

Aim of the table
<p>The aims of these tables are</p> <p>(1) to facilitate validation/verification of reliable and accurate GFS and EDP data in the face of significant and numerous schemes to mitigate the impact of high energy prices;</p> <p>(2) enable internal users of the data to interpret the data when faced with significant fluctuations in key EDP and GFS aggregates. (see coverage/scope below for some limitations in this regard).</p>
Coverage/ scope
<p>Sector coverage</p> <p>As far as possible, all large schemes, carried out by a general government unit or rerouted through general government, to mitigate the impact on high energy prices should be reflected in the table. Schemes that do not reflect - at any point - on S.13 accounts, for example because they are carried out through a public corporation and not rerouted should be described in a comment box, but no data should be reported.</p> <p>The table should be reported at the general government level as far as possible. Limitations in sector/unit coverage can be indicated in the cell dedicated to "comments source data / estimates", cell Y4. Please see further instructions on reporting intra-governmental transactions under heading "How to fill the table" below.</p>
<p>Scheme coverage</p> <p>Only large schemes are requested to be reported in this table. As such, the table cannot reflect the total impact of government measures to mitigate high energy prices, but rather reflects the impact of large schemes only.</p> <p>Only schemes that reflect active policy measures should be reported. Examples of schemes to report are lump-sum benefits to households, subsidies on energy products, (reversible) price cap schemes, the estimated impact of temporary reductions in taxes on energy products, capital injections as a result of high energy prices, wind-fall taxes on some companies making exceptional profits due to the high prices as well as increases and decreases in strategic storage of oil and gas stocks due to the (potential) supply difficulties. For the latter, insofar as exceptional acquisitions and disposals in strategic oil and gas reserves cannot be separated from normal fluctuations, the whole amount can be reported.</p> <p>When the parameters of existing schemes are modified, e.g. reduced VAT rates on energy and additional tax exemptions, estimates should be made for the increase / decrease due to the change in rates / other parameters.</p> <p>The transactions to report should be measurable. In case of lack of dedicated source data, estimates should be made after consulting Eurostat.</p>
<p>Periodicity</p> <p>The table covers annual data and quarterly data, the latter being voluntary.</p> <p>The table foresees the reporting starting from reference period 2021(Q3) up to 2024(Q4). The reference period 2021(Q3) was chosen as a starting point as measures to mitigate the impact of high energy prices started at that time in some countries. Additionally, for countries wishing to report 2021Q1 and 2021Q2, grouped columns I and J provide for this possibility. For any reference period with no measure impacting the government accounts, the reporting of "M" (not applicable) is encouraged.</p>
When and how to report
<p>In order to facilitate data validation of EDP data and quarterly government finance statistics tables, compilers are requested to report the table for each EDP notification, and ideally, at the end of each quarter, starting from end of March 2023. Table 10.2 should then be filled up to the quarter reported in quarterly GFS transmissions (i.e. up to 2022Q4 at the end of March 2023). It can be filled with further quarterly or annual planned (forecast) data, if these are available and on a voluntary basis. Table 10.1 is filled automatically on the basis of the reporting of table 10.2. In a specific comment box, schemes carried out by public corporations and not re-routed through the general government accounts should be described.</p> <p>The same transmission will be used for both EDP verification and GFS (annual and quarterly) validation. On a voluntary basis the table can also be filled with any available planned data. Please fill in the status of data reported (actual, estimated or planned).</p> <p>Eurostat expects that much of the data reported would be estimated (see above coverage) in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance or other institutions and subject to revisions. In this case, national statistical institutes are invited to list contributors in the appropriate box of table 10 (cell Y4). A provision of links to more detailed descriptions or nationally published metadata is encouraged.</p> <p>Revisions to this metadata can be undertaken together with regular reporting of data.</p> <p>For security reasons, a reporting via Edamis is encouraged. A dedicated dataflow was established: EDP_ENERGY_Q.</p> <p>The template can be used for several transmission periods. It is sufficient to indicate the reference period in cell Y3 of worksheet 'table 10' as appropriate. E.g. at the end of March 2023, "2022.Q4" should be chosen from the drop-down list.</p>
Description of the table
<p>Table 10.1 (annual and quarterly, the latter voluntary) contains non-financial transactions and financial transactions, both of which are filled automatically by summing large schemes reported in table 10.2. Thus under each aggregate ESA transaction, more than one large scheme may be reflected.</p>

<p>It is not generally possible to know how a specific intervention carried out by government has been financed. For instance, a capital injection may not be financed by means of specific dedicated financial instruments. Instead, the financing of a scheme can be made through the general financial policy (borrowing strategy) of the government.</p> <p>It is therefore necessary to make a number of assumptions. The following information is available in terms of assets and liabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normally, information is available on assets acquired: loans, debt securities, equity and investment funds shares / units. - Specific information may also be available on some liabilities. For instance, some specific interventions made by government may be implemented by dedicated SPVs, classified in the general government sector. Such SPVs issue debt in order to finance the acquisition of assets; therefore, corresponding liabilities (dedicated liabilities) can be identified. <p>In case an intervention was not financed through a specific dedicated financial instrument the assumptions are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All interventions that are not financed specifically, by means of dedicated liabilities, are assumed to be financed through the general financial policy of government. - By convention, liabilities financed through the general policy ("<u>indirect liabilities</u>") are to be reported under the instrument 'indirect liabilities' in the dedicated rows. <p>When a dedicated debt is redeemed (through cash) an indirect liability arises. Please see Annex 6 of the EDP package for further explanation.</p> <p>Indirect liabilities reported are consistent within the table 10 and therefore exclude liabilities incurred due to lower or higher revenue and expenditure resulting from secondary effects such as less energy taxes due to lower consumption of energy products or higher social payments under existing social security schemes (see coverage above).</p>
<p>The items 'other revenue', 'other expenditure', 'other financial assets' and 'other liabilities' encompass transactions that may be relevant and not elsewhere reported. These can concern categories not listed specifically or information where the split is missing and difficult to estimate. A comment may be added in blue cells to specify the transaction.</p>
<p>How to fill the table</p>
<p>In table 10.2, large operations/schemes should be entered, including a description of each large scheme (column Y) in the yellow cells, adding any additional comments in light blue cells in column Y and using the dropdown list in column B, which contains ESA transactions (non-financial and financial).</p>
<p>Additionally, for each large scheme, the following should be indicated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which subsector of general government is impacted (column Z)? In case several subsectors of general government are involved in a scheme, there are different options for recording. In case all non-financial transactions with sectors other than general government are reflected in one subsector, the scheme should be reported for that subsector. If funding is provided by other subsectors (e.g. D.73) this can be entered in comments in light-blue cells. In case not all non-financial transactions are reflected in one subsector, the option "S.13 total / more than one subsector" should be chosen from the drop-down list, and only non-consolidating non-financial and financial transactions should be reported. 2. Is the scheme reflected in the working balance (column AA)? Please reply "yes, fully", in case the scheme is reflected in inflows and/or outflows to the working balance on an accrual basis, hence no further adjustments in EDP tables 2 are needed. In case the scheme is reflected in the working balance on a cash basis or an accrual basis differing from national accounts' accrual concepts, please reply "partly". In case the scheme does not result in inflows or outflows to the working balance, e.g. because of being executed by extra-budgetary units or because it consists of temporary tax reductions, please reply "no". 3. and 4. Where the scheme can be observed in EDP tables (columns AB and AC)? Question 4 enquires on the precise detail in ESA tables 2, where the scheme impacts. For example, a price cap scheme might impact the WB balance as regards cash outflows, but with a delay, so that an adjustment in other accounts, payable in EDP table 2 is needed. The detail where this adjustment is included should be indicated. 5. Whether the scheme is time-limited or not (column AD).
<p>The suggested threshold for reporting large operations is 0.1% of annual GDP, on a cumulative basis.</p>
<p>Most operations will imply at least two transactions (non-financial and financial or both financial). Such transactions should be separately indicated using the available lines and including indirect liabilities. The sign convention is the ESA/GFS sign convention.</p>
<p>No balance sheet impact needs to be provided.</p>
<p>Specific issues</p>
<p>Table 10 generally does not need to contain the interest accrued on dedicated debt nor on indirect liabilities.</p>
<p>Cell fill (colour coding)</p>
<p>Cells in light yellow are intended for data and metadata entry as well as for indicating the date of transmission, country, data status, comments on reporting, description of scheme, etc.</p>
<p>Cells in light blue are for entering any necessary additional comments on transactions in relation with specific schemes.</p>
<p>Cells in grey colour contain formulas (in table 10.1, automatic summation of data entered in light yellow cells in table 10.2 as well as some checks on the data entered. Please do not overwrite the formulas (the table remains unlocked in this version for transparency reasons).</p>
<p>Quarterly data (in light orange) is on a voluntary basis.</p>
<p>Please do not enter any information in white cells.</p>
<p>Validation checks</p>
<p>Partial validation checks are added below the reporting table. Please note that the template remains unlocked; therefore the formulas in the checks are transparent for compilers.</p>

Supplementary table for reporting government interventions to mitigate the impact of high energy prices Annex 10 of the EDP notification	Belgium		
	29/09/2023		
	2023.Q2		
annual data status of data:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>actual final</td> <td>actual provisional</td> </tr> </table>	actual final	actual provisional
actual final	actual provisional		

Table 10.2 - large schemes (suggested cumulative threshold - over 0.1 % of annual GDP)							specific questions on each large scheme (please select from the drop-down lists for questions 1-3)					
Millions of national currency ESA transaction (please select from dropdown list), please indicate the impact on non-financial and financial accounts for each measure.	name (large scheme abbreviated LS)	detail	2021	2022	2023	2024	Description of measure (yellow colour = please give a description of the scheme; light blue colour = please add any additional comment if needed)	Subsector concerned by the scheme?	Is the scheme reflected in the working balance?	If no or partly, please indicate where in EDP table 2 the scheme is reflected?	If the scheme is included in EDP table 2, please indicate the precise lines where it is included. (free text)	From when to when is the scheme applicable? (indicate only one date for one-offs)
D.632 - 11 - social transfers in kind - purchased market production F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')	LS1						Broadening of the public benefiting from the social tariff for gas and electricity	S.1311	yes, fully			2021Q1-2023Q1
	LS1	EN01	263	1073	303							
	LS1	EN02	263	1073	303							
D.632 - 11 - social transfers in kind - purchased market production F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')	LS2						One-off lump sum reduction on the energy bill of the beneficiaries of the social tariff for gas and electricity	S.1311	yes, fully			2021
	LS2	EN01	72	0	0							
	LS2	EN02	72	0	0							
D.759 - 13 - other miscellaneous current transfers F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')	LS3						Monthly lump-sum reduction on the electricity and gas bill of households calibrated on a basic consumption	S.1311	yes, fully			2022Q4-2023Q1
	LS3	EN01	0	1326	1345							
	LS3	EN02	0	1326	1345							
D.759 - 13 - other miscellaneous current transfers F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')	LS4						One-off lump-sum "cheque" to households that consume oil (as heating source)	S.1311	yes, fully			
	LS4	EN01	0	191	83							
	LS4	EN02	0	191	83							
D.21 - 2 - taxes on products F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')	LS5	EN01	0	-1603	-612		Temporary cut in VAT on electricity for residential use	S.1311	yes, fully			2022Q1-2023Q1
	LS5	EN02	0	1603	612							
D.21 - 2 - taxes on products F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')	LS6	EN01	0	-467	0		Temporary cut in VAT on natural gaz and heating networks for residential use	S.1311	yes, fully			2022Q2-2023Q1
	LS6	EN02	0	467	0							
D.21 - 2 - taxes on products F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')	LS7	EN01	0	-849	-155		Temporary cut in excise duties on road fuel	S.1311	yes, fully			2022Q1-2023Q1
	LS7	EN02	0	849	155							
D.21 - 2 - taxes on products	LS8	EN01	0	-55	0		Temporary cut in excise duties on gaz and electricity used by businesses	S.1311	yes, fully			2022Q4-2023Q1

<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS8	EN02	0	55	0			
<i>D.31p other - 8 - subsidies on products, other than relating to price caps</i>	LS9					One-off supports to the passenger rail company aimed at limiting the increase in prices charged to travelers	S.1311	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS9	EN01	0	13	78			
	LS9	EN02	0	13	78			
<i>D.39p - 9 - other subsidies on production</i>	LS10	EN01	0	0	80	One-off support to hospitals	S.1311	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS10	EN02	0	0	80			
<i>D.632 - 11 - social transfers in kind - purchased market production</i>	LS11					Extra cost of pre-existing mechanisms: financing (via the Fonds Mazout & Fond Chauffage) of local governments social benefits in kind	S.1311	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS11	EN01	16	27				
	LS11	EN02	16	27				
<i>D.632 - 11 - social transfers in kind - purchased market production</i>	LS12					Extra cost of pre-existing mechanisms: non-broadened social tariff for gaz and electricity (extra costs as compared to historical average)	S.1311	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS12	EN01	63	1058	369			
<i>F.89L - 30 - other accounts payable, other than trade credits and advances</i>	LS12	EN02	63	193	433			
	LS12	EN03		865	802			
<i>D.632 - 11 - social transfers in kind - purchased market production</i>	LS13					Extra cost of pre-existing mechanisms: indirect taxes - conversion of the (variable) surcharge on the energy bill for financing the social tariff into a (fixed) excise	S.1311	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS13	EN01	0	156				
	LS13	EN02	0	156				
<i>D.29 - 3 - other taxes on production</i>	LS14	EN01	0	481	716	Tax on excess profits (D.29)	S.1311	yes, fully
<i>F.89A - 23 - other accounts, receivable, relating to taxes and social contributions</i>	LS14	EN02	0	481	716			
<i>D.21 - 2 - taxes on products</i>	LS15	EN01	0	289	304	Solidarity levy on petrol sector	S.1311	yes, fully
<i>F.89A - 23 - other accounts, receivable, relating to taxes and social contributions</i>	LS15	EN02	0	289	304			
<i>D.21 - 2 - taxes on products</i>	LS16	EN01	-92	-148	-178	One-off reductions of the green certificates surcharge on the electricity bill and abolition energy levy-- Flemish Community	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS16	EN02	92	148	178			2022-2024
<i>F.4A - 20 - loans</i>	LS17	EN01	0	121	14	Support to business within the european Crisis Framework - Flemish Community	S.1312	yes, fully
	LS17							8/8/2022-31/12/2022

<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS17	EN02	0	121	14			
<i>D.39p - 9 - other subsidies on production</i>	LS18	EN01	0	61	27	Support to non-profit organisations (care sector) -- Flemish Community	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>D.92p - 14 - investment grants, expenditure</i>	LS18	EN02	0	8				1/1/2022-31/12/2022
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS18	EN03	0	70	27			
<i>D.39p - 9 - other subsidies on production</i>	LS19	EN01	0	52	155	Support to business within the european Crisis Framework -- Walloon Region	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS19	EN02	0	52	155			
<i>D.39p - 9 - other subsidies on production</i>	LS20	EN01	0	33	5	Support to non-profit organisations (care sector) -- Walloon Region	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS20	EN02	0	33	5			
<i>D.39p - 9 - other subsidies on production</i>	LS21	EN01	0	5		Aide en matière énergétique pour le secteur de l'aide à la jeunesse -- French Community	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS21	EN02	0	5				2022
<i>D.39p - 9 - other subsidies on production</i>	LS22	EN01	0	10		Aide exceptionnelle dans le cadre de la crise énergétique pour le secteur de l'enfance (dotation ONE)	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS22	EN02	0	10				2022
<i>D.39p - 9 - other subsidies on production</i>	LS23	EN01	0	26		Subventions énergie établissements enseignement - French Community	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS23	EN02	0	26				2022
<i>D.92p - 14 - investment grants, expenditure</i>	LS24	EN01	0	5	10	Energy efficiency grants to retirement homes - German Community	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS24	EN02	0	5	10			2022
<i>D.92p - 14 - investment grants, expenditure</i>	LS25	EN01	0	0	4	Energy efficiency grants to households - German Community	S.1312	yes, fully
<i>F L indirect - 27 - indirect liabilities ('implied balancing debt')</i>	LS25	EN02	0	0	4			2022