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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

**Eurostat Report on
the 2021 annual update of remuneration and pensions of EU officials**

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

**adjusting with effect from 1 July 2021 the remuneration of active staff and the pensions
of retired staff,**

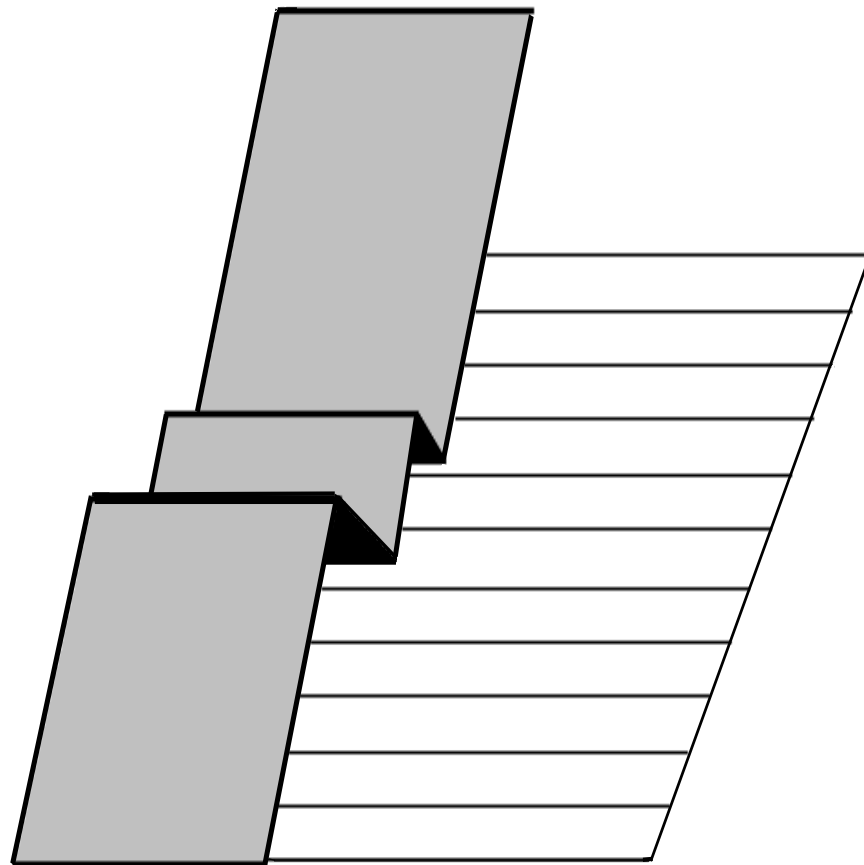
**and updating with effect from 1 July 2021 the correction coefficients applied to the
remuneration of active staff serving in Intra-EU and Extra-EU duty stations, to the
pensions of retired staff according to their country of residence, and for pension
transfers.**

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 2021



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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 Luxembourg¹, and with other applicable legislation and international agreements, Eurostat hereby presents its report for the twelve months to July 2021.

This is the eighth 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 for Intra-EU staff and pensioners in May 2021 and interim reports for Extra-EU staff were submitted in May 2021 and October 2021.

This annual report presents the following information for the period July 2020 – July 2021:

- 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 10 sample Member States for the period July 2020 – July 2021 are provided in **Table 1**.

On this basis, the global specific indicator in real terms (weighted average using percentage share of EU GDP expressed in PPS terms) for the period July 2020 – July 2021 is 99.8 (-0.2%).

As this calculated global specific indicator is negative, the exception clause does not apply².

As the calculated specific indicator does not exceed the specified $\pm 2.0\%$ threshold, the moderation clause does not apply for the current exercise.

The published real GDP decrease for the EU for 2020 is -5.9%. Although smaller than the negative GDP forecast which was used in the previous Annual Report (-8.3%), it nevertheless

¹ Exceptionally, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the scheduled physical meeting in March 2021 was organised as an electronic meeting instead.

² It can be noted here that if the calculated specific indicator was positive, because the forecast evolution of GDP in real terms for 2021 is positive, the exception clause would still not apply

confirms that the magnitude of the decrease exceeds -3.0%. Consequently, no retroactive correction is required to the suspension of the specific indicator component of the annual update for July 2020.

Combining the -5.9% GDP movement established for 2020 with the +4.8% GDP forecast for 2021, it is apparent that the cumulative total is insufficient to reach the same level as before (i.e. 2019). On this basis, there will be no unwinding of the suspended 2020 payment as part of the 2021 annual update.

For the same period July 2020 – July 2021, the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index (used to measure the change in the cost of living for the EU officials in Brussels) is 102.1 (+2.1%). Details are provided in **Table 3**.

Consequently, the adjustment of the nominal net remuneration of active European officials in Brussels and Luxembourg, and of the nominal pensions of retired 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 +1.9% (101.9).

The correction coefficients which apply to remuneration outside Brussels and Luxembourg with effect from 1 July 2021 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 2021 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 accordance with procedures agreed at the Working Group on Articles 64 & 65 of the Staff Regulations. Data for 7 Member States was compiled in collaboration with the International Service for Remunerations and Pensions of the Coordinated Organisations, following an initial request which was issued in April 2021. Data for the remaining 20 Member States was requested during June 2021. In both cases the target reply deadline for transmission of finalised data was 31 July. Completed 2021 remuneration questionnaires were received from all Member States, allowing the calculation of a specific indicator in combination with data provided for 2020. For the current annual exercise, the official forecast figure supplied in March 2021 was not used for any Member State³.

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 through collaboration with the International Service for Remunerations and Pensions of the Coordinated Organisations (CO.ISRP) and the United Nations International Civil Service Commission (UN.ICSC).

³ For the 2020 annual exercise, the official forecast was used for 1 Member State: Romania

Important note: the United Kingdom left the European Union with effect from 1 February 2020. The transition period introduced by the Withdrawal Agreement expired with effect from 31 December 2020 following signature of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement. This has had important implications for the calculation of the global specific indicator and for the calculation of correction coefficients. For staff correction coefficient purposes, the United Kingdom is now treated as an Extra-EU country. Exceptionally, production and publication of correction coefficient for existing UK pensioners continues. For specific indicator calculation purposes, the United Kingdom is no longer included in the core sample of Member States.

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 2021. This is the eighth annual report submitted in accordance with the EU Staff Regulations as amended by Regulation 1023/2013⁴.

Annex XI of the Staff Regulations describes rules for implementing Articles 64 and 65 of the Staff Regulations, i.e. 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 agreements⁵. 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 Luxembourg⁶.

This annual report⁷ presents the following information for the period July 2020 – July 2021:

- 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.

⁴ 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

⁵ 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 for Remuneration and Pensions of the Coordinated Organisations); the ILO 1973 Resolution on household surveys; the LFS Regulation (577/1998); the SES and LCS Regulation (530/1999).

⁶ These include: document A6465/14/26rev4 “Methodology for the calculation of specific indicators and control indicators” (version March 2020); document A6465/14/58rev2 “Methodology for the calculation of the Joint Index” (version March 2020); document A6465/14/59rev4 “Methodology for the calculation of Intra-EU correction coefficients” (version July 2020); document A6465/14/60rev4 “Methodology for the calculation of Extra-EU correction coefficients” (version April 2020); documents A6465/21/07 and /11 “Education data collection 2021” and “Education PPP test calculations”; documents A6465/21/06 and /08 “Estate agency rent surveys for 2021” and “Alternative data collection for rent surveys”; document A6465/21/09 “Staff Housing Survey 2021”; document A6465/21/10 “[Experimental] out-of-area correction coefficients”; document A6465/21/17 “Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure” (version July 2021).

Exceptionally, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the scheduled physical meeting in March 2021 was organised as an electronic meeting instead.

⁷ Since the previous annual report, an interim report covering Intra-EU staff and pensioners for the period 1 July 2020 - 1 January 2021 was prepared in May 2021 with reference Ares(2021)3465742; an interim report covering Extra-EU staff for the six months August 2020 - January 2021 was prepared in May 2021 with reference Ares(2021)3005164. An interim report covering Extra-EU staff for the five months February 2021 - June 2021 was prepared in October 2021 with reference Ares(2021)6358373.

Chapters 1 to 6 of this report examine respectively:

- Evolution of the purchasing power of salaries of national officials in the central governments;
- Comparative information drawn from various sources;
- Changes in the cost of living in Belgium and Luxembourg;
- Update of remuneration in Brussels and Luxembourg and of pensions in Belgium and Luxembourg;
- Application of moderation and exception 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;
- 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 States⁸. Information about the evolution of purchasing power of national officials was requested in accordance with procedures agreed at the Working Group on Articles 64 & 65 of the Staff Regulations. Data for 7 Member States was compiled in collaboration with the International Service for Remunerations and Pensions of the Coordinated Organisations, following an initial request which was issued in April 2021. Data for the remaining 20 Member States was requested during June 2021. In both cases the target reply deadline for transmission of finalised data was 31 July. Completed 2021 remuneration questionnaires were received from all Member States, allowing the calculation of a specific indicator in combination with data provided for 2020. For the current annual exercise, the official forecast figure supplied in March 2021 was not used for any Member State. For the previous annual exercise, the forecast was used for 1 Member State (Romania).

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 through collaboration with the International Service for Remunerations and Pensions of the Coordinated Organisations (CO.ISRP) and the United Nations International Civil Service Commission (UN.ICSC).

Important note: the United Kingdom left the European Union with effect from 1 February 2020. The transition period introduced by the Withdrawal Agreement expired with effect from 31 December 2020 following signature of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement. This has had important implications for the calculation of the global specific indicator and for the

⁸ Important note: a sample of 10 Member States applies. Information for EU total continues to be compiled for comparative purposes.

calculation of correction coefficients. For staff correction coefficient purposes, the United Kingdom is now treated as an Extra-EU country. Exceptionally, production and publication of correction coefficient for existing UK pensioners continues. For specific indicator calculation purposes, the United Kingdom is no longer included in the core sample of Member States.

More information on methodology, detailed results and statistical analysis is available in the appendices to this report and detailed procedural manuals. For any information concerning this report, please contact the Eurostat Remuneration Team in Luxembourg:

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

1.1. Specific Indicators

For the July 2020 – July 2021 exercise Eurostat has compiled information for the EU27 Member States. The global specific indicator is calculated for the sample of 10 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 10 Member States⁹. Changes in the harmonized indices of consumer prices (inflation rates) during the period June 2020 to June 2021 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 2020 expressed in purchasing power parities.

On this basis, the global specific indicator (average change in real net remuneration) for the year 2021 is **99.8 (-0.2%)**.

Table 1
Change in the net remuneration of central government civil servants
July 2020 - July 2021

Country	Weight ¹ EU27=100	Weight in sample	Nominal net specific indicator	Consumer price indices	Real net specific indicator	Effect on the total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
BE	3.0	3.7	0.2	2.6	-2.3	-0.09
DE	22.6	28.1	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.03
ES	9.1	11.3	2.0	2.5	-0.5	-0.06
FR	15.7	19.6	1.1	1.9	-0.8	-0.16
IT	12.5	15.6	0.0	1.3	-1.3	-0.20
LU	0.4	0.5	0.0	3.4	-3.3	-0.02
NL	5.2	6.5	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.01
AT	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.8	-0.9	-0.03
PL	6.5	8.1	8.1	4.1	3.8	0.31
SE	2.8	3.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.00
Total	80.3	100.0	2.0	2.2	-0.2	-0.2

¹ Basis: GDP expressed in PPP, 2020

⁹ Information for the EU27 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 numbers¹⁰). 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 2021 with the control indicator (compensation of employees) for calendar year 2021, where the respective values for calendar year 2020 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 2021 is 101.7 (+1.7%).

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 of the movement in total labour cost in public administrations of the Member States (NACE group 'O') is also calculated. 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 2021 with the control indicator (labour cost index) for Q2 2021, where the respective values for Q2 2020 are taken as 100¹¹. 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 2021 is 101.5 (+1.5%).

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

¹⁰ 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 Rev.2 group 'O': central public administration/defence/social security) was used instead.

¹¹ Where the data for Q2 2021 was not available, Q1 2021 to Q1 2020 was used instead. This was the case for NL.

conceptual and statistical differences between the nominal gross specific indicator and the control indicator.

Table 2a

Comparison of the gross specific indicator and the control indicator in real terms

Country	Real gross specific indicator 2021 (2020 = 100)	Control indicator * 2021 (2020= 100)	Difference (%)
BE	97.5	99.3	1.8
DE	99.2	103.4	4.2
ES	99.9	103.8	3.9
FR	99.3	99.1	-0.2
IT	98.7	99.0	0.3
LU	96.7	106.0	9.6
NL	99.4	104.2	4.9
AT	99.3	104.5	5.3
PL	104.2	102.4	-1.7
SE	99.5	101.3	1.8
Total	99.6	101.7	2.1

* Compensation of employees in central government: Eurostat estimates.

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

Country	Nominal gross specific indicator 2021 (2020 = 100)	Control indicator * 2021 (2020 = 100)	Difference (%)
BE	100.0	100.7	0.7
DE	101.3	101.5	0.2
ES	102.4	100.2	-2.2
FR	101.2	:	:
IT	100.0	101.0	1.0
LU	100.0	99.2	-0.8
NL	101.1	100.4	-0.7
AT	102.1	105.9	3.7
PL	108.5	104.7	-3.5
SE	101.3	100.9	-0.4
Total	101.7	101.5	-0.2

* Labour Cost Index: Eurostat estimates

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

For the July 2020 – July 2021 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 Brussels and in Luxembourg was 80.9% : 19.1%. This represents a small change in ratio compared to the previous year (81.2 : 18.8).

The detailed breakdown of this index corresponding to the 2021 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 2020 – June 2021 has increased, on average by 102.1 (+2.1%).

Table 3
Change in the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index
June 2020 - June 2021

Groups of consumption	Weight	Index
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	125.9	99.1
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	13.9	101.7
3. Clothing and footwear	43.1	100.8
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	344.2	104.6
5. Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance of house	64.5	100.7
6. Health	12.7	99.9
7. Transport	130.0	102.2
8. Communications	19.8	99.7
9. Recreation and culture	79.6	100.2
10. Education	26.7	101.0
11. Hotels, cafes and restaurants	81.1	101.4
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	58.6	101.7
Global index without rents	721.4	102.2
Rents index	278.5	101.9
Global index	1000.0	102.1

4. UPDATE OF REMUNERATION AND PENSIONS IN BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

Taking into account the figures reported in chapters 1 and 3, and before consideration of the moderation and exception clauses in chapters 4 and 5, the adjustment of the nominal net remuneration of EU officials in Brussels and Luxembourg with effect from July 2021, which is necessary to maintain a parallel development of purchasing power with the civil servants in the Member States, is equal to:

Annual update

$$\frac{99.8 \times 102.1}{100} - 100 = +1.9\%$$

The same adjustment applies to the nominal pensions of retired EU officials in Belgium and Luxembourg.

5. MODERATION CLAUSE

In accordance with Article 10 of Annex XI to the Staff Regulations, if the value of the global 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, the moderation clause does not apply for the adjustment of the nominal net remuneration of EU officials in Brussels and Luxembourg with effect from 1 July 2021.

6. EXCEPTION CLAUSE FOR THE CURRENT ANNUAL EXERCISE

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*
1	$0\% \leq X$	100%	0%	0%
2	$-1.0\% \leq X < 0\%$	33%	67%	0%
3	$-3.0\% \leq X < -1.0\%$	0%	100%	0%
4	$X < -3.0\%$	0%	0%	100%
* 1 July in year when cumulative GDP is again positive				

The European Economic Forecast issued by DG ECFIN on 7 July 2021 estimated that GDP for the EU as a whole in real terms will increase by +4.8% for 2021, and growth of +4.5% is foreseen for 2022¹².

As GDP evolution for the EU in real terms for 2021 is forecasted to be positive, the exception clause does not apply.

7. REVIEW APPLICATION OF EXCEPTION CLAUSE FROM THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL EXERCISE

In accordance with Article 11 of Annex XI to the Staff regulations, if 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 original 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 as a whole for calendar year 2020 is -5.9%¹³. Although smaller than the negative GDP forecast which was used in the previous Annual Report (-8.3%), it confirms that the magnitude of the decrease exceeds -3.0%. Consequently, no retroactive correction is required to the suspension of the specific indicator component of the annual update which was established at 1 July 2020 (+2.5%) with only the cost of living component (+0.7%) being applied.

Combining the -5.9% movement established for 2020, with the +4.8% forecast for 2021, it is apparent that for 2021 the cumulative total is insufficient to recover the whole of the decrease registered in 2020, and has not yet reached the same level as before (i.e. 2019). On this basis, there will be no unwinding of the suspended 2020 payment as part of the 2021 annual adjustment. With forecast growth for 2022 of +4.5%, the cumulative total should then exceed the level prior to the 2020 decrease.

¹² https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-performance-and-forecasts/economic-forecasts/summer-2021-economic-forecast_en

¹³ Source: Eurostat Free Data Table tec00115 (extracted 15.10.2021). T+9 statistics submitted by Member States in accordance with the ESA 2010 transmission timetable.

Based on the information which is currently available, it therefore seems likely that the suspended component will instead be paid alongside the 2022 annual adjustment.

8. 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 Luxembourg.

9. CORRECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR STAFF OUTSIDE BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG IN INTRA-EU DUTY STATIONS¹⁴

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

As at July 2021, information is compiled for a list of 30 Intra-EU capital cities and other duty stations. By comparison to the situation at July 2020, 1 location is now excluded from the list¹⁵.

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 parity". The average consumption expenditure patterns 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 2021.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ DE-Bonn. This is because data for DE-Bonn is no longer available from the national statistics office in accordance with European Comparison Programme methodology applied for other duty stations in Germany for which CC are produced (DE-Berlin, DE-Karlsruhe and DE-Munich). CC are not produced for other duty stations in Germany (e.g. Cologne, Frankfurt). During the period July 2014 - July 2020, the average CC value for DE-Bonn (c. 94) has been within 5% of the average CC value for DE-Berlin (c. 98).

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 2021 for places of employment situated in the European Union territory for which correction coefficients have been set.

In the tables, purchasing power parities are shown rounded to 3 decimal places (in Euro zone) or 4 significant figures; exchange rates are shown in the same format; correction coefficients are shown rounded to 1 decimal place; percentage movements are shown rounded to 1 decimal place.

Table 4
Changes in the economic parities in the twelve months to 1st July 2021
(for staff)

Country Place of employment	Parity 1.7.2020	Parity 1.7.2021	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU Brussels/Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	2.1
BG Sofia	1.157	1.207	4.4	6.6
CZ Prague	22.87	22.44	-1.9	0.2
DK Copenhagen	9.786	9.983	2.0	4.2
DE Berlin	1.019	1.014	-0.5	1.6
Karlsruhe	0.980	0.969	-1.1	1.0
Munich	1.139	1.134	-0.5	1.6
EE Tallinn	0.823	0.863	4.8	7.0
IE Dublin	1.290	1.336	3.6	5.8
EL Athens	0.814	0.852	4.6	6.8
ES Madrid	0.942	0.963	2.2	4.3
FR Paris	1.205	1.199	-0.5	1.6
HR Zagreb	5.738	5.872	2.3	4.5
IT Rome	0.950	0.952	0.2	2.3
Varese	0.907	0.912	0.6	2.7
CY Nicosia	0.782	0.822	5.0	7.2
LV Riga	0.775	0.800	3.2	5.3
LT Vilnius	0.766	0.801	4.6	6.8
HU Budapest	256.2	267.0	4.2	6.4
MT Valletta	0.947	0.940	-0.8	1.3
NL The Hague	1.139	1.114	-2.2	-0.1
AT Vienna	1.079	1.096	1.5	3.6
PL Warsaw	3.168	3.190	0.7	2.8
PT Lisbon	0.911	0.914	0.3	2.4
RO Bucharest	3.227	3.373	4.5	6.7
SI Ljubljana	0.861	0.849	-1.5	0.6
SK Bratislava	0.806	0.799	-0.9	1.2
FI Helsinki	1.184	1.186	0.1	2.2
SE Stockholm	13.02	13.22	1.5	3.7

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

Table 5
Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2021
(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	1.207	1.956	61.7
CZ Prague	22.44	25.48	88.1
DK Copenhagen	9.983	7.436	134.2
DE Berlin	1.014	1.000	101.4
Karlsruhe	0.969	1.000	96.9
Munich	1.134	1.000	113.4
EE Tallinn	0.863	1.000	86.3
IE Dublin	1.336	1.000	133.6
EL Athens	0.852	1.000	85.2
ES Madrid	0.963	1.000	96.3
FR Paris	1.199	1.000	119.9
HR Zagreb	5.872	7.496	78.3
IT Rome	0.952	1.000	95.2
Varese	0.912	1.000	91.2
CY Nicosia	0.822	1.000	82.2
LV Riga	0.800	1.000	80.0
LT Vilnius	0.801	1.000	80.1
HU Budapest	267.0	351.1	76.1
MT Valletta	0.940	1.000	94.0
NL The Hague	1.114	1.000	111.4
AT Vienna	1.096	1.000	109.6
PL Warsaw	3.190	4.519	70.6
PT Lisbon	0.914	1.000	91.4
RO Bucharest	3.373	4.928	68.5
SI Ljubljana	0.849	1.000	84.9
SK Bratislava	0.799	1.000	79.9
FI Helsinki	1.186	1.000	118.6
SE Stockholm	13.22	10.15	130.3

10. 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 staff¹⁶. 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 2021.

Table 7 shows the correction coefficients calculated for pensioners for all Member States (relative to Belgium) at July 2021.

In the tables, purchasing power parities are shown rounded to 3 decimal places (in Euro zone) or 4 significant figures; Exchange rates are shown in the same format; correction coefficients are shown rounded to 1 decimal place; percentage movements are shown rounded to 1 decimal place.

¹⁶ This requirement was first introduced by Council Regulation 723/2004

Table 6
Changes in the economic parities in the twelve months to 1st July 2021
(for pensioners)

Country	Parity 1.7.2020	Parity 1.7.2021	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	0.0	2.1
BG	1.106	1.145	3.5	5.7
CZ	19.27	19.14	-0.7	1.4
DK	9.895	10.18	2.9	5.0
DE	1.012	1.013	0.1	2.2
EE	0.851	0.902	6.0	8.2
IE	1.207	1.254	3.9	6.1
EL	0.791	0.823	4.1	6.3
ES	0.907	0.933	2.9	5.1
FR	1.103	1.112	0.8	2.9
HR	5.054	5.173	2.3	4.5
IT	0.962	0.971	1.0	3.1
CY	0.812	0.846	4.3	6.4
LV	0.723	0.746	3.2	5.3
LT	0.687	0.702	2.2	4.3
HU	213.6	223.3	4.5	6.7
MT	0.979	0.990	1.1	3.2
NL	1.116	1.113	-0.3	1.8
AT	1.099	1.135	3.3	5.5
PL	2.727	2.772	1.7	3.8
PT	0.872	0.870	-0.2	1.9
RO	2.763	2.853	3.3	5.4
SI	0.822	0.819	-0.4	1.7
SK	0.743	0.777	4.6	6.8
FI	1.203	1.214	0.9	3.0
SE	11.86	12.18	2.7	4.9
UK	1.091	1.105	1.2	3.3

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

Table 7
Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2021
(for pensioners)

Country	Parity [1]	Exchange rate [2]	Correction coefficient $100 * [1] / [2]$
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	100.0
BG	1.145	1.956	58.6
CZ	19.14	25.48	75.1
DK	10.18	7.436	136.9
DE	1.013	1.000	101.3
EE	0.902	1.000	90.2
IE	1.254	1.000	125.4
EL	0.823	1.000	82.3
ES	0.933	1.000	93.3
FR	1.112	1.000	111.2
HR	5.173	7.496	69.0
IT	0.971	1.000	97.1
CY	0.846	1.000	84.6
LV	0.746	1.000	74.6
LT	0.702	1.000	70.2
HU	223.3	351.1	63.6
MT	0.990	1.000	99.0
NL	1.113	1.000	111.3
AT	1.135	1.000	113.5
PL	2.772	4.519	61.3
PT	0.870	1.000	87.0
RO	2.853	4.928	57.9
SI	0.819	1.000	81.9
SK	0.777	1.000	77.7
FI	1.214	1.000	121.4
SE	12.18	10.15	120.0
UK	1.105	0.8595	128.5

11. 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 Union¹⁷.

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 these¹⁸. Price data for remaining consumption items is taken from “place-to-place” (P2P) surveys undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations International Civil Service Commission (UN.ICSC) and the International Service for Remunerations and Pensions 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, Extra-EU 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 141¹⁹ Extra-EU duty stations, however economic parities are not presented where data is unavailable or unreliable due to local instability or other reasons²⁰. 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 2021.

Table 9 shows the correction coefficients for all extra-EU duty stations (relative to Brussels) calculated at July 2021.

In the tables, purchasing power parities are shown rounded to 3 decimal places (in Euro zone) or 4 significant figures; Exchange rates are shown rounded to 6 significant figures; correction coefficients are shown rounded to 1 decimal place; percentage movements are shown rounded to 1 decimal place.

¹⁷ This requirement was first introduced by Council Regulation 3019/87

¹⁸ In accordance with decision at March 2016 meeting of Working Group on Articles 64&65, and in 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).

¹⁹ At July 2020: 147 duty stations. Two Extra-EU locations added since July 2020 (Qatar; São Tomé et Príncipe). 8 Extra-EU locations were deleted since July 2020 (Belize; Bosnia and Herzegovina-Banja Luka; Comoros; Indonesia-Banda Aceh; Samoa; Solomon Isles; Suriname; Vanuatu).

²⁰ Currently 9 locations are affected (Afghanistan; Iraq; Lebanon; Libya; Somalia; Syria; Venezuela; Yemen; Zimbabwe).

Table 8 (page 1 of 3)

Changes in the economic parities in the 12 months to 1st July 2021
(for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2021	Jul-2020	Jul-2021 - Jul-2020	Jul-2021 - Jul-2020
BE	(1)	Belgium / Luxembourg	Brussels / Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	2.1
AF	(5)	Afghanistan	Kabul	0	0		
AL	(9)	Albania	Tirana	69.29	66.44	4.3	6.5
DZ		Algeria	Algiers	102.0	96.22	6.0	8.2
AO	(6)	Angola	Luanda	702.5	486.2	44.5	47.5
AR		Argentina	Buenos Aires	85.64	44.00	94.6	98.7
AM	(6)	Armenia	Yerevan	474.2	409.5	15.8	18.2
AU	(7)	Australia	Canberra	1.605	1.610	-0.3	1.8
AZ		Azerbaijan	Baku	1.756	1.740	0.9	3.0
BD		Bangladesh	Dhaka	84.55	80.17	5.5	7.7
BB	(6)	Barbados	Bridgetown	2.363	2.445	-3.4	-1.3
BY		Belarus	Minsk	2.136	1.932	10.6	12.9
BJ	(3)(6)	Benin	Cotonou	576.7	524.3	10.0	12.3
BO		Bolivia	La Paz	6.273	6.508	-3.6	-1.6
BA	(9)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	1.127	1.052	7.1	9.4
BW		Botswana	Gaberone	8.505	8.186	3.9	6.1
BR	(6)	Brazil	Brasilia	3.807	3.123	21.9	24.5
BF	(3)	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	609.6	608.8	0.1	2.2
BI	(6)	Burundi	Bujumbura	1879	1781	5.5	7.7
KH	(6)	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	3645	3589	1.6	3.7
CM	(3)	Cameroon	Yaounde	612.4	621.3	-1.4	0.6
CA	(7)	Canada	Ottawa	1.448	1.460	-0.8	1.3
CV		Cape Verde	Praia	76.54	76.70	-0.2	1.9
CF	(3)	Central African Republic	Bangui	742.9	714.2	4.0	6.2
TD	(3)	Chad	Njamena	639.7	615.1	4.0	6.2
CL	(7)	Chile	Santiago	626.2	592.0	5.8	8.0
CN		China	Beijing	6.587	6.560	0.4	2.5
CO	(6)	Colombia	Bogota	2494	2246	11.0	13.4
CG	(3)	Congo	Brazzaville	770.2	778.9	-1.1	1.0
CR		Costa Rica	San Jose	582.7	526.3	10.7	13.0
CU	(2)(6)	Cuba	Havana	1.048	0.9422	11.2	13.6
CD		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	3289	2748	19.7	22.2
DJ		Djibouti	Djibouti	223.0	190.6	17.0	19.5
DO		Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	46.08	35.10	31.3	34.0
EC	(2)(6)	Ecuador	Quito	0.8862	0.8213	7.9	10.2
EG		Egypt	Cairo	15.71	15.48	1.5	3.6
SV	(2)	El Salvador	San Salvador	0.7935	0.7828	1.4	3.5
ER		Eritrea	Asmara	17.96	19.94	-9.9	-8.0
SZ		eSwatini	Mbabane	10.52	10.35	1.6	3.8
ET		Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	35.93	31.75	13.2	15.5
FJ		Fiji	Suva	1.760	1.788	-1.6	0.5
GA	(3)	Gabon	Libreville	685.8	692.4	-1.0	1.1
GM		Gambia	Banjul	53.47	42.77	25.0	27.6
GE	(6)	Georgia	Tbilisi	2.342	2.070	13.1	15.5
GH		Ghana	Accra	5.867	5.407	8.5	10.8
GT	(6)	Guatemala	Guatemala City	8.162	7.336	11.3	13.6
GN		Guinea	Conakry	10439	10001	4.4	6.6
GW	(3)	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	478.0	491.7	-2.8	-0.7
GY	(6)	Guyana	Georgetown	182.5	165.6	10.2	12.5
HT		Haiti	Port-au-Prince	114.2	99.30	15.0	17.4
HN	(6)	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	21.74	19.80	9.8	12.1
HK		Hong Kong	Hong Kong	10.48	9.964	5.2	7.4
IS	(8)	Iceland	Reykjavik	193.9	179.7	7.9	10.2
IN	(6)	India	New Delhi	71.90	61.60	16.7	19.2
ID		Indonesia	Jakarta	12173	12198	-0.2	1.9
IR		Iran	Teheran	82045	55018	49.1	52.3
IQ	(5)	Iraq	Baghdad	0	0		
IL	(7)	Israel	Tel-Aviv	4.384	4.352	0.7	2.9
CI	(3)	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	598.0	589.4	1.5	3.6

Table 8 (page 2 of 3)

**Changes in the economic parities in the 12 months to 1st July 2021
(for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)**

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2021	Jul-2020	Jul-2021 - Jul-2020	Jul-2021 - Jul-2020
JM	(6)	Jamaica	Kingston	139.8	122.8	13.8	16.2
JP	(7)	Japan	Tokyo	134.9	135.4	-0.4	1.7
JO		Jordan	Amman	0.7467	0.7524	-0.8	1.3
KZ		Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan	367.6	303.6	21.1	23.6
KE	(6)	Kenya	Nairobi	111.0	97.80	13.5	15.9
XK	(4)(9)	Kosovo	Pristina	0.5483	0.6817	-19.6	-17.9
KW		Kuwait	Kuwait City	0.3100	0.2959	4.8	7.0
KG	(6)	Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	65.48	61.21	7.0	9.2
LA		Laos	Vientiane	8374	8240	1.6	3.8
LB	(5)	Lebanon	Beirut	0	4040		
LS		Lesotho	Maseru	10.78	10.50	2.7	4.8
LR		Liberia	Monrovia	278.1	405.2	-31.4	-29.9
LY	(5)	Libya	Tripoli	0	0		
MG	(6)	Madagascar	Antananarivo	3770	3272	15.2	17.6
MW		Malawi	Lilongwe	685.2	544.5	25.8	28.5
MY		Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.809	3.056	24.6	27.3
ML	(3)(6)	Mali	Bamako	540.5	486.7	11.1	13.4
MR		Mauritania	Nouakchott	29.27	31.03	-5.7	-3.7
MU		Mauritius	Port Louis	35.69	32.57	9.6	11.9
MX	(7)	Mexico	Mexico City	14.28	13.31	7.3	9.5
MD		Moldova	Chisinau	14.03	14.12	-0.6	1.4
MN		Mongolia	Ulan Bator	2204	2157	2.2	4.3
ME	(4)(9)	Montenegro	Podgorica	0.5687	0.5378	5.7	8.0
MA		Morocco	Rabat	8.739	8.854	-1.3	0.8
MZ	(6)	Mozambique	Maputo	63.41	55.07	15.1	17.6
MM		Myanmar	Yangon	1287	1181	9.0	11.3
NA	(6)	Namibia	Windhoek	13.41	12.70	5.6	7.8
NP		Nepal	Kathmandu	95.18	104.4	-8.8	-6.9
NC	(10)	New Caledonia	Nouméa	122.6	124.2	-1.3	0.7
NZ	(7)	New Zealand	Wellington	1.409	1.352	4.2	6.4
NI	(6)	Nicaragua	Managua	33.52	29.15	15.0	17.4
NE	(3)	Niger	Niamey	495.1	497.5	-0.5	1.6
NG		Nigeria	Abuja	400.3	353.7	13.2	15.6
MK	(9)	North Macedonia	Skopje	30.15	26.37	14.3	16.7
NO	(8)	Norway	Oslo	13.35	12.92	3.3	5.5
PK		Pakistan	Islamabad	138.6	102.5	35.2	38.1
PA	(2)(6)	Panama	Panama City	1.012	0.9345	8.3	10.6
PG		Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	4.054	3.678	10.2	12.5
PY		Paraguay	Asuncion	4172	4095	1.9	4.0
PE	(6)	Peru	Lima	3.521	3.258	8.1	10.3
PH		Philippines	Manilla	53.27	52.09	2.3	4.4
QA	(6)	Qatar	Doha	4.722	0		
RU		Russia	Moscow	76.25	73.12	4.3	6.5
RW		Rwanda	Kigali	863.2	878.1	-1.7	0.4
ST	(6)	São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	23.63	0		
SA		Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	3.810	3.638	4.7	6.9
SN	(3)	Senegal	Dakar	570.5	573.1	-0.5	1.6
RS	(9)	Serbia	Belgrade	70.10	66.14	6.0	8.2
SL		Sierra Leone	Freetown	10982	10430	5.3	7.5
SG		Singapore	Singapore	1.889	1.870	1.0	3.1
SO	(5)	Somalia	Mogadishu	0	0		
ZA		South Africa	Pretoria	11.20	10.11	10.8	13.1
KR	(7)	South Korea	Seoul	1270	1249	1.7	3.8
SS		South-Sudan	Juba	387.7	461.6	-16.0	-14.2
LK		Sri Lanka	Colombo	157.4	157.1	0.2	2.3
SD		Sudan	Khartoum	417.9	69.51	501.2	513.8
CH-BE	(8)	Switzerland	Bern	1.377	1.378	-0.1	2.0
CH-GE	(8)	Switzerland	Geneva	1.377	1.378	-0.1	2.0
SY	(5)	Syria	Damascus	0	0		

Table 8 (page 3 of 3)

Changes in the economic parities in the 12 months to 1st July 2021
(for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2021	Jul-2020	Jul-2021 - Jul-2020	Jul-2021 - Jul-2020
TW		Taiwan	Taipei	27.68	27.69	0.0	2.1
TJ		Tajikistan	Duschanbe	8.801	7.589	16.0	18.4
TZ	(6)	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	2197	1992	10.3	12.6
TH		Thailand	Bangkok	27.65	26.79	3.2	5.4
TL	(2)	Timor Leste	Dili	0.8770	0.8885	-1.3	0.8
TG	(3)	Togo	Lome	640.0	624.4	2.5	4.7
TT	(6)	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	6.395	5.887	8.6	10.9
TN		Tunisia	Tunis	2.424	2.360	2.7	4.9
TR	(8)	Turkey	Ankara	4.555	3.737	21.9	24.4
TM		Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	5.088	4.785	6.3	8.6
UG		Uganda	Kampala	2796	2742	2.0	4.1
UA		Ukraine	Kiev	26.04	24.74	5.3	7.5
AE		United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	3.785	3.827	-1.1	1.0
GB		United Kingdom	London	0.8888	0.8936	-0.5	1.6
US-NY		United States	New York	1.192	1.144	4.2	6.4
US-WA	(7)	United States	Washington	1.066	1.021	4.4	6.6
UY		Uruguay	Montevideo	39.66	37.06	7.0	9.3
UZ		Uzbekistan	Tachkent	8237	6962	18.3	20.8
VE	(5)	Venezuela	Caracas	0	0		
VN		Vietnam	Hanoi	19358	18912	2.4	4.5
PS		West Bank — Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem	4.384	4.352	0.7	2.9
YE	(5)	Yemen	Sana a	0	0		
ZM	(6)	Zambia	Lusaka	13.55	10.50	29.0	31.8
ZW	(2)(5)	Zimbabwe	Harare	0	1.297		

In table above:

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

(2) 1 euro = USD (6 Duty Stations: Cuba - Ecuador - El Salvador - Panama - Timor Leste - Zimbabwe)

(3) 1 euro = CFA (13 Duty Stations: Benin - Burkina Faso - Cameroon - Central African Republic - Chad - Congo - Gabon - Guinea-Bissau - Ivory Coast - Mali - Niger - Senegal - Togo)

(4) Currency = Euro (2 Duty Stations: Kosovo - Montenegro)

(5) Not available (9 Duty Stations: Afghanistan - Iraq - Lebanon - Libya - Somalia - Syria - Venezuela - Yemen - Zimbabwe)

(6) UN P2P processed (30 Duty Stations: Liste duty stations: Angola - Armenia - Barbados - Benin - Brazil - Burundi - Cambodia - Colombia - Cuba - Ecuador - Georgia - Guatemala - Guyana - Honduras - India - Jamaica - Kenya - Kyrgyzstan - Madagascar - Mali - Mozambique - Namibia - Nicaragua - Panama - Peru - Qatar - Samoa - São Tomé and Príncipe - Tanzania - Trinidad and Tobago - Zambia)

(7) ISRP PPP processed (9 Duty Stations: Australia - Canada - Chile - Israel - Japan - Mexico - New Zealand - South Korea - United States (Washington))

(8) ECP PPP processed (5 Duty Stations: Iceland - Norway - Switzerland (Bern) - Switzerland (Geneva) - Turkey)

(9) ECP Balkan Duty stations processed (6 Duty Stations: Albania - Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo) - Kosovo - North Macedonia - Montenegro - Serbia)

(10) Duty stations for which Intra-EU CC excluding rent is used (1 Duty Station: New Caledonia)

Table 9 (page 1 of 3)
Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2021
(for staff serving in Extra- EU delegations)

Code		Country	Code	City	Code	Parity	Exchange rate	Correction coefficient
Country		Name	City	Name	X-rates	[1]	[2]	100 * [1] / [2]
BE	(1)	Belgium / Luxembourg	BRU	Brussels / Luxembourg	EUR	1.000	1.00000	100.0
AF	(5)	Afghanistan	KBL	Kabul	AFN	0	0	0
AL	(9)	Albania	TIA	Tirana	ALL	69.29	122.590	56.5
DZ		Algeria	ALG	Algiers	DZD	102.0	160.357	63.6
AO	(6)	Angola	LAD	Luanda	AOA	702.5	774.068	90.8
AR		Argentina	BUE	Buenos Aires	ARS	85.64	113.590	75.4
AM	(6)	Armenia	EVN	Yerevan	AMD	474.2	606.640	78.2
AU	(7)	Australia	CBR	Canberra	AUD	1.605	1.58110	101.5
AZ		Azerbaijan	BAK	Baku	AZN	1.756	2.02096	86.9
BD		Bangladesh	DAC	Dhaka	BDT	84.55	100.902	83.8
BB	(6)	Barbados	BDG	Bridgetown	BBD	2.363	2.39034	98.9
BY		Belarus	MSQ	Minsk	BYN	2.136	3.02100	70.7
BJ	(3)(6)	Benin	COO	Cotonou	XOF	576.7	655.957	87.9
BO		Bolivia	LPB	La Paz	BOB	6.273	8.21461	76.4
BA	(9)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SJJ	Sarajevo	BAM	1.127	1.95583	57.6
BW		Botswana	GBE	Gaborone	BWP	8.505	12.9702	65.6
BR	(6)	Brazil	BSB	Brasilia	BRL	3.807	5.88260	64.7
BF	(3)	Burkina Faso	OUA	Ouagadougou	XOF	609.6	655.957	92.9
BI	(6)	Burundi	BJM	Bujumbura	BIF	1879	2358.35	79.7
KH	(6)	Cambodia	PNH	Phnom Penh	KHR	3645	4885.50	74.6
CM	(3)	Cameroon	YAO	Yaounde	XAF	612.4	655.957	93.4
CA	(7)	Canada	YOW	Ottawa	CAD	1.448	1.47060	98.5
CV		Cape Verde	RAI	Praia	CVE	76.54	110.265	69.4
CF	(3)	Central African Republic	BGF	Bangui	XAF	742.9	655.957	113.3
TD	(3)	Chad	NDJ	Ndjamena	XAF	639.7	655.957	97.5
CL	(7)	Chile	SCL	Santiago	CLP	626.2	869.132	72.0
CN		China	PEK	Beijing	CNY	6.587	7.68140	85.8
CO	(6)	Colombia	BOG	Bogota	COP	2494	4482.19	55.6
CG	(3)	Congo	BZV	Brazzaville	XAF	770.2	655.957	117.4
CR		Costa Rica	SJO	San Jose	CRC	582.7	735.380	79.2
CU	(2)(6)	Cuba	HAV	Havana	USDG	1.048	1.18880	88.2
CD		Democratic Republic of the Congo	FIH	Kinshasa	CDF	3289	2377.38	138.3
DJ		Djibouti	DJI	Djibouti	DJF	223.0	211.886	105.2
DO		Dominican Republic	SDO	Santo Domingo	DOP	46.08	67.9661	67.8
EC	(2)(6)	Ecuador	UIO	Quito	USD	0.8862	1.18880	74.5
EG		Egypt	CAI	Cairo	EGP	15.71	18.7320	83.9
SV	(2)	El Salvador	SAL	San Salvador	USD	0.7935	1.18880	66.7
ER		Eritrea	ASM	Asmara	ERN	17.96	18.1606	98.9
SZ		eSwatini	MTS	Mbabane	SZL	10.52	17.0520	61.7
ET		Ethiopia	ADD	Addis Ababa	ETB	35.93	52.5752	68.3
FJ		Fiji	SUV	Suva	FJD	1.760	2.46488	71.4
GA	(3)	Gabon	LBV	Libreville	XAF	685.8	655.957	104.5
GM		Gambia	BTH	Banjul	GMD	53.47	61.7800	86.5
GE	(6)	Georgia	TBS	Tbilisi	GEL	2.342	3.76010	62.3
GH		Ghana	ACC	Accra	GHS	5.867	6.86160	85.5
GT	(6)	Guatemala	GUA	Guatemala City	GTQ	8.162	9.21359	88.6
GN		Guinea	CKY	Conakry	GNF	10439	11667.8	89.5
GW	(3)	Guinea-Bissau	BXO	Bissau	XOF	478.0	655.957	72.9
GY	(6)	Guyana	GEO	Georgetown	GYD	182.5	249.805	73.1
HT		Haiti	PAP	Port-au-Prince	HTG	114.2	110.260	103.6
HN	(6)	Honduras	TGU	Tegucigalpa	HNL	21.74	28.4022	76.5
HK		Hong Kong	HKG	Hong Kong	HKD	10.48	9.22970	113.5
IS	(8)	Iceland	REY	Reykjavik	ISK	193.9	147.300	131.6
IN	(6)	India	DEL	New Delhi	INR	71.90	88.3050	81.4
ID		Indonesia	JKT	Jakarta	IDR	12173	17339.9	70.2
IR		Iran	THR	Teheran	IRR	82045	49929.6	164.3
IQ	(5)	Iraq	BGW	Baghdad	IQD	0	0	0
IL	(7)	Israel	TLV	Tel-Aviv	ILS	4.384	3.87600	113.1
CI	(3)	Ivory Coast	ABJ	Abidjan	XOF	598.0	655.957	91.2

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Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2021
(for staff serving in Extra- EU delegations)

Code		Country	Code	City	Code	Parity	Exchange rate	Correction coefficient
Country			City		X-rates	[1]	[2]	100 * [1] / [2]
JM	(6)	Jamaica	KIN	Kingston	JMD	139.8	178.636	78.3
JP	(7)	Japan	TYO	Tokyo	JPY	134.9	131.540	102.6
JO		Jordan	AMM	Amman	JOD	0.7467	0.842860	88.6
KZ		Kazakhstan	TSE	Nur-Sultan	KZT	367.6	509.940	72.1
KE	(6)	Kenya	NBO	Nairobi	KES	111.0	128.604	86.3
XK	(4)(9)	Kosovo	PRN	Pristina	EUR	0.5483	1.00000	54.8
KW		Kuwait	KWI	Kuwait City	KWD	0.3100	0.357890	86.6
KG	(6)	Kyrgyzstan	FRU	Bichkek	KGS	65.48	100.644	65.1
LA		Laos	VTE	Vientiane	LAK	8374	11332.0	73.9
LB	(5)	Lebanon	BEY	Beirut	LBP	0	0	0
LS		Lesotho	MSU	Maseru	LSL	10.78	17.0520	63.2
LR		Liberia	MLW	Monrovia	LRD	278.1	203.723	136.5
LY	(5)	Libya	TIP	Tripoli	LYD	0	0	0
MG	(6)	Madagascar	TNR	Antananarivo	MGA	3770	4532.50	83.2
MW		Malawi	LLW	Lilongwe	MWK	685.2	961.795	71.2
MY		Malaysia	KUH	Kuala Lumpur	MYR	3.809	4.93530	77.2
ML	(3)(6)	Mali	BKO	Bamako	XOF	540.5	655.957	82.4
MR		Mauritania	NKC	Nouakchott	MRU	29.27	43.2550	67.7
MU		Mauritius	PZL	Port Louis	MUR	35.69	48.9855	72.9
MX	(7)	Mexico	MEX	Mexico City	MXN	14.28	23.6108	60.5
MD		Moldova	KIV	Chisinau	MDL	14.03	21.4896	65.3
MN		Mongolia	ULN	Ulan Bator	MNT	2204	3386.96	65.1
ME	(4)(9)	Montenegro	POG	Podgorica	EUR	0.5687	1.00000	56.9
MA		Morocco	RBA	Rabat	MAD	8.739	10.6246	82.3
MZ	(6)	Mozambique	MPO	Maputo	MZN	63.41	75.4450	84.0
MM		Myanmar	RGN	Yangon	MMK	1287	1962.71	65.6
NA	(6)	Namibia	WDH	Windhoek	NAD	13.41	17.0520	78.6
NP		Nepal	KTM	Kathmandu	NPR	95.18	141.735	67.2
NC	(10)	New Caledonia	NOU	Nouméa	XPF	122.6	119.332	102.7
NZ	(7)	New Zealand	WLG	Wellington	NZD	1.409	1.70000	82.9
NI	(6)	Nicaragua	MGA	Managua	NIO	33.52	41.8078	80.2
NE	(3)	Niger	NIM	Niamey	XOF	495.1	655.957	75.5
NG		Nigeria	ABV	Abuja	NGN	400.3	491.073	81.5
MK	(9)	North Macedonia	SKP	Skopje	MKD	30.15	61.6950	48.9
NO	(8)	Norway	OSL	Oslo	NOK	13.35	10.1893	131.0
PK		Pakistan	ISB	Islamabad	PKR	138.6	188.215	73.6
PA	(2)(6)	Panama	PAC	Panama City	USD	1.012	1.18880	85.1
PG		Papua New Guinea	MOR	Port Moresby	PGK	4.054	4.17123	97.2
PY		Paraguay	ASU	Asuncion	PYG	4172	8048.91	51.8
PE	(6)	Peru	LIM	Lima	PEN	3.521	4.73737	74.3
PH		Philippines	MNL	Manilla	PHP	53.27	57.7650	92.2
QA	(6)	Qatar	DOH	Doha	QAR	4.722	4.32723	109.1
RU		Russia	MOW	Moscow	RUB	76.25	86.4662	88.2
RW		Rwanda	KGL	Kigali	RWF	863.2	1178.17	73.3
ST	(6)	São Tomé and Príncipe	TMS	São Tomé	STN	23.63	24.5000	96.4
SA		Saudi Arabia	RUH	Riyadh	SAR	3.810	4.45800	85.5
SN	(3)	Senegal	DKR	Dakar	XOF	570.5	655.957	87.0
RS	(9)	Serbia	BEG	Belgrade	RSD	70.10	117.570	59.6
SL		Sierra Leone	FNA	Freetown	SLL	10982	12206.0	90.0
SG		Singapore	SIN	Singapore	SGD	1.889	1.59850	118.2
SO	(5)	Somalia	MGP	Mogadishu	USDC	0	0	0
ZA		South Africa	PRY	Pretoria	ZAR	11.20	17.0520	65.7
KR	(7)	South Korea	SEL	Seoul	KRW	1270	1341.25	94.7
SS		South-Sudan	JUB	Juba	SSP	387.7	517.737	74.9
LK		Sri Lanka	CMB	Colombo	LKR	157.4	238.891	65.9
SD		Sudan	KRT	Khartoum	SDG	417.9	538.484	77.6
CH	(8)	Switzerland	BRN	Bern	CHF	1.377	1.09650	125.6
CH	(8)	Switzerland	GVA	Geneva	CHF	1.377	1.09650	125.6
SY	(5)	Syria	DAM	Damascus	SYP	0	0	0

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Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2021
(for staff serving in Extra- EU delegations)

Code		Country	Code	City	Code	Parity	Exchange rate	Correction coefficient
Country			City		X-rates	[1]	[2]	100 * [1] / [2]
TW		Taiwan	TPE	Taipei	TWD	27.68	33.2630	83.2
TJ		Tajikistan	DYU	Duschanbe	TJS	8.801	13.4572	65.4
TZ	(6)	Tanzania	DAR	Dar es Salaam	TZS	2197	2744.58	80.0
TH		Thailand	BKK	Bangkok	THB	27.65	38.1660	72.4
TL	(2)	Timor Leste	DIL	Dili	USDC	0.8770	1.18880	73.8
TG	(3)	Togo	LFW	Lome	XOF	640.0	655.957	97.6
TT	(6)	Trinidad and Tobago	POS	Port-of- Spain	TTD	6.395	8.44815	75.7
TN		Tunisia	TUN	Tunis	TND	2.424	3.30690	73.3
TR	(9)	Turkey	ANK	Ankara	TRY	4.555	10.3610	44.0
TM		Turkmenistan	ASB	Ashkhabad	TMT	5.088	4.16080	122.3
UG		Uganda	KAM	Kampala	UGX	2796	4230.10	66.1
UA		Ukraine	IEV	Kiev	UAH	26.04	32.6431	79.8
AE		United Arab Emirates	AUH	Abu Dhabi	AED	3.785	4.38070	86.4
GB		United Kingdom	LON	London	GBP	0.8888	0.859480	103.4
US		United States	NYC	New York	USD	1.192	1.18880	100.3
US	(7)	United States	WAS	Washington	USDJ	1.066	1.18880	89.7
UY		Uruguay	MVD	Montevideo	UYU	39.66	51.6629	76.8
UZ		Uzbekistan	TAS	Tachkent	UZS	8237	12572.7	65.5
VE	(5)	Venezuela	CCS	Caracas	VES	0	0	0
VN		Vietnam	HAN	Hanoi	VND	19358	27354.3	70.8
PS		West Bank — Gaza Strip	JRE	East Jerusalem	ILS	4.384	3.87600	113.1
YE	(5)	Yemen	SAA	Sana a	YER	0	0	0
ZM	(6)	Zambia	LUN	Lusaka	ZMW	13.55	27.0592	50.1
ZW	(2)(5)	Zimbabwe	HRE	Harare	USDH	0	0	0

In table above:

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

(2) 1 euro = USD (6 Duty Stations: Cuba - Ecuador - El Salvador - Panama - Timor Leste - Zimbabwe)

(3) 1 euro = CFA (13 Duty Stations: Benin - Burkina Faso - Cameroon - Central African Republic - Chad - Congo - Gabon - Guinea-Bissau - Ivory Coast - Mali - Niger - Senegal - Togo)

(4) Currency = Euro (2 Duty Stations: Kosovo - Montenegro)

(5) Not available (9 Duty Stations: Afghanistan - Iraq - Lebanon - Libya - Somalia - Syria - Venezuela - Yemen - Zimbabwe)

(6) UN P2P processed (30 Duty Stations: Liste duty stations: Angola - Armenia - Barbados - Benin - Brazil - Burundi - Cambodia - Colombia - Cuba - Ecuador - Georgia - Guatemala - Guyana - Honduras - India - Jamaica - Kenya - Kyrgyzstan - Madagascar - Mali - Mozambique - Namibia - Nicaragua - Panama - Peru - Qatar - Samoa - São Tomé and Príncipe - Tanzania - Trinidad and Tobago - Zambia)

(7) ISRP PPP processed (9 Duty Stations: Australia - Canada - Chile - Israel - Japan - Mexico - New Zealand - South Korea - United States (Washington))

(8) ECP PPP processed (5 Duty Stations: Iceland - Norway - Switzerland (Bern) - Switzerland (Geneva) - Turkey)

(9) ECP Balkan Duty stations processed (6 Duty Stations: Albania - Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo) - Kosovo - North Macedonia - Montenegro - Serbia)

(10) Duty stations for which Intra-EU CC excluding rent is used (1 Duty Station: New Caledonia)

