

FINAL



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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

**Eurostat Report on
the 2017 annual update of remuneration and pensions of EU officials**

**in accordance with Articles 64 and 65 and Annexes XI and of the Staff Regulations
applicable to officials and other servants of the European Union**

**adjusting with effect from 1 July 2017 the remuneration of active staff and the pensions
of retired staff,**

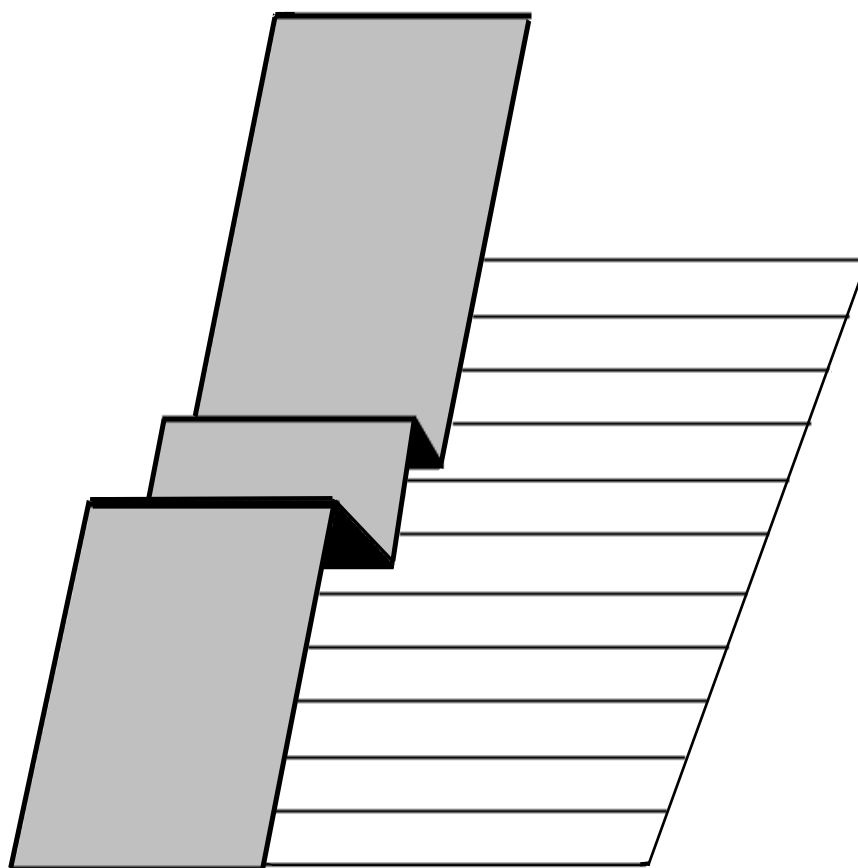
**and updating with effect from 1 July 2017 the correction coefficients applied to the
remuneration of active staff serving in Intra-EU and Extra-EU duty stations, to the
pensions of retired staff according to their country of residence, and for pension
transfers.**

Main text

Eurostat Report on the annual update of remuneration and pensions of EU officials

Global specific indicator; control indicators;
changes in the cost of living;
correction coefficients

Reference period:
Year to 1 July 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the Articles 64 and 65 and Annex XI of the Staff Regulations applicable to officials and other servants of the European Union and the special provisions in Annex X applicable to officials serving in a third country, as supplemented by procedural manuals adopted by the Working Group on Articles 64 & 65 of the Staff Regulations which meets annually in Luxembourg, and with other applicable legislation and international agreements, Eurostat hereby presents its report for the twelve months to July 2017.

This is the fourth annual report submitted in accordance with the EU Staff Regulations as amended by Regulation 1023/2013.

Since the previous annual report, an interim report was submitted in April 2017 (Intra-EU staff and pensioners), April 2017 (Extra-EU staff), September 2017 (Extra-EU staff).

This annual report presents the following information for the period July 2016 – July 2017:

- specific indicators of the evolution of the purchasing power of salaries of national officials;
- average change in the purchasing power of salaries of national officials (global specific indicator);
- control indicators, for comparative purposes;
- change in the cost of living in Belgium and Luxembourg (Joint Index);
- correction coefficients for staff working outside Brussels in Intra-EU duty stations;
- correction coefficients for pensioners living outside Belgium;
- correction coefficients for staff working outside Brussels in Extra-EU duty stations.

The specific indicators of the evolution of the purchasing power of national officials in the 11 sample member states for the period July 2016 – July 2017 are provided in **Table 1**.

On this basis, the global specific indicator (weighted average using percentage share of EU GDP expressed in PPS terms) for the period July 2016 – July 2017 is 100.4 (+0.4%).

For the same period, the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index (used to measure the change in the cost of living for the EU officials in Brussels) is 101.1 (+1.1%). Details are provided in **Table 3**.

As a consequence, the adjustment of the nominal net remuneration and pensions of European officials in Belgium and Luxembourg which is necessary to maintain a parallel development of purchasing power with the national civil servants in the Member States is equal to +1.5% (101.5).

The global specific indicator is below the threshold required to trigger the moderation clause, which therefore does not apply.

As the forecast evolution of GDP in real terms is not negative, the exception clause does not apply.

The correction coefficients which apply to remuneration outside Belgium and Luxembourg with effect from 1 July 2017 in order to maintain equality of purchasing power, are provided in **Tables 5 and 9** for staff serving in Intra-EU and Extra-EU duty stations respectively.

The correction coefficients which apply to pensions outside Belgium and Luxembourg with effect from 1 July 2017 in order to maintain equality of purchasing power, are provided in **Table 7**.

All figures and calculations contained in this report relating to specific indicators are based on data supplied by the responsible authorities in the Member States. Information about the evolution of purchasing power of national officials was requested in the usual manner during June 2017 with a target reply deadline of 31 July. In the absence of a correctly completed remuneration questionnaire from a Member State, the forecast figure they supplied in March 2017 was used, or a more recent estimate.

With the exception of the information about consumption expenditure pattern data which is compiled by Eurostat from direct surveys of staff, and a direct survey of international schools, all calculations and figures presented in this report relating to Intra-EU correction coefficients are based on data supplied by the responsible national authorities. Corresponding data for Extra-EU duty stations is obtained from responsible national authorities coordinated by Eurostat under the European Comparison Programme (ECP), or collaboration with the International Service on Remuneration and Prices of the Coordinated Organisations (CO.ISRP) and the United Nations International Civil Service Commission (UN.ICSC).

More information about methodology, detailed results and statistical analyses is made available in the appendices to this report. Additional information can be found in detailed procedural manuals.

For any information concerning this report, please contact the Eurostat Remuneration Team in Luxembourg:

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INTRODUCTION

Eurostat hereby presents its report for the twelve months to July 2017. This is the fourth annual report submitted in accordance with the EU Staff Regulations as amended by Regulation 1023/2013¹.

Annex XI of the Staff Regulations describes rules for implementing Articles 64 and 65 of the Staff Regulations, ie. the method for the annual adjustment of remuneration and pensions of European officials and other servants of the European Union. These rules are supplemented by special provisions in Annex X applicable to officials serving in a third country, and other relevant legislation and international agreements². Various procedural manuals to implement these rules have been developed by the Working Group on Articles 64 & 65 of the Staff Regulations which meets annually in Luxembourg³.

This annual report⁴ presents the following information for the period July 2016 – July 2017:

- specific indicators of the evolution of the purchasing power of salaries of national officials;
- average change in the purchasing power of salaries of national officials (global specific indicator);
- control indicators, for comparative purposes;
- change in the cost of living in Belgium and Luxembourg (Joint Index);
- correction coefficients for staff working outside Brussels in Intra-EU duty stations;
- correction coefficients for pensioners living outside Belgium;
- correction coefficients for staff working outside Brussels in Extra-EU duty stations.

Chapters 1 to 6 of this report examine respectively:

- Evolution of the purchasing power of salaries of national officials in the central governments;

¹ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 1023/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 amending the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union, published in Official Journal L.287/15 dated 29.10.2013

² These include the Statistical Law (223/2009); the PPP Regulation (1445/2007); the HICP Regulation (2494/1995 et seq); the GDP Regulation (ESA95: 2223/1996, ESA2010: 549/2013); the Transparency Regulation (1049/2001); the 2009 trilateral international memorandum of understanding (Eurostat / UN International Civil Service Commission / International Service on Remuneration and Prices of the Coordinated Organisations); the ILO 1973 Resolution on household surveys; the LFS Regulation (577/1998); the SES and LCS Regulation (530/1999).

³ These include: document A6465/14/26rev2 “Methodology for the calculation of specific indicators and control indicators” (version May 2016); document A6465/14/58rev “Methodology for the calculation of the Joint Index” (version July 2014); document A6465/14/59rev3 “Methodology for the calculation of Intra-EU correction coefficients” (version May 2016); document A6465/14/60rev3 “Methodology for the calculation of Extra-EU correction coefficients” (version April 2017).

⁴ Since the previous annual report, an interim report covering Intra-EU staff and pensioners for the period 1 July 2016 - 1 January 2017 was prepared in April 2017 with reference Ares(2017)1987689; an interim report covering Extra-EU staff for the six months August 2016 - January 2017 was prepared in April 2017 with reference Ares(2017)1938514; an interim report covering Extra-EU staff for the five months February 2017 - June 2017 was prepared in September 2017 with reference Ares(2017)4629878.

- Comparative information drawn from various sources;
- Changes in the cost of living in Brussels and Luxembourg;
- Update of remuneration and pensions in Belgium and Luxembourg;
- Application of moderation and exclusion clauses.

Chapters 7 to 10 of this report examine respectively:

- Update of remuneration and pensions outside Belgium and Luxembourg;
- Economic parities between Brussels and other locations outside Belgium and Luxembourg, for staff (intra-EU);
- Economic parities between Belgium and other member states, for pensioners, and;
- Economic parities between Brussels and locations outside the European Union, for staff (extra-EU).

All figures and calculations contained in this report relating to specific indicators are based on data supplied by the responsible authorities in the Member States⁵. Information about the evolution of purchasing power of national officials was requested in the usual manner during June 2017 with a target reply deadline of 31 July. In the absence of a correctly completed remuneration questionnaire from a Member State, the forecast figure they supplied in March 2017 was used, or a more recent estimate.

With the exception of the information about consumption expenditure pattern data which is compiled by Eurostat from direct surveys of staff, and a direct survey of international schools, all calculations and figures presented in this report relating to correction coefficients are based on Intra-EU data supplied by the responsible national authorities. Corresponding data for Extra-EU duty stations is obtained from responsible national authorities coordinated by Eurostat under the European Comparison Programme (ECP), or collaboration with the International Service on Remuneration and Prices of the Coordinated Organisations (CO.ISRP) and the United Nations International Civil Service Commission (UN.ICSC).

More information on methodology, detailed results and statistical analysis is available in the appendices to this report and detailed procedural manuals.

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⁵ Important note: a sample of 11 Member States applies. Information for EU28 continues to be compiled for comparative purposes.

1. EVOLUTION OF THE PURCHASING POWER OF SALARIES OF NATIONAL OFFICIALS

1.1. Specific Indicators

For the July 2016 – July 2017 exercise Eurostat has compiled information for the EU28 Member States. The global specific indicator is calculated for the sample of 11 EU Member States stipulated in the Staff Regulations, which represents at least 75% of the EU gross domestic product (GDP), in accordance with the approved method manual.

Table 1 therefore shows the changes in the net remuneration, both in nominal and real terms, in each of these Member States⁶. Changes in the harmonized indices of consumer prices (inflation rates) during the period June 2016 to June 2017 have been used to transform nominal changes in the remunerations into movements in real terms. In order to get the global specific indicator the results per country have been weighted in proportion to their national GDP for the year 2016 expressed in purchasing power parities.

On this basis, the global specific indicator (average change in real net remuneration) for the year 2017 is 100.4 (+0.4%).

Table 1

**Change in the net remuneration of central government civil servants
July 2016 - July 2017**

Country	Weight ¹ EU28=100	Weight in sample	Nominal net specific indicator	Consumer price indices	Real net specific indicator	Effect on the total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
BE	2.6	3.1	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.02
DE	19.9	23.7	3.7	1.5	2.2	0.52
ES	8.3	9.9	0.9	1.6	-0.7	-0.07
FR	13.7	16.3	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.24
IT	11.4	13.6	0.7	1.2	-0.5	-0.07
LU	0.3	0.4	3.8	1.5	2.3	0.01
NL	4.3	5.1	-1.5	1.0	-2.5	-0.13
AT	2.2	2.6	1.1	2.0	-0.9	-0.02
PL	5.2	6.2	3.0	1.3	1.7	0.11
SE	2.4	2.9	0.4	1.8	-1.4	-0.04
UK	13.8	16.4	1.4	2.6	-1.2	-0.20
Total	84.1	100.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.4

¹ Basis: GDP expressed in PPP, 2016

⁶ Information for the EU28 is included in Appendix 1a.

2. CONTROL INDICATORS

In accordance with Article 1.4 (c) of Annex XI of the Staff Regulations, Eurostat also compiles comparative information for control purposes.

There is no direct equivalent of the net specific indicator. Control indicators are provided for comparison with the gross specific indicator in real and nominal terms.

2.1. Compensation of employees in central government

Eurostat compiles data concerning the real per capita emoluments in central government (ESA s.1311 expenditure on compensation of employees, divided by ESA s.1311 employee numbers⁷). These data serve as control indicators for individual countries and a weighted average is also calculated. As this control indicator is expressed in constant prices, it is compared with the gross specific indicator in real terms.

Table 2a compares the changes in real gross specific indicator for the twelve months to July 2017 with the control indicator (compensation of employees) for the calendar year 2017, where the respective values for 2016 are taken as 100. The table also shows the differences (in percent) between these two indicators.

The global compensation of employees control indicator (weighted average of individual country values) for 2017 is 101.0 (+1.0%).

Relatively big differences are apparent for some Member States. They result from conceptual and statistical differences between the gross specific indicator in real terms and the control indicator.

2.2. Labour cost index for total public administration

A control indicator is also calculated of the movement in total labour cost in public administrations of the Member States (NACE group 'O'). These data serve as control indicators for individual countries and a weighted average is also calculated. As this control indicator is expressed in nominal terms, it is compared with the nominal specific indicator of gross salaries.

Table 2b compares the changes in nominal gross specific indicator for the twelve months to July 2017 with the control indicator (labour cost index) for calendar year 2017, where the respective values for 2016 are taken as 100. The table also shows the differences (in percent) between these two indicators.

The global labour cost index control indicator (weighted average of individual country values) for 2017 is 101.9 (+1.9%).

The labour cost index control indicator is not available for all Member States. Relatively big differences are apparent for some Member States. They result from conceptual and statistical differences between the nominal gross specific indicator and the control indicator.

⁷ Where the ESA 2010 central public administration (s.1311) figure was not supplied to Eurostat by Member States, the number of employees in total public administration (= NACE R2 group 'O': central public administration/defence/social security) was used instead.

Table 2a**Comparison of the gross specific indicator and the control indicator in real terms**

Country	Real gross specific indicator 2017 (2016 = 100)	Control indicator * 2017 (2016 = 100)	Difference (%)
BE	100.5	100.3	-0.2
DE	102.8	100.5	-2.2
ES	99.4	97.8	-1.6
FR	102.1	100.1	-1.9
IT	98.8	102.1	3.3
LU	100.3	100.8	0.5
NL	98.0	101.3	3.4
AT	99.3	102.7	3.4
PL	100.2	103.4	3.2
SE	98.6	102.2	3.6
UK	98.9	102.2	3.3
Total	100.5	101.0	0.5

* Compensation of employees: Eurostat estimates.

Table 2b**Comparison of the gross specific indicator and the control indicator in nominal terms**

Country	Nominal gross specific indicator 2017 (2016 = 100)	Control indicator * 2017 (2016 = 100)	Difference (%)
BE	102.0	100.4	-1.6
DE	104.3	102.0	-2.2
ES	101.0	102.0	1.0
FR	102.9	:	:
IT	100.0	102.1	2.1
LU	101.8	99.9	-1.9
NL	99.0	102.2	3.3
AT	101.3	99.2	-2.1
PL	101.5	103.6	2.0
SE	100.4	102.1	1.6
UK	101.5	101.8	0.3
Total	102.0	101.9	-0.1

* Labour Cost Index: Eurostat estimates.

3. CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN BRUSSELS AND LUXEMBOURG

For the July 2016 – July 2017 exercise Eurostat has calculated the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index ("JBLI") as stipulated by the Staff Regulations, in accordance with the approved method manual, by weighting national consumer price inflation as measured by the Belgium HICP and Luxembourg CPI according to the distribution of EU staff serving in those Member States.

At the start of the period under review the ratio between EU officials working in Belgium and in Luxembourg was 81.6% : 18.4%. This represents a very slight change by comparison to the previous ratio.

The detailed breakdown of this index corresponding to the 2017 annual salary adjustment is set out in **Table 3**. The table shows that the cost of living for the EU officials in Brussels and Luxembourg during the period June 2016 – June 2017 has increased, on average by 101.1 (+1.1%).

Table 3
Change in the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index
June 2016 - June 2017

Groups of consumption	Weight	Index
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	128.2	100.60
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	20.3	100.80
3. Clothing and footwear	54.3	100.50
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	297.6	101.50
5. Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance of house	74.7	100.70
6. Health	19.2	102.00
7. Transport	127.2	100.60
8. Communications	21.5	101.50
9. Recreation and culture	91.7	100.70
10. Education	14.7	100.50
11. Hotels, cafes and restaurants	100.6	102.40
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	50.0	101.60
Global index without rents	762.9	101.20
Rents index	237.1	101.10
Global index	1000.0	101.10

4. UPDATE OF REMUNERATION AND PENSIONS IN BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

Taking into account the figures reported in chapters 1 and 3 the adjustment of the nominal net remuneration of EU officials in Belgium and Luxembourg with effect from July 2017, which is necessary to maintain a parallel development of purchasing power with the civil servants in the Member States, is equal to:

Annual update

$$\frac{100.4 \times 101.1}{100} - 100 = 1.5\%$$

5. MODERATION CLAUSE

In accordance with Article 10 of Annex XI to the Staff Regulations, if the value of the specific indicator exceeds an upper limit of +2% or is below a lower limit of -2%, then the value of the limit shall instead be used to establish the annual update which applies with effect from 1 July – and the remainder of the annual update shall be applied with effect from 1 April.

As the calculated global specific indicator value for the current exercise which is reported in Chapter 1 falls within these boundaries, this moderation clause does not apply and the full calculated value of the annual update should be used with effect from 1 July.

6. EXCEPTION CLAUSE

In accordance with Article 11 of Annex XI to the Staff Regulations, if the value of the specific indicator is positive, but there is a decrease in the EU total gross domestic product for the current year according to the latest available forecast produced by the Commission, then only part of the specific indicator shall be used to calculate the annual update and the remainder shall be delayed.

Four scenarios are therefore possible:

GDP evolution	1 July	1 April	Cumulative*
$0\% \leq X$	100%	0%	0%
$-1.0\% \leq X < 0\%$	33%	67%	0%
$-3.0\% \leq X < -1.0\%$	0%	100%	0%
$X < -3.0\%$	0%	0%	100%

* 1 July in year when cumulative GDP is again positive

The European Economic Forecast issued by DG ECFIN on 11 May 2017⁸ estimated that the GDP growth for the EU as a whole for 2017 in real terms will be +1.9%, and stable in 2018 at +1.9%.

On this basis, as GDP for the EU in real terms is not forecasted to be negative, then the exception clause does not apply and the full calculated value of the proposed update should be used with effect from 1 July.

In accordance with Article 11 of Annex XI to the Staff regulations, where there is a gap between the forecast used in the Annual Report for the previous year and the final GDP data for that calendar year, which would modify the assessment whether the exception clause should have applied, a retroactive adjustment should take place.

The published real GDP growth rate (percentage change on previous year) for the EU for calendar year 2016 is +1.9%. This confirms the positive GDP forecast which was used in the previous Annual Report. Consequently, no retroactive correction is required.

7. ADJUSTMENT OF REMUNERATION AND PENSIONS OUTSIDE BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

The value of the annual update for duty station locations outside Brussels (active staff) and places of residence outside Belgium (pensioners) is equal to the product of the annual update for Brussels (active staff) or Belgium (pensioners) multiplied by the change in the economic parities between Brussels and the duty station (active staff) or Belgium and the country of residence (pensioners).

In accordance with Article 3(5) of Annex XI no correction coefficient is applicable in Belgium or Luxembourg.

8. CORRECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR STAFF OUTSIDE BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG IN INTRA-EU DUTY STATIONS⁹

This section presents the values of the economic parities and correction coefficients for staff, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual.

The object of the economic parities is to compare the relative costs of living of EU officials in Brussels (reference city) with each of the European capitals and other places of employment in the European Union for which a correction coefficient has been set. The method used is to compare the price of a "basket" of goods and services in Brussels with the prices of similar goods and services in each of the other places of employment. The weighted average of all the price ratios is the "economic

⁸ Reference KC-BC-17-053-EN-N. The next DG ECFIN Autumn economic forecast is scheduled for publication during November 2017.

⁹ A separate chapter is prepared concerning correction coefficients for duty stations outside the European Union, to which the additional provisions of Annex X to the Staff Regulations also apply.

parity". The average consumption expenditure pattern of EU officials are used as weights, identified by means of periodic surveys of household expenditure. In places of employment outside Brussels with very few officials, a common structure pooling all the questionnaires from similar locations is derived instead.

The changes in the cost of living in the places of employment outside Belgium and Luxembourg are measured by the implicit price indices which are calculated as the product of the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index of consumer prices (JBLI) and the changes in the economic parities between Brussels and those other places. **Table 4** shows these changes for the year to July 2017.

The correction coefficients applicable to the salaries of the European institution officials working in the capitals and places of employment other than Brussels and Luxembourg are determined on the basis of the relationships between the economic parities and the exchange rates for the month of July.

The correction coefficient operates as a percentage adjustment to salaries to take account of the cost of living differences between Brussels and the various duty stations.

Table 5 shows the calculation of the correction coefficients at July 2017 for places of employment situated in the European Union territory for which correction coefficients have been set.

Table 4

**Changes in the economic parities in the twelve months to 1st July 2017
(for staff)**

Country Place of employment	Parity 1.7.2016	Parity 1.7.2017	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU Brussels/Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	1.1
BG Sofia	0.9997	1.044	4.5	5.6
CZ Prague	19.84	20.60	3.8	5.0
DK Copenhagen	9.896	9.956	0.6	1.7
DE Berlin	0.961	0.975	1.4	2.5
Bonn	0.926	0.939	1.4	2.5
Karlsruhe	0.930	0.946	1.7	2.8
Munich	1.055	1.075	1.9	3.0
EE Tallinn	0.776	0.803	3.4	4.5
IE Dublin	1.183	1.198	1.2	2.3
EL Athens	0.793	0.799	0.8	1.9
ES Madrid	0.881	0.887	0.6	1.7
FR Paris	1.138	1.148	0.9	2.0
HR Zagreb	5.535	5.554	0.3	1.4
IT Rome	0.979	0.973	-0.5	0.6
Varese	0.904	0.909	0.6	1.7
CY Nicosia	0.743	0.744	0.1	1.2
LV Riga	0.730	0.749	2.5	3.6
LT Vilnius	0.697	0.743	6.6	7.8
HU Budapest	222.0	231.1	4.1	5.2
MT Valletta	0.857	0.865	0.9	2.0
NL The Hague	1.080	1.083	0.3	1.4
AT Vienna	1.047	1.063	1.5	2.7
PL Warsaw	2.950	3.000	1.7	2.8
PT Lisbon	0.806	0.824	2.2	3.3
RO Bucharest	2.887	2.923	1.2	2.4
SI Ljubljana	0.807	0.815	1.0	2.1
SK Bratislava	0.757	0.773	2.1	3.3
FI Helsinki	1.186	1.199	1.1	2.2
SE Stockholm	12.02	12.44	3.5	4.6
UK London	1.171	1.175	0.3	1.4
Culham	0.8859	0.8845	-0.1	0.9

Note: For each duty station, implicit index = parity change (%) x BE/LU index

Table 5
Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2017
(for staff)

Country Place of employment	Parity [1]	Exchange rate [2]	Correction coefficient 100 * [1] / [2]
BE/LU Brussels/Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	100.0
BG Sofia	1.044	1.956	53.4
CZ Prague	20.60	26.30	78.3
DK Copenhagen	9.956	7.437	133.9
DE Berlin	0.975	1.000	97.5
Bonn	0.939	1.000	93.9
Karlsruhe	0.946	1.000	94.6
Munich	1.075	1.000	107.5
EE Tallinn	0.803	1.000	80.3
IE Dublin	1.198	1.000	119.8
EL Athens	0.799	1.000	79.9
ES Madrid	0.887	1.000	88.7
FR Paris	1.148	1.000	114.8
HR Zagreb	5.554	7.413	74.9
IT Rome	0.973	1.000	97.3
Varese	0.909	1.000	90.9
CY Nicosia	0.744	1.000	74.4
LV Riga	0.749	1.000	74.9
LT Vilnius	0.743	1.000	74.3
HU Budapest	231.1	310.1	74.5
MT Valletta	0.865	1.000	86.5
NL The Hague	1.083	1.000	108.3
AT Vienna	1.063	1.000	106.3
PL Warsaw	3.000	4.249	70.6
PT Lisbon	0.824	1.000	82.4
RO Bucharest	2.923	4.574	63.9
SI Ljubljana	0.815	1.000	81.5
SK Bratislava	0.773	1.000	77.3
FI Helsinki	1.199	1.000	119.9
SE Stockholm	12.44	9.722	127.9
UK London	1.175	0.8799	133.5
Culham	0.8845	0.8799	100.5

9. CORRECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR PENSIONERS OUTSIDE BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

This section presents the values of the economic parities and the correction coefficients for pensioners, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual.

The Staff Regulations stipulate the creation of correction coefficients for pensioners separate from those used for adjusting the remuneration of active staff¹⁰. The difference is that instead of being based on capital city price comparisons they relate to national comparisons, with Belgium as the base country.

Their use is subject to specific rules set out in the Staff Regulations.

The changes in the cost of living in Member States other than Belgium and Luxembourg are measured by the implicit indices which are calculated as the product of the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index of consumer prices (JBLI) and the changes in the economic parities between Belgium and the Member States.

Table 6 shows these changes for the year to July 2017.

Table 7 shows the correction coefficients calculated for pensioners for all Member States (relative to Belgium) at July 2017.

¹⁰ This requirement was first introduced by Council Regulation 723/2004

Table 6

**Changes in the economic parities in the twelve months to 1st July 2017
(for pensioners)**

Country	Parity 1.7.2016	Parity 1.7.2017	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	0.0	1.1
BG	0.9670	1.010	4.5	5.6
CZ	18.19	18.90	3.9	5.1
DK	10.04	10.13	0.8	2.0
DE	0.972	1.000	2.9	4.1
EE	0.794	0.824	3.7	4.8
IE	1.212	1.240	2.3	3.4
EL	0.778	0.796	2.3	3.4
ES	0.870	0.894	2.7	3.9
FR	1.069	1.086	1.6	2.7
HR	4.969	5.000	0.6	1.7
IT	0.982	0.991	0.9	2.0
CY	0.778	0.794	2.1	3.2
LV	0.674	0.698	3.6	4.7
LT	0.645	0.683	5.8	6.9
HU	188.7	195.8	3.8	4.9
MT	0.880	0.891	1.2	2.4
NL	1.075	1.096	1.9	3.1
AT	1.066	1.087	2.0	3.1
PL	2.523	2.578	2.2	3.3
PT	0.804	0.829	3.2	4.3
RO	2.567	2.589	0.8	1.9
SI	0.775	0.787	1.5	2.6
SK	0.676	0.690	2.1	3.2
FI	1.181	1.206	2.1	3.2
SE	11.18	11.57	3.4	4.6
UK	1.026	1.058	3.2	4.3

Note: For each country, implicit index = parity change (%) x BE/LU index

Table 7
Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2017
(for pensioners)

Country	Parity [1]	Exchange rate [2]	Correction coefficient 100 * [1] / [2]
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	100.0
BG	1.010	1.956	51.7
CZ	18.90	26.30	71.9
DK	10.13	7.437	136.2
DE	1.000	1.000	100.0
EE	0.824	1.000	82.4
IE	1.240	1.000	124.0
EL	0.796	1.000	79.6
ES	0.894	1.000	89.4
FR	1.086	1.000	108.6
HR	5.000	7.413	67.5
IT	0.991	1.000	99.1
CY	0.794	1.000	79.4
LV	0.698	1.000	69.8
LT	0.683	1.000	68.3
HU	195.8	310.1	63.1
MT	0.891	1.000	89.1
NL	1.096	1.000	109.6
AT	1.087	1.000	108.7
PL	2.578	4.249	60.7
PT	0.829	1.000	82.9
RO	2.589	4.574	56.6
SI	0.787	1.000	78.7
SK	0.690	1.000	69.0
FI	1.206	1.000	120.6
SE	11.57	9.722	119.0
UK	1.058	0.8799	120.3

10. CORRECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR STAFF SERVING OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Staff Regulations stipulate the creation of correction coefficients for staff serving in duty stations outside the European Union separate from those used for adjusting the remuneration of active staff within the European Union¹¹.

This section presents the values of the economic parities and the correction coefficients for Extra-EU staff, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual.

An important difference from the values established for Intra-EU locations is that expenditure on housing is not taken into account because Annex X makes specific arrangements for these¹². Price data for remaining consumption items is taken from “place-to-place” surveys undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations International Civil Service Commission (UN.ICSC) and the International Service on Remuneration and Prices of the Coordinated Organisations (CO.ISRP). This data is used to establish economic parities with Brussels, which are subsequently updated using published national consumer price indices (CPI), relative to the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index of consumer prices (JBLI). Basic heading parities are aggregated using consumption expenditure weights derived from periodic family budget surveys conducted amongst EU staff.

Another important difference is that in accordance with Annex X of the Staff Regulations, correction coefficients are only applied at the specific request of the EU official, irrespective whether they are above or below 100.

Information is compiled for a list of 144¹³ duty stations, however economic parities are not presented where data is unavailable or unreliable due to local instability or other reasons. The total changes in the cost of living are measured by the implicit indices which are calculated as the product of the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index of consumer prices (JBLI) and the changes in the economic parities between Brussels and the duty station concerned.

Table 8 shows these changes for the year to July 2017.

Table 9 shows the correction coefficients for all extra-EU duty stations (relative to Brussels) calculated at July 2017.

¹¹ This requirement was first introduced by Council Regulation 3019/87

¹² With effect from 2016, education and healthcare prices and consumption expenditure are taken into account. In accordance with decision at March 2016 meeting of Working Group on Articles 64&65, and agreement with international partner organisations, Extra-EU PPP are now established using the same classification of 80 basic headings as employed for Intra-EU purposes (sole exception: housing).

¹³ No Extra-EU duty station added or deleted since July 2016.

Table 8 (page 1 of 3)

**Changes in the economic parities in the 12 months to 1st July 2017
(for staff serving in Extra- EU delegations)**

Place of employment			Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	CHANGE %	Implicit index
			[a]	[b]	[a] - [b] / [b]	
	Country	City	Jul-17	Jul-16	Jul-16 to Jul-17	Jul-16 to Jul-17
(2)	Afghanistan	Kabul				
	Albania	Tirana	78.83	78.67	0.2	1.3
	Algeria	Algiers	88.26	83.93	5.2	6.3
	Angola	Luanda	343.5	253.3	35.6	37.1
	Argentina	Buenos Aires	12.64	10.41	21.4	22.8
	Armenia	Yerevan	423.5	419.1	1.0	2.2
(6)	Australia	Canberra	1.569	1.583	-0.9	0.2
	Azerbaijan	Baku	1.328	1.162	14.3	15.5
	Bangladesh	Dhaka	78.39	75.12	4.4	5.5
	Barbados	Bridgetown	2.839	2.647	7.3	8.4
(9)	Belarus	Minsk	1.581	1.145	38.1	39.6
	Belize	Belize (Belmopan)	1.859	1.836	1.3	2.4
(4)	Benin	Cotonou	654.2	661.5	-1.1	0.0
(8)	Bolivia	La Paz	6.628	7.096	-6.6	-5.6
(2)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Banja Luka		1.061		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	1.277	1.260	1.3	2.5
	Botswana	Gaberone	8.579	6.991	22.7	24.1
(8)	Brazil	Brasilia	3.465	3.771	-8.1	-7.1
(4)	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	612.8	626.0	-2.1	-1.0
	Burundi	Bujumbura	1634	1492	9.5	10.7
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	3630	3587	1.2	2.3
(4)	Cameroon	Yaounde	545.0	546.5	-0.3	0.8
(6)	Canada	Ottawa	1.406	1.430	-1.7	-0.6
	Cape Verde	Praia	75.48	74.85	0.8	2.0
(4)(8)	Central African Republic	Bangui	758.8	716.7	5.9	7.0
(4)	Chad	Ndjamena	623.0	698.6	-10.8	-9.8
	Chile	Santiago	592.5	459.5	28.9	30.4
	China	Beijing	6.891	6.870	0.3	1.4
	Colombia	Bogota	2281	2223	2.6	3.7
	Comoros	Moroni	401.7	337.7	19.0	20.3
(4)	Congo	Brazzaville	718.9	748.1	-3.9	-2.8
	Costa Rica	San Jose	485.8	486.4	-0.1	1.0
(3)	Cuba	Havana	0.8909	0.9521	-6.4	-5.4
(3)(8)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa	2.503	1.830	36.8	38.3
	Djibouti	Djibouti	177.2	178.1	-0.5	0.6
	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	34.28	33.45	2.5	3.6
(3)(8)	Ecuador	Quito	0.8918	1.034	-13.8	-12.8
	Egypt	Cairo	9.055	7.209	25.6	27.0
(3)	El Salvador	San Salvador	0.8345	0.8381	-0.4	0.7
(8)	Eritrea	Asmara	19.94	23.46	-15.0	-14.1
	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	19.11	18.04	5.9	7.1
	Fiji	Suva	1.846	1.833	0.7	1.8
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Skopje	30.54	30.77	-0.7	0.3
(4)	Gabon	Libreville	722.3	711.0	1.6	2.7
	Gambia	Banjul	36.68	34.81	5.4	6.5
	Georgia	Tbilisi	1.650	1.562	5.6	6.8
	Ghana	Accra	3.840	3.371	13.9	15.2
(8)	Guatemala	Guatemala City	7.493	8.081	-7.3	-6.3
	Guinea	Conakry	7875	7637	3.1	4.3

Table 8 (page 2 of 3)

Place of employment			Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	CHANGE %	Implicit index
			[a]	[b]	[a] - [b] / [b]	
	Country	City	Jul-17	Jul-16	Jul-16 to Jul-17	Jul-16 to Jul-17
(4)	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	564.7	549.1	2.8	4.0
(8)	Guyana	Georgetown	181.1	169.9	6.6	7.8
	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	64.12	56.85	12.8	14.0
(8)	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	20.70	22.41	-7.6	-6.6
	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	10.63	10.63	0.0	1.1
(7)	Iceland	Reykjavík	183.8	185.6	-1.0	0.1
(8)	India	New Delhi	57.97	56.80	2.1	3.2
(2)	Indonesia	Banda Aceh		10327		
	Indonesia	Jakarta	11587	11220	3.3	4.4
(2)	Iran	Teheran				
(2)	Iraq	Baghdad				
(8)	Israel	Tel-Aviv	4.592	4.445	3.3	4.4
(4)	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	626.0	630.4	-0.7	0.4
	Jamaica	Kingston	122.1	118.4	3.1	4.3
(6)	Japan	Tokyo	130.8	130.9	-0.1	1.0
	Jordan	Amman	0.8352	0.8031	4.0	5.1
	Kazakhstan	Astana	248.6	234.3	6.1	7.3
(8)	Kenya	Nairobi	105.2	104.7	0.5	1.6
(5)	Kosovo	Pristina	0.7141	0.6950	2.7	3.9
	Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	58.30	57.01	2.3	3.4
	Laos	Vientiane	9206	9189	0.2	1.3
	Lebanon	Beirut	1698	1710	-0.7	0.4
	Lesotho	Maseru	9.994	7.899	26.5	27.9
(3)	Liberia	Monrovia	1.669	1.480	12.8	14.0
(2)	Libya	Tripoli				
(8)	Madagascar	Antananarivo	3191	3155	1.1	2.3
	Malawi	Lilongwe	474.6	432.1	9.8	11.0
	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.191	3.030	5.3	6.5
(4)	Mali	Bamako	645.2	631.4	2.2	3.3
	Mauritania	Nouakchott	287.4	263.1	9.2	10.4
	Mauritius	Port Louis	29.23	28.72	1.8	2.9
(6)	Mexico	Mexico City	12.02	11.75	2.3	3.4
	Moldova	Chisinau	13.57	12.75	6.4	7.6
(5)	Montenegro	Podgorica	0.6258	0.6117	2.3	3.4
	Morocco	Rabat	7.806	7.794	0.2	1.3
(8)	Mozambique	Maputo	49.05	36.62	33.9	35.4
	Myanmar	Yangon	1027	965.7	6.3	7.5
	Namibia	Windhoek	10.05	9.570	5.0	6.2
	Nepal	Kathmandu	114.6	113.3	1.1	2.3
	New Caledonia	NouMea	129.0	127.7	1.0	2.1
(6)	New Zealand	Wellington	1.649	1.625	1.5	2.6
(8)	Nicaragua	Managua	22.23	19.58	13.5	14.8
(4)	Niger	Niamey	556.3	543.5	2.4	3.5
	Nigeria	Abuja	271.4	241.0	12.6	13.9
(7)	Norway	Oslo	12.20	12.00	1.7	2.8
	Pakistan	Islamabad	72.44	70.29	3.1	4.2
(3)	Panama	Panama City	0.8561	0.8580	-0.2	0.9
	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	3.465	3.462	0.1	1.2
	Paraguay	Asuncion	4165	4093	1.8	2.9
(8)	Peru	Lima	3.295	3.378	-2.5	-1.4
	Philippines	Manilla	44.01	42.67	3.1	4.3
(8)	Russia	Moscow	70.05	59.94	16.9	18.2
	Rwanda	Kigali	763.2	719.2	6.1	7.3
(8)	Samoa	Apia	2.273	2.598	-12.5	-11.5

Table 8 (page 3 of 3)

Place of employment			Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	CHANGE %	Implicit index
			[a]	[b]	[a] - [b] / [b]	
	Country	City	Jul-17	Jul-16	Jul-16 to Jul-17	Jul-16 to Jul-17
	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	3.551	3.650	-2.7	-1.6
(4)	Senegal	Dakar	662.6	660.6	0.3	1.4
	Serbia	Belgrade	65.12	63.51	2.5	3.7
(8)	Sierra Leone	Freetown	8466	7866	7.6	8.8
	Singapore	Singapore	1.954	1.949	0.3	1.4
	Solomon Islands	Honiara	10.12	10.39	-2.6	-1.5
(2)	Somalia	Mogadishu				
	South Africa	Pretoria	9.235	8.906	3.7	4.8
(6)	South Korea	Seoul	1192	1218	-2.1	-1.1
(2)	South-Sudan	Juba				
	Sri Lanka	Colombo	136.4	127.3	7.1	8.3
	Sudan	Khartoum	15.48	11.74	31.9	33.3
	Suriname	Paramaribo	5.182	4.233	22.4	23.8
	Swaziland	Mbabane	10.66	10.18	4.7	5.9
(7)	Switzerland	Bern	1.397	1.403	-0.4	0.7
(7)	Switzerland	Geneva	1.397	1.403	-0.4	0.7
(2)	Syria	Damascus				
	Taiwan	Taipei	29.89	30.37	-1.6	-0.5
	Tajikistan	Duschanbe	5.181	4.801	7.9	9.1
(8)	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	1694	1480	14.5	15.7
	Thailand	Bangkok	30.36	30.62	-0.8	0.2
(3)	Timor Leste	Dili	1.016	1.018	-0.2	0.9
(4)	Togo	Lome	522.7	530.1	-1.4	-0.3
(8)	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	6.392	6.951	-8.0	-7.0
	Tunisia	Tunis	1.878	1.662	13.0	14.2
(7)	Turkey	Ankara	2.656	2.485	6.9	8.1
	Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	2.741	2.619	4.7	5.8
	Uganda	Kampala	2776	2719	2.1	3.2
	Ukraine	Kiev	20.17	15.26	32.2	33.6
	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	3.913	3.941	-0.7	0.4
	United States	New York	1.186	1.179	0.6	1.7
(6)	United States	Washington	1.044	1.049	-0.5	0.6
	Uruguay	Montevideo	31.74	30.42	4.3	5.5
	Uzbekistan	Tachkent	3146	2905	8.3	9.5
	Vanuatu	Port Vila	136.3	136.3	0.0	1.1
(2)	Venezuela	Caracas				
	Vietnam	Hanoi	15260	14719	3.7	4.8
(2)	West Bank - Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem		5.071		
(2)	Yemen	Sana a				
(8)	Zambia	Lusaka	8.338	8.888	-6.2	-5.2
(3)	Zimbabwe	Harare	1.035	0.9624	7.5	8.7

In table above:

(1) Figures are stated relative to Brussels, ie. Brussels PPP = 1, ER = 1, CC = 100%

(2) Not available (= 12 Duty Stations : Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina (Banja Luka), Indonesia (Banda Aceh), Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, West Bank-Gaza Strip, Yemen)

(3) Currency = USD (= 8 Duty Stations : Cuba, Democratic Republic Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Timor Leste, Zimbabwe)

(4) Currency = CFA (= 13 Duty Stations : Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo)

(5) Currency = Euro (= 2 Duty Stations : Kosovo, Montenegro)

(6) New ISRP PPP introduced (= 7 Duty Stations : Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, United States (Washington))

(7) New ECP PPP introduced (= 5 Duty Stations : Iceland, Norway, Switzerland (Bern), Switzerland (Geneva), Turkey)

(8) New UN P2P introduced (= 22 Duty Stations : Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Russia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Zambia)

Remaining source = previous UN P2P except ECP PPP (= 5 Balkan Duty Stations : Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, FYROMacedonia, Montenegro, Serbia) or specific P2P (= 1 Duty Station : Taiwan)

(9) Currency revaluation (= 1 Duty Station : Belarus)

Table 9

Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2017
(for staff serving in Extra- EU delegations)

Place of employment		Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	Exchange Rate ⁽¹⁾	Correction Coefficients ⁽¹⁾
		[a]	[b]	100 x [a] / [b]
Country	City	Jul-17	Jul-17	Jul-17
(2)	Afghanistan			
	Albania	78.83	131.980	59.7
	Algeria	88.26	121.428	72.7
	Angola	343.5	185.393	185.3
	Argentina	12.64	18.6260	67.9
	Armenia	423.5	537.050	78.9
(6)	Australia	1.569	1.48680	105.5
	Azerbaijan	1.328	1.94272	68.4
	Bangladesh	78.39	91.9774	85.2
	Barbados	2.839	2.29483	123.7
	Belarus	1.581	2.15150	73.5
	Belize	1.859	2.28123	81.5
(4)	Benin	654.2	655.957	99.7
(8)	Bolivia	6.628	7.88638	84.0
(2)	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.277	1.95583	65.3
	Botswana	8.579	11.4155	75.2
(8)	Brazil	3.465	3.74760	92.5
(4)	Burkina Faso	612.8	655.957	93.4
	Burundi	1634	1933.63	84.5
	Cambodia	3630	4595.50	79.0
(4)	Cameroon	545.0	655.957	83.1
(6)	Canada	1.406	1.48670	94.6
	Cape Verde	75.48	110.265	68.5
(4)(8)	Central African Republic	758.8	655.957	115.7
(4)	Chad	623.0	655.957	95.0
	Chile	592.5	755.221	78.5
	China	6.891	7.74120	89.0
	Colombia	2281	3436.09	66.4
	Comoros	401.7	491.968	81.7
(4)	Congo	718.9	655.957	109.6
	Costa Rica	485.8	651.739	74.5
(3)	Cuba	0.8909	1.14130	78.1
(3)(8)	Democratic Republic of Congo	2.503	1.14130	219.3
	Djibouti	177.2	202.833	87.4
	Dominican Republic	34.28	53.0356	64.6
(3)(8)	Ecuador	0.8918	1.14130	78.1
	Egypt	9.055	20.4985	44.2
(3)	El Salvador	0.8345	1.14130	73.1
(8)	Eritrea	19.94	17.0656	116.8
	Ethiopia	19.11	26.0498	73.4
	Fiji	1.846	2.30840	80.0
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30.54	61.6950	49.5
(4)	Gabon	722.3	655.957	110.1
	Gambia	36.68	52.7800	69.5
	Georgia	1.650	2.69210	61.3
	Ghana	3.840	4.91735	78.1
(8)	Guatemala	7.493	8.37077	89.5
	Guinea	7875	10066.2	78.2

Table 9 (page 2 of 3)

Place of employment		Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	Exchange Rate ⁽¹⁾	Correction Coefficients ⁽¹⁾	
		[a]	[b]	100 x [a] / [b]	
	Country	City	Jul-17	Jul-17	
(4)	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	564.7	655.957	86.1
(8)	Guyana	Georgetown	181.1	231.555	78.2
	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	64.12	71.8662	89.2
(8)	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	20.70	26.7556	77.4
	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	10.63	8.91070	119.3
(7)	Iceland	Reykjavík	183.8	118.200	155.5
(8)	India	New Delhi	57.97	73.7130	78.6
(2)	Indonesia	Banda Aceh			
	Indonesia	Jakarta	11587	15217	76.1
(2)	Iran	Teheran			
(2)	Iraq	Baghdad			
(8)	Israel	Tel-Aviv	4.592	3.98940	115.1
(4)	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	626.0	655.957	95.4
	Jamaica	Kingston	122.1	141.111	86.5
(6)	Japan	Tokyo	130.8	128.590	101.7
	Jordan	Amman	0.8352	0.809180	103.2
	Kazakhstan	Astana	248.6	362.800	68.5
(8)	Kenya	Nairobi	105.2	115.883	90.8
(5)	Kosovo	Pristina	0.7141	1.00000	71.4
	Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	58.30	78.5785	74.2
	Laos	Vientiane	9206	9222.00	99.8
	Lebanon	Beirut	1698	1720.51	98.7
	Lesotho	Maseru	9.994	14.8261	67.4
(3)	Liberia	Monrovia	1.669	1.14130	146.2
(2)	Libya	Tripoli			
(8)	Madagascar	Antananarivo	3191	3432.07	93.0
	Malawi	Lilongwe	474.6	812.058	58.4
	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.191	4.90020	65.1
(4)	Mali	Bamako	645.2	655.957	98.4
	Mauritania	Nouakchott	287.4	404.790	71.0
	Mauritius	Port Louis	29.23	39.4089	74.2
(6)	Mexico	Mexico City	12.02	20.4700	58.7
	Moldova	Chisinau	13.57	20.5681	66.0
(5)	Montenegro	Podgorica	0.6258	1.00000	62.6
	Morocco	Rabat	7.806	10.9640	71.2
(8)	Mozambique	Maputo	49.05	67.5000	72.7
	Myanmar	Yangon	1027	1552.17	66.2
	Namibia	Windhoek	10.05	14.8261	67.8
	Nepal	Kathmandu	114.6	116.035	98.8
	New Caledonia	NouMea	129.0	119.332	108.1
(6)	New Zealand	Wellington	1.649	1.56510	105.4
(8)	Nicaragua	Managua	22.23	34.2879	64.8
(4)	Niger	Niamey	556.3	655.957	84.8
	Nigeria	Abuja	271.4	347.545	78.1
(7)	Norway	Oslo	12.20	9.57000	127.5
	Pakistan	Islamabad	72.44	119.624	60.6
(3)	Panama	Panama City	0.8561	1.14130	75.0
	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	3.465	3.62893	95.5
	Paraguay	Asuncion	4165	6347.35	65.6
(8)	Peru	Lima	3.295	3.71550	88.7
	Philippines	Manilla	44.01	57.7060	76.3
(8)	Russia	Moscow	70.05	67.3005	104.1
	Rwanda	Kigali	763.2	941.859	81.0
(8)	Samoa	Apia	2.273	2.87062	79.2

Table 9 (page 3 of 3)

Place of employment			Economic Parities ⁽¹⁾	Exchange Rate ⁽¹⁾	Correction Coefficients ⁽¹⁾
			[a]	[b]	100 x [a] / [b]
	Country	City	Jul-17	Jul-17	Jul-17
	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	3.551	4.27988	83.0
(4)	Senegal	Dakar	662.6	655.957	101.0
	Serbia	Belgrade	65.12	121.320	53.7
(8)	Sierra Leone	Freetown	8466	8375.31	101.1
	Singapore	Singapore	1.954	1.57510	124.1
	Solomon Islands	Honiara	10.12	8.92691	113.4
(2)	Somalia	Mogadishu			
	South Africa	Pretoria	9.235	14.8261	62.3
(6)	South Korea	Seoul	1192	1304.08	91.4
(2)	South-Sudan	Juba			
	Sri Lanka	Colombo	136.4	173.780	78.5
	Sudan	Khartoum	15.48	18.6475	83.0
	Suriname	Paramaribo	5.182	8.56831	60.5
	Swaziland	Mbabane	10.66	14.8261	71.9
(7)	Switzerland	Bern	1.397	1.09350	127.8
(7)	Switzerland	Geneva	1.397	1.09350	127.8
(2)	Syria	Damascus			
	Taiwan	Taipei	29.89	34.5611	86.5
	Tajikistan	Duschanbe	5.181	10.0562	51.5
(8)	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	1694	2492.60	68.0
	Thailand	Bangkok	30.36	38.7870	78.3
(3)	Timor Leste	Dili	1.016	1.14130	89.0
(4)	Togo	Lome	522.7	655.957	79.7
(8)	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	6.392	7.71960	82.8
	Tunisia	Tunis	1.878	2.76920	67.8
(7)	Turkey	Ankara	2.656	4.01430	66.2
	Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	2.741	3.99455	68.6
	Uganda	Kampala	2776	4021.51	69.0
	Ukraine	Kiev	20.17	29.7652	67.8
	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	3.913	4.17370	93.8
	United States	New York	1.186	1.14130	103.9
(6)	United States	Washington	1.044	1.14130	91.5
	Uruguay	Montevideo	31.74	32.3399	98.1
	Uzbekistan	Tachkent	3146	4517.90	69.6
	Vanuatu	Port Vila	136.3	124.930	109.1
(2)	Venezuela	Caracas			
	Vietnam	Hanoi	15260	25953.2	58.8
(2)	West Bank - Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem			
(2)	Yemen	Sana a			
(8)	Zambia	Lusaka	8.338	10.4537	79.8
(3)	Zimbabwe	Harare	1.035	1.14130	90.7

In table above:

(1) Figures are stated relative to Brussels, ie. Brussels PPP = 1, ER = 1, CC = 100%

(2) Not available (= 12 Duty Stations : Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina (Banja Luka), Indonesia (Banda Aceh), Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, West Bank-Gaza Strip, Yemen)

(3) Currency = USD (= 8 Duty Stations : Cuba, Democratic Republic Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Timor Leste, Zimbabwe)

(4) Currency = CFA (= 13 Duty Stations : Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo)

(5) Currency = Euro (= 2 Duty Stations : Kosovo, Montenegro)

(6) New ISRP PPP introduced (= 7 Duty Stations : Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, United States (Washington))

(7) New ECP PPP introduced (= 5 Duty Stations : Iceland, Norway, Switzerland (Bern), Switzerland (Geneva), Turkey)

(8) New UN P2P introduced (= 22 Duty Stations : Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Russia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Zambia)

Remaining source = previous UN P2P except ECP PPP (= 5 Balkan Duty Stations : Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, FYROMacedonia, Montenegro, Serbia) or specific P2P (= 1 Duty Station : Taiwan)

(9) Currency revaluation (= 1 Duty Station : Belarus)