.

Employee Committees are entitled to enact guidelines for their organisation and allocate duties to their members. The guidelines shall be approved by the relevant HR office.

Employee Committees shall meet as and when required. The Chairperson shall convene each meeting by giving 14 days advance notice in writing and by enclosing the items on the agenda for the meeting and any supporting documents. Minutes shall be taken at every meeting.

4.4 Duties

The Employee Committee shall fulfil its duties independently.

The Employee Committee shall maintain contact with the employees it represents. It shall take on board their requests, wishes and criticisms and represent these in discussions with the contact persons at Swisscom.

The Employee Committee shall deal with all matters presented to it by the contact persons responsible at Swisscom. The Employee Committee and Swisscom shall exchange information and shall pass on such information in the appropriate form, unless it has been expressly designated as confidential.

4.5 Meetings between the Employee Committee and Swisscom

The Chairperson of the Employee Committee and the Swisscom contact persons may request meetings to be held when the need arises. Under normal circumstances, two meetings a year should be arranged.

The Swisscom contact persons shall be responsible for convening the meetings. They shall draw up the items on the agenda with the Chairperson of the Employee Committee and shall normally give the participants 14 days advance notice of the meeting. The minutes shall be signed by both parties. The Chairperson of the Employee Committee shall be responsible for distributing the minutes to the members of the Employee Committee.

4.6 Infrastructure, Cost and Expenses

Members of an Employee Committee may use the infrastructure at their disposal at their respective place of work in order to fulfil their duties. In addition, the costs of the Employee Committee (including expenses in accordance with the applicable expenses regulations of Swisscom and training expenditure) shall be budgeted for annually by the Chairperson and approved by the relevant HR office. Members of the Employee Committee shall be reimbursed for any expenses they incur in fulfilling their duties.

4.7 Training

Swisscom shall be responsible for training the members of the Employee Committee. The signing trade unions may participate in conducting training courses.

5 Elections to the Employee Committees

5.1 Right to Vote

5.1.1 Active Voting Right

All employees, including trainees, shall be eligible to vote. The following have no active voting right:

- > Part-time employees working for an average of less than eight hours per week;
- > Trainees and employees with fixed-term contracts of one year or less and students;
- > Employees with an IEC in accordance with Appendix 8;
- > Redundant employees of the Holding, who at the time the voting materials are distributed are in a redundancy scheme programme.

5.1.2 Passive Voting Right

All persons eligible to vote are eligible for election, provided that they are at least 18 years of age, that notice has not been given of the termination of their employment, and they have been employed for a minimum of six months at the time of the election.

5.2 Basic Election Principles

The members of the Employee Committee shall be elected in a general and free election. The ballot shall be held in secret.

5.3 Formation of Employee Constituencies

Swisscom shall determine the number of Employee Committees and constituencies in such a manner as to adequately represent all its operational locations. An Employee Committee may be responsible for one or more employee constituencies.

5.4 Election Committee

An Election Committee shall be formed for each election. The Election Committee shall be appointed by the relevant HR office at least four months prior to the election date. The Election Committee shall comprise two members of the current Employee Committee and two representatives of Swisscom. In the event that a members of the Election Committee decides to stand as a candidates in the election, he or she must first resign from the Election Committee and appoint a replacement.

The Election Committee shall reach its decisions by a majority of votes and is responsible for the conduct and supervision of the election.

5.5 Term of Office

The term of office of each member of the Employee Committee shall be four years. Members may be re-elected. Termination of the employment shall also lead to termination of membership of the Employee Committee. In the event that members of the Employee Committee resign during a term of office, does not assume office, or change constituency, the candidate with the next highest number of votes shall his or her seat on the Employee Committee.

5.6 Election Procedure

5.6.1 General

The Election Committee shall give written notice of the date of the election at least twelve weeks in advance. At the same time, employees shall receive a period of four weeks to nominate candidates. Candidate nominations must be signed by at least 25 people eligible to vote and by the candidates him/herself. In the Case of employee constituencies with fewer than 250 employees who are eligible to vote, candidate nominations must be signed by a minimum of 10% of those eligible. An employee who are eligible to vote can nominate as many candidates as there are seats to be filled in the employee constituency.

Current members of the Employee Committee shall be considered re-nominated if they have not tendered their resignations to the Election Committee in writing at least eight weeks before the voting date.

The employees who are eligible to vote shall be given written notification, or informed via Internet of the nominations in a minimum of six weeks prior to the date of the election.

Elections may be held by post or electronically via e-voting. The Election Committee shall choose the voting procedure. A uniform procedure for the entire Swisscom Group can be introduced by the majority of the Election Committees.

5.6.2 Postal Votes

Employees who are eligible to vote shall be sent the election papers at least three weeks prior to the date of the election. The official ballot paper shall have as many blank lines as there are seats to be filled in the employee constituency. Pre-printed ballot papers, containing no more names than there are seats to be filled, are permitted.

Each person who is eligible to vote may only cast one valid vote for any one candidate. Votes shall be casted by listing the names of the candidates voted for on the official ballot paper. Names of candidates may be scored out, or added by hand to pre-printed voting papers. The election shall be conducted via the public postal service, or by using ballot boxes at company offices.

5.6.3 Electronic Voting

Employees entitled to vote shall receive a link to the e-voting tool at least three weeks before the election date. Employees entitled to vote who do not have access to a Swisscom IT system can choose between a temporary account with password, or to receive the voting materials by post.

The same provisions governing the postal vote apply to the electronic vote.

5.6.4 Determining the Election Result

The Election Committee shall ascertain the result of the election. Candidates with the most votes (relative majority) shall be elected. In the event of a tied vote, the postal vote shall be decided by drawing lots and the electronic vote by the e-Voting tool.

5.6.5 Uncontested Election

In the event that no more candidates are nominated within the prescribed period in an employee constituency than there are seats to be filled, the Election Committee shall declare the nominated candidates as elected outright.

5.6.6 By-elections

By-elections shall take place as soon as an Employee Committee comprises fewer than three members, provided a general election is not to be held within the coming eight months.

5.6.7 Legal Protection / Appeals

In the event of an infringement of any essential provision on the right to vote, the right to be elected or the election procedure, an appeal may be filed as per Art. 15 of the Co-Determination Act (Mitwirkungsgesetz, MitwG), first to the Election Committee and in the second instance to the local industrial tribunal.

The time allowed to file an appeal to the Election Committee shall be three days from the date of publication of the election results. The appeal must be filed in writing and include notification of the grounds for the appeal. Any appeal to the industrial tribunal must be filed within three days of publication of the decision of the Election Committee.

6 Position and Protection

6.1 Duty of Confidentiality

The members of the employee committee are obliged not to disclose any information relating to operational matters, which comes to their knowledge due to their position, to any persons who do not work for Swisscom, unless these person have been entrusted with safeguarding the interests of Swisscom employees.

Swisscom and the members of the Employee Committee obliged not to disclose any such information to anyone:

- a) if this has been expressly requested by Swisscom or the Employee Committee out of legitimate interest;
- b) if it regards personal concerns of individual employees

Members shall continue to be bound by this duty of confidentiality after they have ceased to serve on the Employee Committee.

6.2 Protection of Members

Swisscom shall not obstruct any members of an Employee Committee in the fulfilment of his or her duties.

No members of an Employee Committee shall be discriminated against by Swisscom during their terms of office, or after ceasing to serve a member. This provision also applies to all those who stand as candidates in employee commission elections.

6.3 Release

The members of an Employee Committee may conduct their activities during working hours provided that this is necessary in order to fulfil their duties and it fits in with their professional work. The Employee Committee is entitled to hold up to six meetings a year during working hours.

Members of an Employee Committee shall also be allowed leave from their professional duties in order to carry out their activities (including training) as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Chairperson | up to 4 days |
| Deputy Chairperson | up to 3 days |
| Other employees each | up to 2 days |

7 Areas, Extent and Levels of Participation

| Area of Participation | Trade unions party to the Agreement | Employee committees |
|---|---|--|
| 1 General | | |
| 1.1 CEA and Appendices, affiliation agreement | 3 | 1 |
| 1.2 Sample IEC | 2 | – |
| 1.3 Regulations | | |
| > Salary | 1; 3 for minimum basic salaries and standard performance-related components per function level and for determining differing standard performance-related components for specific groups of employees | 1 |
| > Working hours | 2 | 2 in accordance with the Labour Act and to determine public holidays |
| > Equal opportunities | 2 | 1 |
| 1.4 Expenses, fringe benefits | 1 | – |
| 1.5 Continuation of salary payments/daily sickness / accident benefits insurance for fact sheets and GCI | 1 | 1 |
| 1.6 Staff appraisal systems | 2 | 2 |
| 2 Employability | | |
| 2.1 Group company training opportunities | 1 | 1 |
| 2.2 Redeployment-Standards und Reporting | 2 | 1 |
| 3 Ergonomics | | |
| 3.1 Structure of the workplace and working environment, health protection and insurance, protection from accidents and occupational diseases/safety at work | 1** | 2* |
| 4 House rules | | |
| 4.1 Issuing/amendment of house rules | – | 2 |
| 5 Social aspects | | |
| 5.1 Child day care and rooms for social purposes, Staff care concept | – | 2 |
| 6 Measures in the case of lack of work or restructuring | | |
| 6.1 Effects of restructuring on employees | 2 | 2* as per Art. 335d ff. OR |
| 6.2 Short-term working | 2 | 2* as per Art. 33 AVIG |
| 6.3 Redundancy scheme | see. Art. 3.4 CEA; | 1 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 7 Outsourcing, acquisitions, reorganisation | | |
| 7.1 Sale of operational units | 1 | 1 (in case of Art. 333a Section 1 OR) 2* (in case of Art. 333a Section 2 OR) |
| 7.2 Mergers, demergers, transfer of assets in accordance with the Federal Law on Mergers, Demergers, Transformations and Transfers of Assets and Liabilities (Fusionsgesetz, FusG) | 1 | 1 (in case of Art. 333a Section 1 OR) 2* (in case of Art. 333a Section 2 OR) |
| 8 Communication | | |
| 8.1 Business activity, employment development, staffing levels, strategic (sites, products, etc.) | 1 | 1 |
| 8.2 Major alterations to the structure of the company, joint ventures; foundation of subsidiary companies; shareholdings; sale of companies; disinvestment | 1 | 1 |

* The Employee Committee may enlist representation of the signing trade unions of one or both of the trade unions party to the Agreement.

** Subject to prior notification, specialists of the signing trade unions are entitled to perform checks to ensure that the relevant provisions are being adhered to and to make recommendations to Swisscom.



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