

# SALARY SCHEDULE 2024 / 2026

This salary schedule contains an overview of the current specific collective agreement conditions for the metal and electrical industry (M + E) in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany.

The German as well as the French version of this salary schedule are available on our homepage at [www.metall.nrw](http://www.metall.nrw) in the download area.

## Overview of the collective agreement of 14 November 2024

### Remuneration / Apprenticeship Pay

The new wage agreement has a duration of 25 months. The current wage table, in effect since May 1, 2024, will remain valid from October 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025. The current apprenticeship wage table will apply from October 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

Full-time employees who are in an active, uninterrupted employment relationship as of February 1, 2025, and are entitled to wages, continued wage payments or short-time work benefits will receive a one-time gross payment of 600 euro with the February 2025 payroll. Part-time employees will receive a proportional share based on their agreed working hours. The reference date for the one-time payment may be moved forward to December 1, 2024. In this case it will be paid with the December 2024 payroll.

Monthly base wages will increase in two stages: by 2.0% from April 1, 2025 and by an additional 3.1% from April 1, 2026. Similarly, apprenticeship wages will increase in two stages: by 140 euro gross from January 1, 2025 and by 3.1% from April 1, 2026.

### Working Time

The option for the parties to the collective agreement to deduct hours from employees' time accounts and pay them out without any surcharge will be increased from 50 to 100 hours per year.

### Days off instead of T-ZUG (A)

The option to take additional days off instead of T-ZUG (A) is modified: Employees with increased private or professional burdens (caring for children up to the age of 12, home care for relatives with at least care level 1 or shift workers — regardless of the type of shift — after 3 years of shift work and 5 years of company service) may now claim 8 days off instead of T-ZUG (A). The entitlement per child or dependent relative is now up to 5 times (previously 2 times). However, starting from the third claim, the number of days off is reduced to 6. Applications from newly eligible employees can be submitted until January 31, 2025. The consultation period for these applications ends on March 31, 2025. The parties to the collective agreement may set periods for taking the days off. In cases of employment problems, they may require employees to take the days off.

### T-Geld / T-ZUG (B) – Swap of Payment Months – Increase of T-ZUG (B)

Starting from the calendar year 2025, T-ZUG (B) will be paid with the February payroll (2025: 579.70 euro) and T-Geld will be paid with the July payroll. Starting from the calendar year 2026, T-ZUG (B) will increase from 18.5% to 26.5% of the basic wage for the applicable EG 8 (2026: 846.94 euro) or the applicable apprenticeship wage (see page 6).

### Special Differentiation Procedure for T-Geld in 2025 and 2026

For the calendar years 2025 and 2026, a simplified procedure for differentiating the T-Geld payable with the July payroll applies in accordance with the 2024 supplementary agreement to the TV T-ZUG (E-TV T-ZUG 2024): If, at the time of payment, the company is in a difficult economic situation, the employer may postpone the payment by up to 9 months. If the net return on sales is then below 2.3% or would fall below this threshold as a result of the payment, the employer may cancel the entitlement by issuing a simple declaration.

<b>ERA – Wage table</b>
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**ERA monthly base wages for employees<sup>1)</sup> – effective from 1 April 2025**

For information only:      For information only:  
110%<sup>4)</sup>                      Hourly rates<sup>5)</sup>

	Euro	Euro	Euro
Wage group EG 1	2.705,00	2.975,50	17,77
Wage group EG 2	2.738,00	3.011,80	17,98
Wage group EG 3	2.769,50	3.046,45	18,19
Wage group EG 4	2.812,50	3.093,75	18,47
Wage group EG 5	2.871,50	3.158,65	18,86
Wage group EG 6	2.946,00	3.240,60	19,35
Wage group EG 7	3.038,00	3.341,80	19,95
Wage group EG 8	3.196,00	3.515,60	20,99
Wage group EG 9	3.454,00	3.799,40	22,69
Wage group EG 10	3.796,50	4.176,15	24,94
Wage group EG 11	4.257,00	4.682,70	27,96
Wage group EG 12			
Up to 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	4.387,00	4.825,70	28,81
After 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	4.872,00	5.359,20	32,00
Wage group EG 13			
Up to 18 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	4.902,00	5.392,20	32,20
After 18 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	5.190,50	5.709,55	34,09
After 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	5.766,50	6.343,15	37,88
Wage group EG 14			
Up to 12 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2) 3)</sup>	5.568,50	6.125,35	36,57
After 12 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	5.917,00	6.508,70	38,86
After 24 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	6.265,50	6.892,05	41,15
After 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	6.962,50	7.658,75	45,73

**ERA monthly base wages for employees<sup>1)</sup> – effective from 1 April 2026**

For information only:      For information only:  
110%<sup>4)</sup>                      Hourly rates<sup>5)</sup>

	Euro	Euro	Euro
Wage group EG 1	2.789,00	3.067,90	18,32
Wage group EG 2	2.823,00	3.105,30	18,54
Wage group EG 3	2.855,50	3.141,05	18,76
Wage group EG 4	2.899,50	3.189,45	19,04
Wage group EG 5	2.960,50	3.256,55	19,44
Wage group EG 6	3.037,50	3.341,25	19,95
Wage group EG 7	3.132,00	3.445,20	20,57
Wage group EG 8	3.295,00	3.624,50	21,64
Wage group EG 9	3.561,00	3.917,10	23,39
Wage group EG 10	3.914,00	4.305,40	25,71
Wage group EG 11	4.389,00	4.827,90	28,83
Wage group EG 12			
Up to 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	4.523,00	4.975,30	29,71
After 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	5.023,00	5.525,30	32,99
Wage group EG 13			
Up to 18 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	5.054,00	5.559,40	33,20
After 18 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	5.351,50	5.886,65	35,15

After 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	5.945,50	6.540,05	39,05
<b>Wage group EG 14</b>			
Up to 12 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2) 3)</sup>	5.741,00	6.315,10	37,71
After 12 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	6.100,50	6.710,55	40,07
After 24 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	6.459,50	7.105,45	42,43
After 36 <sup>th</sup> Month <sup>2)</sup>	7.178,50	7.896,35	47,15

<sup>1)</sup> Due to the legal rules of the ERA introductory collective agreement to safeguard against "overshoots" and the introduction of "undershoots" in the context of operational cost neutrality, the actual remuneration to be claimed may deviate from the ERA table.

<sup>2)</sup> The months indicated in the table refer to the months employed in the wage or salary group.

<sup>3)</sup> Employees who have already been in the EG 13 wage or salary group for at least 36 months with the same employer are considered to have completed their first 12 months in EG 14.

<sup>4)</sup> All employees receive an average across-the-board performance bonus of approximately 10% or as the case may be a performance based pay of at least 10%. For this reason, the 110% totals are shown in this overview.

<sup>5)</sup> Monthly wage calculations have been mandatory since April 1992. Hourly wages are no longer itemized in collective bargaining agreements and are permissible only in exceptional cases. The basic monthly wage can be converted into hourly wages using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{basic monthly wages in wage group}}{35 \times 4.35}$$

### Basic monthly wages in case of divergent working time

For employees whose regular individual weekly working time deviates from the regular weekly working time (35 hours / week) defined in the collective agreement, the basic monthly wage is calculated using the following formula:

Basic monthly wage according to tariff wage table	x	Individual regular working time per week
	35	

### Individual performance bonus (§ 10 ERA)

Employees who with a salary based on their work time receive an individual performance bonus from the fourth month of employment between 0% and 20%. The company-average of performance bonuses should be between 9% and 11% based on a point system. Otherwise, the employer can / has to / make a correction using factors.

### Performance-based remuneration (§§ 7 – 9 ERA)

Based on company agreement, performance-based remuneration can replace salaries based on working time, i.e. piecework, bonus wage or a target agreement system. Combinations of these forms are possible. Performance-based components should be at least 10% of the agreed monthly wages and salaries (§§ 5 and 6 ERA).

### Hardship supplement (§ 11 ERA)

The hardship supplement is 6% of basic hourly wages (EG 7) per hour of work under hardship conditions.

<b>Apprentices</b>
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### Apprenticeship monthly pay

	in euro, valid from 1. Januar 2025	in euro, valid from 1. Januar 2026
In the 1st year of apprentice apprenticeship	1.205,59	1.242,96
In the 2nd year of apprentice apprenticeship	1.258,65	1.297,67
In the 3rd year of apprentice apprenticeship	1.337,47	1.378,93
In the 4th year of apprentice apprenticeship	1.440,99	1.485,66

Apprentices pursuing certain specialist jobs as blacksmith (open-die forge, boilermaker, chainsmith), molder, metallurgical skilled worker and metallurgical worker will receive an additional bonus allowance of 20.45 Euro per month.

### Duration of training (§ 43 MTV)

The agreed duration of training is 35 hours per week.

### Permanent employment positions for apprentices (§ 47 MTV)

The parties of the collective bargaining agreement agree that apprentices, who successfully completed their apprenticeship, should be normally transferred in a permanent position. The employer has the following options for structuring the transfer:

1. Before the start of an apprenticeship period, the employer defines how many positions need to be filled. This demand is determined in a voluntary company agreement between company and works council. In this case, apprentices who have been trained in excess of the demand are not entitled to be transferred in a permanent position.  
or
2. at latest six months before the end of the apprenticeship cohort, the employer defines how many positions need to be filled. These positions will be filled by apprentices who have completed their training and will be offered unlimited contracts. All other apprentices are entitled to a fixed-term contract of 12 months.

## OTHER CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

### Working time (§§ 6 – 16 MTV)

**Agreed working-time:** 35 hours per week in case of full time employment.

There is the possibility to **extend** the regular individual weekly working-time by individual contract to up to 40 hours / week for up to 18% of the workforce ("18%-quota").

By means of a voluntary works agreement, the quota can be extended to 30% in case a shortage of labour is proven or a temporary employment company agreement is concluded.

In companies with a large portion of highly skilled employees (more than 50% of total workforce have work tasks from EG 12 and higher – or with the agreement of the collective bargaining parties from EG 11 and higher), the company and works council might extend the quota up to 50%.

To foster innovation or counter the effects of a skill shortage, the parties of the collective agreement should extend the quota for a company to up to 100% by request of the company and works council.

It is possible by means of a company agreement to prolong individual working time within the scope of an operationally extended quota.

If the above quotas are exceeded the works council has a right of objection (regarding the 18% quota, however, only if this exceeded by 4%-points = 22%).

Instead of the quota regulations, a volume-based model "Volumenmodell" can be applied at the company level. Taking into account part-time and full-time work, an average regular weekly working time is determined, which may be up to 35.9 hours. In the combined model with extended quotas of 30% and 50%, there is a collective weekly working time volume of 36.5 and 37.5 hours respectively. The works council has the right of objection if the respective collective volume is exceeded.

In accordance with the works council, up to 50 hours per year can be booked out and paid from the employees' time account free of extra surcharge.

By company agreement, the individual regular weekly working time can be reduced collectively. In the event of cyclical employment problems, a reduction to up to 30 hours per week can be made without pay compensation for a period of up to 12 months. In the event of transformation-related employment problems, a reduction to 32 hours per week for up to 36 months is possible. Employer-financed partial pay compensation is payable from the 13th month. Optionally, an employee-financed partial pay compensation can be agreed.

Part-time work can be agreed upon individual contracts within the framework of the existing legal regulations.

Full-time employees are entitled to "reduced full-time" ("Verkürzte Vollzeit") with a right of return: This is limited to 6 to 24 months and a reduction of work time to up to 28 hours per week. For operational reasons a refusal is possible if no replacement is found for the lost volume of work or if 10% of all employees already in "reduced full-time".

**Partial retirement** is an option for employees who have at least reached the age of 57 (TV FlexÜ). Besides a genuine part-time model and flexible models there is also a block model: In the first half of the partial retirement, the employee continues to work exactly as before; in the second half, the employee is completely released from work. The top-up benefits provided by the employer ensure approximately 82% of previous net wage throughout the entire period of partial retirement and the employer will pay higher contributions to retirement insurance (95% of the contribution level reached up to that time are guaranteed). The entitlements to partial retirement are limited at company level to 4% of the workforce. For heavily burdened employees, there is an entitlement starting from age 58 with a duration of five years at the most, otherwise from age 61 with a duration of four years at the most until the employee enters retirement without reductions. Voluntary partial retirement is possible from the age of 57 with a duration of up to six years.

### Flexible distribution of working time (§§ 17 – 24 MTV)

Based on a company agreement and within the framework of the prevailing legal regulations, collectively agreed working time is distributed over days / weeks / months. With appropriate compensation in 16 months at the latest, an allocation of a maximum of 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week on six working days is possible; Saturday working hours are disbursed generally without supplements. The collective agreement Mobile Working (TV MobA) contains framework

regulations for a voluntary company agreement on "mobile working" (no time supplements and rest periods reduced to 9 hours).

### Overtime (§ 31 MTV)

It is possible to extend the working-time per working day to up to 10 hours per weekly working time by up to 10 hours. As an exception, company agreement on an additional overtime volume is possible. (This must not lead to permanent overtime work. Permanent overtime should preferably be avoided by new hires). There is an option of a voluntary company agreement whereby overtime hours are compensated in whole or in part by leisure time and the obligation to pay a supplement in the event of compensation in the following two calendar months does not apply.

### Agreed additional payments / allowances per hour (§ 33 MTV)

- for the first two daily hours of overtime	25%	} of the average hourly wage pursuant to § 33.3 MTV	
- starting on the third daily hour of overtime	50%		
- night shift (as long as it is additional work)	50%		
- Sunday work	70%		
- work on New Year's Day, Easter Sunday, 1 <sup>st</sup> of May, first day of Whitsun and Christmas Day	150%		
- work on all other public holidays	100%		
- late work on 24 <sup>th</sup> December from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. as well as night work on Christmas Day and on New Year's Eve	150%		
- late work	15%		} of agreed hourly wage for payment group EG 7
- night shift (as long as it is not additional work)	25%		

### Duration of holiday (§ 36 MTV) / Holiday allowance (§ 38 MTV)

The duration of holidays for employees and apprentices is 30 working / training days based on 5 working days / week. Employees taking their full leave / holiday entitlement between of 1 October and of 31 March will be granted one additional day of leave.

For each of the 30 days of leave, a holiday allowance of 2,4% of a monthly wage will be paid in addition to regular wages or the regular apprenticeship pay (= 100%). The calculation is carried out in accordance with § 40 MTV, excluding overtime pay and overtime allowances.

### Deferred compensation (TV EUW)

Employees have the right to convert up to 4% of their future remuneration entitlements up to the respective contribution assessment ceiling of the pension insurance scheme (3,408 euro per year in 2021) into a pension entitlement. The employee have to choose for at least one full year the amount and type of pay that is going to be used for this purpose. The employer determines an eligible implementation method.

### Contributions to employee pension capital formation (TV AVWL)

If a private retirement provision contract is concluded by the employee / apprentices ("Riester contract") or in the case of a deferred compensation agreement pursuant to the collective agreement on salary conversion (TV EUW), the employer provides a collectively agreed pension capital formation payment.

The collectively agreed annual retirement payment is 319.08 euro for employees (full-time), 159.48 euro for apprentices.

Entitlement starts with the beginning of the seventh calendar month of an uninterrupted employment within the company.

### Special payments (ETV 13. ME)

Employees or apprentices who have been working in a non-terminated contract for six months on the day of payment (usually 1 December) have the right to receive a collectively agreed special payment. The amount of special payments can be determined by a voluntary company agreement depending on the sickness rate of the company.

If the company and works council do not agree on the specific form of the special payment, the special payments are paid according to the following scale:

after 6 months of employment	25%
after 12 months of employment	35%
after 24 months of employment	45%
after 36 months of employment	55%

of the monthly wage excluding overtime pay and overtime bonuses.

Benefits paid by the employer, such as final compensation, shares in profits (bonuses, annual premiums), Christmas allowance, and similar payments are classified as special company payments. These payments are allowable on the entitlement under the collective agreement.

### Additional collective allowance / Transformation allowance (TV T-ZUG)

Employees and apprentices who are in an employment or apprenticeship on 31 July will receive the so-called collectively agreed additional pay ("T-ZUG"). This one-off payment consists of two components and should be paid with the settlement for July (T-ZUG (B) in 2021 deviating from this, with the settlement for October).

**T-ZUG (A)** amounts to 27.5% of a monthly salary. Employees with increased occupational and private burden (children up to the age of 8, in 2020 in some circumstances up to the age of 12; home care for relatives with at least care level 1; shift workers who are in shift work for a certain time - in each case depending on a certain period of employment) can choose eight days off per year instead of the T-ZUG (A) payment (a maximum of two times for parents and care givers for each children and care case).

**T-ZUG (B)** is the same amount for all employees: for full-time employees / apprentices 12.3% of the basic monthly wage for wage group 8 or the respective apprenticeship pay. With the agreement of the parties to the collective agreement, the T-ZUG (B) can be postponed, reduced or cancelled altogether at company level (permanent differentiation option). Deviating from this, a simplified differentiation procedure for the year 2021 applies (see page1).

Beginning in 2022, Employees and apprentices who are in an employment or apprenticeship on 28 February each year will receive an additional special payment called transformation allowance (T-Geld). The T-Geld amounts to 18.4% of a monthly salary in 2022 and 27.6% as of 2023. The T-Geld is payable with the settlement for the month of February. From 2023, the T-Geld can be postponed by up to 2 months by company agreement. It can also offset against compensatory pay within the framework of a collectively agreed reduction in working hours in accordance with § 15 of the MTV.

### Cut-off periods (§ 49 MTV)

Claims for additional payments for overtime, late, night, Sunday and public holiday work that are not claimed within two months are excluded. All other claims within three months of their due date.



**Note:**

The collective bargaining regulations printed above apply to employment relationships in the metal and electrical industry of North Rhine-Westphalia that are covered by collective agreements. The collective agreements have not been declared generally binding.

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Editor:

The logo for METALL NRW features the word "METALL" in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters "M", "E", and "T" are blue, while "A", "L", and "L" are black. To the right of "METALL" is the word "NRW" in a larger, bold, black sans-serif font.

Verband der Metall- und Elektro-Industrie Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.

You can find our members and us on the internet at [www.metall.nrw](http://www.metall.nrw)