

# The EPO salary adjustment procedure

Pillaging staff during the pandemic

## Financial Study 2019 by Oliver Wyman & Mercer

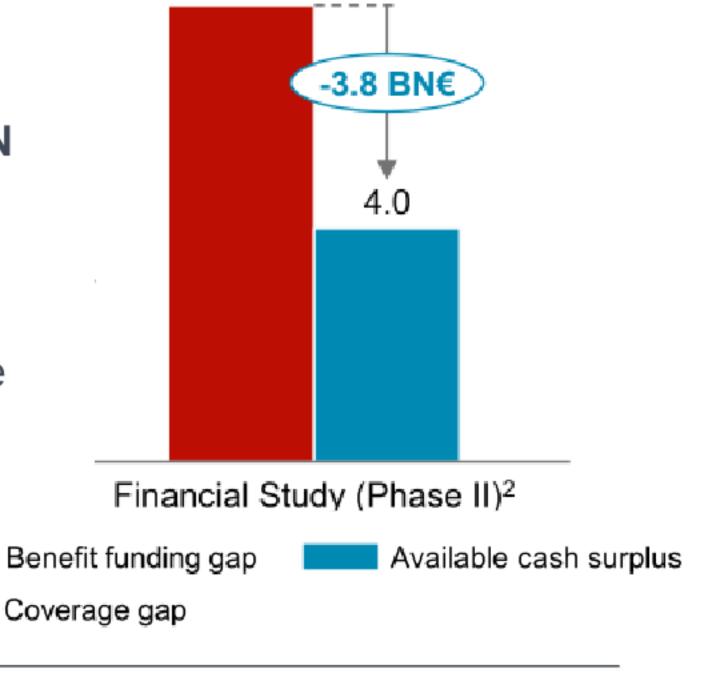
#### October 2019

Publication of Financial Study (Phase II) (<u>CA/83/19</u>) President's decision (<u>CA/84/19</u>):

- deflation risks
- select Base 2 scenario with coverage gap of €3,8 BN
- add on top an <u>arbitrary</u> €2,0 BN buffer.

Total: **€5,8 BN** 

 Proposal of 16(+1) financial measures to overcome the alleged gap



7.9

#### Financial bundle of measures

#### May 2020

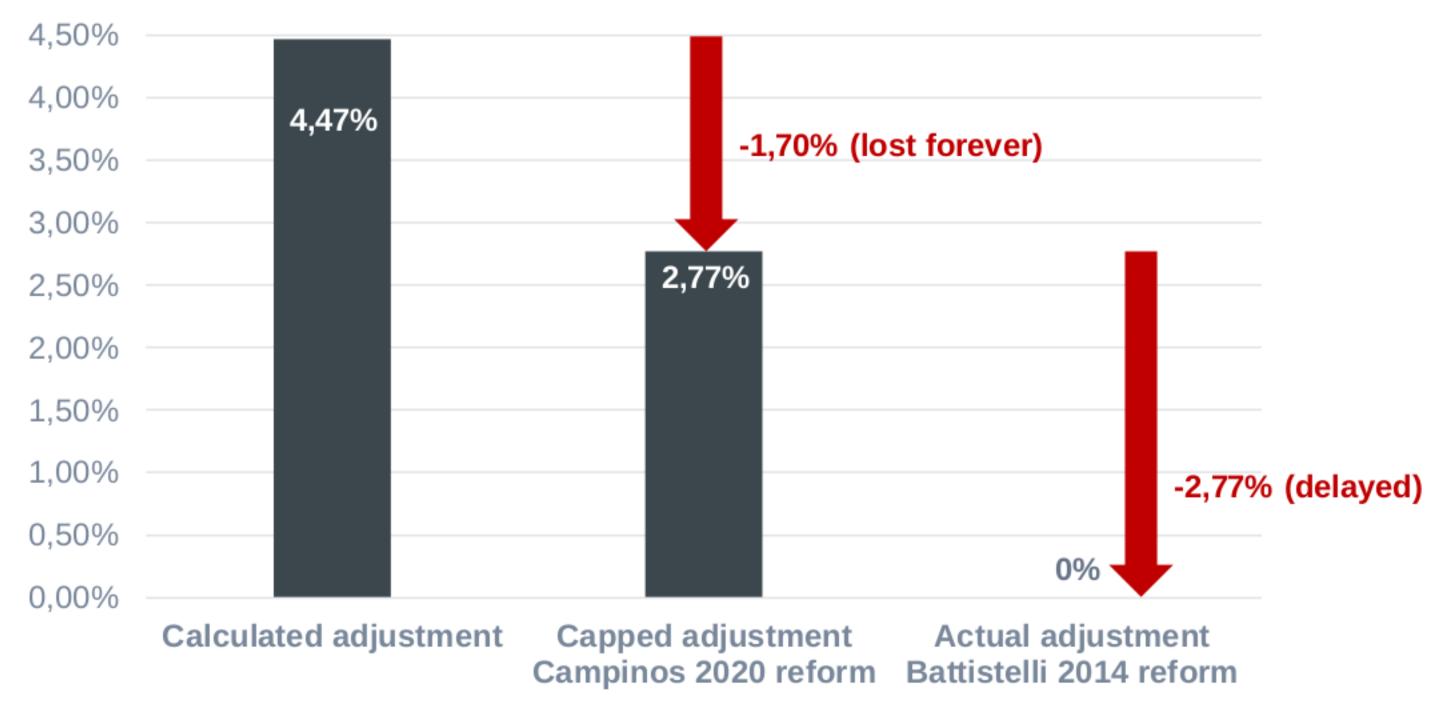
Bundle of measures for the period **2020 – 2038** (CA/18/20)

Out of 16 measures, 6 measures were chosen to overcome the alleged gap of €5,8 BN (= €3,8 BN Base 2 scenario + €2,0 BN arbitrary buffer)

Measure 1 "Salary Adjustment Procedure": expected savings = €2,0 BN affecting EPO active staff and pensioners (CA/19/20 + CA/D 4/20)

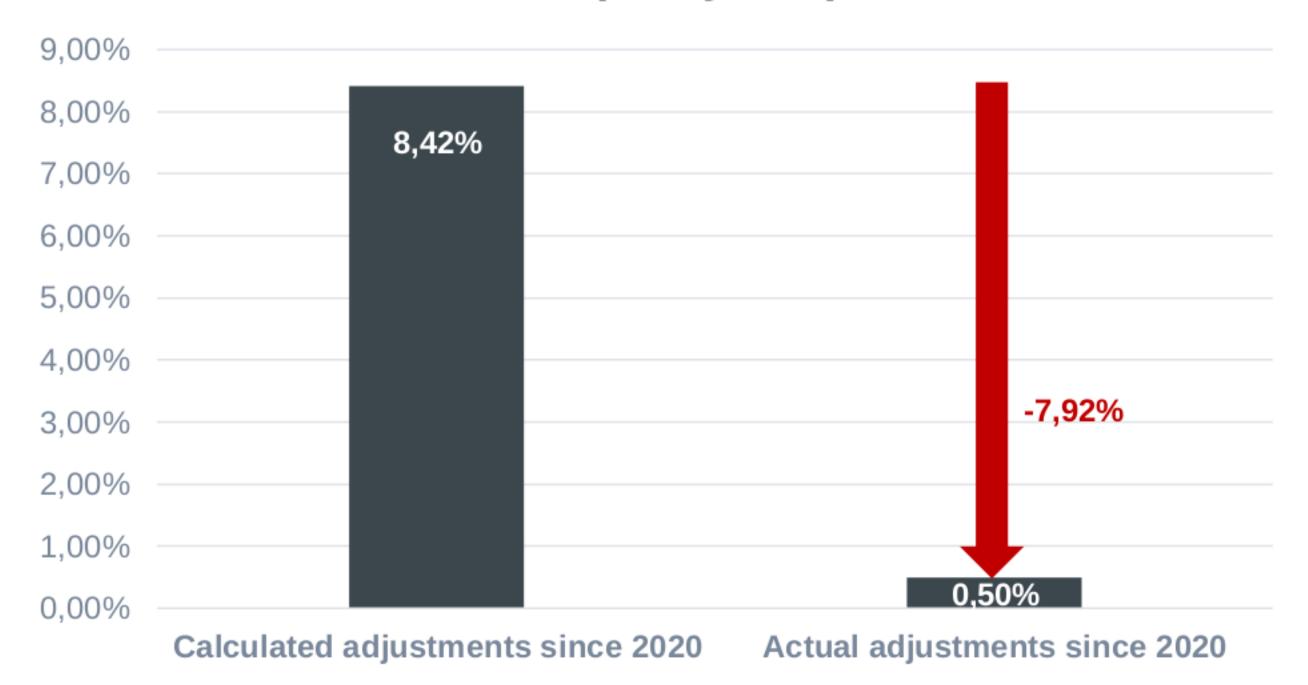
The €2,0 BN expected savings actually correspond to the arbitrary buffer decided by the President.

Result for year 2021 (applied on salary slip of January 2022)



Source: <u>CA/71/21</u> par. 20, 25, 30

Results at the EPO since 2020 (two years)



Source: <u>CA/66/20</u> par. 17, 22 <u>CA/71/21</u> par. 20, 25, 30

 $1,0378 \times 1,0447 = 1,0842 \text{ vs } 1,005 \times 1 = 1,005$ 

#### Battistelli 2014 reform: exception clause

 IF real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of EPC Contracting States decreased by -3% or more the previous year (-5,9% in 2019), THEN adjustment is delayed until GDP has recovered to previous level

+2,77% will be added on top of a future adjustment, but when?

- Draft budget 2022 (<u>CA/50/21 Add. 3</u>, p 8/17): GDP in 2021 assumed not to have fully recovered before end of 2022, delay until 1 January 2024
- A G8(1) employee at € 6.636 monthly basic salary will lose € -2.206 in 2022 and a priori at least the same in 2023

Source: <u>CA/23/14</u> (par. 34-39) + <u>CA/D 3/14</u>

Campinos 2020 reform : sustainability clause

 Overall growth in the basic salary mass shall be limited to annual Eurozone inflation + 0,2% as at 1 July of calculation year

4,47% cut to 2,77% with 1,7% transferred to « carry forward pool », what is it?

• "We won't lose the difference between the former salary adjustment procedure and the new one. The difference will be carried forward to a redistribution pool [...] After three years, the remains will be paid out, in cash to active staff members."

Ms Simon, Intranet Communiqué of 1 December 2020

It is a lump sum withheld for three years Not pensionable. Not a salary adjustment.

Source: <u>CA/19/20</u> + <u>CA/D 4/20</u>

#### Campinos 2020 reform: « carry forward pool »

#### Periodic settlements

In addition to the above, and following the application of Article 9 (the sustainability clause), accruals will be made in the Office accounts for the potential future payout of a periodic settlement, after three years, of an amount based on the excess salary adjustment calculated by the underlying methodology, but not applied to the salary scales. For 2022 (including 2021), the accruals represent the following percentage adjustment amounts:

Austria: +4.1%

■ Belgium (Brussels): +2.2%

Germany: +4.9%

■ The Netherlands: +3.9%

# The « carry forward pool » percentages are salary adjustments lost forever since 2020 (two years)

Source: Intranet Communiqué of 20 December 2021

Campinos 2020 reform: « carry forward pool » vs salary loss



Source: <u>CA/19/20</u> + <u>CA/D 4/20</u>

#### President's promises

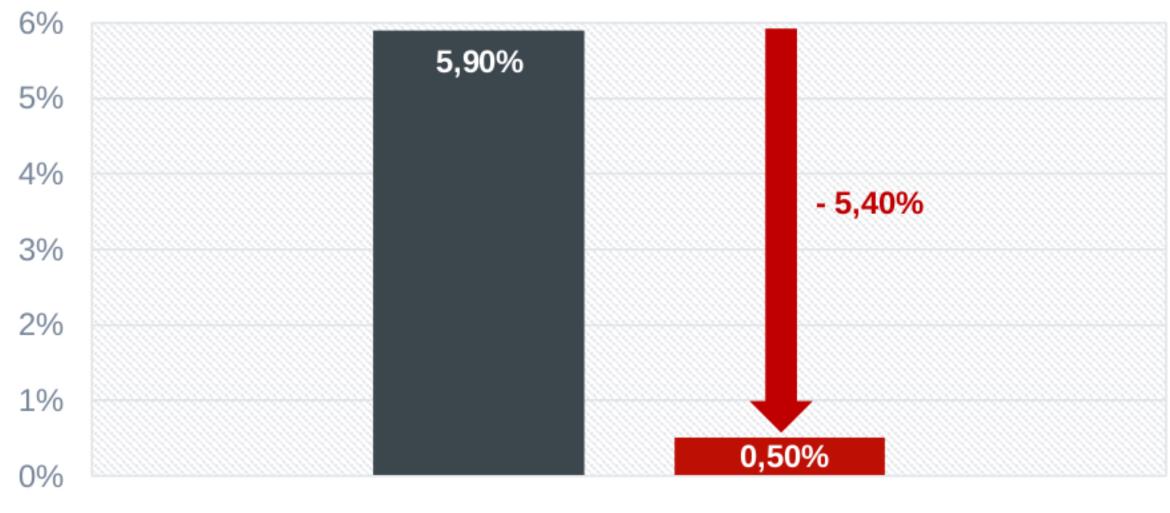
"There is no desire to cut staff purchasing power or impose unnecessary savings"

Mr Campinos, Intranet <u>Communiqué</u> of 9 April 2020

Staff Committee

#### President's promises vs The results

"There is no desire to cut staff purchasing power"



■ Costs of living in Munich since 2020

■ Actual adjustments since 2020

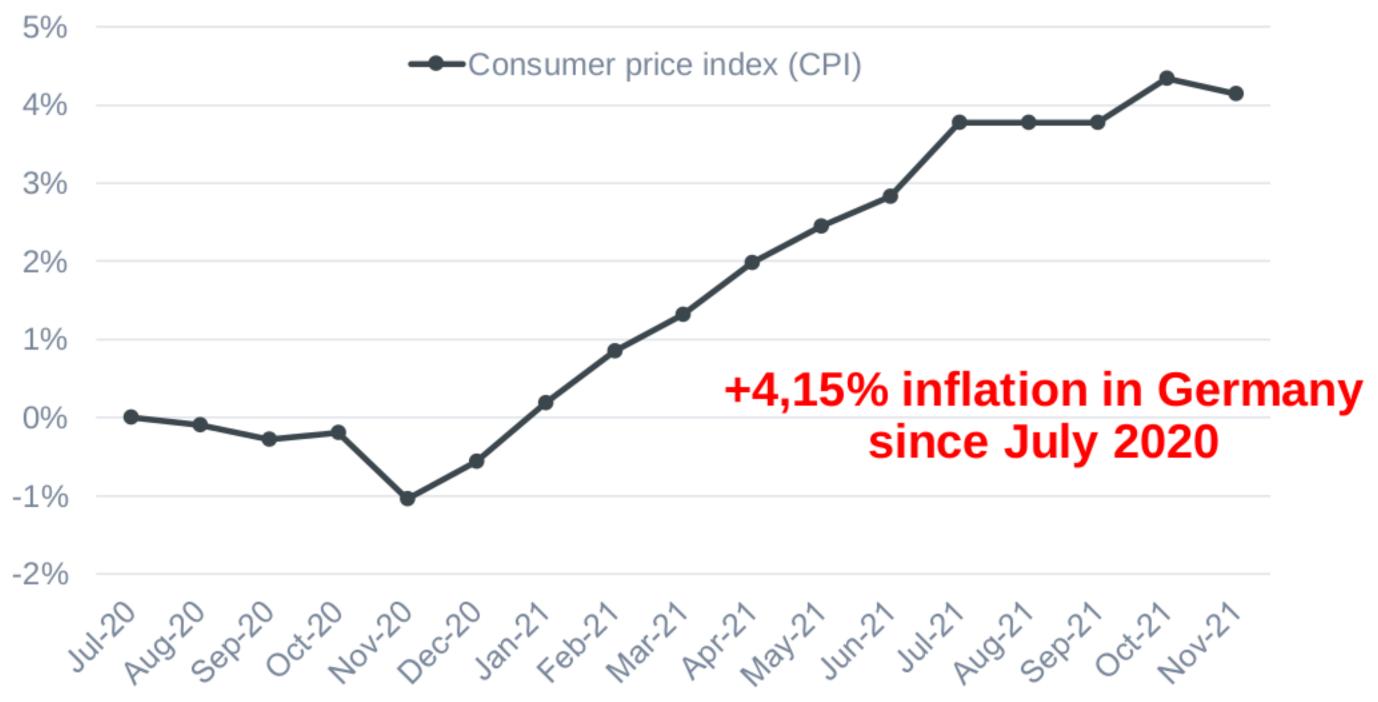
#### -5,40% loss of purchasing power since 2020

#### Source:

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) in CA/66/20 Annex 1 (July 2020) and CA/71/21 Annex 1 (July 2021) PPP\_CHG\_20 x HICP\_BE\_20 x PPP\_CHANGE\_2021 x HICP\_BE\_21 = 1,0194 x 1,002 x 1,0104 x 1,026 = 1,059

#### President's promises vs The results

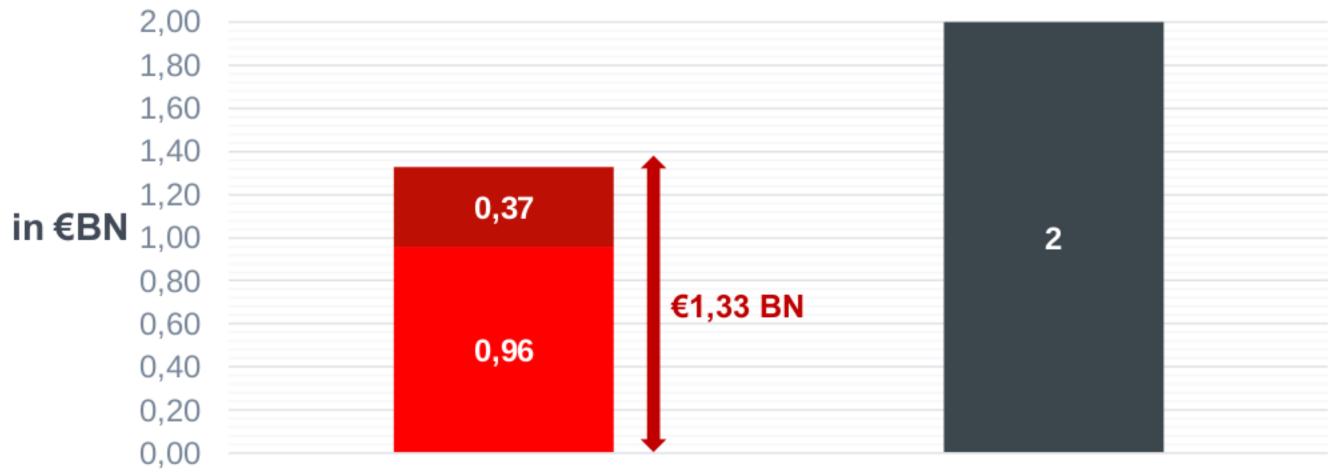
"Base 2 Scenario: Deflation risks"



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt – <u>Verbraucherpreisindex</u>

#### President's promises vs The results

"There is no desire to make unnecessary savings"



Office wide savings in 2020 and 2021 Mercer expected savings until 2038

#### Savings in 2 years are above all predictions

Source: CA/83/19 slide 6, CA/71/21 par. 25, CA/66/20 par, 22

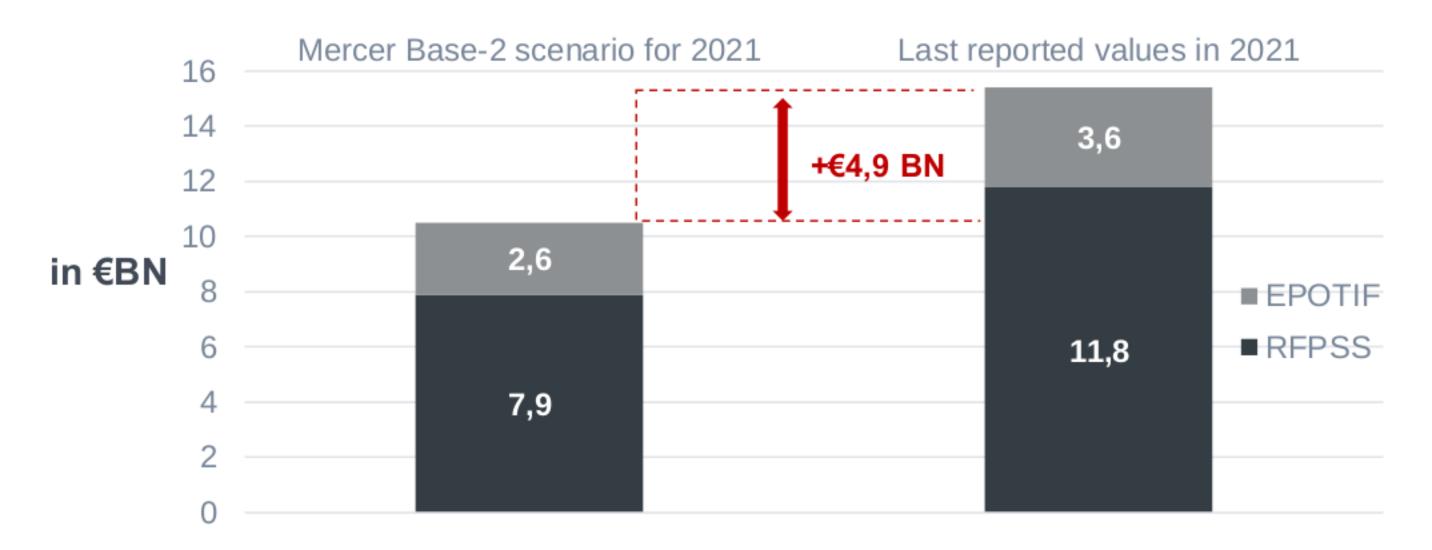
2020: (liabilities + buffer) x average\_sustainability\_cut = (27 + 2) x (3,78% - 0,5%) = €29 BN x 3,28% = €0,95 BN

confirmed as €0,96 BN by Mr Campinos (CA/66/21 par. 26)

2021: € 29 BN x (3,38% - 2,1%) = €0,37 BN

### Are financial reforms justified?

#### • How are the EPO funds doing?

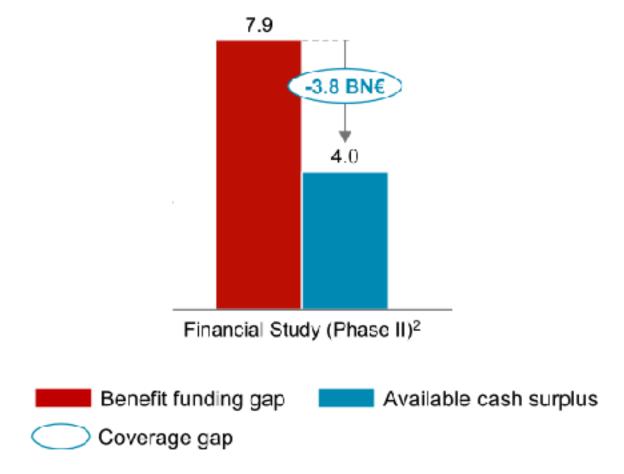


€4,9 BN more in EPO funds (RFPSS+EPOTIF) than Base-2 scenario

Source: <u>CA/83/19</u> p. 93/237 EU-HICP 8% actualised since 2018, Reported values on 31 Dec. 2021 (see also Nov. 2021 values in <u>RFPSS/SB 59/21</u> p. 1/12, <u>CA/F 31/21</u> p. 1/60)

# Are financial reforms justified?

2019: Financial Study by Mercer



- selects Base 2 scenario with alleged coverage gap of €3,8 BN
- adds on top an <u>arbitrary</u> €2,0 BN buffer.

Total: €5,8 BN

2022: Where is the alleged gap?

- Savings on liabilities = €1,33 BN
- Increase of assets = €4,9 BN

Total = € 6,23 BN > € 5,8 BN

Alleged gap and arbitary <u>buffer</u> covered with even

€430 million surplus

#### Are financial reforms justified?

• Are we losing income?

The annual surplus by the end of 2021 amounts at least to

# € 310 million

Source: Budget and Finance Committee meeting report of 8 November 2021

Q3 (<u>CA/48/21</u>): € 322,5m -> Q4: €430m (estimated) Better than the budget and better than in 2020

#### What next?

Annual Review (<u>CA/40/21</u>)

« The bundle is expected to have a positive impact of € 6,4 BN on the coverage gap, leaving some room for manœuvre »

Bundle of financial measures with principles (CA/18/20):

[...] **reversibility**: if economic developments and progresses are better than expected, the measures could be reversed if the Office's finances can afford it.

# There is no gap, there is a surplus It is time to revert and stop pillaging staff

Source: <u>CA/40/21</u> p. 62/71, <u>CA/18/20</u> p. 3/15,