



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate C: Macro-economic statistics
Unit C-3 :Statistics for administrative purposes

Eurostat Report on

the 2021 update of mission expenses (daily subsistence allowances and hotel ceilings) for
Intra-EU and Extra-EU destinations

in accordance with Article 13(3) of Annex VII of the Staff Regulations applicable to officials and
other servants of the European Union,

following the methodology approved by the Expert Working Group on Articles 64 and 65 of the
Staff Regulations,

presenting calculations with reference date 1 July 2020.

Contents

- 1. Executive summary..... 2
- 2. Framework 2
- 3. Current values (Intra-EU) 2
- 4. Current values (Extra-EU) 3
- 5. Refinement of the methodology..... 4
- 6. Results: Daily Subsistence Allowances (Intra-EU) 4
- 7. Results: Hotel Ceilings (Intra-EU)..... 5
- 8. Results: Daily Subsistence Allowances (Extra-EU) 6
- 9. Results: Hotel Ceilings (Extra-EU) 7

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Executive summary

This report presents updated calculations for mission expenses (daily subsistence allowances and hotel ceilings) for Intra-EU and Extra-EU locations, with reference date July 2020, according to methodology approved by the Expert Group on Articles 64 & 65 of the Staff Regulations (hereafter “A6465WG”).

It is the fifth Eurostat report¹ on mission expenses prepared under the EU Staff Regulations as amended by Regulation 1023/2013.

The report presents all the information required for consideration whether an update of the mission expense scales (daily subsistence allowances and hotel ceilings) is required for Intra-EU and Extra-EU destinations.

Legal framework

In accordance with **Article 71 of the Staff Regulations**, officials and other servants of the European Union are entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in the course of or in connection with the performance of their duties.

In accordance with **Annex VII Article 13 (3.)**, the Commission shall review every two years - on the basis of a report on the prices of hotels, restaurants and catering services – the flat-rate daily subsistence allowances to cover expenses incurred for meals and incidental expenses and the ceilings established for accommodation costs.

In accordance with **Annex VII Article 12 (2.) (b)**, the Commission shall review the corresponding scales for missions to countries outside the European Union at periodic intervals.

Current values (Intra-EU)

The Intra-EU mission expense scales for officials and other servants of the European Union were last updated by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1611 dated 7 July 2016, which entered into force on 9 September 2016, on the basis of a Eurostat report applying the calculation methodology approved by the A6465WG. The current expense scales cover 27 destinations (the EU Member States capital cities)².

The framework calculation methodology was approved by the A6465WG in 2015. For the update of daily subsistence allowances, a two-step approach is employed, firstly updating the Brussels figure for temporal price evolution and then updating the figure for other places using the latest available spatial price level indices. For the update of hotel ceilings, an

¹ Previous reports were:

1st: Ares(2015)6009670 - 22/12/2015, reference data July 2015;

2nd: Ares(2016)6963639 - 14/12/2016, reference data July 2016 (Extra-EU only);

3rd: Ares(2017)3006221 - 15/06/2017, reference data July 2016 (Extra-EU only, other destinations);

4th: Ares(2019)6089908 - 02/10/2019, reference data July 2018.

² The United Kingdom left the European Union with effect from 31 January 2020.

additional step is employed, taking the higher of the calculated value and the ceiling which covered 90% of actual missions during the previous calendar year.

Current values (Extra-EU)

The Extra-EU mission expense scales (daily subsistence allowances and hotel ceilings) for officials and other servants of the European Union were last updated by Commission Decision dated 24 January 2002 by reference to the price situation at December 2001. The current scales cover 195 countries (i.e. capital cities) plus one additional location for USA (i.e. 196 places altogether), together with an average value for other countries. Some significant political and economic developments have occurred during the years which have elapsed since the current list was established³. Four locations in the list are geographically within the EU⁴.

Updating methodology was approved by the A6465WG in March 2017, following as closely as possible the Intra-EU approach for daily subsistence allowances for the duty stations for which correction coefficients are calculated to establish daily subsistence allowances, and using United Nations data for hotel ceilings. The principal difference to daily subsistence allowances calculation by comparison to Intra-EU approach concerns use of the global correction coefficient⁵ rather than applying a ratio between subsistence costs and incidental costs. As at July 2020, Extra-EU correction coefficients are produced for 147 places⁶.

For missions to locations for which the foregoing standard daily subsistence methodology cannot apply, proposals were approved by the A6465WG in March 2018 which employ the best available alternative datasets for a selection of additional destinations. As at July 2020, this list of additional destinations includes 65 places.

For missions to any further destinations, it is suggested to apply the daily subsistence allowance and/or hotel ceiling value calculated for the European External Action Service coordinating delegation where this can be identified or the mission scale value for Brussels otherwise.

³ The 196 destinations in the current list of mission destinations should be modified as follows (net impact +7):

- delete Croatia (Intra-EU since 2013)
- add United Kingdom (Extra-EU since 2020)
- split "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" into 3 countries (Kosovo; Montenegro; Serbia),
- split "Sudan" into 2 countries (Sudan; South-Sudan),
- split "Bosnia & Herzegovina" into 2 locations (Sarajevo; Banja Luka),
- split "Indonesia" into 2 locations (Jakarta; Banda Aceh),
- split "Switzerland" into 2 locations (Bern; Geneva),
- split "USA-other" into 2 locations (USA-Washington DC; USA-other).

Note: the list of Extra-EU locations for which correction coefficients are produced is being reviewed in 2021.

⁴ Andorra (Spain); Monaco (France); San Marino (Italy); The Vatican (Italy).

⁵ In accordance with Annex X of the Staff Regulations, the global CC for Extra-EU purposes excludes housing.

⁶ For 9 of these 147 duty stations no CC was published at July 2020 due to the difficulty to obtain reliable data needed to produce a robust statistic (price survey; inflation index; family budget survey).

Refinement of the methodology

At the A6465WG meeting in March 2019, it was agreed that the framework methodology should be refined to reflect the new missions guidelines implemented by Commission Decision C(2017)5323 which came into force in March 2018. The principal change to daily allowances concerns the ratio between subsistence and incidental expenses (from 75:25 to 65:35).

As there are significantly fewer missions to individual Extra-EU locations than to Intra-EU locations, the “90% rule” is considered less robust in Extra-EU context, and the cost to compile and analyse the detailed expenditure information needed to apply that rule is harder to justify.

The current report presents calculations in accordance with the foregoing refinements.

Results: Daily subsistence allowances (Intra-EU)

The two-step methodology to update the **Intra-EU daily subsistence allowances** (“DSA”) is as follows:

$$(1) DSA_{2020}^{BXL} = DSA_{2016}^{BXL} \times HICP^{65:35 \text{ resto:global}}_{2015m06-2020m06}^{BXL} \quad (7)$$

$$(2) DSA_{2020}^{country} = DSA_{2020}^{BXL} \times CC^{65:35 \text{ resto:global}}_{2020m07}^{country}$$

Figures as at July 2020 are computed for 27 Intra-EU destinations. The results are presented in **Annex 1** and the changes by comparison to the values currently in force are summarised in the following table:

Difference	Member States	
-5.0% ≤ X < 0.0%	7	BG, CZ, HR, IT, CY, PT, RO
0.0% ≤ X < 5.0%	5	DE, ES, HU, MT, SI
5.0% ≤ X < 10.0%	5	EL, NL, AT, PL, SE
10.0% ≤ X < 15.0%	5	BE , IE, FR, LT, SK
15.0% ≤ X < 20.0%	3	DK, LV, FI
20.0% ≤ X < 25.0%	2	EE, LU
subtotal	27	

The change for Brussels is +11.0%. The average change outside Brussels is +7.0%, with standard deviation 7.7%. The maximum decrease is -4.0% (CZ) and maximum increase +22.4% (LU). The change is negative for 7 places and positive for 20 places.

⁷ DSA₂₀₁₆ = based on PPP and CC at 1 July 2015. HICP to m06 generates PPP and CC at 1 July.

Seven locations (DK, IE, FR, LU, NL, FI, SE) have a daily subsistence allowance equal or higher than the value for Brussels.

Results: Hotel ceilings (Intra-EU)

The three-step methodology to update the **Intra-EU hotel ceilings** (“HC”) is as follows:

$$(1) HC_{2020}^{BXL} = HC_{2016}^{BXL} \times HICP^{hotels}_{2015m06-2020m06}^{BXL} \quad (8)$$

$$(2) HC_{2020}^{country} = HC_{2020}^{BXL} \times CC^{hotels}_{2020m07}^{country}$$

(3) 90% rule: higher of “ceiling covering 90% of actual missions during 2019-2020” and the calculated result in (2)

Figures as at July 2020 are computed for 27 Intra-EU destinations. The results are presented in **Annex 1** and the changes by comparison to the values currently in force are summarised in the following table:

Difference	Member States	
0.0% ≤ X < 10.0%	5	BG, IT, LV, LT, SE
10.0% ≤ X < 20.0%	6	BE, CZ, EE, HU, PL, RO
20.0% ≤ X < 30.0%	6	DE, HR, CY, MT, AT, SI
30.0% ≤ X < 40.0%	4	DK, FR, LU, SK
40.0% ≤ X < 50.0%	1	FI
50.0% ≤ X < 60.0%	2	EL, ES
60.0% ≤ X	3	IE, NL, PT
subtotal	27	

The change for Brussels is +14.2%. The average change outside Brussels is +28.7%, with standard deviation 21.5%. The minimum increase is +0.9% (LT) and maximum increase +79.2% (PT). The change is positive for all 27 places.

Twelve locations (DK, IE, EL, ES, FR, CY, LU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE) have a hotel ceiling higher than the value for Brussels.

⁸ HC₂₀₁₆ = based on PPP and CC at 1 July 2015. HICP to m06 generates PPP and CC at 1 July.

Results: Daily subsistence allowances (Extra-EU)

The two-step approach to update the **Extra-EU daily subsistence allowances** (“DSA”) is as follows:

$$(1) DSA_{2020}^{BXL} = DSA_{2016}^{BXL} \times HICP^{65:35 \text{ resto:global}}_{2015m06-2020m06}^{BXL} \quad (9)$$

$$(2) DSA_{2020}^{country} = DSA_{2020}^{BXL} \times CC^{global}_{2020m07}^{country}$$

Where the standard methodology cannot apply, the following alternative approach is employed:

$$(3) DSA_{2020}^{country} = UN \text{ DSA (excl. room element)}_{2020m07}^{country} \quad (10)$$

Figures as at July 2020 are presented for 204 Extra-EU destinations, apart from one destination in the original list: Croatia. For 138 places (i.e. the 147 duty stations for which CC are produced less 9 places for which zero values are published), the standard two-step method is used, and for 49 places the alternative one-step approach is employed. Specific other solutions were adopted for remaining 16 duty stations where neither the standard methodology nor the alternative approach was applied, as follows:

- use Intra-EU values: 4 places (Andorra-ES, Monaco-FR, San Marino-IT, Vatican-IT)
- use Intra-EU (France) value adjusted with INSEE factor: 6 places (French Guiana; French Polynesia; Guadeloupe; Martinique; Mayotte; Réunion)
- use other reference value: 6 places. American Samoa (=USA); Bonaire (=Curaçao); Liechtenstein (=Switzerland); Northern Marianas (=Guam); St.Marteen (= Barbados); Wallis & Futuna (= Fiji)

The results are presented in **Annex 2** and the changes by comparison to the values currently in force are summarised in the following table:

Difference	Standard	Alternative	Other
X < 0%	17	7	-
0% ≤ X < 25%	24	8	-
25% ≤ X < 50%	24	14	5
50% ≤ X < 75%	34	9	5
75% ≤ X < 100%	24	5	3
100% ≤ X	15	6	3
subtotal	138	49	16

⁹ DSA₂₀₁₆ = based on PPP and CC at 1 July 2015. HICP to m06 generates PPP and CC at m07.

¹⁰ UN DSA m07 = based on price situation at m06 so consistent with standard data approach.

The average change is +54.3% with standard deviation 51.4%. The maximum decrease is -52.1% (Somalia) and the maximum increase is +413.0% (South Sudan). The change is negative for 24 places and positive for 179 places.

As at July 2020, forty-nine Extra-EU locations have a daily subsistence allowance higher than the value for Brussels.

The wide variation is considered to be attributable to the significant political and economic developments during the 19 years which have elapsed since the reference date for which Extra-EU mission scale values for daily subsistence allowances were last established. Some locations have experienced hyperinflation.

Results: Hotel Ceilings (Extra-EU)

The one-step approach to update the **Extra-EU hotel ceilings** (“HC”) is as follows:

$$(1) HC_{2020}^{country} = 1.30 \times UN\ DSA\ (room\ element)_{2020m07}^{country} \quad (11)$$

Figures are computed for the same Extra-EU locations as for daily subsistence allowances.

Specific solutions were adopted for 17 duty stations, as follows:

- the same solution as for Daily Subsistence Allowances: 16 places
- use other reference value: Taiwan (= Hong Kong)¹²

The results are presented in **Annex 3** and the changes by comparison to the values currently in force are summarised in the following table:

Difference	Standard	Other
X < -50%	6	-
-50% ≤ X < -25%	20	-
-25% ≤ X < 0%	39	1
0% ≤ X < 25%	44	2
25% ≤ X < 50%	35	3
50% ≤ X < 75%	23	2
75% ≤ X < 100%	8	2
100% ≤ X	11	7
subtotal	186	17

¹¹ UN DSA m07 = based on price situation at m06 so consistent with standard data approach.

¹² Due to political sensitivity, United Nations does not publish DSA for Taiwan.

The average change is +24.6% with standard deviation 48.5%. The maximum decrease is -79.9% (Tokelau Islands) and the maximum increase is +195.3% (Liechtenstein). The change is negative for 66 places and positive for 137 places.

As at July 2020, thirty-four Extra-EU locations have a hotel ceiling lower than the value for Brussels.

The wide variation is considered to be attributable to the significant political and economic developments during the 19 years which have elapsed since the Extra-EU mission scale values for hotel ceilings were last established. Some locations have experienced hyperinflation.

Annex 1: Intra-EU mission expenses

			Per Diem			Hotel ceiling				
			Current	Updated ^a	Difference	Current	Updated ^b	Updated ^c	Updated ^d	Difference
1	BE	Brussels	102	113	11.0%	148	168	169	169	14.2%
2	BG	Sofia	57	57	-0.8%	135	110	139	139	3.0%
3	CZ	Prague	70	67	-4.0%	124	107	143	143	15.3%
4	DK	Copenhagen	124	143	15.7%	173	227	201	227	31.3%
5	DE	Berlin	97	100	3.5%	128	164	160	164	28.2%
6	EE	Tallinn	80	96	20.1%	105	105	121	121	15.2%
7	IE	Dublin	108	121	12.3%	159	276	190	276	73.4%
8	EL	Athens	82	89	8.0%	112	95	176	176	57.1%
9	ES	Madrid	88	90	2.8%	128	195	162	195	52.4%
10	FR	Paris	102	115	12.4%	180	236	199	236	31.3%
11	HR	Zagreb	75	73	-2.1%	110	101	141	141	28.2%
12	IT	Rome	98	97	-0.8%	148	142	156	156	5.4%
13	CY	Nicosia	88	86	-1.9%	140	174	145	174	24.3%
14	LV	Riga	73	86	17.6%	116	112	125	125	7.8%
15	LT	Vilnius	69	77	11.6%	117	84	118	118	0.9%
16	LU	Luxembourg	98	120	22.4%	148	164	206	206	39.2%
17	HU	Budapest	64	65	1.1%	120	109	134	134	11.7%
18	MT	Valetta	88	89	1.1%	138	174	158	174	26.3%
19	NL	Amsterdam	103	113	9.3%	166	267	175	267	61.1%
20	AT	Vienna	102	108	6.0%	132	166	153	166	25.5%
21	PL	Warsaw	67	72	7.2%	116	129	133	133	14.7%
22	PT	Lisbon	83	82	-0.7%	101	181	149	181	79.2%
23	RO	Bucharest	62	61	-2.0%	136	86	151	151	11.0%
24	SI	Ljublanja	84	87	3.5%	117	124	143	143	22.2%
25	SK	Bratislava	74	84	14.0%	100	117	131	131	31.0%
26	FI	Helsinki	113	130	15.3%	142	166	205	205	44.4%
27	SE	Stockholm	117	128	9.4%	187	165	197	197	5.3%

Notes

Current values adopted by Delegated Act (EU) 2016/1611, reflect situation at 2015m06.

Eurostat report Ares(2019)6089908 presenting data with reference date 2018m06 not implemented.

a Brussels inflation 2015m06-2020m06 (65% restaurants : 35% global excluding housing);
bilateral correction coefficient 2020m07 (65% restaurants : 35% global excluding rent).

b Brussels inflation 2015m06-2020m06 (hotels);
bilateral correction coefficient 2020m07 (hotels);

c 90% rule: mission costs data for 2019/2020

d Brussels inflation 2015m06-2020m06 (hotels);
bilateral correction coefficient 2020m07 (hotels);
90% rule (if higher) using mission costs data for 2019/2020

Annex 2: Extra-EU mission expenses (Daily Subsistence Allowances)

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Alternative method	Other method	Difference
	Belgium	Brussels	102	113			10.6%
1	Afghanistan	Kabul	50		57		13.9%
2	Albania	Tirana	50	60			20.8%
3	Algeria	Algiers	85	75			-12.2%
4	American Samoa [=USA]	All area	70			102	45.3%
5	Andorra* [=Spain (Intra-EU)]	Andorra La Vella	68.89			90	30.6%
6	Angola	Luanda	105	84			-20.4%
7	Anguilla	All area	75		154		105.8%
8	Antigua and Barbuda	All area	85		152		78.8%
9	Argentina	Buenos Aires	75	63			-16.3%
10	Armenia	Yerevan	70	85			21.7%
11	Aruba	all area	80		128		60.5%
12	Australia	Canberra	75	111			47.6%
13	Azerbaijan	Baku	70	102			46.2%
14	Bahamas	All area	75		178		137.9%
15	Bahrain	Manama	80		101		25.9%
16	Bangladesh	Dhaka	50	94			88.9%
17	Barbados	Bridgetown	75	122			62.2%
18	Belarus	Minsk	90	81			-9.6%
19	Belize	Belize (Belmopan)	50	96			91.9%
20	Benin	Cotonou	50	90			80.3%
21	Bermuda	All area	70		115		63.9%
22	Bhutan	Thimphu	50		27		-45.4%
23	Bolivia	La Paz	50	94			88.5%
24	Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles (=Curacao))	Kralendijk	90			116	29.0%
25	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Banja Luka	65		55		-15.1%
26	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	65	61			-6.6%
27	Botswana	Gaberone	50	70			39.0%
28	Brazil	Brasilia	65	58			-11.3%
29	British Virgin Island	All area	75		111		48.0%
30	Brunei	All area	60		50		-16.4%
31	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	55	105			90.4%
32	Burundi	Bujumbura	50	93			86.7%
33	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	50	88			75.8%
34	Cameroon	Yaounde	55	107			94.3%
35	Canada	Ottawa	65	107			64.4%
36	Cape Verde	Praia	50	79			57.1%
37	Cayman Island	All area	60		122		103.1%
38	Central African Republic	Bangui	60	123			104.8%
39	Chad	Ndjamena	65	106			62.9%
40	Chile	Santiago	70	72			3.0%
41	China	Beijing	55	93			68.7%
42	Colombia	Bogota	50	60			20.8%
43	Comoros	Moroni	50	107			113.7%
44	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	105	145			38.0%
45	Congo	Brazzaville	70	134			91.4%
46	Cooks Island	Elsewhere Rarotonga	50		105		109.2%
47	Costa Rica	San Jose	50	91			81.7%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Alternative method	Other method	Difference
48	Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	60	101			69.1%
49	Croatia [now = Intra-EU]	Zagreb	65				-
50	Cuba	Havana	75	94			25.6%
51	Djibouti	Djibouti	65	107			63.9%
52	Dominica	All area	75		84		12.0%
53	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	60	60			0.6%
54	East Timor	Dili	50	89			77.6%
55	Ecuador	Quito	50	82			64.3%
56	Egypt	Cairo	65	96			47.4%
57	El Salvador	San Salvador	55	78			42.4%
58	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	60		66		9.7%
59	Eritrea	Asmara	50	131			162.5%
60	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	50	92			84.4%
61	North Macedonia	Skopje	50	48			-3.6%
62	Fiji	Suva	50	82			64.8%
63	French Guiana [= France (Intra-EU) *1.112]	Cayenne	55			128	132.5%
64	French Polynesia [= France (Intra-EU) *1.42]	Papeete	60			163	172.2%
65	Gabon	Libreville	75	119			58.9%
66	Gambia	Banjul	50	84			68.4%
67	Georgia	Tbilisi	80	68			-15.4%
68	Ghana	Accra	70	96			36.9%
69	Grenada	All area	75		129		71.7%
70	Guadeloupe [= France (Intra-EU) *1,034]	Basse-Terre	65			119	82.9%
71	Guam	All area	60		102		70.6%
72	Guatemala	Guatemala City	50	95			90.5%
73	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	50	85			69.3%
74	Guyana	Georgetown	50	79			58.2%
75	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	65	88			35.6%
76	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	50	80			60.3%
77	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	60	129			114.2%
78	Iceland	Reykjavik	85	130			53.5%
79	India	New Delhi	50	82			63.2%
80	Indonesia	Banda Aceh	50		82		64.4%
81	Indonesia	Jakarta	50	85			69.7%
82	Iran	Teheran	55	131			138.2%
83	Iraq	Baghdad	60		86		42.5%
84	Israel	Tel-Aviv	105	127			20.7%
85	Jamaica	Kingston	60	89			47.8%
86	Japan	Tokyo	130	126			-2.9%
87	Jordan	Amman	60	106			76.8%
88	Kazakhstan	Astana	70	76			7.9%
89	Kenya	Nairobi	60	92			53.3%
90	Kiribati	All area	60		43		-28.6%
91	Kosovo	Pristina	80	77			-3.8%
92	Kuwait	Kuwait City	85	96			13.1%
93	Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	75	81			8.6%
94	Laos	Vientiane	50	91			82.6%
95	Lebanon	Beirut	70	268			282.9%
96	Lesotho	Maseru	50	61			22.1%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Alternative method	Other method	Difference
97	Liberia	Monrovia	85	203			139.3%
98	Libya	Tripoli	50		67		34.5%
99	Liechtenstein [=Switzerland (Extra-EU)]	Vaduz	80			146	82.3%
100	Macao	Macao	55		39		-28.4%
101	Madagascar	Antananarivo	50	86			71.1%
102	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	50	71			42.6%
103	Malawi	Lilongwe	50	74			48.5%
104	Maldives	Male	50		68		36.3%
105	Mali	Bamako	60	84			39.6%
106	Marshall Island	Majuro	50		85		70.2%
107	Martinique [= France (Intra-EU) *1.06]	Fort-de-France	70			122	74.1%
108	Mauritania	Nouakchott	50	83			65.9%
109	Mauritius	Port Louis	60	82			36.2%
110	Mayotte [= France (Intra-EU) *1.087]	Mamoudzou	50			125	150.0%
111	Mexico	Mexico City	70	58			-17.3%
112	Micronesia	Kosrae	55		101		82.9%
113	Moldova	Chisinau	80	81			1.6%
114	Monaco* [= France (Intra-EU)]	Monaco	72.58			115	58.4%
115	Mongolia	Ulan Bator	70	77			9.3%
116	Montenegro	Podgorica	80	61			-24.1%
117	Montserrat	All area	55		70		27.3%
118	Morocco	Rabat	75	92			22.5%
119	Mozambique	Maputo	60	79			31.1%
120	Myanmar	Yangon	50	84			67.9%
121	Namibia	Windhoek	50	74			47.6%
122	Nauru	All area	50		71		41.8%
123	Nepal	Kathmandu	50	86			72.2%
124	Netherlands Antilles (=Curacao)	Willemstad	90		116		29.0%
125	New Caledonia	NouMea	55	117			113.6%
126	New Zealand	Wellington	60	87			45.0%
127	Nicaragua	Managua	50	85			69.7%
128	Niger	Niamey	50	86			71.1%
129	Nigeria	Abuja	50	92			84.0%
130	Niue	All area	50		102		104.2%
131	North Korea (P.D.R)	Pyongyang	50		61		21.2%
132	Northern Marianas (=Guam)	Saipan	70			102	46.2%
133	Norway	Oslo	80	134			67.2%
134	Oman	Elsewhere Muscat	70		89		26.9%
135	Pakistan	Islamabad	50	62			23.2%
136	Palau	All area	50		100		99.4%
137	Panama	Panama City	50	93			86.9%
138	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	55	106			93.3%
139	Paraguay	Asuncion	50	61			21.7%
140	Peru	Lima	75	93			23.4%
141	Philippines	Manilla	60	105			74.2%
142	Puerto Rico	All area	65		110		69.1%
143	Qatar	Doha	65		116		78.5%
144	Guinea	Conakry	50	104			108.3%
145	Réunion [= France (Intra-EU) *(1-0.012)]	Saint-Denis	60			114	89.4%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Alternative method	Other method	Difference
146	Russia	Moscow	90	105			16.2%
147	Rwanda	Kigali	65	94			44.8%
148	Saint Lucia	All area	75		100		33.5%
149	Saint Vincent and the Grenadine	All area	75		110		46.8%
150	Samoa	Apia	50	84			68.6%
151	San Marino* [= Italy (Intra-EU)]	San Marino	60.34			97	60.8%
152	São Tomé and Príncipe	Sao Tome	60		73		22.3%
153	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	85	97			14.2%
154	Senegal	Dakar	65	99			51.7%
155	Seychelles	Mahe Victoria	85		122		43.4%
156	Serbia	Belgrade	80	63			-20.7%
157	Sierra Leone	Freetown	55	107			94.7%
158	Singapore	Singapore	75	134			79.1%
159	Solomon Islands	Honiara	50	114			127.3%
160	Somalia	Mogadishu	50		24		-52.1%
161	South Africa	Pretoria	50	59			17.4%
162	South Korea	Seoul	100	104			4.2%
163	South-Sudan	Juba	55	282			413.0%
164	Sri Lanka	Colombo	50	85			69.1%
165	St Kitts and Nevis	All area	85		150		76.8%
166	St Marteen [= use Barbados]	Philipsburg	90			122	35.2%
167	Sudan	Khartoum	55	127			130.0%
168	Suriname	Paramaribo	55	111			102.5%
169	Swaziland	Mbabane	50	60			20.3%
170	Switzerland	Bern	80	146			82.3%
171	Switzerland	Geneva	80	146			82.3%
172	Syria	Damascus	80		83		3.4%
173	Taiwan	Taipei	55	94			71.7%
174	Tajikistan	Duschanbe	75	74			-1.9%
175	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	50	87			73.6%
176	Thailand	Bangkok	60	87			44.6%
177	The Vatican* [= Italy (Intra-EU)]	Vatican City	60.34			97	60.8%
178	Togo	Lome	60	107			79.1%
179	Tokelau Islands	All area	50		78		56.7%
180	Tonga	Nuku'Alofa	50		66		31.7%
181	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	60	84			40.5%
182	Tunisia	Tunis	60	82			37.3%
183	Turkey	Ankara	55	55			-0.9%
184	Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	80	137			71.0%
185	Turks and Caicos Islands	Grand Turk	55		123		124.0%
186	Tuvalu	All area	50		52		3.0%
187	Uganda	Kampala	55	73			32.8%
188	Ukraine	Kiev	80	93			16.1%
189	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	70	105			49.9%
190	United Kingdom [= formerly Intra-EU]	London	125	110			-11.9%
191	United States	Elsewhere	70		102		45.3%
192	United States	New York	100	114			14.4%
193	United States	Washington	80	102			27.7%
194	Uruguay	Montevideo	55	88			59.8%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Alternative method	Other method	Difference
195	US Virgin Islands	All area	75		120		60.0%
196	Uzbekistan	Tachkent	75	69			-8.7%
197	Vanuatu	Port Vila	60	113			88.8%
198	Venezuela	Caracas	85		47		-44.9%
199	Vietnam	Hanoi	50	81			63.0%
200	Wallis and Futuna Islands [= use Fiji]	Mata'Utu	50			82	64.8%
201	West Bank - Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem	60	127			111.2%
202	Yemen	Sana a	60		67		11.8%
203	Zambia	Lusaka	50	58			16.9%
204	Zimbabwe	Harare	50	130			159.3%

Notes

Current values adopted by Commission Decision January 2002, reflect situation at 2001m12.

Eurostat report Ares(2015)6009670 presenting data with reference date 2015m06 not implemented.

Eurostat report Ares(2019)6089908 presenting data with reference date 2018m06 not implemented.

Daily Subsistence Allowances;

i) Standard method:

Brussels inflation 2015m06-2020m06 (65% restaurants : 35% global);
bilateral correction coefficient **2020m07** (65% restaurants : 35% global).

Note: Extra-EU global is consistent with Intra-EU global excluding housing

ii) Alternative method: UN DSA excluding room component

iii) Other method: see calculation basis specified in table

Annex 3: Extra-EU mission expenses (Hotel Ceilings)

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Other method	Difference
	Belgium	Brussels	102	113		10.6%
1	Afghanistan	Kabul	75	114		51.7%
2	Albania	Tirana	160	93		-41.7%
3	Algeria	Algiers	85	134		57.3%
4	American Samoa [=USA]	All area	135		236	75.1%
5	Andorra* [=Spain (Intra-EU)]	Andorra La Vella	126.57		195	54.1%
6	Angola	Luanda	175	162		-7.7%
7	Anguilla	All area	140	371		164.8%
8	Antigua and Barbuda	All area	140	203		45.2%
9	Argentina	Buenos Aires	210	217		3.4%
10	Armenia	Yerevan	210	104		-50.4%
11	Aruba	all area	185	195		5.3%
12	Australia	Canberra	135	199		47.1%
13	Azerbaijan	Baku	200	105		-47.5%
14	Bahamas	All area	115	193		67.6%
15	Bahrain	Manama	195	193		-1.1%
16	Bangladesh	Dhaka	140	112		-20.2%
17	Barbados	Bridgetown	140	279		99.2%
18	Belarus	Minsk	135	150		10.9%
19	Belize	Belize (Belmopan)	135	195		44.3%
20	Benin	Cotonou	100	145		45.4%
21	Bermuda	All area	140	380		171.2%
22	Bhutan	Thimphu	130	75		-42.2%
23	Bolivia	La Paz	100	115		15.5%
24	Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles (=Curacao))	Kralendijk	185		188	1.5%
25	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Banja Luka	135	89		-34.1%
26	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	135	65		-51.6%
27	Botswana	Gaberone	135	135		0.0%
28	Brazil	Brasilia	180	64		-64.5%
29	British Virgin Island	All area	140	230		64.4%
30	Brunei	All area	165	129		-21.5%
31	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	90	194		115.8%
32	Burundi	Bujumbura	115	163		42.0%
33	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	115	89		-22.3%
34	Cameroon	Yaounde	105	133		26.6%
35	Canada	Ottawa	165	224		35.7%
36	Cape Verde	Praia	75	122		63.2%
37	Cayman Island	All area	135	246		82.2%
38	Central African Republic	Bangui	80	128		60.3%
39	Chad	Ndjamena	145	111		-23.2%
40	Chile	Santiago	175	241		37.6%
41	China	Beijing	155	161		3.6%
42	Colombia	Bogota	120	110		-8.1%
43	Comoros	Moroni	85	138		61.9%
44	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	140	204		45.9%
45	Congo	Brazzaville	115	198		71.9%
46	Cooks Island	Elsewhere Rarotonga	135	139		3.2%
47	Costa Rica	San Jose	140	158		12.5%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Other method	Difference
48	Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	130	125		-3.6%
49	Croatia [now = Intra-EU]	Zagreb	120			-
50	Cuba	Havana	150	207		38.3%
51	Djibouti	Djibouti	170	140		-17.6%
52	Dominica	All area	140	296		111.7%
53	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	170	169		-0.4%
54	East Timor	Dili	110	112		2.1%
55	Ecuador	Quito	140	139		-0.5%
56	Egypt	Cairo	140	185		32.1%
57	El Salvador	San Salvador	125	163		30.1%
58	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	85	174		104.3%
59	Eritrea	Asmara	80	82		2.8%
60	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	145	143		-1.4%
61	North Macedonia	Skopje	140	83		-40.5%
62	Fiji	Suva	120	159		32.2%
63	French Guiana [= France (Intra-EU) *1.112]	Cayenne	140		262	87.5%
64	French Polynesia [= France (Intra-EU) *1.42]	Papeete	135		335	148.2%
65	Gabon	Libreville	115	152		32.5%
66	Gambia	Banjul	120	156		29.7%
67	Georgia	Tbilisi	215	142		-33.9%
68	Ghana	Accra	140	203		45.0%
69	Grenada	All area	140	238		70.1%
70	Guadeloupe [= France (Intra-EU) *1,034]	Basse-Terre	115		244	112.2%
71	Guam	All area	135	173		28.4%
72	Guatemala	Guatemala City	125	113		-9.8%
73	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	90	82		-8.8%
74	Guyana	Georgetown	160	177		10.7%
75	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	125	162		29.9%
76	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	125	143		14.2%
77	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	205	198		-3.3%
78	Iceland	Reykjavík	160	234		46.2%
79	India	New Delhi	195	125		-35.6%
80	Indonesia	Banda Aceh	145	136		-6.1%
81	Indonesia	Jakarta	145	136		-6.1%
82	Iran	Teheran	145	46		-68.5%
83	Iraq	Baghdad	85	154		80.9%
84	Israel	Tel-Aviv	210	300		42.9%
85	Jamaica	Kingston	170	254		49.3%
86	Japan	Tokyo	275	283		3.1%
87	Jordan	Amman	135	168		24.2%
88	Kazakhstan	Astana	175	93		-46.6%
89	Kenya	Nairobi	165	188		14.1%
90	Kiribati	All area	145	94		-35.1%
91	Kosovo	Pristina	140	105		-24.8%
92	Kuwait	Kuwait City	195	191		-2.0%
93	Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	180	108		-39.8%
94	Laos	Vientiane	145	114		-21.2%
95	Lebanon	Beirut	190	190		0.1%
96	Lesotho	Maseru	100	72		-28.5%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Other method	Difference
97	Liberia	Monrovia	150	202		34.5%
98	Libya	Tripoli	175	161		-7.7%
99	Liechtenstein [=Switzerland (Extra-EU)]	Vaduz	95		281	195.3%
100	Macao	Macao	95	159		66.9%
101	Madagascar	Antananarivo	105	140		33.2%
102	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	160	123		-23.3%
103	Malawi	Lilongwe	165	139		-15.8%
104	Maldives	Male	135	183		35.8%
105	Mali	Bamako	95	127		33.5%
106	Marshall Island	Majuro	135	144		6.7%
107	Martinique [= France (Intra-EU) *1.06]	Fort-de-France	110		250	127.4%
108	Mauritania	Nouakchott	75	119		59.2%
109	Mauritius	Port Louis	140	185		32.0%
110	Mayotte [= France (Intra-EU) *1.087]	Mamoudzou	110		257	133.2%
111	Mexico	Mexico City	185	275		48.4%
112	Micronesia	Kosrae	135	147		8.8%
113	Moldova	Chisinau	170	113		-33.6%
114	Monaco* [= France (Intra-EU)]	Monaco	97.27		236	142.6%
115	Mongolia	Ulan Bator	90	157		74.9%
116	Montenegro	Podgorica	140	92		-34.0%
117	Montserrat	All area	140	152		8.6%
118	Morocco	Rabat	130	144		10.6%
119	Mozambique	Maputo	140	150		7.4%
120	Myanmar	Yangon	75	85		13.8%
121	Namibia	Windhoek	85	133		56.1%
122	Nauru	All area	135	129		-4.4%
123	Nepal	Kathmandu	135	139		3.2%
124	Netherlands Antilles (=Curacao)	Willemstad	185	188		1.5%
125	New Caledonia	NouMea	135	251		86.0%
126	New Zealand	Wellington	125	186		48.9%
127	Nicaragua	Managua	135	128		-5.4%
128	Niger	Niamey	75	105		40.7%
129	Nigeria	Abuja	185	131		-29.3%
130	Niue	All area	135	147		9.0%
131	North Korea (P.D.R)	Pyongyang	180	192		6.7%
132	Northern Marianas (=Guam)	Saipan	135		173	28.4%
133	Norway	Oslo	140	157		12.3%
134	Oman	Elsewhere Muscat	135	133		-1.2%
135	Pakistan	Islamabad	130	201		54.9%
136	Palau	All area	135	210		55.7%
137	Panama	Panama City	160	145		-9.3%
138	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	135	239		77.4%
139	Paraguay	Asuncion	140	114		-18.7%
140	Peru	Lima	135	211		56.3%
141	Philippines	Manilla	150	166		10.7%
142	Puerto Rico	All area	140	207		48.1%
143	Qatar	Doha	135	239		76.7%
144	Guinea	Conakry	135	139		3.0%
145	Réunion [= France (Intra-EU) *(1-0.012)]	Saint-Denis	90		233	159.1%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Other method	Difference
146	Russia	Moscow	275	183		-33.5%
147	Rwanda	Kigali	160	127		-20.4%
148	Saint Lucia	All area	140	288		105.7%
149	Saint Vincent and the Grenadine	All area	190	194		2.3%
150	Samoa	Apia	135	95		-29.4%
151	San Marino* [= Italy (Intra-EU)]	San Marino	114.33		156	36.4%
152	São Tomé and Príncipe	Sao Tome	95	151		59.1%
153	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	195	239		22.6%
154	Senegal	Dakar	135	172		27.4%
155	Seychelles	Mahe Victoria	140	188		34.5%
156	Serbia	Belgrade	140	127		-9.0%
157	Sierra Leone	Freetown	135	199		47.5%
158	Singapore	Singapore	150	276		83.9%
159	Solomon Islands	Honiara	120	180		49.9%
160	Somalia	Mogadishu	125	209		66.8%
161	South Africa	Pretoria	145	111		-23.4%
162	South Korea	Seoul	200	220		9.9%
163	South-Sudan	Juba	215	99		-53.7%
164	Sri Lanka	Colombo	105	168		59.5%
165	St Kitts and Nevis	All area	185	291		57.2%
166	St Marteen [= use Barbados]	Philipsburg	185		279	50.7%
167	Sudan	Khartoum	215	111		-48.5%
168	Suriname	Paramaribo	125	144		15.4%
169	Swaziland	Mbabane	90	108		20.4%
170	Switzerland	Bern	140	281		100.4%
171	Switzerland	Geneva	140	281		100.4%
172	Syria	Damascus	145	148		2.3%
173	Taiwan	Taipei	200		198	-0.9%
174	Tajikistan	Duschanbe	110	117		6.4%
175	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	200	160		-20.0%
176	Thailand	Bangkok	145	152		4.9%
177	The Vatican* [= Italy (Intra-EU)]	Vatican City	114.33		156	36.4%
178	Togo	Lome	95	147		55.0%
179	Tokelau Islands	All area	135	27		-79.9%
180	Tonga	Nuku'Alofa	105	171		63.1%
181	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	115	219		90.6%
182	Tunisia	Tunis	85	102		19.6%
183	Turkey	Ankara	165	134		-18.7%
184	Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	150	137		-8.5%
185	Turks and Caicos Islands	Grand Turk	135	282		109.1%
186	Tuvalu	All area	135	145		7.4%
187	Uganda	Kampala	180	174		-3.5%
188	Ukraine	Kiev	190	111		-41.5%
189	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	195	231		18.3%
190	United Kingdom [= formerly Intra-EU]	London	209	191		-8.6%
191	United States	Elsewhere	200	236		18.2%
192	United States	New York	275	324		17.8%
193	United States	Washington	200	268		34.0%
194	Uruguay	Montevideo	160	136		-14.9%

	Country	Town	Rate in force (in €)	Standard method	Other method	Difference
195	US Virgin Islands	All area	140	283		102.1%
196	Uzbekistan	Tachkent	155	141		-8.8%
197	Vanuatu	Port Vila	110	230		109.3%
198	Venezuela	Caracas	125	137		9.8%
199	Vietnam	Hanoi	205	130		-36.6%
200	Wallis and Futuna Islands [= use Fiji]	Mata'Utu	135		159	17.5%
201	West Bank - Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem	110	114		3.4%
202	Yemen	Sana a	165	86		-48.1%
203	Zambia	Lusaka	135	205		52.0%
204	Zimbabwe	Harare	115	136		18.0%

Notes

Current values adopted by Commission Decision 2002, reflect situation at 2001m06.

Eurostat report Ares(2015)6009670 presenting data with reference date 2015m06 not implemented.

Eurostat report Ares(2019)6089908 presenting data with reference date 2018m06 not implemented.

Hotel Ceilings;

i) Standard method: UN DSA room component **2020m07**

ii) Other method: see calculation basis specified in table