



# Draft Budgetary Plan Belgium

2024

# Inhoudstafel

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# 1. Introduction

This document contains Belgium's draft budgetary plan. It provides an overview of the 2024 budgetary targets of the various sub-sectors and the general government, as well as the measures taken to achieve these targets.

The budgets of the various government departments have been severely affected by successive crises in recent years. In 2020 and 2021, there was the impact of the Corona crisis. In 2022, there were serious floods. In turn, the budgets for 2022 and 2023 were marked by both the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the impact of measures taken by the various governments to alleviate the impact of soaring energy prices on households and businesses. The cost of the emergency measures taken by the various governments to combat the successive crises in recent years amounted to over EUR 40 billion. These various crises were a break on the solution of the structural problems of Belgian fiscal policy. Consequently, additional efforts will be needed in the future.

The federal government reserves the extra revenue from additional corporate tax receipts on Russian assets frozen in Belgium to support Ukraine. The aid package amounts to EUR 1.76 billion, of which EUR 1.5 billion will be given in 2024. Of this, 1.1 billion will go to military and humanitarian aid. The remaining 0.4 billion will go to hosting refugees. The various sub-entities also took measures in the context of receiving refugees from Ukraine amounting to EUR 0.3 billion.

Based on current estimates, Belgium's general government deficit for 2023 is estimated at -5.2% of GDP.

Belgium's general government deficit in 2024 is estimated at -4.6% of GDP. The structural balance should improve by 0.7% in 2024 (from -4.8% of GDP in 2023 to -4.1% in 2024), in line with the country-specific recommendations of 30 June 2023.

Based on the projected nominal balance, the general government debt ratio for 2023 is estimated at 108.3% of GDP. Taking into account the growth assumptions and the projected general government deficit mentioned above, the debt ratio should decrease slightly to 108.1% of GDP in 2024.

## 2. Macroeconomic forecasts

The macroeconomic forecasts for 2023 and 2024 were prepared by the Federal Planning Bureau (FPB) on behalf of the National Accounts Institute (NAI) and published as part of the economic budget of 7 September 2023.

This macroeconomic forecasts only takes into account the measures whose modalities were known with sufficient precision on 1 September 2023.

### 2.1 The international environment

#### 2.1.1 Economic growth

Global trade growth, dominated by goods trade, slowed from the second half of 2022. This is partly explained by a shift in consumption from goods to services when restrictions imposed during the corona crisis were lifted.

The euro area only just managed to avoid the expected recession. In fact, after negative growth in the last quarter of 2022, growth in the first quarter of 2023 turned out to be positive. A recession was avoided through the various support measures taken in the context of the energy crisis that occurred during the winter of 2022. Nevertheless, it should be stressed that there are still big differences within the euro area. Germany and the Netherlands fell into recession, while France, Spain and Portugal recorded good economic performances. Germany is struggling economically because it is very dependent on exports, and world trade is stagnant. Moreover, German exports are affected by demand from China, where the economy is also underperforming. Finally, the share of manufacturing within the German economy is greater than elsewhere, making it more affected by deteriorating goods trade.

The Planning Bureau expects the euro area to record growth of 0.7% in 2023 and 1.1% in 2024. It should be noted that, according to the latest European Commission estimates (Summer Economic Forecast 2023), euro area growth should reach 0.8% in 2023 and 1.3% in 2024. And it should be stressed that world trade in goods is likely to experience lower growth in the second half of 2023, given increased consumer demand for services (at the expense of goods). From 2024, consumer demand should pick up again as inflation slows and as a result of the improved performance of the labour market.

After experiencing a recession in the first half of 2022, the US economy recovered with quarterly growth of 0.8% and 0.7% for the final quarters of 2022. For 2023, the Planning Bureau expects growth in US economic activity to continue in the first two quarters and reach 0.5%.

The Chinese economy experienced a short-lived economic recovery after measures against COVID-19 were lifted last December. The deteriorating property market and lower investment are slowing down China's GDP growth. Moreover, Chinese exports are falling due to slower growth in the West.

## 2.1.2 Price developments

In 2021, prices began to rise significantly, driven by the economic recovery, disrupted supply chains and the rise in energy prices. In 2022, inflation continued to rise and was exacerbated by the energy crisis caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It reached historically high levels. The price rises extended to all types of goods and services, reinforcing underlying inflation. For 2023, inflation is expected to fall back to lower levels but still remain above the 2.0% target.

Oil prices fell sharply in March/April 2020 (USD 41.8 per barrel of Brent oil) before rebounding and reaching an average price of USD 100.9/barrel in 2022. In 2023 and 2024, oil prices should be around USD 81.7/barrel

The gas price, which rose to over EUR 300/MWh in 2022, is currently around EUR 40/MWh. That is the main reason why euro area inflation fell from a peak of 10.6% in October 2022 to 5.3% in August 2023.

## 2.1.3 Financial markets

The ever-increasing inflation we have known since the second half of 2021 has prompted central banks to react and set inflation expectations at more reasonable levels. Since March 2022, the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) has increased its key interest rates again to between 5.25% and 5.50%. The European Central Bank (ECB) started raising its interest rates from July 2022. That was the first tightening of European monetary policy in almost 11 years, ending negative interest rates. Since then, interest rates (refinancing, marginal lending facility and deposit facility) have continued to rise to 4.50%, 4.75% and 4.0% on 20 September 2023. The markets believe that the peak of the key interest rate hikes has been reached.

Interest rates for 10-year government bonds (weighted average of euro area countries) rose to 1.8% in 2022, after being historically low in 2020 and 2021. For 2023 and 2024, long-term interest rates will continue to rise to 3.2%. In turn, short-term interest rates experienced a more moderate rise in 2022 (0.3%) followed by a pronounced rise in 2023 (3.4%) and 2024 (3.7%).

The dollar lost a lot of ground against the euro in 2021 (USD 118.3/100 EUR on average). In 2022, the dollar appreciated owing to tightening of the FED's monetary policy (USD 105.4/100 EUR). Exchange rates should stabilise in 2023 and 2024 (to USD 108.8/100 EUR and USD 110.6/100 EUR).

Table 1: Basic hypotheses

	2022	2023	2024
Short-term interest rate (annual average)	0,3	3,4	3,7
Long-term interest rate (annual average)	1,8	3,1	3,2
USD/€ exchange rate (annual average)	105,4	108,8	110,6
Nominal effective exchange rate	-0,9	1,6	1,0
World excluding EU, GDP growth	3,5	3,1	3,3
EU GDP growth	3,5	0,8	1,4
Growth of relevant foreign markets	7,1	0,1	2,2
World import volumes, excluding EU	4,8	-0,2	2,3
Oil prices (Brent, USD/barrel)	100,9	81,9	81,5

Note: Interest rates refer to the euro area

## 2.2 Estimates of macroeconomic parameters for Belgium

### 2.2.1 Growth

Table 2: Macroeconomic forecasts

	ESA Code	2022 Level	2022 rate of change	2023 rate of change	2024 rate of change
1. Real GDP	B1*b	462,8	3,2	1,0	1,3
2. Potential GDP		461,3	1,6	1,6	1,5
contributions:					
- labour		-	0,9	0,9	0,8
- capital		-	0,5	0,6	0,6
- total factor productivity		-	0,1	0,1	0,1
3. Nominal GDP	B1*b	549,5	9,4	4,5	4,1
Components of real GDP					
4. Private final consumption expenditure	P.3	277,9	4,1	2,6	1,4
5. Government final consumption expenditure	P.3	132,1	3,1	0,2	0,9
6. Gross fixed capital formation	P.51g	132,7	-0,7	3,5	2,7
7. Changes in inventories and net acquisition of valuables (% of GDP)	P.52 + P.53	20,0	0,5	-0,5	-0,1
8. Exports of goods and services	P.6	523,7	5,1	-1,2	1,7
9. Imports of goods and services	P.7	536,9	4,9	-0,4	2,0
Contributions to real GDP growth					
10. Final domestic demand		562,7	-0,1	0,0	0,0
11. Changes in inventories and net acquisition of valuables	P.52 + P.53	132,7	3,1	1,7	1,6
12. External balance of goods and services	B.11	-13,2	0,2	-0,7	-0,3

Note: Level of real GDP and potential GDP is determined relative to reference year 2015

Note: new GDP figures will be published by the National Accounts Institute on October 19

In 2022, the Belgian economy proved to be resilient in face of the war in Ukraine and the energy crisis, recording real GDP growth of 3.2%. Private consumption and exports were the main drivers of growth in 2022. Subsequently, the Federal Planning Bureau expects economic growth to slow down in 2023 (+1.0%), followed by a recovery in 2024 (+1.3%) thanks to an improvement in the international business cycle and an acceleration in domestic demand.

## 2.2.2 Spending components

Private consumption picked up slightly in 2021 (+5.5%), after being curtailed by the health crisis. Growth was maintained in 2022 (+4.1%) despite the fact that the disposable income of individuals experienced a decline (-1.4%) due to high inflation. This result can be explained by households tapping into their savings to maintain their consumption levels. Indeed, the savings rate dropped from 17.0% in 2021 and to 12.3% in 2022. For 2023, private consumption should continue to grow, but at a lower rate (+2.6%), despite a strong increase in disposable income of individuals (+3.5%). The origin of this increase in disposable income lies in the delayed impact of indexation (e.g. salaries in the private sector) as well as in the measures taken to soften the energy bill and the substantial employment growth. In 2024, the growth of private consumption growth will be more moderate (+1.4%) due to low growth in real disposable income (+0.4%).

The uncertain geopolitical environment and interest rate hikes weighed on investment, which contracted by 0.7% in 2022. From 2023, investment picks up sharply, growing by 3.5% thanks to the various recovery plans, development of the high voltage line and investment in national defence. For 2024, growth should remain at 2.7%.

In 2022, government consumption continued to rise by 3.1% as certain health measures (testing and purchase of vaccines) continued and "energy measures" were taken to compensate sharply rising energy bills. In 2023 and 2024, many of these temporary measures will disappear, leading to low government consumption growth of 0.2% and 0.9%, respectively.

Exports, which experienced strong growth of 5.1% in 2022, are likely to contract in 2023 (-1.2%) and pick up to 1.7% in 2024, in line with the slower growth in potential export markets. Note also that Belgium's competitive position deteriorates in the short term due to automatic wage indexation. The slowdown in domestic demand in 2023 and 2024 puts a brake on imports, which contract by 0.4% before picking up again (2.0%). In 2024, imports will also be affected by increasing energy demand, given the lower nuclear production in Belgium. From 2023, net exports will contribute negatively to GDP growth, amounting to -0.7% and -0.3% respectively in 2024.



## 2.2.3 Price developments

Table 3: Price developments

	2022	2023	2024
	Variation	Variation	Variation
1. GDP deflator	5,9	3,4	2,7
2. Private consumption deflator	8,6	4,9	4,1
3. HICP	9,6	4,4	4,1
4. Public consumption deflator	6,2	6,8	3,6
5. Investment deflator	10,0	6,8	2,0
6. Export price deflator (goods and services)	14,2	0,7	1,5
7. Import price deflator (goods and services)	18,7	-2,3	1,7

Note: The National Index of Consumer Prices (NICP) is used as an approximation for the HICP

After reaching an all-time high in 2022, inflation, as measured by the HICP, is expected to reach 4.4% this year, mainly due to the fall in energy prices. However, it is important to note that inflation has spread to other prices in the economy, such as food and services (via indexation of salaries). Consequently, underlying inflation is growing persistently and reaching high levels. The projections indicate that underlying inflation has peaked and should start to fall. For 2024, inflation should remain at 4.1%.

This steep inflation translates into an increase in the health index (9.3% in 2022) resulting in the pivot index being exceeded several times. In 2023 and 2024, both inflation and the health index will gradually fall back to levels closer to 2.0%. Based on the inflation outlook published by the FPB on 3 October 2023, the next central index will be exceeded in October 2023 and thereafter in March and September 2024.

## 2.2.4 Labour market

Table 4: Labour market developments

	ESA Code	2022	2022	2023	2024
		Level	Variation	Variation	Variation
1. Employment, persons		5090,4	2,0	1,0	0,8
2. Employment, hours worked		7937,4	4,3	1,2	1,1
3. Unemployment rate (%)		5,6	5,6	5,6	5,5
4. Labour productivity, persons		90,9	1,2	0,0	0,5
5. Labour productivity, hours worked		58,3	-1,0	-0,2	0,2
6. Compensation of employees	D.1	266,7	9,5	8,9	5,1
7. Compensation per employee		63,3	7,2	7,9	4,4

1 / Labor force, according to internal understanding of definitic

2 / Definition of national accounts, in millions of hours

3 / Harmonized definition according to Eurostat, level (in %)

4 / Real GDP per employee

5 / Real GDP per hour worked

6 / in billion euros

7 / thousand EUR per person per year

The labour market, which held up well during the health crisis, continues to do well. Indeed, in 2022, employment grew by 101,400 additional jobs. However, in 2023 and 2024 the labour market will suffer the effects of the cyclical slowdown we are currently experiencing. Employment is therefore likely to grow at a lower rate, seeing 49,700 and 40,300 extra jobs, respectively.

The employment rate is rising significantly, from 71.9% in 2022 to 72.9% in 2024. This is because the working-age population will barely grow from 2024 onwards. In 2022 and 2023, the working-age population received another strong boost with the arrival of Ukrainian refugees.

In turn, the unemployment rate should remain at a level of 5.6% in 2022 and 2023 and then fall slightly to 5.5% in 2024.

## 3. Budget targets

### 3.1 Estimates for 2023

Based on current estimates, Belgium's nominal balance for 2023 is estimated at -5.2% of GDP.

The energy measures taken by the various governments to reduce the energy bills of companies and households and phased out during 2023 still had an estimated impact of EUR 3.5 billion in 2023.

The reception of refugees from Ukraine has a combined budgetary impact of around EUR 0.8 billion for the various entities. Costs other than for the reception of refugees that also stem from the Ukraine crisis, such as military and humanitarian aid, can be estimated at EUR 0.2 billion in 2023.

### 3.2 2024 Objectives

For both the federal government and the communities and regions, the figures used are based on the outcome of the budget discussions in the context of the 2024 budget preparation. For local governments, the estimates made in June by the Federal Planning Bureau as part of the medium-term economic outlook are used.

In 2024, Belgium's nominal balance is -4.6% of GDP.

The net impact of the energy measures remaining in force for communities and regions in 2024 can be estimated at EUR 0.4 billion.

The federal government is reserving the extra revenue from additional corporate tax receipts on Russian assets frozen in Belgium to support Ukraine. The aid package amounts to EUR 1.76 billion, of which EUR 1.5 billion of aid will be given in 2024. Of this, 1.1 billion will go to military and humanitarian aid. The remaining 0.4 billion will go to the hosting of refugees. The various sub-entities also took measures in the context of receiving refugees from Ukraine, amounting to EUR 0.3 billion.

The implementation of RRF projects under the Belgian Recovery and Resilience Plan is in full swing. Belgium submitted its first payment application at the end of September, after developing a pensions reform. To accommodate the revision of the maximum financial contribution from EUR 5.9 billion to EUR 4.5 billion and to make concrete the projects under REPowerEU, an amended plan was submitted to the European Commission on 20 July.

Table 5: Budget target broken down by subsector

In % of GDP	ESA Code	2023	2024
<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) ( B.9) by sub-sector</b>			
1. General government	S.13	-5,2	-4,6
2. Central government	S.1311	-3,6	-3,0
3. State government	S.1312	-1,5	-1,5
4. Local government	S.1313	-0,1	-0,2
5. Social security funds	S.1314	0,1	0,0
<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) ( B.9) by Entity</b>			
Entity I	2+5	-3,5	-2,9
Entity II	3+4	-1,6	-1,6
6. Interest expenditure	D.41	1,9	2,1
7. Primary balance		-3,3	-2,5
8. One-off and other temporary measures		-0,3	-0,2
9. Real GDP growth (%)		1,0	1,3
10. Potential GDP growth (%)		1,6	1,5
11. Output gap (% of potential GDP)		-0,3	-0,5
12. Cyclical budgetary component (% of potential GDP)		-0,2	-0,3
13. Cyclically-adjusted balance (1 - 12) (% of potential GDP)		-5,0	-4,3
14. Cyclically-adjusted primary balance (13 + 6) (% of potential GDP)		-3,2	-2,2
15. Structural balance (13 - 8) (% of potential GDP)		-4,8	-4,1

The 0.6% of GDP reduction in the nominal deficit is explained by a strong improvement in the primary balance by 0.9% of GDP, partly offset by rising interest expenditure (+0.2% of GDP).

The improvement in the structural balance amounts to 0.7% of GDP and is thus slightly more pronounced than the improvement in the nominal balance. This is in line with the country-specific recommendations of 30 June 2023.

### Debt ratio

The debt ratio is estimated at 108.3% of GDP in 2023. There is a fairly high contribution from endogenous factors. The success of the government bond issued by the Federal Debt Agency at the end of August is having a temporary negative impact on the debt of entity I. A negative impact of EUR 9 billion in 2023 is taken into account for the estimate of the debt ratio, which disappears again in 2024. This is an estimate of the funds that will not be needed to cover the financing requirement in 2023 and that will be invested in assets that do not qualify for consolidation in the calculation of gross consolidated public debt (Maastricht definition). The Federal Debt Agency expects the return on investment of that cash surplus to be greater than its financing cost through the government bond.

In 2024, the debt ratio should fall slightly to 108.1% of GDP. The endogenous increase is limited to 0.3% of GDP and is more than offset by the exogenous decrease (-0.6% of GDP). The impact of the government bond cited above will disappear in 2024.

Table 6: Debt ratio development

<i>In % of GDP</i>	ESA Code	2023	2024
<b>1. Gross debt</b>		108,3	108,1
<b>2. Change in gross debt ratio</b>		3,1	-0,2
<b>Contributions to changes in gross debt</b>			
<b>3. Primary balance (= item 10 in Table 2.a.i)</b>		-3,3	-2,5
<b>4. Interest expenditure (= item 9 in Table 2.a.i)</b>	D.41	1,9	2,1
<b>5. Stock-flow adjustment</b>		2,4	-0,6
<b>p.m.: Implicit interest rate on debt</b>		1,9	2,0

## 4 Projections of revenue and expenditure at unchanged policies

The table below presents revenue and expenditure estimates at unchanged policies for 2023 and 2024. The figures are based on the estimates received from the various government departments.

Table 7: Projections of revenue and expenditure at unchanged policies.

<i>In % of GDP</i>	ESA Code	2023	2024
<b>General government (S13)</b>			
<b>1. Total revenue at unchanged policies</b>	TR	50,5	51,4
<b>Of which</b>			
<b>1.1. Taxes on production and imports</b>	D.2	12,9	12,8
<b>1.2. Current taxes on income, wealth, etc</b>	D.5	16,7	17,3
<b>1.3. Capital taxes</b>	D.91	0,7	0,7
<b>1.4. Social contributions</b>	D.61	15,7	15,9
<b>1.5. Property income</b>	D.4	0,7	0,7
<b>1.6. Other</b>		3,8	4,0
<b>p.m.: Tax burden</b>		46,7	47,4
(D.2+D.5+D.61+D.91-D.995)			
<b>2. Total expenditure at unchanged policies</b>	TE	55,7	56,0
<b>Of which</b>			
<b>2.1. Compensation of employees</b>	D.1	12,9	12,9
<b>2.2. Intermediate consumption</b>	P.2	4,4	4,3
<b>2.3. Social payments</b>	D.62	26,6	27,4
<b>of which Unemployment benefits</b>			
<b>2.4. Interest expenditure</b>	D.41	1,9	2,1
<b>2.5. Subsidies</b>	D.3	3,6	3,6
<b>2.6. Gross fixed capital formation</b>	P.51g	3,0	3,2
<b>2.7. Capital transfers</b>	D.9	1,2	1,0
<b>2.8. Other</b>		2,1	1,6

## 5 Projections of revenue and expenditure targets

The table below, unlike Table 7, takes into account the measures taken by the various government departments as part of the 2024 budget preparation.

Table 8: Revenue and expenditure estimates following measures

<i>In % of GDP</i>	ESA Code	2023	2024
<b>General government (S13)</b>			
<b>1. Total revenue at unchanged policies</b>	TR	50,5	51,8
<b>Of which</b>			
1.1. Taxes on production and imports	D.2	12,9	12,8
1.2. Current taxes on income, wealth, etc	D.5	16,7	17,6
1.3. Capital taxes	D.91	0,7	0,7
1.4. Social contributions	D.61	15,7	15,9
1.5. Property income	D.4	0,7	0,7
1.6. Other		3,8	4,0
p.m.: Tax burden (D.2+D.5+D.61+D.91-D.995)		46,7	47,8
<b>2. Total expenditure at unchanged policies</b>	TE	55,7	56,4
<b>Of which</b>			
2.1. Compensation of employees	D.1	12,9	12,9
2.2. Intermediate consumption	P.2	4,4	4,3
2.3. Social payments	D.62, D.632	26,6	27,4
of which Unemployment benefits			
2.4. Interest expenditure	D.41	1,9	2,1
2.5. Subsidies	D.3	3,6	3,6
2.6. Gross fixed capital formation	P.51g	3,0	3,2
2.7. Capital transfers	D.9	1,2	1,0
2.8. Other		2,1	1,9

## 6 Objectives and discretionary measures in the draft budget of the federal government and the communities and regions

This chapter briefly explains the outlines of the 2024 fiscal policy of the federal government and the various communities and regions.

### 6.1 The federal government and social security

Given the uncertainty associated with the corona crisis, a dynamic fiscal policy was chosen at the start of the government in 2020. It opted for a fixed effort of 0.2% of GDP per year for the period 2021-2024. At the end of this period, the fixed effort thus rises to 0.8% of GDP. The necessary measures to realise this effort were decided in 2020 and are now reviewed at each budgetary exercise.

In addition, the coalition agreement provided for an additional annual variable effort that depends on economic growth and recovery. After an additional variable effort of 0.3% was decided in preparing the initial 2022 budget, it was supplemented with a net additional variable effort of 0.2% for the years 2023 and 2024 when preparing the 2023 budget. At the 2023 budget review, a total additional net effort of 0.1% in 2023 and 0.3% in 2024 was decided.

The federal government's budgetary policy has been greatly affected by several crises over the past 3 years. The many necessary crisis measures cost more than EUR 20 billion. These various crises slowed down the solving of the structural problems of Belgian budgetary policy. As for measures to support business and consumption, especially during Covid, it can be assumed that the medium-term budgetary impact of doing nothing would have been even greater. Consequently, additional efforts will be needed in the future.

The federal government has reached a budgetary agreement for 2024, fulfilling the commitment contained in the stability programme. An additional effort of EUR 1.2 billion, or 0.2% of GDP by 2024, will be made. The total effort for 2024 is 0.8% of GDP, or almost EUR 5 billion. This will bring the federal government's nominal deficit below 3% of GDP.

The additional effort is divided between 1/3 expenses, 1/3 income and 1/3 miscellaneous.

In addition to the planned savings, provisions are also made for new policies.

The federal government will continue to invest. Investments are being made in the future through a VAT reduction in the construction sector for demolishing and rebuilding homes. There is



investment in youth through the "Samenlevingsdienst". Finally, the labour market measure concerning flexi-jobs is extended to 12 additional sectors.

In addition, extra investments are also being made in society, care and social policy (e.g. implementation of the social agreement on minimum wage, migration management, further expansion of care centres after sexual violence, etc.), in energy and climate (e.g. reduced VAT on heat pumps) and in security (e.g. strengthening of the drugs commission, security of stations, purchase of extra helicopters, Astrid, etc.).

Funding for new initiatives will come from a more economical public administration and through a contribution from the major banks.

For this budgetary exercise, the government relied on the Monitoring Committee's (MOCO) September report. Table 9 provides a schematic overview of the conclave decisions.

The figures take into account an additional receipt of EUR 1.76 billion from additional corporate tax due to the sanctions against Russia. The government has decided to use the realised surplus revenue in full to support Ukraine and/or the reception of Ukrainian refugees. For 2024, an amount of EUR 1.5 billion is taken into account for the revenue and expenditure side.

Table 9: Overview of conclave decisions

	2023	2024
<b>Nominal balance Entity I (MOCO Sept) BEFORE CONCLAVE</b>	<b>-20,289</b>	<b>-18,565</b>
<b>In % of GDP</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
Effort in line with Stability Programme		1,200
Expenditures		406
Revenues		385
Miscellaneous		409
New policy		-621
New policies offsets		614
Ukraine		0
Revenues		1,505
Expenditures		-1,505
<b>Nominal balance Entity I AFTER CONCLAVE</b>	<b>-20,289</b>	<b>-17,372</b>
<b>In % of GDP</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

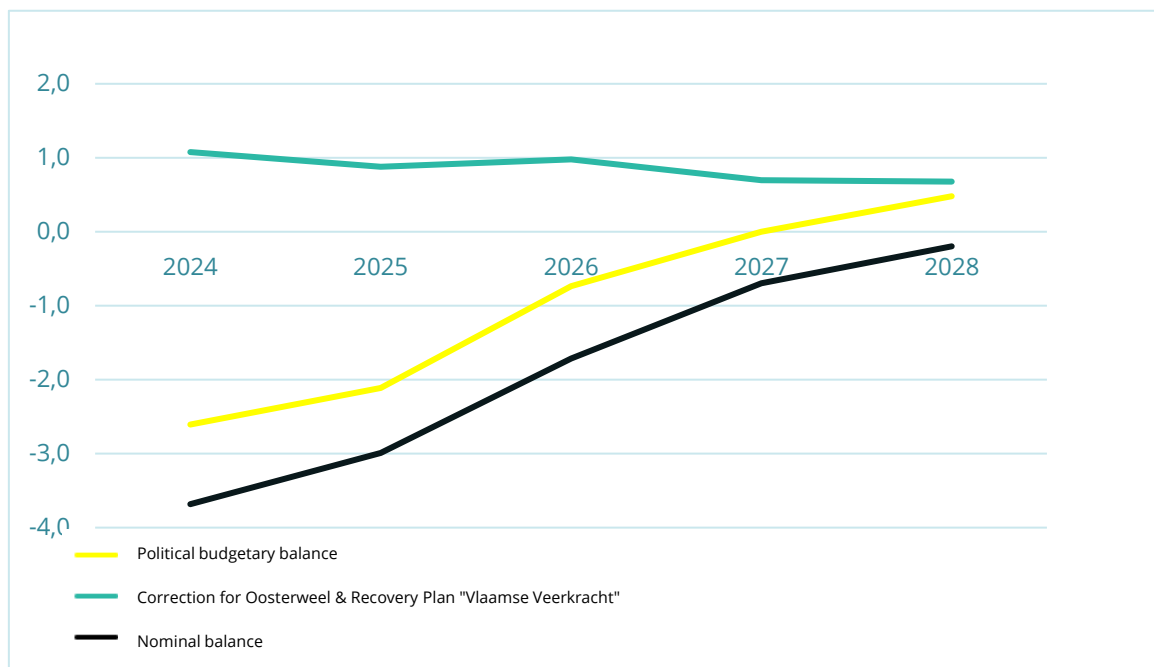
## 6.2 The communities and the regions

### 6.2.1 Flanders

Budgeting is and always will be about making choices and setting priorities. This is no easy task as there are always budgetary challenges, and social needs remain high. The Flemish government chooses to focus on the available resources. But we also look critically at Flemish spending. What activities and outputs or achievements do we deliver with the Flemish policy? Are the current measures still relevant? Are there other policy options we should consider?

By carrying out that exercise accurately, we will re-establish a balanced budget in 2027. In this way, we will remain true to the principle of reducing the budget deficit without saddling future generations with the bill.

Graph 1: evolution of the nominal balance



Net borrowing in the Flemish budget in 2024 is estimated at EUR 3.7 billion (incl. construction costs for Oosterweel and the Flemish Recovery plan "Vlaamse Veerkracht"):

Table 10: Flanders net borrowing

<b>Net borrowing draft budget 2024</b>	<b>-3,683,187</b>
Corrections against budgetary target	1,076,844
Oosterweel (main works)	612,118
Flemish Resilience Relaunch Plan (receipts)	-356,241
Flemish Resilience Relaunch Plan (expenses)	820,967
<b>Balance compared with equilibrium target draft budget 2024</b>	<b>-2,606,343</b>

The Flemish government envisages new policy in 2024. This includes EUR 472.4 million in commitment appropriations and EUR 322.9 million in settlement appropriations resulting from the implementation of the coalition agreement and an additional EUR 1.4 billion in commitment appropriations and EUR 1.0 billion in settlement appropriations in new policy impulses.

There is also the reversal of one-off policies, decided for the 2023 budget. Those one-off measures focused on crisis support for households, companies and subsidised entities in the context of the energy crisis (e.g. energy compensation for community institutions or application of the temporary state aid framework).

In recent years, as Budget Minister, I have been working with the Department of Finance and Budget on an informed budget. Starting from the 2024 budget preparation, we will therefore introduce performance information in the policy and budgetary notes. This information should provide more context and information to the Flemish policy, objectives and budgetary picture. My wish is that performance information and indicators will eventually act as flashing lights for Flemish policy.

## 6.2.2 German-speaking Community

The German-speaking Community's fiscal policy is framed both in Belgium's fiscal policy, whose main objective is to reduce deficits, and in the context of European obligations arising from the six-pack and two-pack.

### Budget 2023 and coming years

The budget of the German-speaking Community is experiencing a severe impact from the various global crises. Higher inflation, resulting wage indexations, high energy costs and the Ukraine crisis entail additional expenditure of more than EUR 300 million over the next 10 years. In particular, several consecutive increases of 15% in total in subsidies to the non-profit sector, and in subsidies to the elderly care sector, leading to additional costs of EUR 70 million over this legislature.

In addition, the year 2023 is marked by numerous one-shots and exceptional expenditure for technical reasons of budgetary accounting. For example, the German-speaking Community will fully repay all its PPPs by 2023.

From 2025, the German-speaking Community will make drastic savings to achieve a balanced budget by neutralising investments and to achieve a balanced budget according to ESA standards from 2029 (without neutralising investments):

Staff departures will no longer be compensated by new hires, which will gradually lead to staff reductions at central administration and, from 2024, also at public service institutions. Statutory appointments are also suspended, thus avoiding additional costs for public service institutions. Ministers' salaries were cut by 8%, which means their salaries are now lower than those of senior managers of the administration.

The German-speaking Community pursues a prudent debt policy, with repayment annuities of 11% relative to its annual revenue volume, excluding loans.

As a reminder, the German-speaking Community achieved ESA equilibrium in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Before the corona crisis, therefore, the German-speaking Community had a balanced budget. Before 2020, the German-speaking Community never used the technique of investment neutralisation. Due to the aforementioned crises, the government has decided to neutralise much of its infrastructure investment until 2028, as other Belgian entities have been doing for some time.

The ESA deficit for 2023 is EUR -196.4 million and that for 2024 is EUR -150.7 million, excluding neutralisations of investments of 135.6 million in 2023 and of 114.2 million in 2024.

Despite the various crises we are experiencing, the German-speaking Community's multi-annual fiscal policy continues to focus on the fiscal path to which the German-speaking Community committed in the 2023-2026 Stability Programme.

### 6.2.3 Wallonia-Brussels Federation

On Friday, 6 October, the government of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation (FWB) announced the main measures of its draft 2024 budget. This is likely to record an ESA deficit of EUR -993 million.

We would repeat that the revenues of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation come almost entirely (97%) from allocations of the federal government in application of the Special Finance Act. For 2024, these are mainly based on a GDP growth projection of +1.3% and an inflation outlook of 4.1%.

The deterioration in the deficit between 2023 and 2024 is mainly explained by non-structural revenue in 2023 that becomes significantly smaller in 2024 due to the application of the Special

Finance Act. These receipts consist of the regularisations of final receipts related to previous years. In 2023, the FWB is to receive EUR 468 million related to an underestimate of receipts deposited in 2022. In 2024, this underestimate should amount to EUR 21 million.

Without taking these corrections into account, the increase in revenue (+5.1%) would exceed the growth in expenditure (+3.4%).

The Wallonia-Brussels Federation expenditure consists mainly of salaries of teaching staff and funding for the various levels of education, the calculation of which is laid down by decree.

Furthermore, the continuation of initiatives already taken by the government will be included in this expenditure in 2024: the refinancing of the youth sector (+EUR 12.5 million in 2024), the refinancing of higher education (+EUR 10 million in 2024), the continued implementation of the EUR 1 billion school buildings investment plan. In addition, to cope with the energy transition, the government has decided to start financing a master plan for the non-school infrastructures serving climate transition and citizens (youth, sports, culture, etc.) at a cost of EUR 30 million a year from 2023. Besides that, the provision to deal with the energy price crisis, which amounted to 85 million in the 2023 budget (and 65 million in the 2022 budget), was not renewed in the initial 2024 budget.

Finally, the government has further decided to launch several spending review projects on different competences (education, youth, culture, sports). For the first time, these projects stem from proposals by administrations and will be coordinated by a new budget administration cell in the coming months.

## 6.2.4 The Walloon Region

The preparation of the 2024 budget of the Walloon Region is part of an extraordinary legislature that had to cope with: the uncertainty related to the COVID crisis and its persistence, the still-present effects of the floods, the war in Ukraine and its consequences in terms of inflation and energy prices.

The government has taken decisive action to address these challenges and has provided substantial funding for this purpose. This has been done by adapting to the current context and reallocating resources. At the same time, the government has been carefully preparing for the future by making essential strategic investments.

As in budgetary years 2022 and 2023, the Walloon government set its targets in full compliance with the recommendations of the External Debt Commission, which updated its activities in March 2023 and maintained its recommendations. The red line throughout the government's work thus remains the sustainability of Walloon debt. It is the Region's duty to show solidarity with future generations, who should not bear the burden of a devastating debt. As a reminder, following the recommendations of the Debt Commission experts, the Walloon government agreed in April 2022 on a cumulative structural effort to reduce the deficit to 1% of revenue (at least 150 million per year).

For 2024, the government has decided to increase the annual structural effort to another EUR 100 million. A cumulative structural deficit of EUR 500 million has thus been identified following the 2022, 2023 and 2024 budgetary exercises. Following the zero-based budgetary exercise and in line with the European Commission-backed spending review, three topics for spending reviews have also been selected for 2024.

In addition, the funding requirements for 2024 have been reduced to a level whereby the Regional Treasury Board's recommendations can be followed, with the maximum amount to be funded in the markets limited to EUR 2.5 billion.

The strategy of returning to a sustainable debt path, as adopted by the government, will in the long run avoid drastic cuts that would penalise growth, increase social inequalities and jeopardise necessary investments in the climate transition.

As a result of the conclave on the initial 2024 budget, the ESA balance has steadily improved since 2022 to a level of EUR -2.21 billion.

Among Wallonia's major expenditures in 2024, we mention the very large sums spent on the various crises currently occurring, namely Covid, the floods, the consequences of the crisis in Ukraine, and also the funds allocated to the necessary recovery.

Subtracting this expenditure from the ESA balance, the general public deficit (excluding Covid, floods and recovery, Ukraine and energy) is under control and in line with initial projections for 2020-2024.

Table 11: Walloon net borrowing

	2023 initial	2024 initial
ESA balance	-2,576	-2,209
Walloon Government trajectory excluding exceptional expenditure (Ukraine, Recovery, floods, Covid, Energy)	-111	0
- Of which Incentive expenditure	1,448	1,876
- Of which COVID expenditure	80	29
- Of which Floods	461	272
- Of which Ukraine	47	32
- Of which Energy	430	0

## 6.2.5 The Brussels-Capital Region

Over the past three years, we have faced three crises, each with a significant impact on the economy, as well as on public finances. After the Covid pandemic, the Russian invasion of Ukraine followed, putting further upward pressure on already rising inflation, dampening growth prospects and triggering a refugee influx. Finally, disruption of the gas supply also triggered an energy crisis.

Following the budgetary impact of the crises in recent years, the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region is taking a big step back towards a structurally balanced budget for 2024. Across various policy areas, savings of EUR 179 million in structural expenditure are being made. In addition, some tax revenues will be reformed, with a positive impact on the budget amounting to EUR 39 million by 2024.

Despite a major savings exercise, the government is tackling the problems currently facing the Brussels-Capital Region. These include releasing 43 million for refugee reception and investing in the security issues of the metro stations.

To facilitate sustainable inclusive growth, the Brussels-Capital Region will also continue to invest in mobility, social housing, employment policy and the implementation of the climate plan.

While evaluating the budget target, the government of the Brussels-Capital Region is not taking into account some strategic sustainable investment expenditures that have significant economic impact. The strategic investments were clearly delineated, and a concrete multi-year trajectory was agreed upon (average EUR 464 million for the remaining years of this legislature), which will be closely monitored. For 2024, we are talking about a budget of EUR 461 million. Most of this budget is reserved for the expansion of the metro network, heavy electrical equipment for the metro to ensure the safety and performance of the network, the expansion of the tram network and the electrification of the bus fleet.

Table 12: Brussels-Capital Region net borrowing

EUR millions	2023	2024
<b>ESA balance</b>	-1,239.2	-1,177.1
<i>of which energy measures</i>	200	0
<i>of which measures linked to reception of refugees from Ukraine</i>	50	43
<i>of which resilience and facility</i>	74	97
<i>Of which strategic investments</i>	429.9	461.0
<i>of which other one-off measures (*)</i>		

## 7 Contingent liabilities

### 7.1 Summary

Table 13: Overview of contingent liabilities

	2023 (% of GDP)	2024 (% of GDP)
<b>Public guarantees</b>	7,7	6,8
Public guarantees: linked to the financial sector	3,4	2,9
Linked to Covid	0,1	0,1

### 7.2 Estimated impact

Table 14: Estimated impact of contingent liabilities

	List of measures	Date of adoption	Maximum amount of contingent liabilities (% GDP)	Estimated impact (% GDP)
	<b>Federal</b>			
<b>In response to Covid-19</b>	Maximum amount GARI and GARII together = 50 billion	27 March 2020	8.71%	0.54%
	Maximum amount GARII = 10 billion	20 July 2020		0.11%
	<b>Flanders</b>			
	Under the temporary relaxation of European state aid rules due to the Covid-19 crisis, Gigarant (Guarantee Scheme above EUR 1.5 million) will be able to market a modified COVID-19 guarantee, which offers more flexibility. For this purpose, Gigarant's guarantee capacity will be increased from the current €1.5 billion to €3 billion.		0.3%	0.0%
	Subtotal		9.0%	0.7%
	<b>Federal</b>			



In response to the energy crisis	Guarantee scheme for certain credits for natural gas and electricity suppliers and intermediaries with liquidity needs	26 October 2022	0.0%	0.0%
	Subtotal		0.0%	0.0%
Other <sup>1</sup>	<b>Federal</b>			
	Guarantees to state-owned companies	/	0.4%	0.4%
	Guarantees to the financial sector	19/12/2012 11/07/2021	7.6%	3.4%
	Various guarantees	/	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Flanders</b>			
	Outstanding guarantees to local governments		0.0%	0.0%
	Outstanding guarantees secured by assets		1.7%	1.7%
	Outstanding economic guarantees (excluding Covid)		0.2%	0.2%
	<b>Walloon region</b>			
	SWCS, Grand hôpital de Charleroi, SOFICO, Le Circuit de Spa Francorchamps SA de droit public, Opérateur de transport de Wallonie, Groupe sante CHC ASBL, SOWAER SA (OS), CRP LES MARRONNIERS, SWDE, SWL,FLW, other		1.3%	
	<b>Brussels-Capital Region</b>			
	Autonomous governance institutions		0.1%	0.1%
	Credit institutions		0.3%	0.3%
	Miscellaneous (BGHGT - Brussels regional refinancing fund )		0.2%	0.2%
Subtotal		11.9%	6.3%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.9%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	

## 8 Possible links between the DBP and the CSRs

<b>AANBEVELINGEN – RECOMMANDATIONS</b>	
<b>Beschrijving van direct belang</b>	<b>Description de la contribution directe</b>
<p><b>CSR1. "Wind down the energy support measures in force by the end of 2023, using the related savings to reduce the government deficit. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate support measures, ensure that these are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, fiscally affordable, and preserve incentives for energy savings.</b></p> <p><b>Ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the nominal increase in nationally financed net primary expenditure in 2024 to not more than 2%.</b></p> <p><b>Preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of RRF grants and other EU funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions.</b></p> <p><b>For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue a medium-term fiscal strategy of gradual and sustainable consolidation, combined with investments and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth, to achieve a prudent medium-term fiscal position.</b></p> <p><b>Strengthen efforts to improve the efficiency of long-term care. Pursue the reform of the taxation and benefits system to reduce disincentives to work by shifting the tax burden away from labour and by simplifying the tax and benefits system. Review tax expenditures to reduce their economic, social and environmental harmful impact."</b></p>	
<b>Entiteit I / Entité I</b>	
<p>Federal energy measures were phased out during the first half of 2023.</p> <p>The federal government concluded a budget agreement for 2024 that makes concrete the commitment taken in the 2023-2026 stability programme to make an additional effort of EUR 1.2 billion, or 0.2% of GDP in 2024. The total effort for 2024 is 0.8% of GDP or almost EUR 5 billion. This will bring the federal government's nominal deficit below 3% of GDP.</p>	

<p>A public investment study committee was set up at the High Council of Finance. The study committee's five assignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establish a thematic inventory of public investment and current programming in Belgium, also with regard to other euro area countries</li> <li>b) Identify needs and opportunities for public investment, especially in the context of the dual transition (ecological and digital)</li> <li>c) Identify and evaluate barriers (regulatory, administrative and financial) to the implementation of public investment and possible solutions</li> <li>d) Recommend methodological tools and procedures for the selection and ex-ante evaluation of public investment, in particular on the basis of best practices observed at international level</li> <li>e) Encourage technical dialogue among the country's public investment entities and organise the exchange of good practices among them. This remains optional, given the purely federal nature of the newly created Commission.</li> </ul>
<p>The implementation of RRF projects is in full swing at federal level, and after working out a pension reform, a first payment request for RRF funds was submitted to the European Commission in late September. Based on the latest semi-annual reporting, 48 milestones are now completed.</p> <p>As part of the project review, the reduced budgetary envelope and the integration of the RepowerEU chapter, Belgium submitted a proposal for the revision of the plan at the end of July. This procedure is currently ongoing with a view to the adoption of the Council's implementing decision at the ECOFIN on 8 December.</p>
<p>Work must pay. To this end, it was decided to increase the minimum wage by EUR 50 net in 2024.</p>
<p>The activation contribution for employers will be increased in 2024 to discourage them from exempting their employees from benefits, with full or partial wage retention, rather than resorting to the unemployment-with-company-supplement scheme.</p>
<p>The flexi-job system will be extended to 12 new sectors, notably including childcare, education, food, events, sports and agriculture.</p>
<p><b>Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Communauté Flamande</b></p>
<p>Excelling – R&amp;D growth path</p>
<p>Additional MOW investments</p>
<p>Additional MOW maintenance works</p>
<p>Strengthening approach to water management</p>
<p>Scrapping PV premium and Call Green Power</p>
<p>Extension of job bonus for employees</p>
<p>Tightened Supervision Grants</p>
<p>Flemish Fiscal Platform</p>
<p>Operation of Finance and Budget</p>
<p>Extension of the MijnVerbouwPremie percentages until the end of 2024</p>
<p>Blue Deal (drought/floods)</p>
<p>Flemish Climate Adaptation Plan</p>
<p>River basin management plans</p>
<p><b>Waals Gewest/Région Wallonne</b></p>
<p>In 2024, the support measures related to the energy crisis will end. Therefore, in the 2024 budget there are no further expenditures related to this crisis. With a view to reducing primary expenditure, the nominal increase is under control and is directly linked to underlying inflation and automatic wage indexation. As for deficit reduction between 2022 and 2024, the government has taken structural measures totalling EUR 500 million. The government has also ensured the sustainability path set by the External Commission on Debt and Public Finance. This sustainability path aims to gradually return to a debt-to-income ratio of 180%. These objectives are accompanied by budgetary and financial governance that has been strengthened by merging various separate departments into a single management body responsible for the consolidated budgetary perspective and the creation of a spending review department.</p> <p>Regarding employment taxation and the ability to make growth-enhancing decisions, sensitivity analyses have shown that stronger growth will not necessarily impact public finances, at least in the short term.</p>
<p><b>CSR 2. Ensure an effective governance to allow for a swift and steady implementation of its recovery and resilience plan. Swiftly finalise the REPowerEU chapter with a view to rapidly starting its implementation. Proceed with the speedy implementation of</b></p>

<b>cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan.</b>
<b>Entiteit I / Entité I</b>
Implementation of the RRF projects is in full swing at federal level and with the submission of the first payment request on 29 September 2023. Based on the latest semi-annual reporting, 48 milestones are currently completed. As part of the project review, the reduced budgetary envelope and the integration of the RepowerEU chapter, Belgium submitted a proposal for the revision of the plan on 20/07. This procedure is currently ongoing with a view to the adoption of the Council's implementing decision at the ECOFIN on 8 December.
<b>Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Communauté Flamande</b>
Additional aid for energy-saving investments in agriculture (RRF)
Support for green investments in farms (EAFRD)
Flanders has provided the necessary supporting documents for Belgium's first payment application and also continues to implement Flemish projects under the National Plan for Recovery and Resilience.
Flanders has provided the necessary input for the REPowerEU chapter of the adapted Recovery and Resilience Plan, on which discussions and consultations with the European Commission are in full swing.
<b>Waals Gewest/Région Wallonne</b>
The governance of the Walloon Region was strengthened through the national reform programme. Specific guidance committees were set up to quickly meet the objectives of the various programmes. Regular monitoring takes place of both investment and structural measures.
<b>CSR 3. Address labour shortages and skills mismatches, in particular by strengthening activation policies to integrate disadvantaged groups into the labour market. Improve the performance and equity of the education and training systems and continue reforms to strengthen the teaching profession.</b>
<b>Entiteit I / Entité I</b>
Work must pay. To this end, it was decided to increase the minimum wage by EUR 50 net in 2024.
The activation contribution for employers will be increased in 2024 to discourage them from exempting their employees from benefits, with full or partial wage retention, rather than resorting to the unemployment-with-company-supplement scheme;
The flexi-job system will be extended to 12 new sectors, notably including childcare, education, food, events, sports and agriculture.
Young people who commit to the Citizen Service will receive a payment of EUR 550 per month. This Citizen Service gives young people a chance to work for six months to a year in, for example, social, cultural or environmental work.
<b>Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Communauté Flamande</b>
Removal of target group reduction for older workers
Extension of target group reduction for those without recent, sustained work experience
Local Activation Pact
Decree on registration of living wage recipients
Staff reinforcement - Economic Migration
Apprenticeships (VDAB)
Removal of target group reduction for low-skilled young people
Society Projects
Turbo plan - better integration and faster employment
Strengthen job bonus
Taxation: Job bonus for lowest earned income
Strengthen childcare

Monitoring quality via Flemish tests
Minimum targets
Learning Support Decree
Teaching point
Lateral entry
Pilots
Teacher-specialist mandate in primary and secondary education
Teaching profession
Extended Reality in TSO and BSO
Modernisation of VET
Recovery plan 'from vulnerable to resilient'
STEM agenda
Validation of non-formal and informal learning and vocational training
Quality alliance
Excellence Fund
Internship requirement
VOKA talent centres
Extra budget for material-intensive offer
lowering of compulsory education to 5-year-olds
KOALA screening
Validation of qualifications and NQF
Embedding summer schools structurally
Strengthening teacher training
Strengthening student facilities in higher education
<b>Waals Gewest/Région Wallonne</b>
<p>Within the whole education and training issue, the Walloon Region is only responsible for training in companies through Forem and IFAPME. Their respective roles are to guide jobseekers through re-employment and training in all sectors. Specific actions are taking place for bottleneck occupations.</p> <p>The list of bottleneck occupations continues to grow, and specific training is being created in response to the situation. Premiums are also given to jobseekers learning bottleneck occupations to match the supply and demand for work.</p>
<p><b>CSR 4. Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels by stepping up energy efficiency improvements and the reduction of fossil fuel use in buildings, by further stimulating the decarbonisation of industry and by promoting the use and supply of public transport as well as soft mobility. Accelerate the deployment of renewable energies and related grid infrastructure by further streamlining the permitting procedures, including by reducing the length of appeal procedures, and by adopting legal frameworks to further boost investments in renewable energy installations and facilitate energy sharing. Step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of the skills needed for the green transition.</b></p>
<b>Entiteit I / Entité I</b>
The reduced VAT rate for heat pumps will be extended until the end of 2024.
From 1 January 2024, the VAT rate for demolition and reconstruction of buildings in urban areas will be extended to the entire Belgian territory.
From 1 January 2024, the amount of the recoverable special excise duty referred to in article 429, §5, Programme Law of 27 December 2004 to be reduced, resulting in revenue of EUR 25 million.
Funding is provided for studies on nuclear power plant renewal
Regarding federal taxation on energy products, the federal government has decided to include a shift in the federal contribution of the National Energy and Climate Plan. In this respect, excise duties on electricity will fall by 50%, and the budgetary impact following this reduction will be absorbed by increasing excise duties on fossil energy products. This shift will take effect incrementally, with successive steps in 2028, 2030 and 2032. Business users, heating oil and coal are excluded from this reform. Furthermore, legislative steps will be taken to allow the regions to reform regional levies on energy products.
<b>Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Communauté Flamande</b>

Additional Resources for Youth Infrastructure: Thanks to the EUR 4 million additional Youth Infrastructure funds, various Flemish youth associations will be able to make sustainable investments in their infrastructure. This could lead to reduced energy consumption or increased renewable-energy generation.
Grant for zero-emission cars
Mobility - Bespoke transport
Mobility - Operation of De Lijn
MOW pupil transport
Antwerp ferry service
Additional MOW investments
Extension of MijnVerbouwPremie building grants until the end of 2024
Extension of demolition and reconstruction grant
Extension of asbestos combined with roof insulation and PV
Expansion of road network kilometre charge for trucks
Sustainable building with GRO - VIPA   Department of Welfare, Public Health and Family (departementwvfg.be)
Interest-free loans for healthcare infrastructure
<b>Waals Gewest/Région Wallonne</b>
<p>In March 2023, the government drew up a new climate and energy action plan. One of the main action lines of the plan is to improve the energy performance of buildings by renovating them and switching from fossil to renewable energy.</p> <p>Improving the energy efficiency of buildings reduces greenhouse gas emissions and is associated with many benefits: lower energy bills for households, businesses and public authorities, improved health, comfort and well-being, etc.</p> <p>To this end, the Walloon government is giving clear prospects to households and the sector by planning progressive obligations in terms of renovating residential property:</p> <p>Properties rented out by their owners for the first time should have at least label F by 2025, label E by 2028, label D by 2031, and so on.</p> <p>For properties that are already let, the obligation will start to apply as soon as there is another tenant, also triennially, but from 2027 (minimum label F).</p> <p>If the property is taken over by a new owner, they will have 5 years to achieve a minimum energy performance level: label D from 2026, label C from 2031, and so on.</p> <p>For families, the planning comes with substantial accompanying measures.</p> <p>It involves both financial support for the various actors (families, companies, associations, public authorities, etc.) and awareness-raising, communication and information measures tailored to the different target groups and challenges. Examples include: a grant for removing heating oil tanks to facilitate the change to a renewable heating system, strengthening services that provide energy advice to citizens, and specific guidance for families in poverty via field actors.</p> <p>The construction industry in particular is in demand for this planning, which is also developing in neighbouring regions and countries. This will allow the sector to anticipate supply and promote suitable techniques.</p> <p>PACE sets out a roadmap for the construction sector, aiming to build capacity, create sustainable jobs and continue working on mass renovation as part of a participatory approach with local players, notably through ACER (Alliance Climat Emploi Rénovation).</p> <p>This new plan is an opportunity for our region to create high-quality jobs that cannot be relocated. With the ministers of economy and employment, to achieve our climate goals we will also step up the development of new training and sectors related to the energy challenges, in close cooperation with the social partners. In particular, steps will be taken from 2023 to promote new jobs in the green and circular economy, recycling, digital technology, renewable energy, building renovation, and so on.</p> <p>These actions are aimed at companies, workers and jobseekers. Particular attention will be paid to encouraging the involvement of women and young people. Support will also be given to companies that are more vulnerable to the low-carbon transition (no or insufficient adoption of technologies to reduce carbon emissions).</p> <p>PACE confirms Wallonia's ambitions, with a target to double renewable energy production by 2030 and a series of actions to boost all sectors and the players behind them. In line with this, Wallonia is firmly committed to a complete phase-out of fossil fuels by 2050, planning successive steps to replace coal- and oil-fired heating with alternatives and ending all government subsidies for fossil fuels:</p>

In new buildings: the installation of oil- and coal-fired appliances for heating and domestic hot water will cease on 1 March 2025.

For existing buildings: if an old installation is replaced, the date of the ban on the use of oil or coal is 1 January 2026. In addition to the existing and enhanced subsidies for renewable heating, a subsidy for tank disposal will be introduced.

## 9 Annexes

### Annex 1: Emergency measures

#### Reception of refugees from Ukraine

Like other EU member states, Belgium faced an influx of Ukrainian refugees following the outbreak of war in Ukraine. For an idea of the number of refugees received from Ukraine, the cumulative number of temporary protection certificates is an indicator. Looking at the cumulative number of temporary protection certificates issued since 10 March 2022, the number of Ukrainian refugees accommodated as of 28 September 2023 was 75,620.

#### Budgetary impact - reception of refugees from Ukraine

Budgetary impact Ukrainian refugees		
	2023	2024
Entity I	410	377
Flanders	269	203
Wallonia	47	32
Brussels-Capital Region	50	-
German-speaking community	1	1
French community	38	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>651</b>

## Bijlage 2: statistical annex

	ESA Code	2022 (Levels)	2022 (rate of change)	2023 (rate of change)	2024 (rate of change)
Table 1a. Macroeconomic Prospects					
<b>1. Real GDP</b>	B1*g	462,8	3,2	1,0	1,3
<b>of which</b>					
<b>Attributable to the estimated impact of aggregated budgetary measures on economic growth</b>					
<b>2. Potential GDP</b>		461,3	1,6	1,6	1,5
<b>Contributions</b>					
Potential GDP contributions: Labour		-	0,9	0,9	0,8
Potential GDP contributions: capital		-	0,5	0,6	0,6
Potential GDP contributions: total factor productivity		-	0,1	0,1	0,1
<b>3. Nominal GDP</b>	B1*g	549,5	9,4	4,5	4,1
<b>Components Of real GDP</b>					
<b>4. Private consumption expenditure</b>	P.3	277,9	4,1	2,6	1,4
<b>5. Government consumption expenditure</b>	P.3	132,1	3,1	0,2	0,9
<b>6. Gross fixed capital formation</b>	P.51	132,7	-0,7	3,5	2,7
<b>7. Changes in inventories and net acquisition of valuables (% of GDP)</b>	P.52 + P.53	20,0	0,5	-0,5	-0,1
<b>8. Exports of goods and services</b>	P.6	523,7	5,1	-1,2	1,7
<b>9. Imports of goods and services</b>	P.7	536,9	4,9	-0,4	2,0
<b>Contribution to real GDP growth</b>					
<b>10. Final domestic demand</b>		562,7	-0,1	0,0	0,0
<b>11. Changes in inventories and net acquisition of value</b>	P.52 + P.53	132,7	3,1	1,7	1,6
<b>12. External balance of goods and services</b>	B.11	-13,2	0,2	-0,7	-0,3

	2022 (rate of change)	2023 (rate of change)	2024 (rate of change)
Table 1b. Price developments			
<b>1. GDP deflator</b>	5,9	3,4	2,7
<b>2. Private consumption deflator</b>	8,6	4,9	4,1
<b>3. HICP</b>	9,6	4,4	4,1
4. Public consumption deflator	6,2	6,8	3,6
5. Investment deflator	10	6,8	2
<b>6. Export price deflator (goods and services)</b>	14,2	0,7	1,5
<b>7. Import price deflator (goods and services)</b>	18,7	-2,3	1,7



Table 1c Labour market developments	ESA Code	2022 (Levels)	2022 (rate of change)	2023 (rate of change)	2024 (rate of change)
<b>1. Employment, persons</b>		5090,4	2	1	0,8
2. Employment, hours worked		7937,4	4,3	1,2	1,1
<b>3. Unemployment rate (%)</b>		5,6	5,6	5,6	5,5
<b>4. Labour productivity, persons</b>		90,9	1,2	0	0,5
5. Labour productivity, hours worked		58,3	-1	-0,2	0,2
<b>6. Compensation of employees</b>	D.1	266,7	9,5	8,9	5,1
<b>7. Compensation per employee</b>		63,3	7,2	7,9	4,4

Table 2a. General government budgetary targets broken down by subsector

	ESA Code	2023 (% of GDP)	2024 (% of GDP)
<b>Net lending (EDP B.9) by sub-sector</b>			
1. Net lending/net borrowing: General government	S.13	-5,2	-4,6
<b>2. Net lending/net borrowing: Central government</b>	S.1311	-3,6	-3,0
<b>3. Net lending/net borrowing: State government</b>	S.1312	-1,5	-1,5
<b>4. Net lending/net borrowing: Local government</b>	S.1313	-0,1	-0,2
<b>5. Social security funds</b>	S.1314	0,1	0,0
<b>6. Interest expenditure</b>	EDP D.41	1,9	2,1
<b>7. Primary balance</b>		-3,3	-2,5
<b>8. One-off and other temporary measures</b>		-0,3	-0,2
<b>8.a Of which one-offs on the revenue side: general government</b>			
<b>8.b Of which one-offs on the expenditure side: general government</b>			
9. Real GDP Growth(%) (=1 in Table 1a)		1,0	1,3
10. Potential GDP Growth(%) (=2 in Table 1a)		1,6	1,5
<b>Contributions</b>			
-Labour		0,9	0,8
-Capital		0,6	0,6
-Total factor productivity		0,1	0,1
<b>11. Output gap (% of potential GDP)</b>		-0,3	-0,5
<b>12. Cyclical budgetary Component (% of potential GDP)</b>		-0,2	-0,3
13. Cyclically adjusted balance (1-12) (% of potential GDP)		-5,0	-4,3
14. Cyclically adjusted primary balance (13+6) (% of potential GDP)		-3,2	-2,2
15. Structural balance (13-8) (% of potential GDP)		-4,8	-4,1

Table 2.b. General government debt developments		ESA Code	2023 (% of GDP)	2024 (% of GDP)
<b>1. Gross debt</b>			108,3	108,1
<b>2. Change in gross debt ratio</b>			3,1	-0,2
<b>Contributions to changes in gross debt</b>				
3. Primary balance			-3,3	-2,5
4. Interest expenditure		D.41	1,9	2,1
5. Stock-flow adjustment			2,4	-0,6
of which:				
- Differences between cash and accruals				
- Net accumulation of financial assets				
of which:				
- privatisation proceeds				
- Valuation effects and other				
<b>p.m.: Implicit interest rate on debt</b>			1,9	2,0
<b>Other relevant variables</b>				
6. Liquid financial assets				
7. Net financial debt (7=1-6)				
8. Debt amortization (existing bonds) since the end of the previous year				
9. Percentage of debt denominated in foreign currency				
10. Average maturity				

Table 2c. Contingent liabilities		2023 (% of GDP)	2024 (% of GDP)
<b>Public guarantees</b>		7,7	6,8
Public guarantees: linked to the financial sector		3,4	2,9

Table 3. General government expenditure and revenue projections at unchanged policies broken down by main components

	ESA Code	2023 (% of GDP)	2024 (% of GDP)
General government (S13)			
<b>1. Total revenue at unchanged policies</b>	TR	50,5	51,4
<b>Of which</b>			
1.1 Taxes on production and imports	D.2	12,9	12,8
1.2 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc	D.5	16,7	17,3
1.3 Capital taxes	D.91	0,7	0,7
1.4 social contributions	D.61	15,7	15,9
1.5 Property income	D.4	0,7	0,7
1.6 Other		3,8	4,0
p.m.: Tax Burden (D.2+D.5+D.61+D.91-D.995)		46,7	47,4
<b>Total expenditure at unchanged policies</b>	TE	55,7	56,0
<b>Of which</b>			
2.1 Compensation of employees	D.1	12,9	12,9
2.2 Intermediate consumption	P.2	4,4	4,3
2.3 Social payments	D.62,D.63	26,6	27,4
Of which unemployment benefits		0,9	0,9
2.4 Interest expenditure	EDP D.41	1,9	2,1
2.5 Subsidies	D.3	3,6	3,6
2.6 Gross fixed capital formation	P.51	3,0	3,2
2.7 Capital transfers	D.9	1,2	1,0
2.8 Other		2,1	1,6

Table 4.a General government expenditure and revenue targets, broken down by main components

	ESA Code	2023 (% of GDP)	2024 (% of GDP)
General government (S13)			
<b>1. Total revenue target</b>	TR	50,5	51,8
<b>Of which</b>			
1.1 Taxes on production and imports	D.2	12,9	12,8
1.2 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc	D.5	16,7	17,6
1.3 Capital taxes	D.91	0,7	0,7
1.4 social contributions	D.61	15,7	15,9
1.5 Property income	D.4	0,7	0,7
1.6 Other		3,8	4,0
p.m.: Tax Burden (D.2+D.5+D.61+D.91-D.995)		46,7	47,8
<b>Total expenditure target</b>	TE	55,7	56,4
<b>Of which</b>			
2.1 Compensation of employees	D.1	12,9	12,9
2.2 Intermediate consumption	P.2	4,4	4,3
2.3 Social payments	D.62,D.63	26,6	27,4
Of which unemployment benefits		0,9	0,9
2.4 Interest expenditure( =9 in table 2.a)	EDP D.41	1,9	2,1
2.5 Subsidies	D.3	3,6	3,6
2.6 Gross fixed capital formation	P.51	3,0	3,2
2.7 Capital transfers	D.9	1,2	1,0
2.8 Other		2,1	1,9

Table 5 Discretionary Measures

Label	Title	Detailed description	Year of first budgetary impact	ESA	One-off	One-off type	Accounting principle	Adoption status	2024	2025	2026	...
<b>Federaal</b>												
	Sous-utilisation structurelle dépenses primaires avec contrôle rigoureux	L'objectif de sous-utilisation sera augmenté de 150.000 kEUR à partir de 2024.	2024	P.2 - Interne	No		Accrual	Not yet adopted	-150,0			
	Mesures agrégées P.2 - Intermediate consumption	Accessibilité DG HAN (0,5); Alarme antirapprochement mobile (0,066); ARIBR : Indemnités pour les rechutes et/ou infectés chroniques par la rhinotrachéite infectieuse (2); Astrid (structurel) (12); B-Fast (1,458); Centre de presse international : utilisation réserves (0,4); Centres de prise en charge des violences sexuelles (structurel) (6); Conseil fédéral du développement durable (0,138); Continuité des services informatiques dans les IPSS (6,54); Crédits de personnel et de fonctionnement Sécurité civile (Protection Civile) (2); Crédits IT IPSS (10,86); Développement d'une base de données des dettes salariales au SPF ETCS (0,7); Développement du comparateur e-payment au SPF Economie (0,26); Exploitation du site Justitia (5,3); Fedcom (structurel) (2,757); Fête nationale 21/07 (0,8); Fonds sécurité routière : compensation via recettes accrues (structurel) (13,373); Impact minimal structurel des nouveaux contrats plaques d'immatriculation, comptes 679, amendes de circulation (-25); Institutions Culturelles Fédérales (0,3); Investissement centres d'urgence (unique) (3,2); Passif nucléaire SCK-CEN et IRE (unique) (20); Plateforme success stories (0,85); Provision Présidence européenne (7,081); Services numériques - Effet volume (2,15); Stocks stratégiques (unique) (10); Surveillance Sciensano (1,5); Tarif social télécom nouveau système (1,646); Zone Elisabeth : offshore tender - ICT tool (0,4)	2024	P.2 - Interne	No		Accrual	Not yet adopted	89,042			
	Soins de santé : dans et/ou hors de la norme	Pour l'année 2024, un montant supplémentaire de 100 millions d'euros ne sera pas financé, compte tenu de la réduction attendue des dépenses à l'intérieur et en dehors de l'objectif budgétaire du budget d'INAMI	2024	D.62+D.63+D.621+D.624+D.631	No		Accrual	Not yet adopted	-100			
	Mesures agrégées D.62+D.63+D.621+D.624+D.631 - Social payments, of which, where applicable, unemployment benefits including cash benefits and in...	Cumul d'une indemnité maladie en tant que travailleur indépendant avec le salaire garanti en tant que travailleur salarié (0,16); Introduction d'un nouveau régime de cumul des revenus du travail pour les demandeurs d'emploi de longue durée, les bénéficiaires du revenu de d'intégration et les bénéficiaires de l'ARR (structurel) (-7); ONEM : correction technique moyens supplémentaires équilibre vie privée-vie professionnelle (-20); Réforme pensions (-2,939)	2024	D.62+D.63+D.621+D.624+D.631	No		Accrual	Not yet adopted	-29,8			
	Fonds Ukraine : compensation via recettes impôt des sociétés à la suite des sanctions russes	Dépenses Ukraine: sauf partie revenus de d'intégration	2024	D.29+D.4+D.401	No		Accrual	Not yet adopted	1.128,0			
#REFUGEEES	Fonds Ukraine : compensation via recettes impôt des sociétés à la suite des sanctions russes	Dépenses Ukraine: partie revenus d'intégration	2024	D.29+D.4+D.401	No		Accrual	Not yet adopted	377,0			

	Gestion des migrations (y compris les tuteurs, achat de units, UNHCR, accueil dans la région)	Un budget supplémentaire de 150.000 kEUR sera prévu pour les coûts résultant de la crise de l'asile, y compris l'achat éventuel des units	2024	D.29+D.4+D.	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	150,0			
	Accord social salaire minimum + pérenniser l'accord social sur le travail saisonnier	En application de la notification du Conseil des ministres du 16/07/2021, l'augmentation du coût salarial pour les employeurs due à l'augmentation du RMMMG au 01/04/2024 de 35 euros bruts sera compensée par un renforcement de la composante très bas-salaires.	2024	D.29+D.4+D.	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	56,6			
	Mesures agrégées D.29+D.4+D.5+D.7+P.52+P.53+K.2+D.8 - Other (other than D.41)	« Digitalisation de l'INASTI pour les indépendants » - financement des CAS pour la constitution de la base de données unique (1,774); Aide alimentaire (unique) (20); Apetra (unique) (-20); Bien-être mental au travail chez les travailleurs indépendants (structurel) (4); Contributions obligatoires aux institutions spécialisées (1,8); IDA-20 (1,1); La recherche internationale (2); Sécurité des gares (structurel) (7,7); Service citoyen (structurel) (5); Subvention de proximité pour une police (locale) proche et accessible (1,5); Tarif social installations collectives de chauffage (4,688); Taux de change	2024	D.29+D.4+D.	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	28,7			
	LTO	Dans le cadre des négociations LTO, l'Etat belge préfinance les coûts d'étude et d'investissement encourus jusqu'à la clôture.	2024	D.3 - Subsid	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	63,7			
	Accord social salaire minimum + pérenniser l'accord social sur le travail saisonnier	En application de la notification du Conseil des ministres du 16/07/2021, l'augmentation du coût salarial pour les employeurs due à l'augmentation du RMMMG au 01/04/2024 de 35 euros bruts sera compensée par un renforcement de la composante très bas-salaires.	2024	D.3 - Subsid	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	15,8			
	Mesures agrégées D.3 - Subsidies	Financement du plasma (6); Financement tests NAT (0,4); Nature-inclusive design – Zone PEZ (0,941); Politique ferroviaire - soutien au trafic fret diffus	2024	D.3 - Subsid	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	11,9			
	Mesures agrégées D.1 - Compensation of employees	Chèques repas pour l'Ordre Judiciaire (2,611); Chèques repas pour la Sûreté de l'Etat (0,232); Consumer Connect (0,24); Contrôle des accidents du travail refusés (0,24); Création de la Direction chargée de l'Évaluation de l'Intégrité pour les Pouvoirs publics (DEIPP) (0,5); Création d'un service Réglementation postale (0,312); CSIPME (0,145); Dépenses - renforcement de capacité SPF Mobilité et Transport (2,317); ETS Maritime (0,06); Fonds sécurité routière : compensation via recettes accrues (structurel) (4,394); Institut fédéral de développement durable (IFDD) (0,889); Lutte contre la déforestation (0,656); NAVAP police locale (unique) (6,8); PFRP (0,163); Police : mise en œuvre accélérée de l'accord sectoriel (unique) (3,4); Recrutements Inspection économique (0,231); Renforcement du commissariat aux drogues (5 mio structurel et 5 mio unique) (10); Suivi et mise en œuvre du Green Deal sur la	2024	D.1 - Compet	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	33,3			
	Bon d'État : économie taux d'intérêt, produit investissements et précompte mobilier accru	Cette émission engendre des revenus supplémentaires pour l'Etat. Ces revenus peuvent être attribués à des économies sur les frais d'intérêts, à un retour plus élevé sur investissement lié à l'excédent de trésorerie	2024	EDP D.41 - I	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-23,0			
	Mesures agrégées P.51 - Gross fixed capital formation	Axe 5 (9,348); Axe 5: Projet « Telecom to the next level » — mesure anti-DDoS (0,25); Crédits structurels pour augmenter la capacité d'action de la police fédérale (5); Fonds sécurité routière : compensation via recettes accrues (structurel) (10,639); Hydrogène (-0,7); IFJ (0,6); INCC (3,6); Loi relative à la gouvernance de la politique climatique fédérale (1,4); Modernisation et sécurisation de l'infrastructure ICT (DG ISD) (1); RRRF+ (-	2024	P.51 - Gross	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	14,5			

	Mesures agrégées D.61	Le système des flexi-jobs sera adapté et étendu (35,5 mio). Contributions sécu liés au prime de reprise partielle du travail. La prime de reprise partielle du travail sera renforcée à partir du 1er janvier 2024 (15 mio). Paquet fraude conclave octobre 2023: partie sécurité sociale (30 mio)	2024	D.61 - Social	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	80,5			
	Mesures agrégées D.5	Taxe Caiman (12,5 mio), CFC modèle A avec toutes les exceptions (31,9 mio), Adaptation des articles 54 et 344, § 2 CIR 92 à la suite de l'arrêt SIAT (22,5 mio), Meilleure organisation du processus d'évaluation de l'incapacité de travail par les mutualités + renforcement de la prime de reprise partielle du travail (15 mio), Introduction de la période minimale de détention FIIS (11,9 mio), Lutte contre la fraude sociale (30 mio), Correction technique level playing field services de distribution (12 mio)	2024	D.5 - Current	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	135,9			
	Compliance et contrôles accrus : renforcement des contrôles IPM, remboursement électronique du diesel professionnel, scanning de 100 % des conteneurs à risque, renforcement compliance pour le sport, compétences d'inspection accrues de la DGAPF et des douanes et accises	L'application de l'impôt des personnes morales et des régimes d'exception relatifs à l'impôt des sociétés sera mieux contrôlée à la lumière du droit des associations réformé. Des efforts seront déployés pour améliorer la conformité dans le secteur du football et, en particulier, la relation avec les agents sportifs	2024	D.5 - Current	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	53,6			
	Revenu d'intégration UKR déjà dans la base à financer par des recettes supérieures dans l'impôt des sociétés à	Suite aux sanctions infligées à la Russie, des recettes supplémentaires sont attendues pour l'impôt sur les sociétés.	2024	D.5 - Current	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	189,0			
	Fonds Ukraine : compensation via recettes impôt des sociétés à la suite des sanctions russes	Suite aux sanctions infligées à la Russie, des recettes supplémentaires sont attendues pour l'impôt sur les sociétés.	2024	D.5 - Current	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	1.505,0			
	Bon d'État : économie taux d'intérêt, produit investissements et précompte mobilier accru	L'émission engendre des revenus du précompte mobilier supplémentaires pour l'Etat.	2024	D.5 - Current	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	77,0			
	Meilleure organisation du processus d'évaluation de l'incapacité de travail par les mutualités + renforcement de la prime de reprise	Recettes fiscales liés au prime de reprise partielle du travail. La prime de reprise partielle du travail sera renforcée à partir du 1er janvier 2024 (15mio)	2024	D.5 - Current	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	15,0			

Mesures agrégées D.2	Compliance et contrôles accrus : renforcement des contrôles IPM, remboursement électronique du diesel professionnel, scanning de 100 % des conteneurs à risque, renforcement compliance pour le sport, compétences d'inspection accrues de la DGAPF et des douanes et accises dans le cadre du plan tabac (17,1mio), Droit d'enregistrement sur le droit d'emphythéose et de superficie : taux passant de 2% à 4% (22mio), Diesel professionnel (25 mio), Pompes à chaleur à taux de TVA réduit (-6,7 mio), Droit d'enregistrement sur droit d'emphythéose et de superficie : taux passant de	2024	D.2 - Taxes d	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	67,9			
Taxe bancaire : suppression complète de la déductibilité + augmentation de la taxe annuelle sur les institutions bancaires (avec valeur seuil) + mesures empowerment clients	À l'article 198, §1, CIR 92, il sera stipulé que la taxe annuelle sur les établissements de crédit, la taxe annuelle sur les organismes de placement collectif et la taxe annuelle sur les entreprises d'assurances pour leur montant total ne seront pas considérées comme des frais professionnels pour la totalité de leur montant. En outre, dans le cadre de la taxe annuelle sur les établissements de crédit, le taux de l'article 20112 CDTD de 0,13231 p.c. est porté à 0,17581 pour la partie du montant moyen des dettes envers la clientèle au cours de l'année précédant l'exercice d'imposition qui excède 50 milliards d'euros.	2024	D.2 - Taxes d	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	150,4			
Accises sur le tabac et les produits alternatifs du tabac	Les droits d'accises sur le tabac et les produits du tabac alternatifs seront augmentés à partir du 1er janvier 2024, en plus des augmentations/introduction d'accises déjà décidées pour 2024.	2024	D.2 - Taxes d	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	50,0			
TVA réduite sur la démolition et la reconstruction: scénario 5 (structurel) + régime transitoire	À partir du 1er janvier 2024, le taux de TVA pour la démolition et la reconstruction de bâtiments dans des zones urbaines sera étendu à l'ensemble du territoire belge	2024	D.2 - Taxes d	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-127,0			
Mesures agrégées P.11+P.12+P.131+D.39+D.7+D.9 (other than D.91) - Other	Plaques d'immatriculation : indexation (9,6 mio), Fonds sécurité routière : compensation via recettes accrues (28,4 mio)	2024	P.11+P.12+P	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	38,0			
Réévaluation expiration régul	Les recettes provenant de la régularisation fiscale seront réévaluées.	2024	D.91 - Capita	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	90,0			
Recouvrement minimum dans le cadre des contrats Bpost passés (unique)	Remboursement des surcompensations concernant des contrats	2024	P.11+P.12+P	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	75,0			

Vlaanderen												
#energy	pacquet de mesures D.3	Budget primes au photovoltaïque (51 mio) et autres mesures énergétiques ponctuelles (31,9mio): Prolongation des taux de la prime « MijnVerbouwPremie », Prolongation des investissements dans le désamiantage combiné à des des travaux d'isolation ou l'installation de panneaux photovoltaïques	2024	D.3 Subsidie	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet ado	82,9	-82,9		
#energy	Facture d'énergie réduite	Complément de la facture d'énergie	2024	D.3 Subsidie	Yes	Short-ter	Accrual	Not yet ado	67,0	-67		
	pacquet de mesures D.3	Politique des groupes cibles : disparition (-47,8 mio), Infrastructure sportive (1,874mio)	2024	D.3 Subsidie	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-45,9			
	Prélèvement kilométrique poids lourds : élargissement du réseau routier	Élargissement du réseau routier pour le prélèvement kilométrique pour les poids lourds	2024	D.2: Taxes o	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	96,0			
	Pacquet de mesures D.29 + D.4 (excluding D.41) + D.5 + D.7 + P.52 + P.53 + NP + D.8): others	Excellence : Trajectoire de croissance R&D (1 mio), Renforcement du cycle du patrimoine et des institutions culturelles (24,5 mio), Justice: travaux d'intérêt général et coûts IT des bracelets (1,9 mio), Périphérie flamande : Initiatives de la politique coordonnée de soutien « Randbeleid » (0,1mio), Renforcement de l'économie sociale (10,2 mio), Renforcement de la politique de jeunesse (5,5 mio)	2024	D.29 + D.4 (€	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	43,2			
	Enseignement : pénurie d'enseignants	Enseignement : *financement supplémentaire de l'enseignement supérieur	2024	D.1: Comper	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	82,5			
	Pacquet de mesures D.1	Excellence : Trajectoire de croissance R&D (18,6 mio), Prime de démolition et de reconstruction (4 mio), Contrôle renforcé des subventions (0,5 mio), Service de ferry à Anvers (1,8 mio), Renforcement des services de garde d'enfants (1,4 mio), Personnel du service Migration économique (0,6 mio), « Plan Turbo » intégration civique & activation (0,3 mio), Coûts de personnel du Service Commun de Prévention et de Protection au Travail (0,6 mio),	2024	D.1: Comper	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	27,8			
	Pacquet de mesures P.51g	Excellence : Trajectoire de croissance R&D (8 mio), logements étudiants (5,2 mio), Crédits supplémentaires « Mobiliteit en Openbare Werken » (25 mio)	2024	P.51g investr	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	38,2			
	Plan Sigma	Plan Sigma : renforcer l'approche pour la gestion de l'eau	2024	P.51g investr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Already ado	25,0	-25		
	Plan Sigma	Plan Sigma : renforcer l'approche pour la gestion de l'eau	2024	P.51g investr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Already adopted		25	-25	
	Mastercampus VDAB Roulers	Mastercampus VDAB Roeselare (Roulers)	2024	P.51g investr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet ado	5,0	-5		
	Mastercampus VDAB Roulers	Mastercampus VDAB Roeselare (Roulers)	2024	P.51g investr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet adopted but c		5	-5	
	Infrastructures pour la jeunesse	Investissements supplémentaires dans l'infrastructure de jeunesse	2024	P.51g investr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet ado	1,6	-1,6		
	Infrastructures pour la jeunesse	Investissements supplémentaires dans l'infrastructure de jeunesse	2024	P.51g investr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet adopted but c		1,6	-1,6	
	Infrastructures pour la jeunesse	Investissements supplémentaires dans l'infrastructure de jeunesse	2024	P.51g investr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet adopted but credibly p			0,8	-0,8



	Pacquet de mesures P.2	Excellence : Trajectoire de croissance R&D (2,4 mio), Enseignement secondaire professionnel/Enseignement secondaire technique : matériel pour des formations intensives (8,563 mio), Justice : travaux d'intérêt général et coûts IT des bracelets (7mio), Plate-forme fiscale flamande (1mio), Fonctionnement Finances et Budget (0,5 mio), Réseau diplomatique (0,2 mio), Infrastructure sportive + sport de haut niveau : NADO (0,1 mio), Bien-être animal (1,8 mio), Périphérie flamande : ASBL De Rand (0,1 mio), Blue Deal (5mio), Amiante, SVHC, PFAS, EC (10 mio), Renforcement des services de garde d'enfants (0,04 mio), Renforcement de la politique de jeunesse (0,5 mio), Bruxelles (0,2 mio), « Plan Turbo » intégration civique & activation (12,2 mio), Coûts de personnel du Service Commun de Prévention et de Protection au Travail (0,03 mio), Renforcement du transport scolaire (30 mio)	2024	P.2: Intermed	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	79,6			
	Investissements dans l'adaptation au changement	Investissements supplémentaires dans l'adaptation au changement climatique	2024	P.2: Intermed	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet ado	25,0	-25		
	Investissements dans l'adaptation au changement	Investissements supplémentaires dans l'adaptation au changement climatique	2024	P.2: Intermed	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet adopted but c	25	-25		
	Radiodiffuseur public flamand	VRT	2024	P.2: Intermed	Yes	Other	Accrual	Already ado	9,0	-9		
	Pacquet de mesures D.9	Logements étudiants (1,3 mio), Suppression des listes d'attente patrimoine immobilier 6,5 mio), Périphérie flamande : « Randfonds »(0,1mio), Bruxelles (0,2 mio), Primes pour les véhicules zéro émission (20 mio)	2024	D.9 capital tr	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	28,1			
#energy	Prime à la rénovation et aux investissements	Prolongation des taux de la prime « MijnVerbouwPremie »	2024	D.9 capital tr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet ado	30,6	-30,6		
#energy	Prime à l'achat d'une batterie domestique	Budget pour le paiement de primes pour les batteries domestiques	2024	D.9 capital tr	Yes	Other	Accrual	Not yet ado	10,0	-10		
	Garde d'enfants	Renforcement des services de garde d'enfants	2024	D.62, D362 S	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	196,1			
	Bonus à l'emploi	Renforcement du bonus à l'emploi (« jobbonus »)	2024	D.62, D362 S	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	93,9			

**Brussel**

	Bruxelles: D.2	Réforme recettes	2024	on production	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	0,5			
	Bruxelles: D.91	Réforme recettes	2024	1 - Capital tax	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	5,0			
	Bruxelles: D.61	Réforme recettes	2024	Social contrib	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	2,0			
	Bruxelles: D.4	Réforme recettes	2024	Property inc	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	9,0			
	Bruxelles: Autres	Réforme recettes	2024	9+D.7+D.9 (c	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	22,4			
	Bruxelles: D.1	Economies	2024	ensation of c	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-52,9			
	Bruxelles: P.2	Economies	2024	mediate con	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-2,3			
	Bruxelles: D.621	Economies	2024	where applic	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-14,5			
	Bruxelles: D.3	Economies	2024	3 - Subsidie	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-89,5			
	Bruxelles: P.51	Economies	2024	ss fixed capit	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-73,6			
	Bruxelles: D.9	Economies	2024	Capital trans	No		Accrual	Not yet ado	-13,5			

Table 7. Divergence from the latest SP

In % of GDP	2022	2023	2024
<b>Nominal balance</b>			
Stability Programme	-3,9	-5,1	-4,2
Draft Budgetary Plan		-5,2	-4,6
Difference		-0,2	-0,4
<b>Structural balance</b>			
Stability Programme	-4,1	-4,6	-3,8
Draft Budgetary Plan		-4,8	-4,1
Difference		-0,2	-0,3

Table 9a. RRF impact on program

	ESA Code	2023 (% of GDP)	2024 (% of GDP)
<b>Revenue from RRF grants</b>			
<b>1. RRF GRANTS as included in the revenue projections</b>		0,2	0,2
<b>2. Cash disbursements of RRF GRANTS from EU</b>		0,0	0,4
<b>Expenditure financed by RRF grants</b>			
<b>3. TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>		0,1	0,1
of which:			
- Compensation of employees	D.1	0,00	0,00
- Intermediate consumption	P.2	0,03	0,02
- Social Payments	D.62+D.632	0,00	0,00
- Interest expenditure	D.41	0,00	0,00
- Subsidies, payable	D.3	0,03	0,03
- Current transfers	D.7	0,01	0,01
<b>4. TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>		0,1	0,1
of which:			
- <b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	P.51g	0,05	0,04
- <b>Capital transfers</b>	D.9	0,02	0,02
<b>Other costs financed by RRF grants</b>			
<b>5. Reduction in tax revenue</b>			
<b>6. Other costs with impact on revenue</b>			
<b>7. Financial transactions</b>			

Noot: Deze cijfers houden nog geen rekening met RepowerEU.

Note: Ces chiffres ne tiennent pas encore compte de RepowerEU.