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**Eurostat Report on
the 2022 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 2022 the remuneration of active staff and the pensions
of retired staff,**

**and updating with effect from 1 July 2022 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.**

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

Main Text

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

Reference period:

Year to 1 July 2022

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European statistics are produced by Eurostat in partnership with National Statistical Institutes and other national authorities in the EU Member States. This partnership is known as the European Statistical System (ESS). It also includes the statistical authorities of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Methodology to establish the statistical indicators required to implement the parallelism and equivalence principles set out in the EU Staff Regulations is developed by Eurostat in collaboration with the Expert Working Group on Articles 64 and 65.

Where possible, Eurostat collaborates on data production with the United Nations International Civil Service Commission and the International Service for Remunerations and Pensions of the Coordinated Organisations under a trilateral memorandum of understanding.

This report has been prepared by the Remuneration Team within Eurostat C3 Statistics for administrative purposes: the Editor-in-chief was Ian Dennis.

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 and 65 of the Staff Regulations which meets annually in Luxembourg⁽¹⁾, and with other applicable legislation and international agreements, Eurostat hereby presents its report for the twelve months to July 2022.

This is the ninth 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 2022 and interim reports for Extra-EU staff were submitted in May 2022 and October 2022. On the basis of the Intra-EU interim report, there was a general update at January 2022.

This annual report presents the following information for the period July 2021–July 2022:

- specific indicators of the evolution of the purchasing power of salaries of national officials in Member States;
- 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 twelve-month period July 2021 – July 2022 are provided in **Table 2.1**, together with corresponding information for the two six-month periods July 2021 – January 2022 and January 2022 – July 2022.

On this basis, the global specific indicator in real terms (weighted average using percentage share of EU GDP expressed in PPS terms) for the twelve-month period July 2021 – July 2022 is 96.1 (-3.9 %). The global specific indicator for the six-month period July 2021 – January 2022 as presented in the interim report is 98.9 (-1.1 %). As there was an interim update at January 2022, only the residual global specific indicator for the period January 2022 – July 2022 is relevant for the current update, 97.2 (-2.8 %).

As this calculated global specific indicator is negative, the exception clause does not apply for the current exercise⁽²⁾.

The Economic Forecast issued by DG ECFIN in July 2021 predicted that GDP growth in real terms for the EU as a whole would be +4.8 % for calendar year 2021. The real GDP growth statistic for the EU as a whole for 2021 published by Eurostat in October 2022 is +5.3 %. As the growth figure remains positive, no correction is required to the (non-) application of the exception clause to the annual update for the 2021 exercise.

⁽¹⁾ Exceptionally, due to the COVID–19 pandemic, the scheduled physical meeting in March 2022 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 2022 is positive, the exception clause would still not apply.

The specific indicator component calculated for the July 2020 annual update was suspended because the exception clause applied, due to the significant decrease in GDP in 2020. That suspension was not lifted as part of the July 2021 annual update, because GDP expressed in constant prices had not yet recovered to its former level (combination of the GDP statistic for 2020 and the ECFIN forecast for 2021). Publication of the real GDP growth statistic for the EU as a whole for 2021 also confirms that no correction is required to that decision.

The Economic Forecast issued by DG ECFIN in July 2022 predicts that GDP growth in real terms for the EU as a whole will be +2.7 % for calendar year 2022. Combining this forecast with the cumulative GDP statistic data, it is apparent that GDP has now recovered to its former level. In consequence, suspension of the July 2020 specific indicator component should be lifted, and it should now be paid as part of the 2022 annual update. This decision will be re-assessed in the usual manner in the Annual Report for the next exercise.

The following analysis summarises the situation:

	[1] Interim		[2] Annual (total)		[3] = [2] / [1] Annual (residual)	
GSI 2022	98.9	-1.1 %	96.1	-3.9 %	97.2	-2.8 %
Lift 2020 GSI suspension	:	:	102.5	+2.5 %	102.5	+2.5 %
→ subtotal	98.9	-1.1 %	98.5	-1.5 %	99.7	-0.3 %

As the sum of the calculated specific indicator for 2022 and the unsuspended value for 2020 does not exceed the specified ± 2.0 % threshold, the moderation clause does not apply for the current exercise.

For the same twelve-month period July 2021 – July 2022, the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index (used to measure the change in the cost of living for the EU officials in Brussels) is 108.6 (+8.6 %). Details are provided in **Table 4.1**, together with corresponding information for the two six-month periods July 2021 – January 2022 and January 2022 – July 2022. The Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index for the six-month period July 2021 – January 2022 as presented in the interim report is 103.5 (+3.5 %). As there was an interim update at January 2022, only the residual element for the period January 2022 – July 2022 is relevant for the current update, 104.9 (+4.9 %).

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 **+4.5 % (104.5)**.

The following analysis summarises the situation:

	[1] Interim		[2] Annual (total)		[3] = [2] / [1] Annual (residual)	
GSI 2022	98.9	-1.1 %	96.1	-3.9 %	97.2	-2.8 %
JBLI 2022	103.5	+3.5 %	108.6	+8.6 %	104.9	+4.9 %
→ nominal update 2022	102.4	+2.4 %	104.4	+4.4 %	102.0	+2.0 %
Lift 2020 GSI suspension	:	:	102.5	+2.5 %	102.5	+2.5 %
→ total update	102.4	+2.4 %	107.0	+7.0 %	104.5	+4.5 %

The correction coefficients which apply to remuneration outside Brussels and Luxembourg with effect from 1 July 2022 in order to maintain equality of purchasing power, are provided in **Tables 11.2 and 13.2** 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 2022 in order to maintain equality of purchasing power, are provided in **Table 12.2**.

Details of changes to the underlying economic parities are provided in **Tables 11.1, 12.1 and 13.1** for the twelve-month period July 2021-July 2022, together with corresponding information for the two six-month periods July 2021-January 2022 and January 2022-July 2022.

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 and 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 2022 with target reply deadline 31 May. Data for the remaining 20 Member States was requested during June 2022 with target reply deadline 31 July. Completed 2022 remuneration questionnaires were received from all Member States, allowing the calculation of a specific indicator in combination with data provided for 2021. For the current annual exercise, it was therefore not necessary to use the official forecast figure supplied in March 2022 for any Member State⁽³⁾.

With the exception of the information about consumption expenditure pattern data which is compiled by Eurostat from direct surveys of staff, information on EU staff numbers and a direct survey of international school fees, all calculations and figures presented in this report relating to correction coefficients and the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index 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. For specific indicator calculation purposes, the United Kingdom is no longer included in the core sample of Member States. 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.

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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⁽³⁾ For the 2021 annual exercise, the official forecast was also not used for any Member State

1

Introduction

Eurostat hereby presents its report for the twelve months to July 2022. This is the ninth annual report submitted in accordance with the EU Staff Regulations as amended by Regulation 1023/2013⁽⁴⁾.

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 agreements⁽⁵⁾. Various procedural manuals to implement these rules have been developed by the Working Group on Articles 64 and 65 of the Staff Regulations which meets annually in Luxembourg⁽⁶⁾.

This annual report⁽⁷⁾ presents the following information for the period July 2021 – July 2022:

- specific indicators of the evolution of the purchasing power of salaries of national officials in Member States;
- 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 Remunerations 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 A6465/14/26rev5 "Methodology for the calculation of specific indicators and control indicators" (version March 2022); document A6465/14/58rev2 "Methodology for the calculation of the Joint Index" (version March 2020); document A6465/14/59rev5 "Methodology for the calculation of Intra-EU correction coefficients" (version February 2022); document A6465/14/60rev5 "Methodology for the calculation of Extra-EU correction coefficients" (version April 2022).

Op cit. (1) Exceptionally, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the scheduled physical meeting in March 2022 was again organised as a virtual meeting instead.

⁽⁷⁾ Since the previous annual report, an interim report covering Intra-EU staff and pensioners for the period 1 July 2021 - 1 January 2022 was prepared in May 2022 with reference Ares(2022)4043307; an interim report covering Extra-EU staff for the six months August 2021 - January 2022 was prepared in May 2022 with reference Ares(2022)3565923. An interim report covering Extra-EU staff for the five months February 2022 - June 2022 was prepared in October 2022 with reference Ares(2022)7267888.

Chapters 2 to 9 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 (control indicators);
- Changes in the cost of living in Belgium and Luxembourg;
- Update of remuneration and pensions in Belgium and Luxembourg;
- Application of exception clause for the current and previous annual exercises;
- Application of moderation clause.

Chapters 10 to 13 of this report examine respectively:

- Update of remuneration and pensions outside Belgium;
- Correction coefficients and economic parities between Brussels and other locations outside Belgium and Luxembourg, for intra-EU staff;
- Correction coefficients and economic parities between Belgium and other Member States, for pensioners;
- Correction coefficients for economic parities between Brussels and locations outside the European Union, for Extra-EU staff.

Specific indicators and control indicators are presented in tables rounded to 1 decimal place. Information relating to the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index is presented in tables rounded to 1 decimal place. Purchasing power parities are shown rounded to 3 decimal places (in the Eurozone) 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.

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 and 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 2022 with target reply deadline 31 May. Data for the remaining 20 Member States was requested during June 2022 with target reply deadline 31 July. Completed 2022 remuneration questionnaires were received from all Member States, allowing the calculation of a specific indicator in combination with data provided for 2021. For the current annual exercise, it was therefore not necessary to use the official forecast figure supplied in March 2022 for any Member State⁽⁸⁾.

With the exception of the information about consumption expenditure pattern data which is compiled by Eurostat from direct surveys of staff, information on EU staff numbers and a direct survey of international school fees, all calculations and figures presented in this report relating to **correction coefficients** and the **Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index** 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).

As at July 2022, correction coefficients for Intra-EU staff are presented for a list of 30 duty stations (27 Member State capitals plus 3 additional places). Correction coefficients for pensioners are presented for a list of 27 Member States (plus the United Kingdom). Correction coefficients for Extra-EU staff are presented for a list of 143 duty stations.

⁽⁸⁾ Op. cit. (3) For the 2021 annual exercise, the official forecast was also not used for any Member State

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. For specific indicator calculation purposes, the United Kingdom is no longer included in the core sample of Member States. 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.

Exceptionally, during the course of the reference period for this annual report, there was an intermediate update with effect from 1 January 2022, on the basis of the Intermediate Report issued by Eurostat in May 2022⁽⁹⁾. In consequence, by comparison to the previous annual reports, this report includes additional explanatory tables and associated text which breaks down the annual movement into movements for the six-month reference period July 2021-January 2022 and the six-month period January 2022-July 2022.

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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⁽⁹⁾ Op. cit.(7) Ares(2022)4043307

2

Specific indicators

This chapter presents the values of the specific indicators, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual. These show the evolution of the purchasing power of salaries of national officials.

For the July 2021–July 2022 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 2.1 therefore shows the changes in the net remuneration, both in nominal and real terms, in each of these 10 Member States⁽¹⁰⁾. Changes in the harmonized indices of consumer prices (inflation rates) during the period June 2021 to June 2022 have been used to transform nominal changes in the remunerations into movements in real terms. In order to calculate the global specific indicator the results per country have been weighted in proportion to their national GDP for the year 2021 expressed in purchasing power parities.

On this basis, the global specific indicator (average change in real net remuneration) for the year 2022 is **96.1 (-3.9 %)**.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Corresponding information for the EU27 is included in **Appendix 1a**.

Table 2.1: Change in the net remuneration of central government civil servants, twelve months July 2021 - July 2022

Country	Weight ¹ EU27=100	Weight in sample	Nominal net specific indicator	Consumer price indices	Real net specific indicator	Effect on the total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
BE	3.1	3.9	6.8	10.5	-3.3	-0.13
DE	22.3	27.8	2.2	8.2	-5.5	-1.53
ES	8.9	11.1	1.1	10.0	-8.1	-0.90
FR	15.9	19.9	6.7	6.5	0.2	0.04
IT	12.5	15.6	9.6	8.5	1.0	0.16
LU	0.4	0.5	4.5	10.3	-5.3	-0.03
NL	5.1	6.4	5.2	9.9	-4.3	-0.27
AT	2.4	3.0	2.3	8.7	-5.9	-0.18
PL	6.6	8.2	1.7	14.2	-10.9	-0.90
SE	2.9	3.6	4.2	8.9	-4.3	-0.16
Total	80.1	100.0	4.5	8.9	-3.9	-3.9

¹ Basis: GDP expressed in PPS, 2021

The movement for the six-month period July 2021 – January 2022 was reported in the Intermediate Report issued by Eurostat in May 2022⁽¹⁾. It used the available forecasts of the annual movements for the twelve month period July 2021 – July 2022. That information is reproduced in **Table 2.2** below. It shows that the forecast global specific indicator (average change in real net remuneration) for the twelve months was 97.7 (-2.3 %). On that basis, the applicable indicator for the first six months (50 %) was **98.9 (-1.1 %)**.

Table 2.2: Forecast change in the net remuneration of central government civil servants twelve months July 2021 - July 2022

Country	Weight ¹ EU27=100 (%)	Weight in sample (%)	Nominal net specific indicator (%)	Consumer price indices (%)	Real net specific indicator (%)	Effect on the total
BE	3.2	4.0	2.6	6.4	-3.6	-0.14
DE	22.2	27.7	1.7	2.4	-0.7	-0.19
ES	8.9	11.1	1.0	5.0	-3.8	-0.42
FR	15.8	19.7	1.2	2.2	-1.0	-0.19
IT	12.6	15.7	3.9	6.2	-2.2	-0.34
LU	0.4	0.5	5.1	6.1	-0.9	0.00
NL	5.2	6.5	1.8	7.6	-5.4	-0.35
AT	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.3	0.01
PL	6.6	8.2	0.0	8.1	-7.5	-0.62
SE	2.9	3.6	1.8	2.9	-1.1	-0.04
Total	80.2	100.0	1.8	4.3	-2.3	-2.29

1 Basis: GDP expressed in PPS, 2021

The residual movement for the six-month period January 2022 – July 2022 can be identified by combining the annual indicator now calculated (96.1), and the indicator for the first six months from the intermediate report based on the forecast annual indicator (98.9). On that basis, the residual global specific indicator for the second six months is **97.2 (-2.8 %)**.

⁽¹⁾ Op.cit. (7) Ares(2022)4043307

3

Control Indicators

This chapter presents the values of the control indicators, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual.

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

There is no direct equivalent of the net specific indicator computed for Article 65 purposes. Control indicator of per capita compensation of employees in central government is provided for comparison with the gross specific indicator in real terms. Control indicator of movement in total labour cost is provided for comparison with the gross specific indicator in nominal terms.

3.1 Per capita 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 numbers⁽¹²⁾). 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 3.1 compares the changes in real gross specific indicator for the twelve months to July 2022 with the control indicator (per capita compensation of employees) for calendar year 2022, where the respective values for calendar year 2021 are taken as 100. The table also shows the differences (in percent) between these two indicators.

The global per capita compensation of employees control indicator (weighted average of individual country values) for 2022 is **95.4 (-4.6 %)**, which is lower (-1.1 %) than the real gross specific indicator.

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.

⁽¹²⁾ 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.

Table 3.1: Comparison of the gross specific indicator and the control indicator (per capita compensation of employees) in real terms

Country	Real gross specific indicator	Control indicator *	Difference (%)
	2022 (2021 = 100)	2022 (2021 = 100)	
BE	97.8	93.4	-4.5
DE	94.0	98.0	4.2
ES	92.1	93.5	1.5
FR	100.5	94.8	-5.6
IT	103.1	93.9	-8.9
LU	95.2	94.6	-0.7
NL	97.3	93.2	-4.2
AT	94.0	99.9	6.3
PL	89.7	94.4	5.2
SE	94.9	96.1	1.3
Total	96.5	95.4	-1.1

* Compensation of employees in central government: Eurostat estimates.

3.2 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 labour cost index control indicator is expressed in nominal terms, it is compared with the nominal specific indicator of gross salaries.

Table 3.2 compares the changes in nominal gross specific indicator for the twelve months to July 2022 with the control indicator (labour cost index) for Q2 2022, where the respective values for Q2 2021 are taken as 100⁽¹³⁾. 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 2022 is 105.2 **(+5.2 %)**, which is higher (+0.2 %) than the real gross specific indicator.

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.

Table 3.2: Comparison of the gross specific indicator and the control indicator (labour cost index) in nominal terms

Country	Nominal gross specific indicator	Control indicator *	Difference (%)
	2022 (2021 = 100)	2022 (2021 = 100)	
BE	108.1	103.7	-4.1
DE	101.7	101.1	-0.6
ES	101.3	104.1	2.8
FR	107.0	:	:
IT	111.9	108.9	-2.7
LU	105.0	105.4	0.4
NL	106.9	104.6	-2.2
AT	102.2	103.9	1.7
PL	102.4	116.3	13.6
SE	103.4	102.9	-0.5
Total	105.0	105.2	0.2

* Labour Cost Index: Eurostat estimates.

⁽¹³⁾ Where the data for Q2 2022 was not available, Q1 2022 to Q1 2021 was used instead. This was the case for NL.

3.3 Laspeyres-type specific indicators

The current methodology for calculating country specific indicators uses the latest available staff numbers data. There may be significant changes in staff numbers between the start and end of the reference period. Consequently, for comparative purposes, the indicator is also computed using staff numbers data for the start of the reference period (a Laspeyres-type index).

Table 3.3 compares the movement in the gross country specific indicator in nominal terms and the gross country specific indicator in real terms, calculated according to the standard methodology, with the corresponding gross indicators computed using staff numbers data for the start of the reference period (Laspeyres-type index). The table also shows the differences (in percent) between these two indicators.

The Laspeyres-type nominal gross control indicator is the same as the nominal gross specific indicator. The Laspeyres-type real-terms gross control indicator is the same as the real-terms gross specific indicator.

Table 3.3: Comparison of the gross specific indicator in nominal terms and in real terms with the corresponding Laspeyres-type control indicators

Country	Nominal gross specific indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Control indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Difference (%)	Real gross specific indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Control indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Difference (%)	Weight
BE	108.1	108.1	0.0	97.8	97.8	0.0	3.9
DE	101.7	101.7	0.0	94.0	94.0	0.0	27.8
ES	101.3	101.3	0.0	92.1	92.1	0.0	11.1
FR	107.0	107.0	0.0	100.5	100.5	0.0	19.9
IT	111.9	111.9	0.0	103.1	103.1	0.0	15.6
LU	105.0	105.0	0.0	95.2	95.2	0.0	0.5
NL	106.9	106.9	0.0	97.3	97.3	0.0	6.4
AT	102.2	102.2	0.0	94.0	94.0	0.0	3.0
PL	102.4	102.4	0.0	89.7	89.7	0.0	8.2
SE	103.4	103.4	0.0	94.9	94.9	0.0	3.6
Total	105.0	105.0	0.0	96.5	96.5	0.0	100.0

Table 3.4 compares the movement in the net country specific indicator in nominal terms and the net country specific indicator in real terms, calculated according to the standard methodology, with the corresponding net indicators computed using staff numbers data for the start of the reference period (Laspeyres-type index). The tables also shows the differences (in percent) between these two indicators.

The Laspeyres-type nominal net control indicator is the same as the nominal net specific indicator. The Laspeyres-type real-terms net control indicator is the same as the real-terms net specific indicator.

Table 3.4: Comparison of the net specific indicator in nominal terms and in real terms with the corresponding Laspeyres-type control indicators

Country	Nominal net specific indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Control indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Difference (%)	Real net specific indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Control indicator 2022 (2021 = 100)	Difference (%)	Weight
BE	106.8	106.8	0.0	96.7	96.7	0.0	3.9
DE	102.2	102.2	0.0	94.5	94.5	0.0	27.8
ES	101.1	101.1	0.0	91.9	91.9	0.0	11.1
FR	106.7	106.7	0.0	100.2	100.2	0.0	19.9
IT	109.6	109.6	0.0	101.0	101.0	0.0	15.6
LU	104.5	104.6	-0.1	94.7	94.8	-0.1	0.5
NL	105.2	105.2	0.0	95.7	95.7	0.0	6.4
AT	102.3	102.3	0.0	94.1	94.1	0.0	3.0
PL	101.7	101.7	0.0	89.1	89.1	0.0	8.2
SE	104.2	104.2	0.0	95.7	95.7	0.0	3.6
Total	104.5	104.5	0.0	96.1	96.1	0.0	100.0

4

Changes in the cost of living in Brussels and Luxembourg

This chapter presents the values of the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index ("JBLI"), calculated in accordance with the approved method manual. In the tables, indices are shown rounded to 1 decimal place.

For the July 2021–July 2022 exercise Eurostat has calculated the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index as stipulated by the Staff Regulations, 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 80.5 % : 19.5 %. This represents a small change in ratio compared to the previous year (80.9 : 19.1).

The detailed breakdown of this index corresponding to the 2022 annual salary adjustment is set out in **Table 4.1**. The table shows that the cost of living for the EU officials in Brussels and Luxembourg during the twelve-month period June 2021–June 2022 has increased, on average by **108.6 (+8.6 %)**.

Table 4.1: Change in the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index, June 2021 - June 2022

	Groups of consumption	Weight	Index
1.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	125.9	108.4
2.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	13.9	105.3
3.	Clothing and footwear	43.1	99.8
4.	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	344.2	112.9
5.	Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance of house	64.5	104.3
6.	Health	12.7	102.3
7.	Transport	130.0	112.7
8.	Communications	19.8	101.2
9.	Recreation and culture	79.6	104.7
10.	Education	26.7	101.0
11.	Hotels, cafes and restaurants	81.1	105.7
12.	Miscellaneous goods and services	58.6	103.7
	Global index without rents	721.4	110.7
	Rents index	278.5	103.2
	Global index	1000.0	108.6

The movement for the six-month period June 2021-December 2021 was reported in the Intermediate Report issued by Eurostat in May 2022⁽¹⁴⁾. It is reproduced in **Table 4.2** below. The table shows that the cost of living for the EU officials in Brussels and Luxembourg during the six-month period June 2021–December 2021 increased, on average by **103.5 (+3.5 %)**.

Table 4.2: Change in the Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index, June 2021 - December 2021

	Groups of consumption	Weight	Index
1.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	125.9	100.8
2.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	13.9	100.6
3.	Clothing and footwear	43.1	100.5
4.	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	344.2	105.7
5.	Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance of house	64.5	101.7
6.	Health	12.7	100.5
7.	Transport	130.0	105.6
8.	Communications	19.8	100.0
9.	Recreation and culture	79.6	102.8
10.	Education	26.7	101.0
11.	Hotels, cafes and restaurants	81.1	103.3
12.	Miscellaneous goods and services	58.6	100.9
	Global index without rents	721.4	104.3
	Rents index	278.5	101.4
	Global index	1000.0	103.5

The residual movement for the period January 2022 – July 2022 can be identified by combining the annual indicator now calculated as presented in Table 4.1 (i.e. 108.6) and the amount already taken into account for the first six months as presented in Table 4.2 (i.e. 103.5). On that basis, the residual Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index for the second six months is **104.9 (+4.9 %)**.

¹⁴ Op.cit.(7) Ares(2022)4043307

5 Update of remuneration and pensions in Belgium and Luxembourg

Taking into account the figures reported in **chapters 2 and 4**, and before consideration of the moderation clause in **chapter 6** and the exception clause in **chapters 7, 8 and 9**, the adjustment of the nominal net remuneration of EU officials in Brussels and Luxembourg with effect from July 2022, which would be necessary to maintain a parallel development of purchasing power with the civil servants in the Member States, is equal to:

Annual update

$$\frac{96.1 \times 108.6}{100} - 100 = +4.4 \%$$

On the basis of the intermediate report issued by Eurostat in May 2022⁽¹⁵⁾, there was a general update with effect from January 2022:

Intermediate update

$$\frac{98.9 \times 103.5}{100} - 100 = +2.4 \%$$

Consequently, the residual adjustment with effect from July 2022 should be:

Residual update

$$\frac{97.2 \times 104.9}{100} - 100 = +2.0 \%$$

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

⁽¹⁵⁾ Op.cit. (7) Ares(2022)4043307

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 scenarios

	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 14 July 2022⁽¹⁶⁾ estimated that GDP for the EU as a whole in real terms will increase by +2.7 % for 2022, and growth of +1.5 % is foreseen for 2023. The next forecast to be issued by DG ECFIN will be published in November.

On the basis of the available information, as GDP evolution for the EU in real terms for 2022 is forecasted to be positive, the exception clause does not apply to the current annual exercise.

⁽¹⁶⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_4511

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 forecast real GDP growth rate (percentage change on previous year) for the EU as a whole for calendar year 2021, as supplied by DG ECFIN and presented in the Eurostat annual report for the 2021 exercise, was +4.8 %.

The real GDP growth rate (percentage change on previous year) for the EU as a whole for calendar year 2021 is now measured to be +5.3 %⁽¹⁷⁾.

Consequently, no retroactive correction is required to the decision not to apply the exception clause for the 2021 exercise.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Source: Eurostat Free Data Table tec00115 (extracted 06.10.2022). T+9 statistics submitted by Member States in accordance with the ESA 2010 transmission timetable.

8

Unwinding the application of the exception clause to the July 2020 exercise

The specific indicator component calculated for the July 2020 annual update was suspended because the exception clause applied, due to the significant decrease in GDP in 2020 by comparison to 2019. That suspension was not lifted as part of the July 2021 annual update, because GDP expressed in constant prices for 2021 had not yet recovered to its former level in 2019. This was measured in accordance with agreed methodology by combination of the GDP statistic for 2020 and the ECFIN forecast for 2021, and re-assessed ex post: publication in October 2022 of the real GDP growth statistic for the EU as a whole for 2021 confirms that no retrospective correction is required to that decision.

The Economic Forecast issued by DG ECFIN in July 2022 predicts that GDP growth in real terms for the EU as a whole will be +2.7 % for calendar year 2022. Combining this forecast with the cumulative GDP statistic data, it is apparent that GDP has now recovered to its former level. **Table 8** below summarises the situation:

Table 8: Cumulative difference in GDP, 2019 - 2022

GDP	2019	2020	2021	2022
EU27 total current prices, million euro ⁽¹⁾	14,016,533	13,450,460	14,507,067	
EU27 total, implicit price deflator, 2015=100 ⁽¹⁾	105.312	107.111	109.740	
→ at constant prices, 2019=100	14,016,533	13,224,550	13,921,708	14,297,594
Difference (%)	-	-5.7 %	+5.3 %	+2.7 % ⁽²⁾
Difference	-	-791,983	+697,158	+375,886
→ cumulative difference	-	-791,983	-94,825	+281,061
⁽¹⁾ Source: Eurobase, October 2022, ⁽²⁾ Source: DG ECFIN, July 2022				

In consequence, suspension of the July 2020 specific indicator component should be lifted, and it should now be paid as part of the 2022 annual update. Important note: In accordance with the agreed methodology, this decision will be re-assessed in the usual manner in the Annual Report for the next exercise.

9

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.

Table 9 below summarises the information presented in the preceding sections, notably combining the information from **Chapter 5** and **Chapter 8** :

Table 9: summary of interim update, annual update and residual update

	[1] Interim		[2] Annual (total)		[3] = [2] / [1] Annual (residual)	
GSI 2022	98.9	-1.1 % (50 %)	96.1	-3.9 %	97.2	-2.8 %
JBLI 2022	103.5	+3.5 %	108.6	+8.6 %	104.9	+4.9 %
→ nominal update 2022	102.4	+2.4 %	104.4	+4.4 %	102.0	+2.0 %
Lift GSI 2020 suspension	:	:	102.5	+2.5 %	102.5	+2.5 %
→ total update	102.4	+2.4 %	107.0	+7.0 %	104.5	+4.5 %

Alternative presentation:

	[1] Interim		[2] Annual (total)		[3] = [2] / [1] Annual (residual)	
GSI 2022	98.9	-1.1 % (50 %)	96.1	-3.9 %	97.2	-2.8 %
Lift GSI 2020 suspension	:	:	102.5	+2.5 %	102.5	+2.5 %
→ subtotal GSI	98.9	-1.1 %	98.5	-1.5 %	99.7	-0.3 %
JBLI 2022	103.5	+3.5 %	108.6	+8.6 %	104.9	+4.9 %
→ total update	102.4	+2.4 %	107.0	+7.0 %	104.5	+4.5 %

It can be seen from the table that the subtotal of the residual GSI for the 2022 annual exercise and the unsuspended GSI from the 2020 annual exercise falls within the boundaries set by the moderation clause, whether this is measured for the annual total or for the residual total after taking the interim update into account. Consequently, 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 2022.

The total residual adjustment of the nominal net remuneration of EU officials in Brussels and Luxembourg with effect from July 2022, which would be necessary to maintain a parallel development of purchasing power with the civil servants in the Member States, is equal to **+4.5 % (104.5)**.

10

Adjustment of remuneration and pensions outside Belgium

For active staff, the value of the residual annual update for duty station locations outside Brussels is equal to the product of the residual annual update for Brussels as presented in **chapter 5**, multiplied by the change since the last update in the economic parities established for active staff between Brussels and the duty station as presented in **chapter 11**.

Similarly, for pensioners, the value of the residual annual update for places of residence outside Belgium is equal to the product of the residual annual update as presented in **chapter 5**, multiplied by the change since the last updated in the economic parities established for pensioners between Belgium and the country of residence as presented in **chapter 12**.

$$\text{GSI}^* \times \text{implicit index}$$
$$\frac{97.2 \times \left(104.9 \times \frac{PPP^{2022-07}}{PPP^{2022-01}} \right)}{100}$$

OR

$$\text{Residual update} \times \text{change in PPP}$$
$$102.0 \times \frac{PPP^{2022-07}}{PPP^{2022-01}}$$

* residual 2022 only

Taking into account the unsuspended 2020 global specific indicator, as discussed in **chapter 8**, the combined movement becomes:

$$\text{GSI}^* \times \text{implicit index}$$
$$\frac{99.7 \times \left(104.9 \times \frac{PPP^{2022-07}}{PPP^{2022-01}} \right)}{100}$$

OR

$$\text{Residual update} \times \text{change in PPP}$$
$$104.5 \times \frac{PPP^{2022-07}}{PPP^{2022-01}}$$

* combined residual 2022 and unsuspended 2020

11

Correction coefficients for staff working in Intra-EU duty stations outside Brussels

This chapter presents the values of the economic parities and correction coefficients for Intra-EU staff⁽¹⁸⁾, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual.

As at July 2022, information is compiled for a list of 30 Intra-EU capital cities and other duty stations. There is no change by comparison to the situation at July 2021 or January 2022⁽¹⁹⁾.

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 or where response rates to the survey are very low, 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 Brussels 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 11.1** shows these changes for the year to July 2022. As there was a general update with effect from January 2022, on the basis of the Intermediate Report issued by Eurostat in May 2022⁽²⁰⁾, **Table 11.1a** shows these changes for the six months July 2021 - January 2022 and **Table 11.1b** shows these changes for the six months January 2022 - July 2022. Maps after each table show the locations where implicit index is greater than/lower than the cut off threshold specified in the Staff Regulations.

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

In accordance with Article 3(5) of Annex XI, no correction coefficient is applicable to remuneration of active EU staff working in Luxembourg or pensions of retired EU staff residing in Luxembourg.

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.

⁽¹⁸⁾ See **Chapter 13** concerning correction coefficients for duty stations outside the European Union, to which the additional provisions of Annex X to the Staff Regulations also apply

See **Chapter 12** concerning correction coefficients for pensioners, to which the additional provisions of Annex XIII to the Staff Regulations also apply.

⁽¹⁹⁾ The most recent modifications were in 2021 (cancellation of production for DE-Bonn due to cessation of official data source) and in 2020 (withdrawal of UK from the EU)

⁽²⁰⁾ Op.cit. (7) Ares(2022)4043307

Table 11.2 shows the calculation of the correction coefficients at July 2022 for places of employment situated in the European Union territory for which correction coefficients have been set. The graph after the table distinguishes the locations where the correction coefficient is greater than/lower than 100.

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.

Appendix 1c to this report presents explanations and statistical analyses relating to the correction coefficients presented in this chapter.

Table 11.1: Changes in the economic parities in the twelve months to 1st July 2022 (for staff)

Country	Place of employment	Parity 1.7.2021	Parity 1.7.2022	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	Brussels/Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	8.6
BG	Sofia	1.207	1.271	5.3	14.3
CZ	Prague	22.44	23.62	5.3	14.4
DK	Copenhagen	9.983	10.02	0.4	9.0
DE	Berlin	1.014	1.006	-0.8	7.7
	Karlsruhe	0.969	0.956	-1.3	7.2
	Munich	1.134	1.122	-1.1	7.5
EE	Tallinn	0.863	0.941	9.1	18.5
IE	Dublin	1.336	1.363	2.0	10.8
EL	Athens	0.852	0.894	5.0	14.0
ES	Madrid	0.963	0.974	1.2	9.9
FR	Paris	1.199	1.168	-2.6	5.8
HR	Zagreb	5.872	6.024	2.6	11.4
IT	Rome	0.952	0.947	-0.6	8.0
	Varese	0.912	0.920	0.9	9.5
CY	Nicosia	0.822	0.826	0.5	9.1
LV	Riga	0.800	0.859	7.4	16.6
LT	Vilnius	0.801	0.874	9.1	18.5
HU	Budapest	267.0	274.4	2.8	11.6
MT	Valletta	0.940	0.921	-2.0	6.4
NL	The Hague	1.114	1.098	-1.4	7.1
AT	Vienna	1.096	1.088	-0.7	7.8
PL	Warsaw	3.190	3.359	5.3	14.4
PT	Lisbon	0.914	0.955	4.5	13.4
RO	Bucharest	3.373	3.465	2.7	11.5
SI	Ljubljana	0.849	0.871	2.6	11.5
SK	Bratislava	0.799	0.813	1.8	10.6
FI	Helsinki	1.186	1.173	-1.1	7.5
SE	Stockholm	13.22	13.35	0.9	9.6

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

Map: Changes in the implicit index in the twelve months to 1st July 2022 (for staff)

Implicit Index – STAFF

2021m06-2022m06

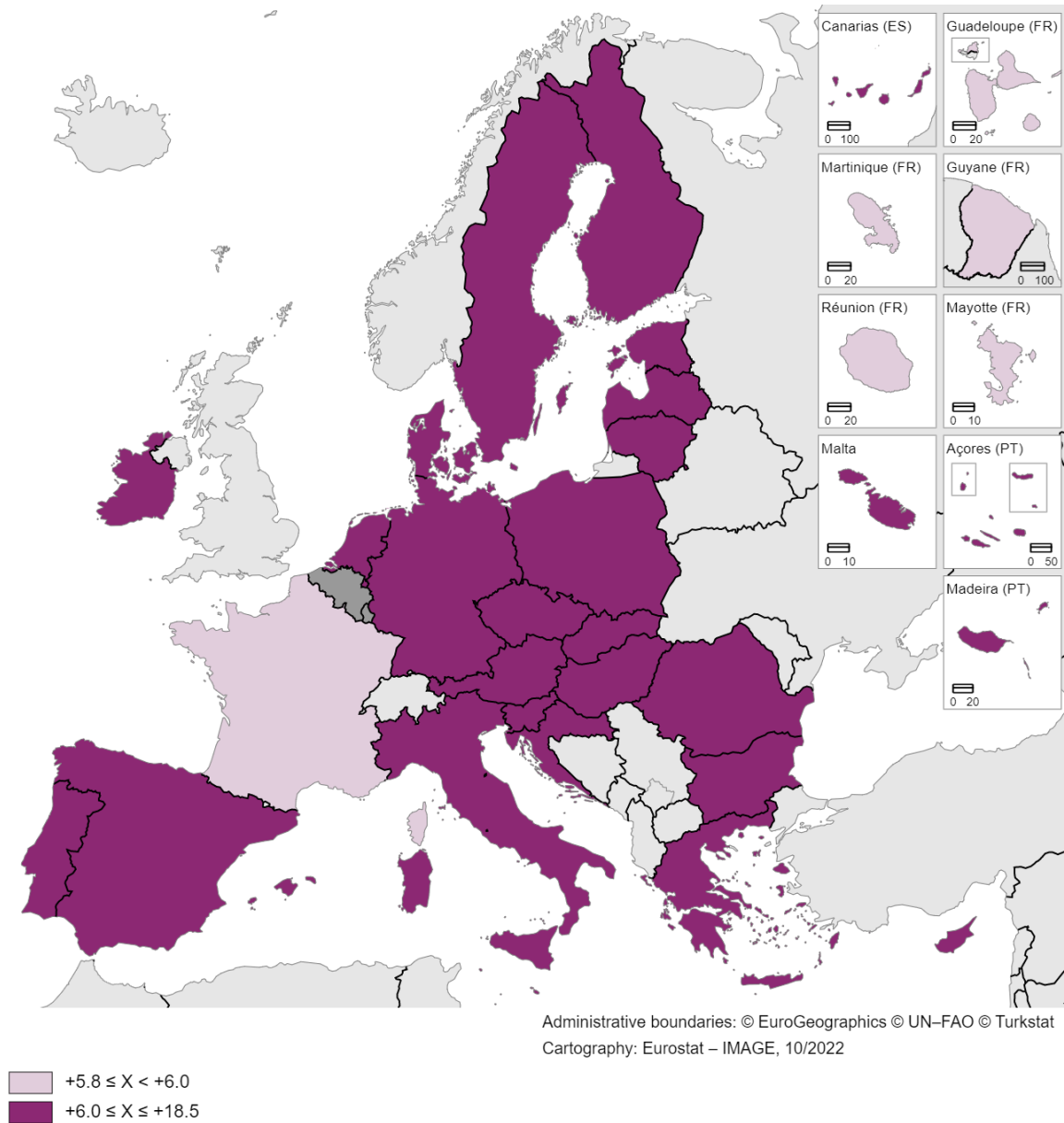


Table 11.1a: Changes in the economic parities in the six months to 1st January 2022 (for staff)

Country	Place of employment	Parity 1.7.2021	Parity 1.1.2022	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	Brussels/Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	3.5
BG	Sofia	1.207	1.220	1.1	4.6
CZ	Prague	22.44	22.41	-0.1	3.4
DK	Copenhagen	9.983	9.776	-2.1	1.4
DE	Berlin	1.014	1.001	-1.4	2.1
	Karlsruhe	0.969	0.955	-1.4	2.1
	Munich	1.134	1.119	-1.4	2.1
EE	Tallinn	0.863	0.901	4.5	8.1
IE	Dublin	1.336	1.369	2.4	6.0
EL	Athens	0.852	0.837	-1.7	1.7
ES	Madrid	0.963	0.952	-1.2	2.3
FR	Paris	1.199	1.187	-1.0	2.5
HR	Zagreb	5.872	5.792	-1.4	2.1
IT	Rome	0.952	0.941	-1.2	2.3
	Varese	0.912	0.901	-1.3	2.2
CY	Nicosia	0.822	0.812	-1.1	2.3
LV	Riga	0.800	0.800	0.0	3.5
LT	Vilnius	0.801	0.816	1.8	5.4
HU	Budapest	267.0	265.9	-0.4	3.1
MT	Valletta	0.940	0.920	-2.1	1.3
NL	The Hague	1.114	1.103	-1.0	2.5
AT	Vienna	1.096	1.083	-1.2	2.3
PL	Warsaw	3.190	3.266	2.4	6.0
PT	Lisbon	0.914	0.906	-0.8	2.6
RO	Bucharest	3.373	3.399	0.8	4.3
SI	Ljubljana	0.849	0.871	2.6	6.2
SK	Bratislava	0.799	0.776	-2.8	0.6
FI	Helsinki	1.186	1.175	-0.9	2.6
SE	Stockholm	13.22	13.12	-0.8	2.7

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

Map: Changes in the implicit index in the six months to 1st January 2022 (for staff)

Implicit Index – STAFF

2021m06-2021m12

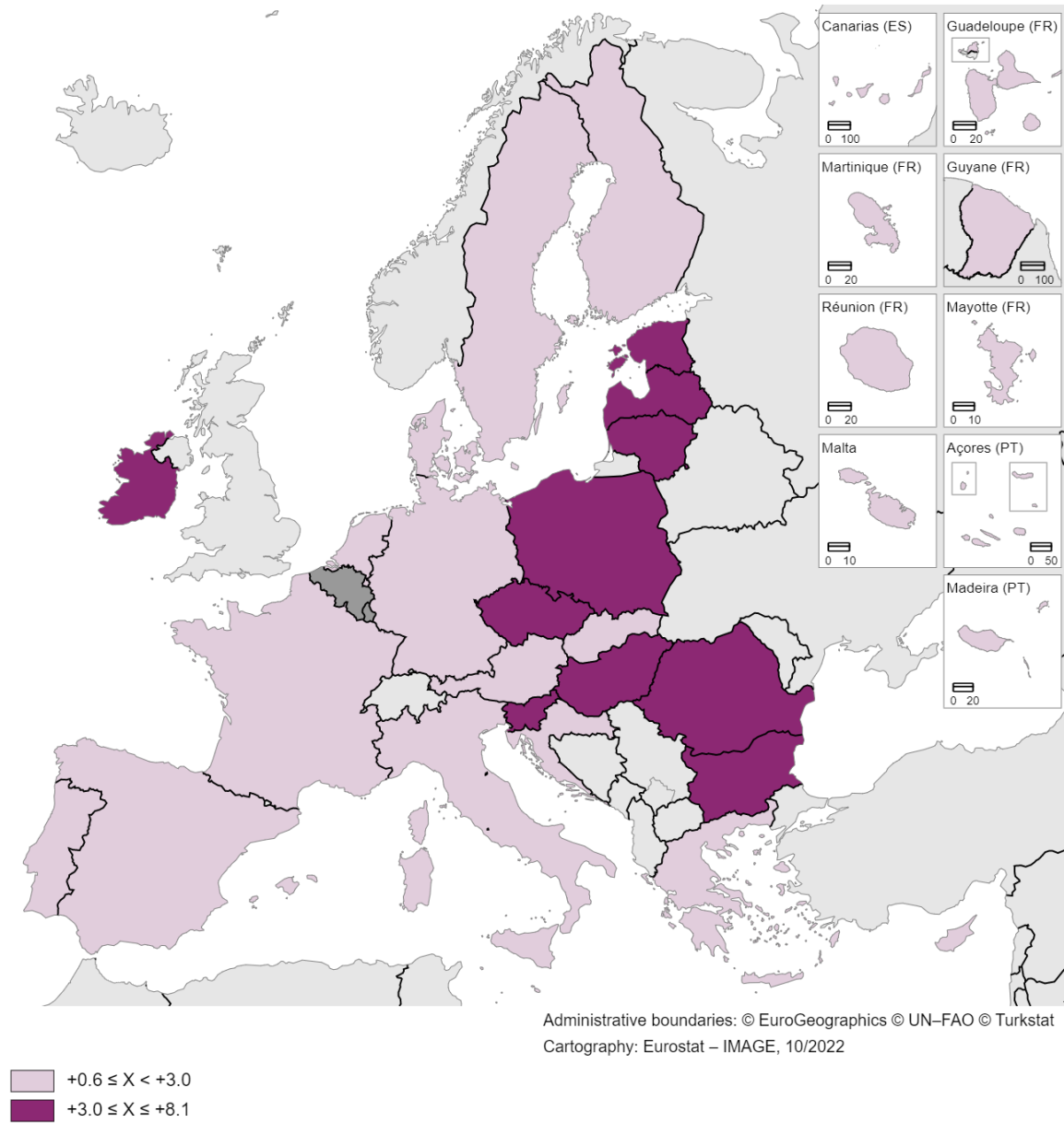


Table 11.1b Changes in the economic parities in the six months to 1st July 2022 (for staff)

Country	Place of employment	Parity 1.1.2022	Parity 1.7.2022	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	Brussels/Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	4.9
BG	Sofia	1.220	1.271	4.1	9.2
CZ	Prague	22.41	23.62	5.4	10.6
DK	Copenhagen	9.776	10.02	2.5	7.5
DE	Berlin	1.001	1.006	0.5	5.5
	Karlsruhe	0.955	0.956	0.0	4.9
	Munich	1.119	1.122	0.3	5.2
EE	Tallinn	0.901	0.941	4.4	9.6
IE	Dublin	1.369	1.363	-0.4	4.5
EL	Athens	0.837	0.894	6.8	12.1
ES	Madrid	0.952	0.974	2.3	7.4
FR	Paris	1.187	1.168	-1.6	3.2
HR	Zagreb	5.792	6.024	4.0	9.1
IT	Rome	0.941	0.947	0.6	5.5
	Varese	0.901	0.920	2.2	7.2
CY	Nicosia	0.812	0.826	1.6	6.6
LV	Riga	0.800	0.859	7.4	12.6
LT	Vilnius	0.816	0.874	7.2	12.4
HU	Budapest	265.9	274.4	3.2	8.3
MT	Valletta	0.920	0.921	0.1	5.1
NL	The Hague	1.103	1.098	-0.4	4.5
AT	Vienna	1.083	1.088	0.5	5.4
PL	Warsaw	3.266	3.359	2.8	7.9
PT	Lisbon	0.906	0.955	5.3	10.5
RO	Bucharest	3.399	3.465	1.9	6.9
SI	Ljubljana	0.871	0.871	0.0	4.9
SK	Bratislava	0.776	0.813	4.8	9.9
FI	Helsinki	1.175	1.173	-0.2	4.7
SE	Stockholm	13.12	13.35	1.7	6.7

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

Map: Changes in the implicit index in the six months to 1st July 2022 (for staff)

Implicit Index – STAFF

2021m12-2022m06

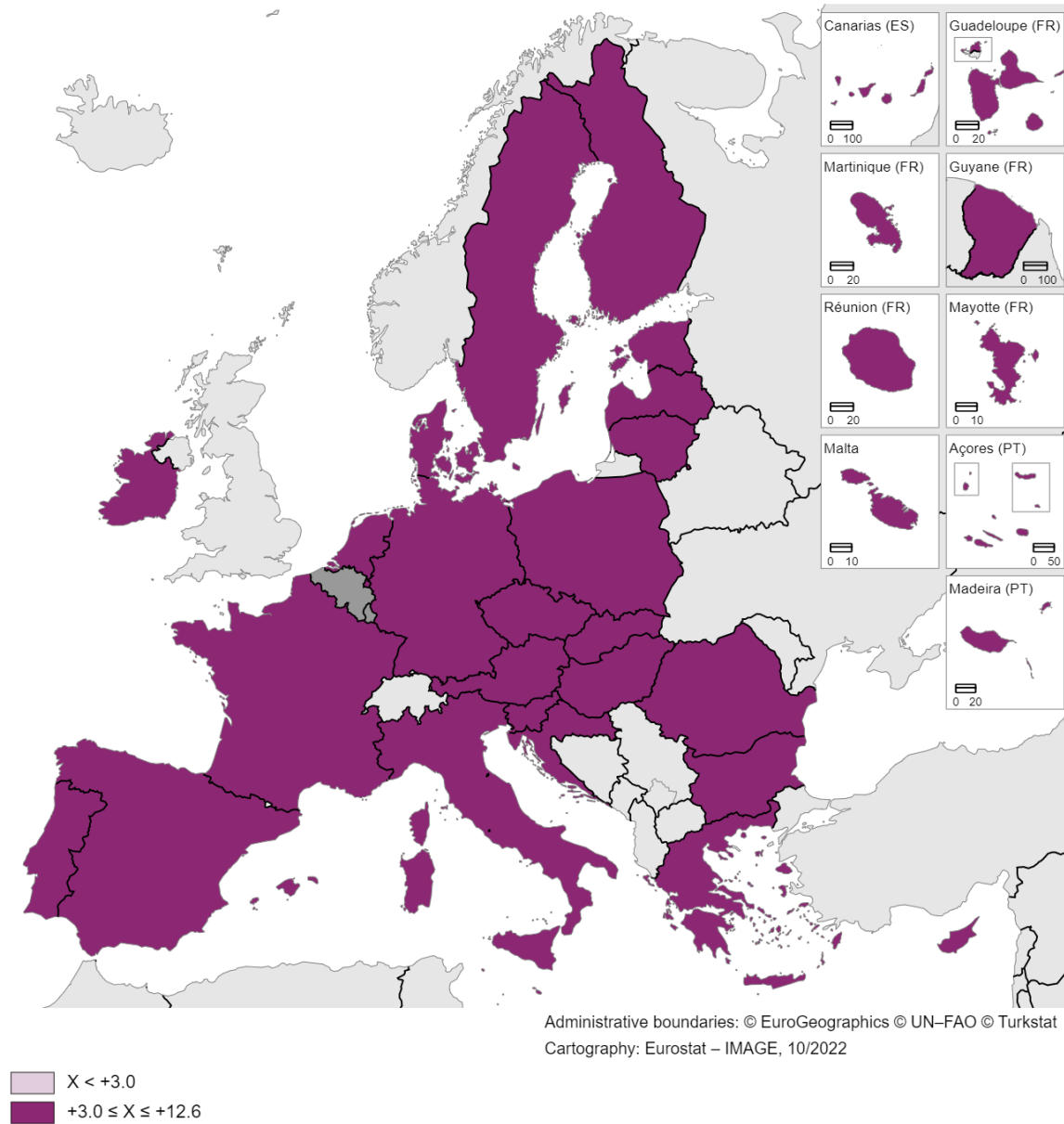
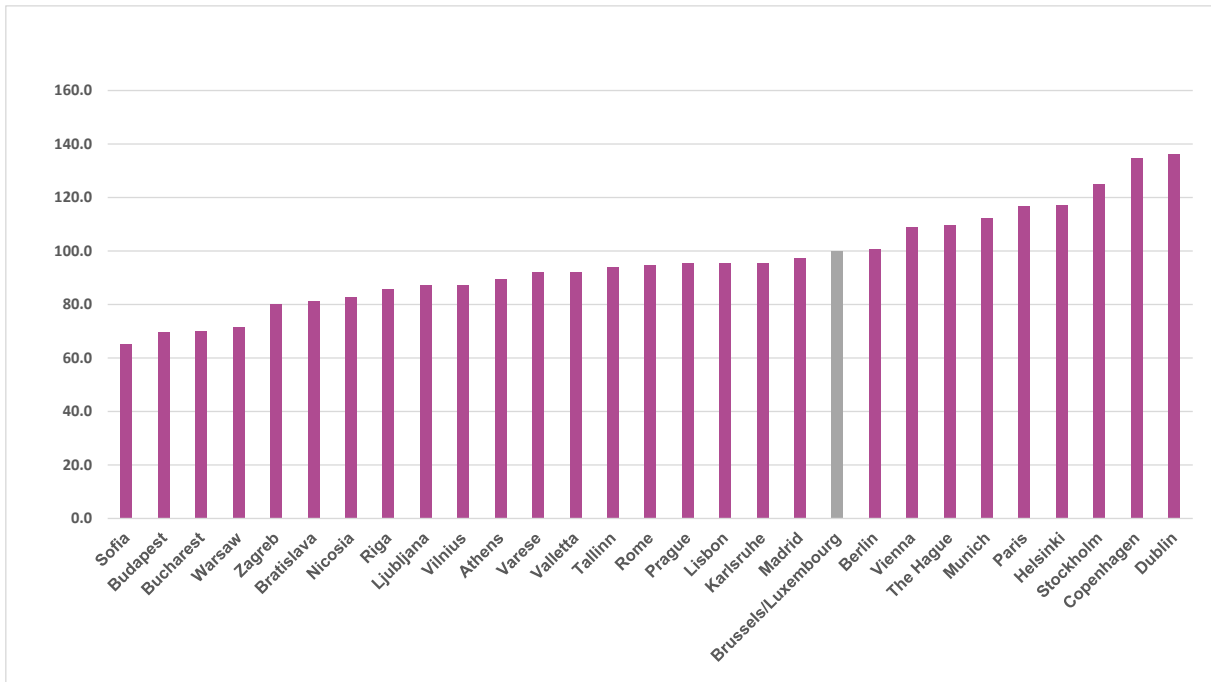


Table 11.2: Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2022 (for staff)

Country	Parity	Exchange rate	Correction coefficient
Place of employment	[1]	[2]	100 * [1] / [2]
BE/LU Brussels/Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	100.0
BG Sofia	1.271	1.956	65.0
CZ Prague	23.62	24.74	95.5
DK Copenhagen	10.02	7.439	134.7
DE Berlin	1.006	1.000	100.6
Karlsruhe	0.956	1.000	95.6
Munich	1.122	1.000	112.2
EE Tallinn	0.941	1.000	94.1
IE Dublin	1.363	1.000	136.3
EL Athens	0.894	1.000	89.4
ES Madrid	0.974	1.000	97.4
FR Paris	1.168	1.000	116.8
HR Zagreb	6.024	7.529	80.0
IT Rome	0.947	1.000	94.7
Varese	0.920	1.000	92.0
CY Nicosia	0.826	1.000	82.6
LV Riga	0.859	1.000	85.9
LT Vilnius	0.874	1.000	87.4
HU Budapest	274.4	394.3	69.6
MT Valletta	0.921	1.000	92.1
NL The Hague	1.098	1.000	109.8
AT Vienna	1.088	1.000	108.8
PL Warsaw	3.359	4.687	71.7
PT Lisbon	0.955	1.000	95.5
RO Bucharest	3.465	4.942	70.1
SI Ljubljana	0.871	1.000	87.1
SK Bratislava	0.813	1.000	81.3
FI Helsinki	1.173	1.000	117.3
SE Stockholm	13.35	10.68	124.9

Graph: Correction coefficients for Intra-EU staff at 1st July 2022, ranked



12

Correction coefficients for pensioners residing in EU Member States outside Belgium

This chapter presents the values of the economic parities and the correction coefficients for pensioners⁽²¹⁾, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual.

As at July 2022, information is compiled for the 27 EU Member States. There is no change by comparison to the situation at July 2021 or January 2022.

The Staff Regulations stipulate the creation of correction coefficients for pensioners separate from those used for adjusting the remuneration of active staff⁽²²⁾. 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 12.1 shows these changes for the year to July 2022. As there was a general update with effect from January 2022 on the basis of the Intermediate Report issued by Eurostat in May 2022⁽²³⁾, **Table 12.1a** shows these changes for the six months July 2021 - January 2022, and **Table 12.1.b** shows these changes for the six months January 2022 - July 2022. Maps after each table show the locations where implicit index is greater than/lower than the cut off threshold specified in the Staff Regulations.

Table 12.2 shows the correction coefficients calculated for pensioners for all Member States (relative to Belgium) at July 2022. The graph after the table distinguishes the locations where the correction coefficient is greater than/lower than 100.

The correction coefficients applicable to the pensions of the retired European institution officials in the places of residence other than Belgium are determined on the basis of the relationships between the economic parities and the exchange rates for the month of July.

In accordance with Article 3(5b) of Annex XI, correction coefficients are only applicable to pension rights accumulated prior to 1 May 2004 for retired EU staff residing within the EU. In accordance with Article 20 of Annex XIII, no correction coefficient is applicable to pensions of retired EU staff residing outside the EU.

⁽²¹⁾ See **Chapter 11** concerning correction coefficients for staff working in duty stations within the European Union.

See **Chapter 13** concerning correction coefficients for staff working in duty stations outside the European Union, to which the additional provisions of Annex X to the Staff Regulations also apply.

⁽²²⁾ This requirement was first introduced by Council Regulation 723/2004

⁽²³⁾ Op.cit. (7) Ares(2022)4043307

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

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.

Appendix 1c to this report presents explanations and statistical analyses relating to the correction coefficients presented in this chapter.

Table 12.1: Changes in the economic parities in the twelve months to 1st July 2022 (for pensioners)

Country	Parity 1.7.2021	Parity 1.7.2022	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	0.0	8.6
BG	1.145	1.192	4.1	13.0
CZ	19.14	20.48	7.0	16.2
DK	10.18	10.16	-0.2	8.4
DE	1.013	1.006	-0.8	7.8
EE	0.902	0.981	8.7	18.0
IE	1.254	1.290	2.8	11.7
EL	0.823	0.848	3.0	11.9
ES	0.933	0.934	0.0	8.6
FR	1.112	1.077	-3.1	5.2
HR	5.173	5.262	1.7	10.5
IT	0.971	0.941	-3.0	5.3
CY	0.846	0.829	-2.0	6.4
LV	0.746	0.809	8.5	17.8
LT	0.702	0.766	9.1	18.5
HU	223.3	232.0	3.9	12.8
MT	0.990	0.947	-4.4	3.8
NL	1.113	1.107	-0.6	8.0
AT	1.135	1.106	-2.6	5.8
PL	2.772	2.907	4.8	13.9
PT	0.870	0.897	3.1	12.0
RO	2.853	2.921	2.4	11.2
SI	0.819	0.836	2.0	10.8
SK	0.777	0.809	4.1	13.0
FI	1.214	1.189	-2.0	6.4
SE	12.18	12.21	0.3	8.9

UK	1.105	1.084	-1.9	6.6
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Note: For each country, implicit index = parity change (%) x joint BE/LU index

Map: Changes in the implicit index in the twelve months to 1st July 2022 (for pensioners)

Implicit Index – PEN

2021m06-2022m06

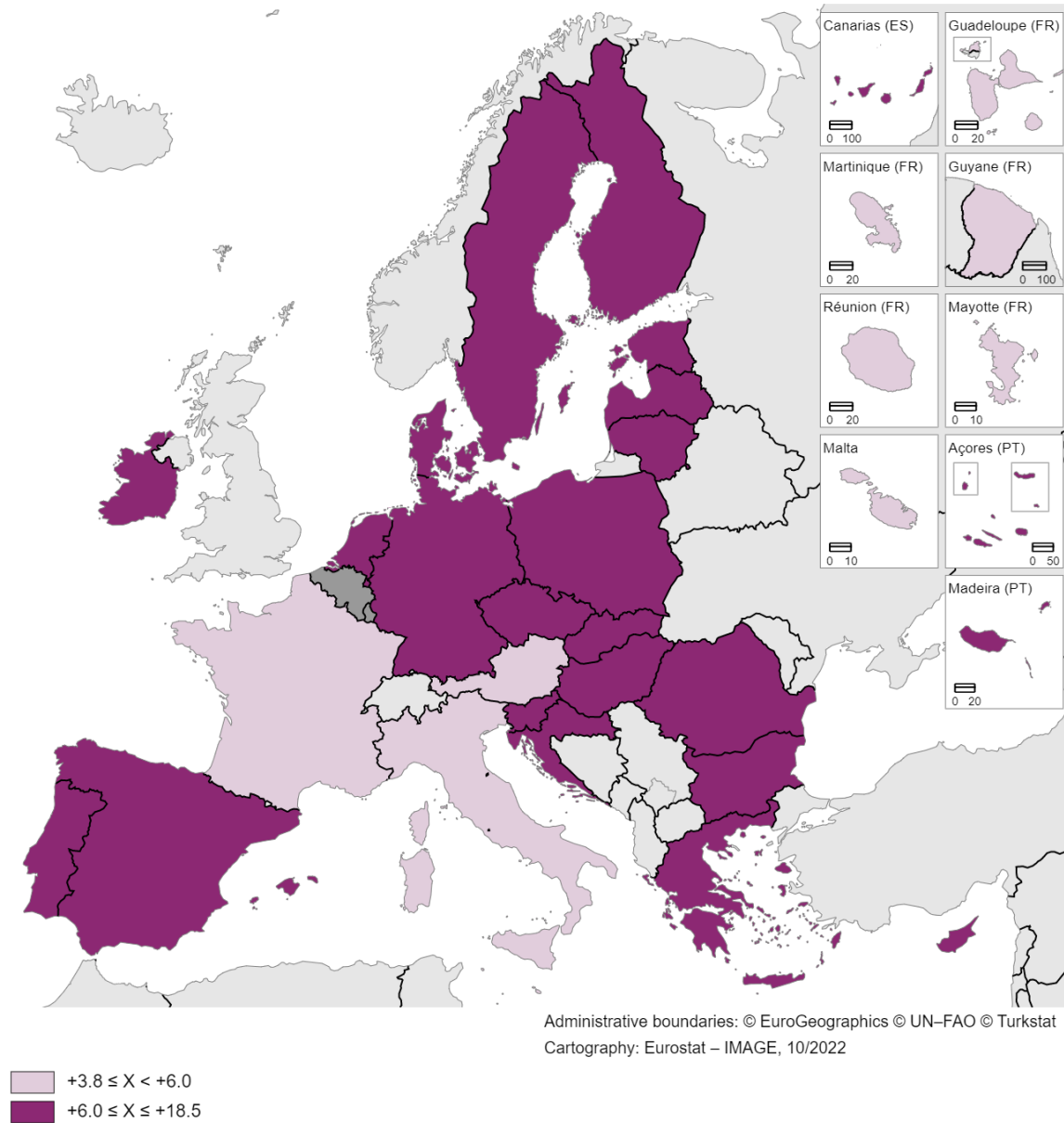


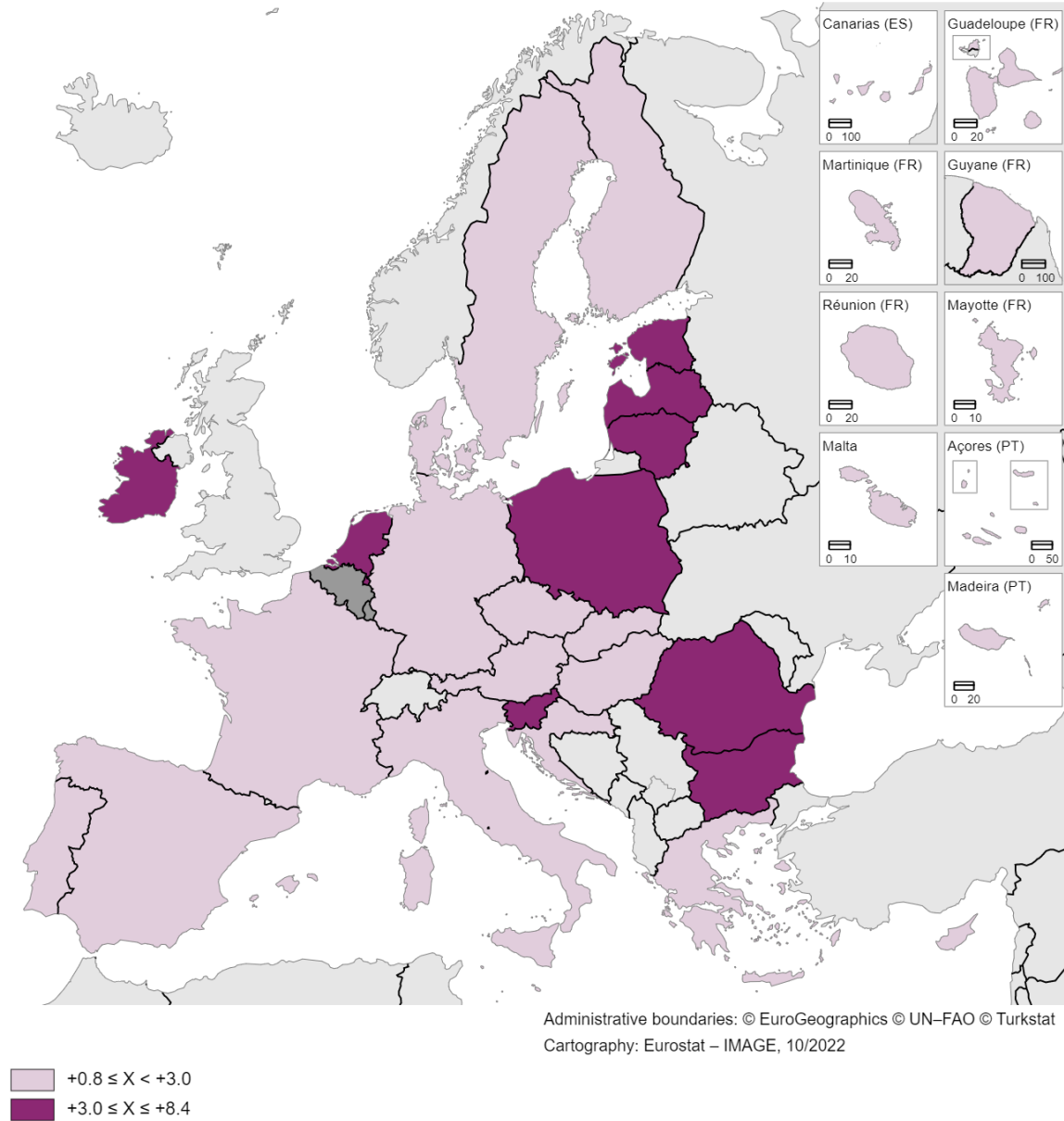
Table 12.1a: Changes in the economic parities in the six months to 1st January 2022 (for pensioners)

Country	Parity 1.7.2021	Parity 1.1.2022	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	0.0	3.5
BG	1.145	1.164	1.7	5.2
CZ	19.14	19.02	-0.6	2.9
DK	10.18	10.01	-1.6	1.8
DE	1.013	0.998	-1.5	1.9
EE	0.902	0.945	4.8	8.4
IE	1.254	1.269	1.1	4.7
EL	0.823	0.813	-1.3	2.2
ES	0.933	0.924	-1.0	2.4
FR	1.112	1.096	-1.4	2.0
HR	5.173	5.094	-1.5	1.9
IT	0.971	0.957	-1.4	2.1
CY	0.846	0.835	-1.3	2.2
LV	0.746	0.748	0.2	3.7
LT	0.702	0.715	1.8	5.4
HU	223.3	221.3	-0.9	2.6
MT	0.990	0.965	-2.5	0.9
NL	1.113	1.116	0.3	3.8
AT	1.135	1.121	-1.2	2.2
PL	2.772	2.814	1.5	5.0
PT	0.870	0.859	-1.2	2.2
RO	2.853	2.872	0.7	4.2
SI	0.819	0.830	1.4	4.9
SK	0.777	0.757	-2.6	0.8
FI	1.214	1.195	-1.5	1.9
SE	12.18	12.07	-1.0	2.5
UK	1.105	1.103	-0.2	3.3

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

Map: Changes in the implicit index in the six months to 1st January 2022 (for pensioners)

Implicit Index – PEN
2021m06-2021m12



**Table 12.1b: Changes in the economic parities in the six months to 1st July 2022
(for pensioners)**

Country	Parity 1.1.2022	Parity 1.7.2022	Change (%)	Implicit price index
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	0.0	4.9
BG	1.164	1.192	2.4	7.4
CZ	19.02	20.48	7.7	12.9
DK	10.01	10.16	1.4	6.4
DE	0.998	1.006	0.8	5.7
EE	0.945	0.981	3.8	8.8
IE	1.269	1.290	1.7	6.7
EL	0.813	0.848	4.3	9.4
ES	0.924	0.934	1.1	6.0
FR	1.096	1.077	-1.7	3.1
HR	5.094	5.262	3.3	8.4
IT	0.957	0.941	-1.7	3.1
CY	0.835	0.829	-0.7	4.1
LV	0.748	0.809	8.2	13.5
LT	0.715	0.766	7.1	12.3
HU	221.3	232.0	4.8	10.0
MT	0.965	0.947	-1.9	2.9
NL	1.116	1.107	-0.8	4.0
AT	1.121	1.106	-1.3	3.5
PL	2.814	2.907	3.3	8.4
PT	0.859	0.897	4.4	9.5
RO	2.872	2.921	1.7	6.7
SI	0.830	0.836	0.6	5.6
SK	0.757	0.809	6.9	12.1
FI	1.195	1.189	-0.5	4.4
SE	12.07	12.21	1.2	6.2
UK	1.103	1.084	-1.7	3.1

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

Map: Changes in the implicit index in the six months to 1st July 2022 (for pensioners)

Implicit Index – PEN

2021m12-2022m06

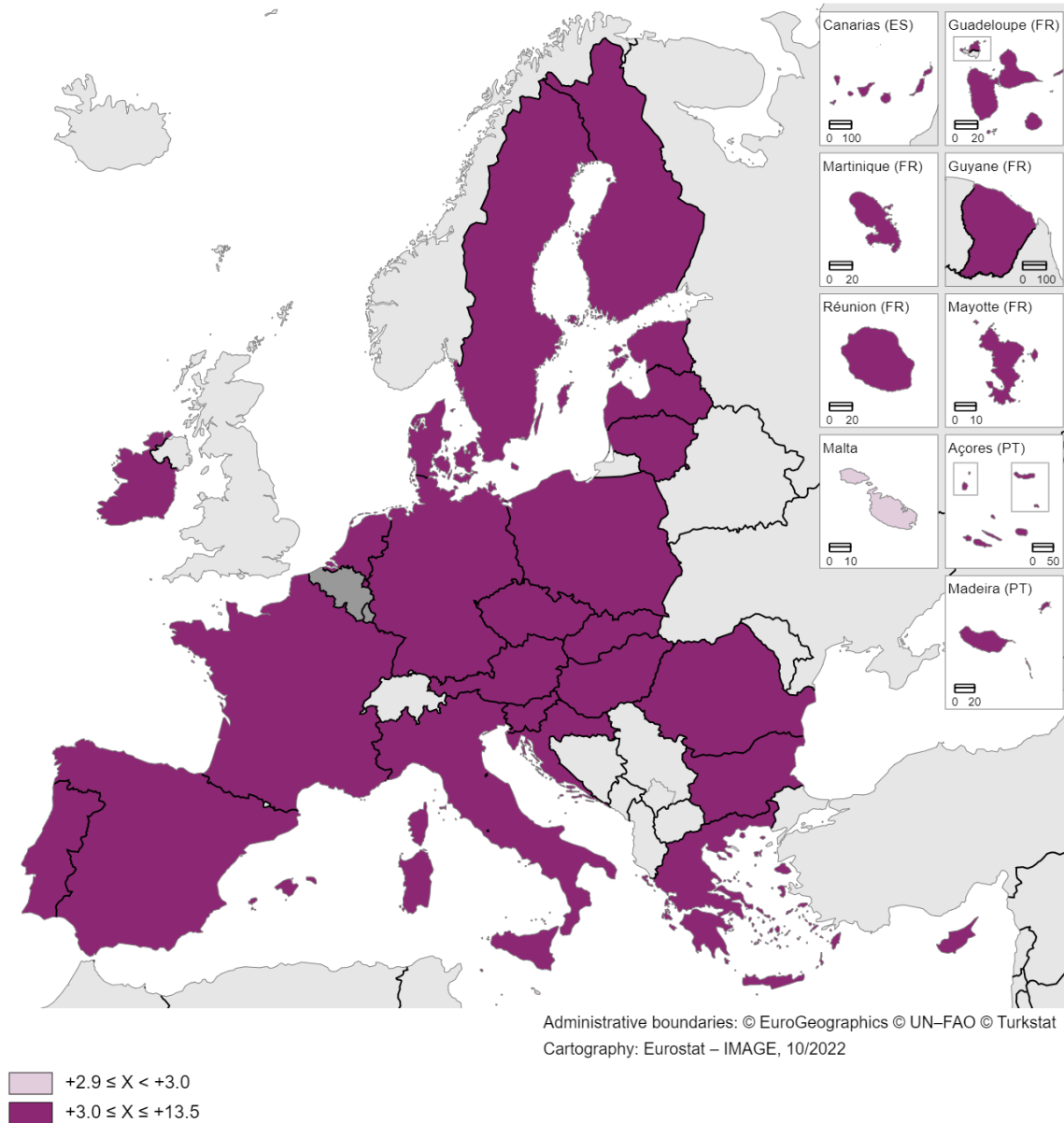
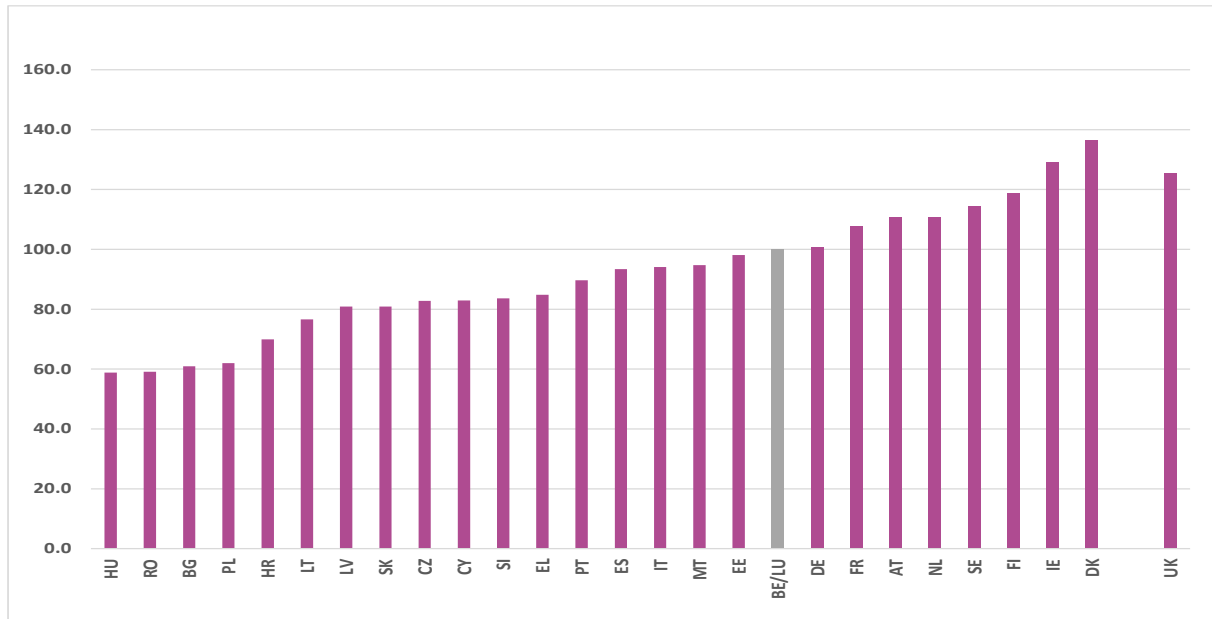


Table 12.2: Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2022 (for pensioners)

Country	Parity	Exchange rate	Correction coefficient 100 * [1] / [2]
	[1]	[2]	
BE/LU	1.000	1.000	100.0
BG	1.192	1.956	60.9
CZ	20.48	24.74	82.8
DK	10.16	7.439	136.5
DE	1.006	1.000	100.6
EE	0.981	1.000	98.1
IE	1.290	1.000	129.0
EL	0.848	1.000	84.8
ES	0.934	1.000	93.4
FR	1.077	1.000	107.7
HR	5.262	7.529	69.9
IT	0.941	1.000	94.1
CY	0.829	1.000	82.9
LV	0.809	1.000	80.9
LT	0.766	1.000	76.6
HU	232.0	394.3	58.8
MT	0.947	1.000	94.7
NL	1.107	1.000	110.7
AT	1.106	1.000	110.6
PL	2.907	4.687	62.0
PT	0.897	1.000	89.7
RO	2.921	4.942	59.1
SI	0.836	1.000	83.6
SK	0.809	1.000	80.9
FI	1.189	1.000	118.9
SE	12.21	10.68	114.3
UK	1.084	0.8646	125.4

Graph: Correction coefficients for Pensioners at 1st July 2022, ranked



13

Correction coefficients for staff working in duty stations outside the European Union

This chapter presents the values of the economic parities and the correction coefficients for Extra-EU staff⁽²⁴⁾, calculated in accordance with the approved method manual.

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 Union⁽²⁵⁾.

An important difference from the values established for Intra-EU locations is that rent levels, rent indices and expenditure on housing are not taken into account because, in accordance with Annex X, specific accommodation arrangements are made for ExtraEU staff ⁽²⁶⁾. 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.

As at July 2022 information is compiled for a list of 143⁽²⁷⁾ Extra-EU duty stations, however economic parities are not presented where data is unavailable or unreliable due to local instability or other reasons⁽²⁸⁾. 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.

The correction coefficients applicable to the salaries of the European institution officials working in the capitals and places of employment other than Brussels 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.

⁽²⁴⁾ See **Chapter 11** concerning correction coefficients for duty stations within the European Union.

See **Chapter 12** concerning correction coefficients for pensioners, to which the additional provisions of Annex XIII to the Staff Regulations also apply.

⁽²⁵⁾ This requirement was first introduced by Council Regulation 3019/87

⁽²⁶⁾ Since 2016, Extra-EU PPP are established using a classification of 78 basic headings which are the same as those employed for Intra-EU purposes (sole exception: 2 basic headings relating to housing).

⁽²⁷⁾ At July 2021 there were 141 duty stations. Two Extra-EU locations have subsequently been added (Greenland, USA-San Francisco).

⁽²⁸⁾ Currently 10 locations are affected (Afghanistan; Iraq; Lebanon; Libya; Somalia; Sudan, Syria; Venezuela; Yemen; Zimbabwe).

Table 13.1 shows these changes for the year to July 2022. As there was a general update with effect from January 2022, on the basis of the Intermediate Report issued by Eurostat in May 2022⁽²⁹⁾, **Table 13.1a** shows these changes for the six months July 2021 - January 2022. **Table 13.1b** shows these changes for the six months January 2022 - July 2022. Changes for the intervening months are presented in the Extra-EU intermediate reports issued by Eurostat in May 2022 and October 2022⁽³⁰⁾.

Table 13.2 shows the correction coefficients for all Extra-EU duty stations (relative to Brussels) calculated at July 2022.

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

Appendix 1c to this report presents explanations and statistical analyses relating to the correction coefficients presented in this chapter.

⁽²⁹⁾ Op.cit. (7) Ares(2022)4043307

⁽³⁰⁾ Op.cit. (7) Ares(2022)3565923 (six-month period July 2021-January 2022)

Op.cit. (7) Ares(2022)7267888 (five month period February 2022-June 2022)

Table 13.1 (page 1 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 12 months to 1st July 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2022	Jul-2021	Jul-2022 - Jul-2021	Jul-2022 - Jul-2021
BE	(1)	Belgium / Luxembourg	Brussels / Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	8.6
AF	(5)	Afghanistan	Kabul	0	0		
AL	(9)	Albania	Tirana	68.08	69.29	-1.7	6.7
DZ		Algeria	Algiers	93.80	102.0	-8.0	-0.1
AO		Angola	Luanda	872.8	702.5	24.2	34.9
AR	(6)	Argentina	Buenos Aires	112.9	85.64	31.8	43.2
AM		Armenia	Yerevan	510.7	474.2	7.7	17.0
AU	(7)	Australia	Canberra	1.634	1.605	1.8	10.6
AZ		Azerbaijan	Baku	1.825	1.756	3.9	12.9
BD	(6)	Bangladesh	Dhaka	83.59	84.55	-1.1	7.4
BB		Barbados	Bridgetown	2.603	2.363	10.2	19.6
BY		Belarus	Minsk	2.179	2.136	2.0	10.8
BJ	(3)	Benin	Cotonou	635.1	576.7	10.1	19.6
BO		Bolivia	La Paz	5.907	6.273	-5.8	2.3
BA	(9)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	1.167	1.127	3.5	12.5
BW	(6)	Botswana	Gaborone	9.312	8.505	9.5	18.9
BR		Brazil	Brasilia	5.159	3.807	35.5	47.2
BF	(3)	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	595.4	609.6	-2.3	6.1
BI		Burundi	Bujumbura	2118	1879	12.7	22.4
KH		Cambodia	Phnom Penh	4098	3645	12.4	22.1
CM	(3)	Cameroon	Yaounde	585.5	612.4	-4.4	3.8
CA	(7)	Canada	Ottawa	1.455	1.448	0.5	9.1
CV		Cape Verde	Praia	75.85	76.54	-0.9	7.6
CF	(3)	Central African Republic	Bangui	669.4	742.9	-9.9	-2.1
TD	(3)	Chad	Ndjamena	617.1	639.7	-3.5	4.8
CL	(7)	Chile	Santiago	654.6	626.2	4.5	13.5
CN		China	Beijing	6.157	6.587	-6.5	1.5
CO		Colombia	Bogota	3082	2494	23.6	34.2
CG	(3)(6)	Congo	Brazzaville	714.7	770.2	-7.2	0.8
CR		Costa Rica	San Jose	586.1	582.7	0.6	9.2
HU	(2)	Cuba	Havana	1.261	1.048	20.3	30.7
CD		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2934	3289	-10.8	-3.1
DJ		Djibouti	Djibouti	214.2	223.0	-3.9	4.3
DO		Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	46.43	46.08	0.8	9.4
EC	(2)	Ecuador	Quito	0.9380	0.8862	5.8	15.0
EG	(6)	Egypt	Cairo	14.80	15.71	-5.8	2.3
SV	(2)(6)	El Salvador	San Salvador	0.8715	0.7935	9.8	19.3
ER		Eritrea	Asmara	17.49	17.96	-2.6	5.8
SZ	(6)	eSwatini	Mbabane	11.10	10.52	5.5	14.6
ET		Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	42.10	35.93	17.2	27.3
FJ		Fiji	Suva	1.677	1.760	-4.7	3.5
GA	(3)(6)	Gabon	Libreville	696.1	685.8	1.5	10.2
GM		Gambia	Banjul	56.43	53.47	5.5	14.6
GE		Georgia	Tbilisi	2.571	2.342	9.8	19.2
GH		Ghana	Accra	7.019	5.867	19.6	29.9
GL	(11)	Greenland	Nuuk	8.598	0		
GT		Guatemala	Guatemala City	8.420	8.162	3.2	12.0
GN	(6)	Guinea	Conakry	11607	10439	11.2	20.8
GW	(3)	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	460.7	478.0	-3.6	4.7
GY		Guyana	Georgetown	212.6	182.5	16.5	26.5
HT		Haiti	Port-au-Prince	117.5	114.2	2.9	11.7
HN		Honduras	Tegucigalpa	23.26	21.74	7.0	16.2
HK		Hong Kong	Hong Kong	9.922	10.48	-5.3	2.8
IS	(6)	Iceland	Reykjavik	187.9	193.9	-3.1	5.2
IN		India	New Delhi	82.22	71.90	14.4	24.2
ID		Indonesia	Jakarta	11466	12173	-5.8	2.3
IR		Iran	Teheran	100442	82045	22.4	33.0
IQ	(5)	Iraq	Baghdad	0	0		
IL	(7)	Israel	Tel-Aviv	4.208	4.384	-4.0	4.2
CI	(3)	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	572.1	598.0	-4.3	3.9
JM		Jamaica	Kingston	178.9	139.8	28.0	39.0
JP	(7)	Japan	Tokyo	133.1	134.9	-1.3	7.2
JO		Jordan	Amman	0.7095	0.7467	-5.0	3.2
KZ		Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan	384.4	367.6	4.6	13.6
KE		Kenya	Nairobi	125.6	111.0	13.2	22.9
XK	(4)(9)	Kosovo	Pristina	0.5623	0.5483	2.6	11.4
KW		Kuwait	Kuwait City	0.2979	0.3100	-3.9	4.4
KG		Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	74.41	65.48	13.6	23.4
LA		Laos	Vientiane	9551	8374	14.1	23.9

Table 13.1 (page 2 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 12 months to 1st July 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2022	Jul-2021	Jul-2022 - Jul-2021	Jul-2022 - Jul-2021
LB	(5)	Lebanon	Beirut	0	0		
LS		Lesotho	Maseru	10.80	10.78	0.2	8.8
LR		Liberia	Monrovia	225.4	278.1	-19.0	-12.0
LY	(5)	Libya	Tripoli	0	0		
MG		Madagascar	Antananarivo	3700	3770	-1.9	6.6
MW		Malawi	Lilongwe	746.6	685.2	9.0	18.3
MY		Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.843	3.809	0.9	9.6
ML	(3)	Mali	Bamako	607.6	540.5	12.4	22.1
MR	(6)	Mauritania	Nouakchott	31.62	29.27	8.0	17.3
MU		Mauritius	Port Louis	36.31	35.69	1.7	10.5
MX	(7)	Mexico	Mexico City	14.34	14.28	0.4	9.1
MD		Moldova	Chisinau	16.13	14.03	15.0	24.9
MN		Mongolia	Ulan Bator	2362	2204	7.2	16.4
ME	(4)(9)	Montenegro	Podgorica	0.6066	0.5687	6.7	15.8
MA		Morocco	Rabat	8.507	8.739	-2.7	5.7
MZ		Mozambique	Maputo	75.60	63.41	19.2	29.5
MM		Myanmar	Yangon	1428	1287	11.0	20.5
NA		Namibia	Windhoek	13.14	13.41	-2.0	6.4
NP		Nepal	Kathmandu	95.19	95.18	0.0	8.6
NC	(10)	New Caledonia	Nouméa	115.7	122.6	-5.6	2.5
NZ	(7)	New Zealand	Wellington	1.441	1.409	2.3	11.1
NI		Nicaragua	Managua	34.03	33.52	1.5	10.3
NE	(3)(6)	Niger	Niamey	501.8	495.1	1.4	10.1
NG		Nigeria	Abuja	397.3	400.3	-0.7	7.8
MK	(9)	North Macedonia	Skopje	30.81	30.15	2.2	11.0
NO	(8)	Norway	Oslo	13.26	13.35	-0.7	7.9
PK		Pakistan	Islamabad	149.1	138.6	7.6	16.8
PA	(2)	Panama	Panama City	1.156	1.012	14.2	24.1
PG		Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	3.847	4.054	-5.1	3.1
PY		Paraguay	Asuncion	5007	4172	20.0	30.3
PE		Peru	Lima	3.684	3.521	4.6	13.6
PH		Philippines	Manilla	50.98	53.27	-4.3	3.9
QA		Qatar	Doha	4.379	4.722	-7.3	0.7
RU		Russia	Moscow	84.07	76.25	10.3	19.7
RW	(6)	Rwanda	Kigali	950.9	863.2	10.2	19.6
ST		São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	24.37	23.63	3.1	12.0
SA	(6)	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	3.863	3.810	1.4	10.1
SN	(3)	Senegal	Dakar	552.3	570.5	-3.2	5.1
RS	(9)	Serbia	Belgrade	73.76	70.10	5.2	14.3
SL		Sierra Leone	Freetown	13593	10982	23.8	34.4
SG		Singapore	Singapore	1.711	1.889	-9.4	-1.6
SO	(5)	Somalia	Mogadishu	0	0		
ZA		South Africa	Pretoria	11.25	11.20	0.4	9.1
KR	(7)	South Korea	Seoul	1229	1270	-3.2	5.1
SS		South-Sudan	Juba	256.3	387.7	-33.9	-28.2
LK	(6)	Sri Lanka	Colombo	230.4	157.4	46.4	59.0
SD	(5)	Sudan	Khartoum	0	417.9		
CH	(8)	Switzerland	Bern	1.343	1.377	-2.5	5.9
CH	(8)	Switzerland	Geneva	1.343	1.377	-2.5	5.9
SY	(5)	Syria	Damascus	0	0		
TW		Taiwan	Taipei	26.41	27.68	-4.6	3.6
TJ		Tajikistan	Duschanbe	8.512	8.801	-3.3	5.0
TZ		Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	2494	2197	13.5	23.3
TH		Thailand	Bangkok	26.64	27.65	-3.7	4.6
TL	(2)	Timor Leste	Dili	0.8645	0.8770	-1.4	7.1
TG	(3)	Togo	Lome	627.6	640.0	-1.9	6.5
TT		Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	7.319	6.395	14.4	24.3
TN		Tunisia	Tunis	2.405	2.424	-0.8	7.8
TR	(8)	Türkiye	Ankara	7.340	4.555	61.1	75.0
TM		Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	5.079	5.088	-0.2	8.4
UG	(6)	Uganda	Kampala	2956	2796	5.7	14.8
UA		Ukraine	Kiev	26.62	26.04	2.2	11.0
AE		United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	3.625	3.785	-4.2	4.0
GB	(9)	United Kingdom	London	0.9421	0.8888	6.0	15.1
US		United States	New York	1.195	1.192	0.3	8.9
US	(11)	United States	San Francisco	1.099	0		
US	(7)	United States	Washington	1.099	1.066	3.1	12.0
UY		Uruguay	Montevideo	40.14	39.66	1.2	9.9
UZ		Uzbekistan	Tachkent	8342	8237	1.3	10.0

Table 13.1 (page 3 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 12 months to 1st July 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2022	Jul-2021	Jul-2022 - Jul-2021	Jul-2022 - Jul-2021
VE	(5)	Venezuela	Caracas	0	0		
VN		Vietnam	Hanoi	18459	19358	-4.6	3.6
PS		West Bank — Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem	4.208	4.384	-4.0	4.2
YE	(5)	Yemen	Sana a	0	0		
ZM		Zambia	Lusaka	16.72	13.55	23.4	34.0
ZW	(5)	Zimbabwe	Harare	0	0		

In table above:

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

- (1) Figures are stated relative to Brussels, i.e. Brussels PPP = 1, ER = 1, CC=100%
- (2) 1 Euro = USD (5 duty stations: Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Timor Leste – plus USA-New York, USA-San Francisco, USA-Washington)
- (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 (10 duty stations: Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe)
- (6) UN P2P processed and integrated (15 duty stations: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, eSwatini, Gabon, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Uganda)
- (7) ISRP PPP processed and integrated (9 duty stations: Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea, USA-Washington)
- (8) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 duty stations: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland-Bern, Switzerland-Geneva, Türkiye, United Kingdom)
- (9) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 Balkan duty stations: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia)
- (10) Duty stations for which Intra-EU CC excluding rent is used (2 duty stations: Greenland, New Caledonia)
- (11) New duty stations inserted at July 2022 (2 duty stations): Greenland, USA-San Francisco)

Table 13.1a (page 1 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 6 months to 1st January 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Code	Place of employment		Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
	Country	City	Jan-2022	Jul-2021	Jan-2022 - Jul-2021	Jan-2022 - Jul-2021
BE	(1) Belgium / Luxembourg	Brussels / Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	3.5
AF	(5) Afghanistan	Kabul	0	0		
AL	(9) Albania	Tirana	67.60	69.29	-2.4	1.0
DZ	Algeria	Algiers	102.3	102.0	0.3	3.8
AO	Angola	Luanda	846.0	702.5	20.4	24.6
AR	Argentina	Buenos Aires	100.1	85.64	16.9	21.0
AM	Armenia	Yerevan	512.4	474.2	8.1	11.8
AU	(7) Australia	Canberra	1.657	1.605	3.2	6.9
AZ	Azerbaijan	Baku	1.769	1.756	0.7	4.3
BD	Bangladesh	Dhaka	84.62	84.55	0.1	3.6
BB	Barbados	Bridgetown	2.620	2.363	10.9	14.8
BY	Belarus	Minsk	2.130	2.136	-0.3	3.2
BJ	(3) Benin	Cotonou	610.0	576.7	5.8	9.5
BO	Bolivia	La Paz	6.104	6.273	-2.7	0.7
BA	(9) Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	1.107	1.127	-1.8	1.7
BW	Botswana	Gaborone	8.481	8.505	-0.3	3.2
BR	Brazil	Brasilia	4.474	3.807	17.5	21.6
BF	(3) Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	599.2	609.6	-1.7	1.7
BI	Burundi	Bujumbura	2011	1879	7.0	10.8
KH	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	4032	3645	10.6	14.5
CM	(3) Cameroon	Yaounde	598.8	612.4	-2.2	1.2
CA	(7) Canada	Ottawa	1.459	1.448	0.8	4.3
CV	Cape Verde	Praia	75.98	76.54	-0.7	2.7
CF	(3) Central African Republic	Bangui	738.3	742.9	-0.6	2.9
TD	(3) Chad	Ndjamena	631.7	639.7	-1.3	2.2
CL	(7) Chile	Santiago	629.6	626.2	0.5	4.1
CN	China	Beijing	6.386	6.587	-3.1	0.3
CO	Colombia	Bogota	2711	2494	8.7	12.5
CG	(3) Congo	Brazzaville	744.9	770.2	-3.3	0.1
CR	Costa Rica	San Jose	572.0	582.7	-1.8	1.6
CU	(2) Cuba	Havana	1.112	1.048	6.1	9.8
CD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2957	3289	-10.1	-6.9
DJ	Djibouti	Djibouti	215.7	223.0	-3.3	0.1
DO	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	46.43	46.08	0.8	4.3
EC	(2) Ecuador	Quito	0.9577	0.8862	8.1	11.9
EG	Egypt	Cairo	15.68	15.71	-0.2	3.3
SV	(2) El Salvador	San Salvador	0.7869	0.7935	-0.8	2.6
ER	Eritrea	Asmara	17.78	17.96	-1.0	2.5
SZ	eSwatini	Mbabane	10.36	10.52	-1.5	1.9
ET	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	38.38	35.93	6.8	10.6
FJ	Fiji	Suva	1.719	1.760	-2.3	1.1
GA	(3) Gabon	Libreville	674.0	685.8	-1.7	1.7
GM	Gambia	Banjul	54.37	53.47	1.7	5.2
GE	Georgia	Tbilisi	2.514	2.342	7.3	11.1
GH	Ghana	Accra	5.868	5.867	0.0	3.5
GT	Guatemala	Guatemala City	8.454	8.162	3.6	7.2
GN	Guinea	Conakry	10467	10439	0.3	3.8
GW	(3) Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	468.6	478.0	-2.0	1.5
GY	Guyana	Georgetown	197.6	182.5	8.3	12.1
HT	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	103.4	114.2	-9.5	-6.3
HN	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	22.71	21.74	4.5	8.1
HK	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	10.23	10.48	-2.4	1.0
IS	(8) Iceland	Reykjavik	188.7	193.9	-2.7	0.7
IN	India	New Delhi	77.91	71.90	8.4	12.2
ID	Indonesia	Jakarta	11756	12173	-3.4	0.0
IR	Iran	Teheran	93253	82045	13.7	17.6
IQ	(5) Iraq	Baghdad	0	0		
IL	(7) Israel	Tel-Aviv	4.283	4.384	-2.3	1.1
CI	(3) Ivory Coast	Abidjan	581.5	598.0	-2.8	0.6
JM	Jamaica	Kingston	160.6	139.8	14.9	18.9
JP	(7) Japan	Tokyo	137.0	134.9	1.6	5.1
JO	Jordan	Amman	0.7277	0.7467	-2.5	0.9
KZ	Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan	366.8	367.6	-0.2	3.3
KE	Kenya	Nairobi	118.2	111.0	6.5	10.2
XK	(4)(8) Kosovo	Pristina	0.5487	0.5483	0.1	3.6
KW	Kuwait	Kuwait City	0.3085	0.3100	-0.5	3.0
KG	Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	71.60	65.48	9.3	13.2
LA	Laos	Vientiane	8335	8374	-0.5	3.0

Table 13.1a (page 2 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 6 months to 1st January 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jan-2022	Jul-2021	Jan-2022 - Jul-2021	Jan-2022 - Jul-2021
LB	(5)	Lebanon	Beirut	0	0		
LS		Lesotho	Maseru	10.77	10.78	-0.1	3.4
LR		Liberia	Monrovia	235.7	278.1	-15.2	-12.3
LY	(5)	Libya	Tripoli	0	0		
MG		Madagascar	Antananarivo	3731	3770	-1.0	2.4
MW		Malawi	Lilongwe	738.9	685.2	7.8	11.6
MY		Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.983	3.809	4.6	8.2
ML	(3)	Mali	Bamako	555.2	540.5	2.7	6.3
MR		Mauritania	Nouakchott	29.63	29.27	1.2	4.8
MU		Mauritius	Port Louis	35.36	35.69	-0.9	2.5
MX	(7)	Mexico	Mexico City	14.54	14.28	1.8	5.4
MD		Moldova	Chisinau	14.14	14.03	0.8	4.3
MN		Mongolia	Ulan Bator	2254	2204	2.3	5.8
ME	(4)(9)	Montenegro	Podgorica	0.5891	0.5687	3.6	7.2
MA		Morocco	Rabat	8.587	8.739	-1.7	1.7
MZ		Mozambique	Maputo	68.47	63.41	8.0	11.8
MM		Myanmar	Yangon	1328	1287	3.2	6.8
NA		Namibia	Windhoek	13.14	13.41	-2.0	1.4
NP		Nepal	Kathmandu	95.36	95.18	0.2	3.7
NC		New Caledonia	Nouméa	118.5	122.6	-3.3	0.1
NZ	(7)	New Zealand	Wellington	1.456	1.409	3.3	7.0
NI		Nicaragua	Managua	33.29	33.52	-0.7	2.8
NE	(3)	Niger	Niamey	477.2	495.1	-3.6	-0.2
NG		Nigeria	Abuja	412.2	400.3	3.0	6.6
MK	(9)	North Macedonia	Skopje	29.84	30.15	-1.0	2.4
NO	(8)	Norway	Oslo	13.33	13.35	-0.1	3.3
PK		Pakistan	Islamabad	140.8	138.6	1.6	5.1
PA	(2)	Panama	Panama City	1.086	1.012	7.3	11.1
PG		Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	3.994	4.054	-1.5	2.0
PY	(6)	Paraguay	Asuncion	4597	4172	10.2	14.0
PE		Peru	Lima	3.688	3.521	4.7	8.4
PH		Philippines	Manilla	52.17	53.27	-2.1	1.4
QA		Qatar	Doha	4.599	4.722	-2.6	0.8
RU		Russia	Moscow	77.24	76.25	1.3	4.8
RW		Rwanda	Kigali	808.2	863.2	-6.4	-3.1
ST		São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	23.38	23.63	-1.1	2.4
SA		Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	3.731	3.810	-2.1	1.4
SN	(3)	Senegal	Dakar	561.0	570.5	-1.7	1.8
RS	(9)	Serbia	Belgrade	71.89	70.10	2.6	6.1
SL		Sierra Leone	Freestown	12006	10982	9.3	13.2
SG		Singapore	Singapore	1.763	1.889	-6.7	-3.4
SO	(5)	Somalia	Mogadishu	0	0		
ZA		South Africa	Pretoria	11.39	11.20	1.7	5.3
KR	(7)	South Korea	Seoul	1234	1270	-2.8	0.6
SS		South-Sudan	Juba	326.8	387.7	-15.7	-12.8
LK		Sri Lanka	Colombo	158.3	157.4	0.6	4.1
SD	(5)	Sudan	Khartoum	0	417.9		
CH	(8)	Switzerland	Bern	1.343	1.377	-2.5	0.9
CH	(8)	Switzerland	Geneva	1.343	1.377	-2.5	0.9
SY	(5)	Syria	Damascus	0	0		
TW		Taiwan	Taipei	27.09	27.68	-2.1	1.3
TJ		Tajikistan	Duschanbe	8.714	8.801	-1.0	2.5
TZ		Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	2338	2197	6.4	10.1
TH		Thailand	Bangkok	27.07	27.65	-2.1	1.3
TL	(2)	Timor Leste	Dili	0.8641	0.8770	-1.5	2.0
TG	(3)	Togo	Lome	625.5	640.0	-2.3	1.2
TT		Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	6.854	6.395	7.2	10.9
TN		Tunisia	Tunis	2.407	2.424	-0.7	2.8
TR	(8)	Türkiye	Ankara	5.447	4.555	19.6	23.8
TM		Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	5.102	5.088	0.3	3.8
UG		Uganda	Kampala	2736	2796	-2.1	1.3
UA		Ukraine	Kiev	26.21	26.04	0.7	4.2
AE		United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	3.693	3.785	-2.4	1.0
GB	(8)	United Kingdom	London	0.8983	0.8888	1.1	4.6
US		United States	New York	1.176	1.192	-1.3	2.1
US	(7)	United States	Washington	1.113	1.066	4.4	8.1
UY		Uruguay	Montevideo	39.82	39.66	0.4	3.9
UZ		Uzbekistan	Tachkent	8317	8237	1.0	4.5

Table 13.1a (page 3 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 6 months to 1st January 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jan-2022	Jul-2021	Jan-2022 - Jul-2021	Jan-2022 - Jul-2021
VE	(5)	Venezuela	Caracas	0	0		
VN		Vietnam	Hanoi	18671	19358	-3.5	-0.2
PS		West Bank — Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem	4.283	4.384	-2.3	1.1
YE	(5)	Yemen	Sana a	0	0		
ZM		Zambia	Lusaka	15.67	13.55	15.6	19.7
ZW	(5)	Zimbabwe	Harare	0	0		

In table above:

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

- (1) Figures are stated relative to Brussels, i.e. Brussels PPP = 1, ER = 1, CC=100%
- (2) 1 Euro = USD (5 duty stations: Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Timor Leste – plus USA-New York, USA-San Francisco, USA-Washington)
- (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 (10 duty stations: Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe)
- (6) UN P2P processed and integrated (1 duty station: Panama)
- (7) ISRP PPP processed and integrated (9 duty stations: Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea, USA-Washington)
- (8) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 duty stations: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland-Bern, Switzerland-Geneva, Türkiye, United Kingdom)
- (9) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 Balkan duty stations: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia)
- (10) Duty stations for which Intra-EU CC excluding rent is used (1 duty station: New Caledonia)

Table 13.1b (page 1 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 6 months to 1st July 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2022	Jan-2022	Jul-2022 - Jan-2022	Jul-2022 - Jan-2022
BE	(1)	Belgium / Luxembourg	Brussels / Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	0.0	4.9
AF	(5)	Afghanistan	Kabul	0	0		
AL	(9)	Albania	Tirana	68.08	67.60	0.7	5.6
DZ		Algeria	Algiers	93.80	102.3	-8.3	-3.8
AO		Angola	Luanda	872.8	846.0	3.2	8.2
AR	(6)	Argentina	Buenos Aires	112.9	100.1	12.8	18.3
AM		Armenia	Yerevan	510.7	512.4	-0.3	4.6
AU	(7)	Australia	Canberra	1.634	1.657	-1.4	3.4
AZ		Azerbaijan	Baku	1.825	1.769	3.2	8.2
BD	(6)	Bangladesh	Dhaka	83.59	84.62	-1.2	3.6
BB		Barbados	Bridgetown	2.603	2.620	-0.6	4.2
BY		Belarus	Minsk	2.179	2.130	2.3	7.3
BJ	(3)	Benin	Cotonou	635.1	610.0	4.1	9.2
BO		Bolivia	La Paz	5.907	6.104	-3.2	1.5
BA	(9)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	1.167	1.107	5.4	10.6
BW	(6)	Botswana	Gaborone	9.312	8.481	9.8	15.2
BR		Brazil	Brasilia	5.159	4.474	15.3	21.0
BF	(3)	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	595.4	599.2	-0.6	4.2
BI		Burundi	Bujumbura	2118	2011	5.3	10.5
KH		Cambodia	Phnom Penh	4098	4032	1.6	6.6
CM	(3)	Cameroon	Yaounde	585.5	598.8	-2.2	2.6
CA	(7)	Canada	Ottawa	1.455	1.459	-0.3	4.6
CV		Cape Verde	Praia	75.85	75.98	-0.2	4.7
CF	(3)	Central African Republic	Bangui	669.4	738.3	-9.3	-4.9
TD	(3)	Chad	Ndjamena	617.1	631.7	-2.3	2.5
CL	(7)	Chile	Santiago	654.6	629.6	4.0	9.1
CN		China	Beijing	6.157	6.386	-3.6	1.1
CO		Colombia	Bogota	3082	2711	13.7	19.3
CG	(3)(6)	Congo	Brazzaville	714.7	744.9	-4.1	0.6
CR		Costa Rica	San Jose	586.1	572.0	2.5	7.5
CU	(2)	Cuba	Havana	1.261	1.112	13.4	19.0
CD		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2934	2957	-0.8	4.1
DJ		Djibouti	Djibouti	214.2	215.7	-0.7	4.2
DO		Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	46.43	46.43	0.0	4.9
EC	(2)	Ecuador	Quito	0.9380	0.9577	-2.1	2.7
EG	(6)	Egypt	Cairo	14.80	15.68	-5.6	-1.0
SV	(2)(6)	El Salvador	San Salvador	0.8715	0.7869	10.8	16.2
ER		Eritrea	Asmara	17.49	17.78	-1.6	3.2
SZ	(6)	eSwatini	Mbabane	11.10	10.36	7.1	12.4
ET		Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	42.10	38.38	9.7	15.1
FJ		Fiji	Suva	1.677	1.719	-2.4	2.3
GA	(3)(6)	Gabon	Libreville	696.1	674.0	3.3	8.3
GM		Gambia	Banjul	56.43	54.37	3.8	8.9
GE		Georgia	Tbilisi	2.571	2.514	2.3	7.3
GH		Ghana	Accra	7.019	5.868	19.6	25.5
GL	(11)	Greenland	Nuuk	8.598	0		
GT		Guatemala	Guatemala City	8.420	8.454	-0.4	4.5
GN	(6)	Guinea	Conakry	11607	10467	10.9	16.3
GW	(3)	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	460.7	468.6	-1.7	3.1
GY		Guyana	Georgetown	212.6	197.6	7.6	12.9
HT		Haiti	Port-au-Prince	117.5	103.4	13.6	19.2
HN		Honduras	Tegucigalpa	23.26	22.71	2.4	7.4
HK		Hong Kong	Hong Kong	9.922	10.23	-3.0	1.7
IS	(8)	Iceland	Reykjavik	187.9	188.7	-0.4	4.5
IN		India	New Delhi	82.22	77.91	5.5	10.7
ID		Indonesia	Jakarta	11466	11756	-2.5	2.3
IR		Iran	Teheran	100442	93253	7.7	13.0
IQ	(5)	Iraq	Baghdad	0	0		
IL	(7)	Israel	Tel-Aviv	4.208	4.283	-1.8	3.1
CI	(3)	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	572.1	581.5	-1.6	3.2
JM		Jamaica	Kingston	178.9	160.6	11.4	16.9
JP	(7)	Japan	Tokyo	133.1	137.0	-2.8	1.9
JO		Jordan	Amman	0.7095	0.7277	-2.5	2.3
KZ		Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan	384.4	366.8	4.8	9.9
KE		Kenya	Nairobi	125.6	118.2	6.3	11.5
XK	(4)(9)	Kosovo	Pristina	0.5623	0.5487	2.5	7.5
KW		Kuwait	Kuwait City	0.2979	0.3085	-3.4	1.3
KG		Kyrgyzstan	Bichkek	74.41	71.60	3.9	9.0
LA		Laos	Vientiane	9551	8335	14.6	20.2

Table 13.1b (page 2 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 6 months to 1st July 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2022	Jan-2022	Jul-2022 - Jan-2022	Jul-2022 - Jan-2022
LB	(5)	Lebanon	Beirut	0	0		
LS		Lesotho	Maseru	10.80	10.77	0.3	5.2
LR		Liberia	Monrovia	225.4	235.7	-4.4	0.3
LY	(5)	Libya	Tripoli	0	0		
MG		Madagascar	Antananarivo	3700	3731	-0.8	4.0
MW		Malawi	Lilongwe	746.6	738.9	1.0	6.0
MY		Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.843	3.983	-3.5	1.2
ML	(3)	Mali	Bamako	607.6	555.2	9.4	14.8
MR	(6)	Mauritania	Nouakchott	31.62	29.63	6.7	11.9
MU		Mauritius	Port Louis	36.31	35.36	2.7	7.7
MX	(7)	Mexico	Mexico City	14.34	14.54	-1.4	3.5
MD		Moldova	Chisinau	16.13	14.14	14.1	19.7
MN		Mongolia	Ulan Bator	2362	2254	4.8	9.9
ME	(4)(9)	Montenegro	Podgorica	0.6066	0.5891	3.0	8.0
MA		Morocco	Rabat	8.507	8.587	-0.9	3.9
MZ		Mozambique	Maputo	75.60	68.47	10.4	15.8
MM		Myanmar	Yangon	1428	1328	7.5	12.8
NA		Namibia	Windhoek	13.14	13.14	0.0	4.9
NP		Nepal	Kathmandu	95.19	95.36	-0.2	4.7
NC	(10)	New Caledonia	Nouméa	115.7	118.5	-2.4	2.4
NZ	(7)	New Zealand	Wellington	1.441	1.456	-1.0	3.8
NI		Nicaragua	Managua	34.03	33.29	2.2	7.2
NE	(3)(6)	Niger	Niamey	501.8	477.2	5.2	10.3
NG		Nigeria	Abuja	397.3	412.2	-3.6	1.1
MK	(9)	North Macedonia	Skopje	30.81	29.84	3.3	8.3
NO	(8)	Norway	Oslo	13.26	13.33	-0.5	4.3
PK		Pakistan	Islamabad	149.1	140.8	5.9	11.1
PA	(2)	Panama	Panama City	1.156	1.086	6.4	11.7
PG		Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	3.847	3.994	-3.7	1.0
PY		Paraguay	Asuncion	5007	4597	8.9	14.3
PE		Peru	Lima	3.684	3.688	-0.1	4.8
PH		Philippines	Manilla	50.98	52.17	-2.3	2.5
QA		Qatar	Doha	4.379	4.599	-4.8	-0.1
RU		Russia	Moscow	84.07	77.24	8.8	14.2
RW	(6)	Rwanda	Kigali	950.9	808.2	17.7	23.4
ST		São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	24.37	23.38	4.2	9.3
SA	(6)	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	3.863	3.731	3.5	8.6
SN	(3)	Senegal	Dakar	552.3	561.0	-1.6	3.3
RS	(9)	Serbia	Belgrade	73.76	71.89	2.6	7.6
SL		Sierra Leone	Freetown	13593	12006	13.2	18.8
SG		Singapore	Singapore	1.711	1.763	-2.9	1.8
SO	(5)	Somalia	Mogadishu	0	0		
ZA		South Africa	Pretoria	11.25	11.39	-1.2	3.6
KR	(7)	South Korea	Seoul	1229	1234	-0.4	4.5
SS		South-Sudan	Juba	256.3	326.8	-21.6	-17.7
LK	(6)	Sri Lanka	Colombo	230.4	158.3	45.5	52.7
SD	(5)	Sudan	Khartoum	0	0		
CH	(8)	Switzerland	Bern	1.343	1.343	0.0	4.9
CH	(8)	Switzerland	Geneva	1.343	1.343	0.0	4.9
SY	(5)	Syria	Damascus	0	0		
TW		Taiwan	Taipei	26.41	27.09	-2.5	2.3
TJ		Tajikistan	Duschanbe	8.512	8.714	-2.3	2.5
TZ		Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	2494	2338	6.7	11.9
TH		Thailand	Bangkok	26.64	27.07	-1.6	3.2
TL	(2)	Timor Leste	Dili	0.8645	0.8641	0.0	4.9
TG	(3)	Togo	Lome	627.6	625.5	0.3	5.3
TT		Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	7.319	6.854	6.8	12.0
TN		Tunisia	Tunis	2.405	2.407	-0.1	4.8
TR	(8)	Türkiye	Ankara	7.340	5.447	34.8	41.4
TM		Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	5.079	5.102	-0.5	4.4
UG	(6)	Uganda	Kampala	2956	2736	8.0	13.3
UA		Ukraine	Kiev	26.62	26.21	1.6	6.5
AE		United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	3.625	3.693	-1.8	3.0
GB	(8)	United Kingdom	London	0.9421	0.8983	4.9	10.0
US		United States	New York	1.195	1.176	1.6	6.6
US	(11)	United States	San Francisco	1.099	0		
US	(7)	United States	Washington	1.099	1.113	-1.3	3.6
UY		Uruguay	Montevideo	40.14	39.82	0.8	5.7
UZ		Uzbekistan	Tachkent	8342	8317	0.3	5.2

Table 13.1b (page 3 of 3): Changes in the economic parities in the 6 months to 1st July 2022 (for staff serving in Extra-EU delegations)

Place of employment				Economic Parities	Economic Parities	CHANGE (in %)	Implicit Index
Code		Country	City	Jul-2022	Jan-2022	Jul-2022 - Jan-2022	Jul-2022 - Jan-2022
VE	(5)	Venezuela	Caracas	0	0		
VN		Vietnam	Hanoi	18459	18671	-1.1	3.7
PS		West Bank — Gaza Strip	East Jerusalem	4.208	4.283	-1.8	3.1
YE	(5)	Yemen	Sana a	0	0		
ZM		Zambia	Lusaka	16.72	15.67	6.7	11.9
ZW	(5)	Zimbabwe	Harare	0	0		

In table above:

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

- (1) Figures are stated relative to Brussels, i.e. Brussels PPP = 1, ER = 1, CC=100%
- (2) 1 Euro = USD (5 duty stations: Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Timor Leste – plus USA-New York, USA-San Francisco, USA-Washington)
- (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 (10 duty stations: Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe)
- (6) UN P2P processed and integrated (15 duty stations: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, eSwatini, Gabon, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Uganda)
- (7) ISRP PPP processed and integrated (9 duty stations: Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea, USA-Washington)
- (8) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 duty stations: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland-Bern, Switzerland-Geneva, Türkiye, United Kingdom)
- (9) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 Balkan duty stations: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia)
- (10) Duty stations for which Intra-EU CC excluding rent is used (2 duty stations: Greenland, New Caledonia)
- (11) New duty stations inserted at July 2022 (2 duty stations: Greenland, USA-San Francisco)

**Table 13.2 (page 1 of 3): Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2022
(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]
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	68.08	119.410	57.0
DZ		Algeria	ALG	Algiers	DZD	93.8	153.500	61.1
AO		Angola	LAD	Luanda	AOA	872.8	452.977	192.7
AR	(6)	Argentina	BUE	Buenos Aires	ARS	112.9	130.663	86.4
AM		Armenia	EVN	Yerevan	AMD	510.7	430.540	118.6
AU	(7)	Australia	CBR	Canberra	AUD	1.634	1.52560	107.1
AZ		Azerbaijan	BAK	Baku	AZN	1.825	1.78789	102.1
BD	(6)	Bangladesh	DAC	Dhaka	BDT	83.59	97.7555	85.5
BB		Barbados	BDG	Bridgetown	BBD	2.603	2.10791	123.5
BY		Belarus	MSQ	Minsk	BYN	2.179	3.58200	60.8
BJ	(3)	Benin	COO	Cotonou	XOF	635.1	655.957	96.8
BO		Bolivia	LPB	La Paz	BOB	5.907	7.26725	81.3
BA	(9)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SJJ	Sarajevo	BAM	1.167	1.95583	59.7
BW	(6)	Botswana	GBE	Gaberone	BWP	9.312	12.8866	72.3
BR		Brazil	BSB	Brasilia	BRL	5.159	5.51630	93.5
BF	(3)	Burkina Faso	OUA	Ouagadougou	XOF	595.4	655.957	90.8
BI		Burundi	BJM	Bujumbura	BIF	2118	2142.91	98.8
KH		Cambodia	PNH	Phnom Penh	KHR	4098	4298.50	95.3
CM	(3)	Cameroon	YAO	Yaounde	XAF	585.5	655.957	89.3
CA	(7)	Canada	YOW	Ottawa	CAD	1.455	1.35130	107.7
CV		Cape Verde	RAI	Praia	CVE	75.85	110.265	68.8
CF	(3)	Central African Republic	BGF	Bangui	XAF	669.4	655.957	102.0
TD	(3)	Chad	NDJ	Ndjamena	XAF	617.1	655.957	94.1
CL	(7)	Chile	SCL	Santiago	CLP	654.6	958.614	68.3
CN		China	PEK	Beijing	CNY	6.157	7.03820	87.5
CO		Colombia	BOG	Bogota	COP	3082	4343.38	71.0
CG	(3)(6)	Congo	BZV	Brazzaville	XAF	714.7	655.957	109.0
CR		Costa Rica	SJO	San Jose	CRC	586.1	725.326	80.8
CU	(2)	Cuba	HAV	Havana	USDG	1.261	1.05170	119.9
CD		Democratic Republic of the Congo	FIH	Kinshasa	CDF	2934	2119.50	138.4
DJ		Djibouti	DJI	Djibouti	DJF	214.2	187.203	114.4
DO		Dominican Republic	SDO	Santo Domingo	DOP	46.43	57.6144	80.6
EC	(2)	Ecuador	UIO	Quito	USDK	0.938	1.05170	89.2
EG	(6)	Egypt	CAI	Cairo	EGP	14.8	19.7916	74.8
SV	(2)(6)	El Salvador	SAL	San Salvador	USD	0.8715	1.05170	82.9
ER		Eritrea	ASM	Asmara	ERN	17.49	15.7755	110.9
SZ	(6)	eSwatini	MTS	Mbabane	SZL	11.1	16.9295	65.6
ET		Ethiopia	ADD	Addis Ababa	ETB	42.1	55.5546	75.8
FJ		Fiji	SUV	Suva	FJD	1.677	2.32883	72.0
GA	(3)(6)	Gabon	LBV	Libreville	XAF	696.1	655.957	106.1
GM		Gambia	BTH	Banjul	GMD	56.43	58.0200	97.3
GE		Georgia	TBS	Tbilisi	GEL	2.571	3.09540	83.1
GH		Ghana	ACC	Accra	GHS	7.019	7.61620	92.2
GL	(11)	Greenland	GOH	Nuuk	DKK	8.598	7.43920	115.6
GT		Guatemala	GUA	Guatemala City	GTQ	8.42	8.16098	103.2
GN	(6)	Guinea	CKY	Conakry	GNF	11607	9076.32	127.9
GW	(3)	Guinea-Bissau	BXO	Bissau	XOF	460.7	655.957	70.2
GY		Guyana	GEO	Georgetown	GYD	212.6	220.180	96.6
HT		Haiti	PAP	Port-au-Prince	HTG	117.5	119.499	98.3
HN		Honduras	TGU	Tegucigalpa	HNL	23.26	25.6586	90.7
HK		Hong Kong	HKG	Hong Kong	HKD	9.922	8.25320	120.2
IS	(8)	Iceland	REY	Reykjavik	ISKB	187.9	139.900	134.3
IN		India	DEL	New Delhi	INR	82.22	83.0370	99.0
ID		Indonesia	JKT	Jakarta	IDR	11466	15612.6	73.4
IR		Iran	THR	Teheran	IRR	100442	44171.4	227.4
IQ	(5)	Iraq	BGW	Baghdad	IQD	0	0	0
IL	(7)	Israel	TLV	Tel-Aviv	ILS	4.208	3.63440	115.8
CI	(3)	Ivory Coast	ABJ	Abidjan	XOF	572.1	655.957	87.2
JM		Jamaica	KIN	Kingston	JMD	178.9	159.461	112.2
JP	(7)	Japan	TYO	Tokyo	JPY	133.1	143.530	92.7
JO		Jordan	AMM	Amman	JOD	0.7095	0.745660	95.2
KZ		Kazakhstan	TSE	Nur-Sultan	KZT	384.4	496.940	77.4
KE		Kenya	NBO	Nairobi	KES	125.6	123.735	101.5
XK	(4)(9)	Kosovo	PRN	Pristina	EUR	0.5623	1.00000	56.2
KW		Kuwait	KWI	Kuwait City	KWD	0.2979	0.322140	92.5
KG		Kyrgyzstan	FRU	Bichkek	KGS	74.41	83.6105	89.0
LA		Laos	VTE	Vientiane	LAK	9551	15763.8	60.6

**Table 13.2 (page 2 of 3): Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2022
(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]
LB	Lebanon	BEY	Beirut	LBP	0	0	0
LS	Lesotho	MSU	Maseru	LSL	10.8	16.9295	63.8
LR	Liberia	MLW	Monrovia	LRD	225.4	160.478	140.5
LY	Libya	TIP	Tripoli	LYD	0	0	0
MG	Madagascar	TNR	Antananarivo	MGA	3700	4254.16	87.0
MW	Malawi	LLW	Lilongwe	MWK	746.6	1079.01	69.2
MY	Malaysia	KUH	Kuala Lumpur	MYR	3.843	4.62720	83.1
ML	Mali	BKO	Bamako	XOF	607.6	655.957	92.6
MR	Mauritania	NKC	Nouakchott	MRU	31.62	37.8648	83.5
MU	Mauritius	PZL	Port Louis	MUR	36.31	47.3136	76.7
MX	Mexico	MEX	Mexico City	MXN	14.34	21.1375	67.8
MD	Moldova	KIV	Chisinau	MDL	16.13	20.2534	79.6
MN	Mongolia	ULN	Ulan Bator	MNT	2362	3293.69	71.7
ME	Montenegro	POG	Podgorica	EUR	0.6066	1.00000	60.7
MA	Morocco	RBA	Rabat	MAD	8.507	10.6027	80.2
MZ	Mozambique	MPO	Maputo	MZN	75.6	67.5700	111.9
MM	Myanmar	RGN	Yangon	MMK	1428	1945.65	73.4
NA	Namibia	WDH	Windhoek	NAD	13.14	16.9295	77.6
NP	Nepal	KTM	Kathmandu	NPR	95.19	132.330	71.9
NC	New Caledonia	NOU	Nouméa	XPF	115.7	119.332	97.0
NZ	New Zealand	WLG	Wellington	NZD	1.441	1.68710	85.4
NI	Nicaragua	MGA	Managua	NIO	34.03	37.7087	90.2
NE	Niger	NIM	Niamey	XOF	501.8	655.957	76.5
NG	Nigeria	ABV	Abuja	NGN	397.3	441.345	90.0
MK	North Macedonia	SKP	Skopje	MKD	30.81	61.6950	49.9
NO	Norway	OSL	Oslo	NOK	13.26	10.3065	128.7
PK	Pakistan	ISB	Islamabad	PKR	149.1	218.700	68.2
PA	Panama	PAC	Panama City	USDI	1.156	1.05170	109.9
PG	Papua New Guinea	MOR	Port Moresby	PGK	3.847	3.70317	103.9
PY	Paraguay	ASU	Asuncion	PYG	5007	7213.66	69.4
PE	Peru	LIM	Lima	PEN	3.684	3.97963	92.6
PH	Philippines	MNL	Manilla	PHP	50.98	57.7730	88.2
QA	Qatar	DOH	Doha	QAR	4.379	3.82819	114.4
RU	Russia	MOW	Moscow	RUB	84.07	53.8580	156.1
RW	Rwanda	KGL	Kigali	RWF	950.9	1081.71	87.9
ST	São Tomé and Príncipe	TMS	São Tomé	STN	24.37	24.5000	99.5
SA	Saudi Arabia	RUH	Riyadh	SAR	3.863	3.94388	97.9
SN	Senegal	DKR	Dakar	XOF	552.3	655.957	84.2
RS	Serbia	BEG	Belgrade	RSD	73.76	117.429	62.8
SL	Sierra Leone	FNA	Freetown	SLL	13593	13833.2	98.3
SG	Singapore	SIN	Singapore	SGD	1.711	1.46070	117.1
SO	Somalia	MGP	Mogadishu	USDC	0	0	0
ZA	South Africa	PRY	Pretoria	ZAR	11.25	16.9295	66.5
KR	South Korea	SEL	Seoul	KRW	1229	1364.02	90.1
SS	South-Sudan	JUB	Juba	SSP	256.3	521.049	49.2
LK	Sri Lanka	CMB	Colombo	LKR	230.4	382.425	60.2
SD	Sudan	KRT	Khartoum	SDG	0	0	0
CH	Switzerland	BRN	Bern	CHF	1.343	1.00050	134.2
CH	Switzerland	GVA	Geneva	CHF	1.343	1.00050	134.2
SY	Syria	DAM	Damascus	SYP	0	0	0
TW	Taiwan	TPE	Taipei	TWD	26.41	31.1691	84.7
TJ	Tajikistan	DYU	Duschanbe	TJS	8.512	11.1115	76.6
TZ	Tanzania	DAR	Dar es Salaam	TZS	2494	2431.71	102.6
TH	Thailand	BKK	Bangkok	THB	26.64	36.9250	72.1
TL	Timor Leste	DIL	Dili	USDC	0.8645	1.05170	82.2
TG	Togo	LFW	Lome	XOF	627.6	655.957	95.7
TT	Trinidad and Tobago	POS	Port-of-Spain	TTD	7.319	7.26330	100.8
TN	Tunisia	TUN	Tunis	TND	2.405	3.22400	74.6
TR	Türkiye	ANK	Ankara	TRY	7.34	17.4998	41.9
TM	Turkmenistan	ASB	Ashkhabad	TMT	5.079	3.68095	138.0
UG	Uganda	KAM	Kampala	UGX	2956	3984.18	74.2
UA	Ukraine	IEV	Kiev	UAH	26.62	30.7674	86.5
AE	United Arab Emirates	AUH	Abu Dhabi	AED	3.625	3.86200	93.9
GB	United Kingdom	LON	London	GBP	0.9421	0.864610	109.0
US	United States	NYC	New York	USD	1.195	1.05170	113.6
US	United States	SFO	San Francisco	USD	1.099	1.05170	104.5
US	United States	WAS	Washington	USDJ	1.099	1.05170	104.5
UY	Uruguay	MVD	Montevideo	UYU	40.14	41.5190	96.7
UZ	Uzbekistan	TAS	Tachkent	UZS	8342	11383.1	73.3

**Table 13.2 (page 3 of 3): Calculation of correction coefficients at 1st July 2022
(for staff serving in Extra- EU delegations)**

Code	Country	Code	City	Code	Parity	Exchange rate	Correction coefficient
Country		City		X-rates	[1]	[2]	$100 * [1] / [2]$
VE	Venezuela	CCS	Caracas	VES	0	0	0
VN	Vietnam	HAN	Hanoi	VND	18459	24441.5	75.5
PS	West Bank — Gaza Strip	JRE	East Jerusalem	ILS	4.208	3.63440	115.8
YE	Yemen	SAA	Sana a	YER	0	0	0
ZM	Zambia	LUN	Lusaka	ZMW	16.72	18.0940	92.4
ZW	Zimbabwe	HRE	Harare	ZWL	0	0	0

In table above:

- (1) Figures are stated relative to Brussels, i.e. Brussels PPP = 1, ER = 1, CC=100%
- (2) 1 Euro = USD (5 duty stations: Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Timor Leste – plus USA-New York, USA-San Francisco, USA-Washington)
- (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 (10 duty stations: Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe)
- (6) UN P2P processed and integrated (15 duty stations: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, eSwatini, Gabon, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Uganda)
- (7) ISRP PPP processed and integrated (9 duty stations: Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea, USA-Washington)
- (8) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 duty stations: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland-Bern, Switzerland-Geneva, Türkiye, United Kingdom)
- (9) ECP PPP processed and integrated (6 Balkan duty stations: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia)
- (10) Duty stations for which Intra-EU CC excluding rent is used (2 duty stations: Greenland, New Caledonia)
- (11) New duty stations inserted at July 2022 (2 duty stations: Greenland, USA-San Francisco)

Appendices

- Appendix 1a** Explanations and statistical analysis: specific indicators, control indicators, working time.
- Appendix 1b** Explanations and statistical analysis: cost of living in Belgium and Luxembourg.
- Appendix 1c** Explanations and statistical analysis: Correction coefficients for Intra-EU staff, Pensioners and Extra-EU staff.
- Appendix 2** Detailed remuneration tables; Summary information for EU27.
[see separate document]
- Appendix 3** Information at the level of analytical categories for Intra-EU staff, Pensioners, Joint Belgium-Luxembourg Index.
[see separate document]