Country	Explanatory footnotes (mainly focussed on the COVID-19 related impact on the accounts)
Belgium	The COVID-19 outbreak has influenced the 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 government accounts, as the government was forced to impose confinement measures starting at the second half of March to stop the spreading of the virus. The confinement was for several weeks depending on the sector of activity. Apart from the influence of the economic downturn on government revenue and expenditure, the government took measures that influenced mainly the recording of the government expenditure in Q2. For the revenue side, tax deferrals at the federal level have been made easier in case of financial difficulties linked to COVID-19 both for companies and the self-employed (applicable to social contributions, payroll taxes, VAT, personal and corporate income taxes). Also at regional and local level similar liquidity measures have been taken. However, these measures are assumed not to have an important deficit-increasing impact in 2020Q2 as they concern only a delay in the payment of accrued taxes and social contributions. An increase of the amounts that will not be collected has however been included to take into account a possible higher effect of bankruptcies. Social benefits paid out increased sharply as temporary unemployment for employees due to COVID-19 outbreak could be considered as temporary unemployment due to force majeure. The temporary unemployment benefits (for force majeure or economic reasons) have also been increased from 65% to 70% of the capped average earnings. Self-employed individuals, that experienced an interruption of 7 days could claim a replacement income (so-called droit passerelle). In total an amount of EUR 3.2 billion was recorded for the temporary unemployment and replacement income for the self-employed in 2020Q2. The regions extended/developed systems that compensated companies and self-employed that were forced to close down (completely or partially) or suffered an important decrease in turnover. These flows were recorded as other current transfers (D.7p). The federal and regional governments have purchased masks and protective equipment for health professionals. The federal government also provided income to hospitals through an advance of one billion euro. These two types of expenditure were recorded as subsidies on production (D.39).
Bulgaria	In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, on 13 March the Bulgarian government imposed a State of Emergency in the country, introducing a number of urgent measures and administrative restrictions. The measures were aimed for securing the necessary financial resources to fulfil the assigned functions and responsibilities of the state government bodies in the various systems most actively involved in measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 – healthcare, social, internal order and security. Following Covid-19 containment measures, no ad-hoc adjustments on taxes and social contributions were made to the time-adjusted cash method used for 2020Q1 and Q2. Tax deferral measures are expected to have a stronger influence on the next reporting quarters. Expenditure measures to support employment and businesses were introduced only in April and thus only have an impact on the accounts in the second quarter of 2020 onwards.
Czechia	The main expenditure measures in the context of COVID-19 entered into force in 2020Q2. Expenditure transactions mainly impacted are D.39 (programme Antivirus to support employment and a programme for entrepreneurs) and D.99 (direct support for the self-employed). For tax deferral measures, ad-hoc accrual adjustments are made by comparing the time-adjusted cash data with underlying economic indicators. This does not entail an adjustment for amounts which are expected to remain uncollectible.
Denmark	Expenditure measures to counter the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic are mainly recorded in subsidies on production (D.39p) and include the following larger schemes: temporary compensation scheme for the self-employed and freelancers, temporary compensation for fixed costs of businesses and temporary wage compensation scheme. The expenditure on these schemes is accrued to 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 using appropriate indicators. Deferrals of taxes expected to be paid are reflected in the tax revenue accrued. However, estimates for uncollectible amounts recorded in D.995 have not yet taken on board the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. *The negative consolidating stocks in AF.32 assets have been confirmed and are due to short-selling activities of local government.*
Germany	For tax deferral measures implemented in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, ad-hoc accrual adjustments were made in order to correctly estimate that accrual of tax revenue. The employment-support measure "Kurzarbeit" is reflected in D.62p and in D.39p. The "Soforthilfe is reflected in D.39p.
Estonia	2020Q2 expenditures have increased, while revenue have decreased, but due to lack of detail regarding Covid-19 measures in source data the exact amounts are indistinguishable. No ad-hoc adjustments on taxes and social contributions or expenditure were made to the time-adjusted cash method used.
Ireland	Relevant amounts relating to the temporary wage subsidy scheme in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic are accrued to 2020Q1/Q2 and included in D.39p. Tax receipts, in particular VAT (D.211r), do not include an accrual adjustment related to the national facility to defer payments. This position will be kept under review pending the availability of robust data upon which to base an estimate.
Greece	The Government Finance Data for the 1st and 2nd quarter 2020 for Greece are provisional and reflect the impact on Government Finance Statistics of the COVID-19 pandemic mainly from mid-March 2020 onwards, when restriction measures were put into place. The data are expected to be revised when updated source data for government finance statistics will become available related to the government measures in this context. It is noted that for the compilation of the provisional estimates, the same sources as well as the same estimation methods have been used as in the previous quarters. Moreover, ad-hoc adjustments to the time-adjusted cash method for the accrual recording were made as a consequence of the obligation for tax and social contributions payments being deferred. Such adjustments consisted of recording as revenue in 2020 quarters an estimation of the amounts deferred and expected to be collected in the coming years. Regarding the different types of expenditure measures, different pieces of legislation were ratified after the end of 2020Q1 and the cash payments corresponding to these expenditure measures are being made in the period that follows 2020Q1. Provisional estimations were made for repayable advances that are expected not to be repaid and hence are recorded as a capital transfer instead of a loan.
Spain	Regarding the deferrals of tax payment deadlines, ad-hoc adjustments to the TAC method were made where appropriate. These estimates took into account the amounts that are expected to remain unpaid. The actual data about expenditure measures relating to COVID-19 were accrued (mainly ERTE social

Country	Explanatory footnotes (mainly focussed on the COVID-19 related impact on the accounts)
	benefits -D.62p- and exemptions and discounts on social contributions -gross recording D.39p and D.61-), and included in the expenditure in 2020Q1 and 2020Q2. Some data updates are possible, with limited impact on the net lending / net borrowing, in December with the publication of 2020Q3 data.
France	Following deferrals of tax and social contributions payment deadlines, ad-hoc adjustments in addition to the time-adjustment cash method were made where relevant to record due contributions and taxes. These estimates did not take into account amounts that are expected to remain unpaid. The main expenditure measures (partial activity benefits, "solidarity fund", exceptional solidarity benefits) relating to COVID-19 were accrued to 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 wherever relevant. For further details, please see an explanatory note outlining the COVID-19-related measures and their treatment in quarterly government accounts in 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 (https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/documentation/compte_m_RDT220_.pdf).
Croatia (p)	The impact of tax deferrals had led to an ad-hoc adjustment of the tax accrual methods, but the impact of tax cancellation is not yet reflected in the data. In the next publication, a downward revision of 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 revenue is to be expected in this context. Expenditure measures (mainly in D.39p, 'Preservation of jobs by employers whose economic activity has been disrupted due to a special circumstance caused by Coronavirus (COVID -19)' among others) are recorded on accrual basis. *For the quarters up to 2001Q4, the available source data is highly aggregated. There is no accrual of taxes and social contributions undertaken for this time period.*
Italy	In table 25, first quarter data include estimations based on additional information and assumptions for COVID-19 effects because non-available in the data sources. Second quarter data are mainly based on information coming from standard data sources. However, on the revenue side, both the quarters exploit technical information on COVID related measures supplied by MoF on deferral of taxes and social contributions. The COVID-19 effects and the related estimation also affect the difference between cash and accrual for taxes and social contributions, and impact on F.8 reported in table 27. *For the first quarter of 2020 some other economic flows in loans assets for central government and local government as well as the coherence of the data sources is currently under investigation.*
Cyprus	Due to the particular situation of the pandemic and following suspensions of VAT (D.211) payments, for accrual of VAT revenue, tax declarations were used in addition to usual data sources. There is no change of time lag used for accrual (two-months time adjustment method is used). No allowance was made for amounts not expected to be paid. These estimates are subject to future review. *The negative revision on public deficit in 2019 and 2020Q1 is due to a methodological adjustment relating to the activities of KEDIPES (Cyprus Asset Management Company). Specifically, the debt to asset swaps resulting from loan settlements are currently recorded as acquisitions of non-financial assets (fixed assets and land) increasing government expenditure. Any future sale of these fixed assets will have a positive impact on net lending / net borrowing.*
Latvia	Tax measures were applied in the second quarter of 2020. EUR 183.0 million spent on COVID-19-related spending measures in the second quarter of 2020. Ad-hoc adjustments in order to accrue deferred taxes and social contributions were made. *For AF.5 assets there is a break in time series in 1st quarter of 2020 due to the change in the valuation method of equity and investment fund shares.*
Lithuania	In the context of COVID-19, adjustments for deferred taxes and social contributions were made. In 2020Q1, deferred taxes for an amount of EUR 100.2 million were accrued, in 2020Q2 deferred taxes for an amount of EUR 148.9 million were accrued, in 2020Q2, deferred social contributions for an amount of EUR 126.2 million were accrued.
Luxembourg	For personal income tax, corporation tax and municipal trade tax the amounts recorded were not adjusted for tax deferral measures, as no detailed information is available at this stage. COVID-19 related expenditure measures were decided on 25 March 2020. For the compilation of 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 amounts, no data sources enabling an accrual estimate (recording in 2020Q1 and 2020Q2) were available. Quarterly F.8 is provisional for all subsectors and consequently causes statistical discrepancy. This discrepancy seems not related to COVID-19 policy measures.
Hungary	Various policy measures undertaken in the context of mitigating the economic impact of COVID-19 had influenced 2020Q2 government data increasing expenditure (mostly in P.2, P.5, D.1) on one hand and decreasing revenues (mostly taxes and social contributions) on the other hand.
Malta	Following deferrals of tax payment deadlines, ad-hoc adjustments in-addition to the time-adjustment cash method were made where relevant in 2020 Q1 and Q2. They took into account amounts that are expected to remain unpaid. These estimates are subject to revisions in the following publications. The main expenditure measures were accrued in 2020 Q1 and Q2 in the form of subsidies. *Following changes in the data sources, the discrepancy between the non-financial and financial accounts are very large both in 2020Q1 and 2020Q2, though they partially outweigh each other. Further examination is necessary and this will lead to revisions in the financial accounts and a reduced discrepancy.* *The quarterly financial accounts from 1999Q1 to 2003Q4 were compiled for the first time in September 2020. The data sources covering this period were lacking and thus the data had to be estimated using the financial annual stocks data. For AF3L and AF4L data from the Government's Comparative Return has been used, while the OEF has been estimated accordingly. The data is to be considered as provisional and revisions are to be expected by March 2021.*
Netherlands	For taxes and social contributions, ad-hoc adjustments were added to the normal tax accrual methods used in order to correctly impact the accounts in view of several tax deferral schemes. These estimates took into account that some amounts are expected to remain unpaid. The main expenditure measures in

Country	Explanatory footnotes (mainly focussed on the COVID-19 related impact on the accounts)
	the context of the COVID-19 pandemic were accrued (included in expenditure, mainly D.39p) in 2020Q1/Q2 wherever appropriate. Detailed information by measures (in Dutch language can be found on the CBS website.
Austria	In Austria, severe measures to contain the spread of Covid-19 have been in place since mid March, thereby affecting 2 weeks of the first quarter of 2020. In the non-financial accounts, we see a strong increase in D.39p starting in 2020Q1 (furlough schemes, subsidies ...). To ensure accrual accounting, relevant amounts of Covid-19 policy measures were already recorded in 2020Q1, even if the payment takes place from 2020Q2 onwards. Since final data are not available for the Covid-19 measures, estimations have been applied, which will be adjusted to the latest level of knowledge in every publication.
Poland	Data on taxes on income (D.51r) decreases strongly in the 1st quarter of 2020 and reflecting lower cash receipts mainly from Corporation Income Tax (CIT) partly due to tax deferrals put in place to support businesses following the lockdown measures. Due to missing data on tax deferrals, no ad-hoc adjustment was made to accrued tax revenue on top of the normally used time-adjusted cash method. Data for 2020Q2 for D.51 increased mainly due to deferrals mentioned above. An allowance for parents who were obliged to stay at home to take care of their children when the childcare facilities were closed, exemption from the obligation to pay unpaid social security contributions, health insurance contributions and other social contributions, payment standstill benefit, benefits for co-financing the remuneration of employees due to economic downtime or reduced working time following COVID-19, loans to cover the running costs of micro-enterprises and subsidies to small and medium entities were the main expenditure measures in the context of COVID-19 in terms of impact on the accounts of 2020Q1 and 2020Q2.
Portugal	In view of the deferrals of VAT and social contributions by 3-6 months permitted in the context of the COVID-19 policy measures, changes to the usual cash adjustment procedure were needed. These estimates are based on amounts approved for deferral, with no adjustments for uncollectible amounts as these are expected to be minor. Regarding the simplified lay-off regime (D.39p), the lack of detailed data sources does not allow for a full accrual recording of expenditure in 2020Q1 and 2020Q2.
Romania	Following the speeding up of VAT-reimbursement as part of the Covid-19 measures accepted by government, ad-hoc adjustments to the time-adjustment cash method were made where relevant. However no ad-hoc adjustments to the methods were made for tax deferrals as well as uncollectible amounts. The main expenditure measures were accrued to the 2020Q1/2020Q2. This relates mainly to the temporary lay-off scheme (technical unemployment benefits) recorded as subsidy on production (D.39p).
Slovenia	Following deferrals of tax payment deadlines and payments in instalments resulted from COVID-19 measures accepted by government, ad-hoc adjustments to the time-adjustment cash method were made where relevant, though these do not as yet include estimates on amounts that will not be collected. The main expenditure measures were accrued to 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 wherever relevant. These expenditures relate mainly to: temporary lay-offs, social security contributions for temporary lay-offs, pension insurance contributions for employees, social security contributions for self-employed, religious servants, partners and farmers and monthly basic income for self-employed who lost revenues. In 2020Q2, there is also one-time solidarity allowance for pensioners and other social benefits, i.e. one-off solidarity allowance for other vulnerable groups of persons, acquisition of protective medical gear and remuneration of employees (i.e. allowance for danger and special burdens during an epidemic).
Slovakia	Some data for 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 are marked as P (Provisional) or E (Estimated) due to lack of data sources. The lack of data sources is linked to COVID-19 measures taken by general government. One of the measure was to postpone deadlines for data reporting, which some of government units used. Data for units that did not report data were estimated. For these units data for 2019Q1 and 2019Q2 were adjusted by year-on-year index related to data of units of which data for 2020Q1 and 2020Q2 were available. Calculations of accruals (TAC) for D.5r, D.214, and D.211 remained unchanged. Tax deferral measures were in place, no adjustments for accrual were done in this respect for 2020Q2. The main expenditure measures to mitigate the COVID-19 impact are reported in D.62p and D.9p. SOSR investigated the measures implemented to battle the COVID–19 pandemic and in case of Civil servants one part of the payment towards employees was treated as Other social insurance benefits (D.622) instead of usual recording as D.11. The payment was considered to be out of scope of payment for work done in an accounting period. According to the preliminary opinion of SOSR these payments have the nature of this social transfer. The view and treatment is subject to discussions and could be changed
Finland	The impact of the lockdown was significant in the second quarter of 2020. General government revenue decreased by EUR 2.8 billion in the second quarter and expenditure increased by EUR 2.5 billion compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Tax and property income as well as social security contributions received decreased the most. Deferred taxes were accrued as revenue, an estimation to deduct uncollectible amounts could not yet be implemented. VAT was deferred by EUR 284 million in 2020Q2. In addition, EUR 275 million was loaned to enterprises based on their earlier VAT payments. Expenditure was increased the most by subsidies paid and social features paid in cash. The state increased income transfers to municipalities and other social security funds. Expenditure was increased the most by subsidies paid and social features paid in cash. The central government increased income transfers to municipalities and other social security funds. The likelihood of revision of the time series is higher than usual due to higher uncertainties related to uncollectible taxes accrued and an administrative backlog for the processing of social benefits. It should be nonetheless noted that accrual estimations for the main expenditure items were made.
Sweden	The impact from COVID-19 was only limited 2020Q1, but increased in 2020Q2 concerning both lower revenues due to lower taxes as well as an increase of expenditure, mainly related to subsidies on production. The main part of the increase of subsidies was related to furlough schemes and government support for short-term layoffs.
United Kingdom	The Coronavirus job retention scheme (CJRS) accruals are outlined in table 3.5 of the FSR

Country	Explanatory footnotes (mainly focussed on the COVID-19 related impact on the accounts)
	https://obr.uk/fsr/fiscal-sustainability-report-july-2020/. Here's a direct link: https://obr.uk/download/july-2020-fiscal-sustainability-report-charts-and-tables-chapter-3/. The main impacts on government expenditure are in D.39p for central government (CJRS, Self-Employment Income Support Scheme - SEISS) and local government (Small and Medium Business Grant). SEISS is provisionally recorded on a cash basis. Tax deferral measures were taken on board in the accrued tax revenue reported, while no estimations were made for amounts expected to remain unpaid. The loan guarantee schemes – CBILS, CLBILS and BBLS - are not yet reflected in the data. They have undergone formal classification assessments by the ONS - the guarantees will be recorded as standardised in nature."
Iceland	Among the various fiscal measures to contain the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the compensation for companies that were obliged to close business, the wage payments during the worker absences due to quarantine and a one-off payment for child benefits have the largest impact on government expenditure of 2020Q2. For the time being no ad-hoc adjustments were made to accrue revenue related to deferred taxes and social contributions to 2020Q1 and 2020Q2. Data will be revised when actual source data are available.
Norway	Government finance statistics are generated, to the extent practically feasible, applying the accrual principle. Since economic shutdown, confinement, and subsequent government measures stemming from the pandemic began to yield economic effects only toward the close of the first quarter, the impact is far greater on Q2 figures than on Q1 figures. The most significant measures in terms of negative impact on net lending are: (1) Reduced financial liability for employers with laid off employees and increased government compensation to temporarily laid off employees, recorded as social benefits. (2) Temporary reduction of employers' contributions to the National Insurance Scheme, recorded as subsidies on production. (3) Payments of compensation from the central government to enterprises affected by slower turnover, recorded as other current transfers. (4) New guarantee schemes directed at airlines and small and medium-sized businesses. Projected losses are recorded as capital transfers. (5) Tax credits directed at petroleum companies in order to stimulate investments in the industry, recorded as investment grants. In addition, deferrals of taxes expected to be paid are reflected in the tax revenue accrued.
Switzerland	Among the various policy measures undertaken in the context of mitigating the economic impact of COVID-19, the short-time allowances (D.62) impacted most the data reported in 2020Q1 and 2020Q2. Impacts on revenue due to interest free deferrals of social contributions and extended payment periods for taxes were off-set by other factors. *For social security funds (S.1314), the levels of capital transfer revenue (D.9r) and expenditure (D.9p) will be corrected in the next publication in September 2021. This correction will not affect net lending / net borrowing*