

2030 DIGITAL DECADE

ROADMAP BELGIUM 2025





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*Preliminary Remarks*¹

Belgium is a federal state, composed of communities and regions. Belgian entities were granted autonomy on several, yet mostly different competences due to multiple state reforms thus giving them a legal basis to act upon.

As a brief preliminary introduction to this roadmap, an overview is given of the current digital priorities on different levels.

Federal level²

The federal digital priorities focus on several key areas aimed at fostering inclusivity, innovation, modernisation of the public services and boosting the uptake of new and emerging technologies by the private sector. Major emphasis is placed on ensuring that all citizens, especially vulnerable groups, have access to digital services, tools, infrastructure (high-speed internet), and on improving digital literacy at all levels. Strengthening our digital infrastructure and resilience is critical, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in order to boost Belgium's competitiveness.

The priorities of the federal level also aim to modernise its public services by making them more accessible and user-friendly through e-government initiatives, while ensuring robust data protection and cybersecurity. Additionally, there is a strong focus on promoting innovation, both in businesses and government, encouraging digital transformation and the integration of advanced technologies such as AI.

Flanders³

Flanders' Digital Strategy aims to make the region future-proof by strengthening digital skills, fostering innovation in businesses, and creating a data-driven, user-centric government. It promotes lifelong learning and digital inclusion so everyone can participate, while helping enterprises to responsibly adopt advanced digital and AI solutions. The government focuses on secure, proactive and accessible digital services, supported by strong cybersecurity and sustainable digital infrastructure such as fiber and 5G. By unifying services into coherent platforms and considering the broader social impact of digitalisation, this strategy seeks to ensure that the digital transition benefits all citizens, organisations and public institutions.

Wallonia⁴

Digital Wallonia seeks to transform Wallonia into a digitally connected, competitive, inclusive and resilient region by aligning public authorities, businesses and citizens around a shared digital roadmap. Its main priorities for 2025–2029 include: ensuring all citizens develop digital skills and promoting inclusion; building a connected, high-speed digital infrastructure across the territory; strengthening cybersecurity and data sovereignty; supporting digital transformation, innovation and sustainable growth in businesses; promoting adoption of advanced technologies such as AI; and modernising public services through digital administration and data-driven governance.

Brussels-Capital Region⁵

The Brussels-Capital Region's digital-transition strategy is built around several mutually reinforcing strategic axes. First, it aims to strengthen the digital economy by helping businesses—especially SMEs—adopt digital tools and by fostering growth sectors such as ICT, creative industries, and e-health. A second axis focuses on open data and technological innovation, encouraging public and private actors to share data and develop new services, including those using AI. A third pillar is the modernisation of public administration, making all procedures accessible online while ensuring efficient, user-friendly interactions between citizens, companies, and government. Equally central

¹ https://www.belgium.be/en/about_belgium/government/federale_staat

² <https://www.lachambre.be/FLWB/PDF/56/0856/56K0856030.pdf>

³ <https://www.vlaanderen.be/digitaal-vlaanderen/vlaamse-digitale-strategie/digitale-strategie-voor-vlaanderen>

⁴ <https://economie.wallonie.be/home/actualites/actualites/digital-wallonia-2025-2029-une-nouvelle-strategie-pour-une-nouvelle-ere-numerique.html>

⁵ <https://be.brussels/en/about-region/values-budget-and-strategy/strategy-and-policy-priorities/projects-political-priorities/strategic-goals-economy-and-entrepreneurship/achieving-digital-transition>

is digital inclusion, guaranteeing that every resident has access to digital tools, support, and training, with specific attention to vulnerable groups. Together, these axes aim to create an innovative, efficient, and socially inclusive digital ecosystem for the Region.

German-Speaking Community⁶

The Digital Strategy of the German-speaking Community of Belgium aims to promote digital transformation in a way that is inclusive, sustainable, and aligned with the region's specific needs. The strategy focuses on improving digital infrastructure, boosting digital skills, and supporting local businesses, while maintaining a high level of data protection and security. Key priorities include providing all citizens with digital access, enhancing public sector services through e-government, and fostering innovation in digital technologies. The strategy also emphasizes collaboration with regional and national partners, as well as the integration of AI and smart technologies for a more efficient and competitive economy. By strengthening digital education and fostering community-wide participation, the goal is to create a future-ready, digitally empowered society in the German-speaking Community.

⁶ https://ostbelgienlive.be/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-8057/13115_read-72149/

1. State of Play on Digital Transformation in Belgium

1.1. State of Play on Digital Transformation

1.1.1. General

When we make a snapshot of where Belgium stands in its digital transition in relation to the Digital Decade Policy Programme (DDPP), we can argue that Belgium performs solidly on the digitalisation of businesses, performs well with regard to digital public services for businesses and citizens and has made significant progress on digital infrastructures. The performance on the "skills" targets is still rather moderate compared to other EU member states.

We will analyse the state of play of each cardinal point (subdivided along the targets) of the DDPP compass to have a more comprehensive view to see what is behind these dynamics. To conclude this section we will talk about the general objectives of the DDPP and their state of play.

1.1.2. Digital Skills

Target: At least 80% of those aged 16-74 will have at least basic digital skills

Individuals with basic or above basic overall digital skills (in % of individuals)				
	2017	2019	2021	2023
BE	60.56	60.83	54.23	59.39
EU27	55.25	56.06	53.92	55.56

Since this KPI or target is only measured every 2 years, we have to relate to 2023 statistics in order to obtain a 2025 state of play. In 2023 we had a rather steep increase of the KPI, bridging 3.68 percentage points since the last recording in 2021. This means 6 out of 10 Belgians had at least basic digital skills. While Belgium was at the the European average level in 2021, our country is now significantly above it.

The historical trend shows a huge dip in 2021 (dropping from 60.83% in 2019) and is now slowly coming back to the level of 2019. However, this tendency has to be interpreted carefully due to some methodological changes for this indicator between 2019 and 2021.

According to the latest indicator, Belgium is ranked 13th in the EU27 ranking (19th in 2021), which means that our efforts are bearing fruit but need to be maintained or accelerated to reach the projected level of 80% by 2030.

Target: There are at least 20 million ICT specialists employed within the EU, while women's access to the fields is being promoted and the number of ICT graduates is being increased

Evolution of the number of ICT specialists							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
BE	244.8	238.9	240.8	272.1	277.5	272.6	287.5
EU27	7,576.7	7,857.1	8,426.4	8,922.9	9,396.5	9,802.6	10,273.6

As has been the case for the EU, the number of ICT specialists in Belgium has shown a slow uptrend in the past 7 years. However, in recent years, Belgium has seen a more or less stagnant percentage of ICT specialists in terms of total employment. If we take the Belgian population (in relation to its share of total EU inhabitants) into account, we should attain 514.000 specialists in 2030 (or 10% of our workforce population) according to the DDPP target.

Based on the DESI/DDPP-index published in 2025 (figures 2024) Belgium was ranked 8th for this indicator among the EU member states, well above the EU baseline.

In Belgium, less than 1 in 5 ICT experts is a woman (19% of total ICT specialists – compared to the 19.5% EU baseline). When it comes to gender convergence in this field, Belgium – along with almost all EU member states – still has a long way to go.

1.1.3. Digital Transformation of Businesses

Target: At least 75% of EU enterprises have taken up one or more of the following, in line with their business operations: cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence

Enterprises buying cloud computing services used over the internet (in % of enterprises)		
	2021	2023
BE	46.87	47.69
EU27	34.01	38.97

In 2023 (this KPI is also measured every 2 years), 47.69% of enterprises in Belgium were buying cloud computing services. This percentage is quite clearly above the European average and the trend is positive. When analysing the figures according to the sizes of a company, large enterprises (≥ 249 employees) in Belgium are already exceeding the 75% target as 88.18% of them use cloud computing services. The performance of medium-sized enterprises (50 - 249 employees) is at 67.72%. However, small enterprises (10 - 49 employees) in particular are lagging behind with 47.11% in 2023.

Enterprises analysing data internally from any data source or externally (in % of enterprises)		
	2020	2023
BE	22.9	44.47
EU27	14.2	33.25

In 2023, 44.47% of enterprises in Belgium performed data analytics, either internally or externally, which ranks our country 5th in the EU. There is a strong correlation between data analytics and the size of the company. 82.71% of large enterprises use it compared to a mere 43.03% for medium-sized enterprises and 38.86% for small enterprises. Most of the companies (regardless of their size) analyse their data in-house. One of the contributing factors could be caution against potentially revealing trade secrets.

Enterprises using AI technologies (in % of enterprises)			
	2021	2023	2024
BE	10.3	13.81	24.71
EU27	7.9	8.06	13.48

In Belgium, 24.71% of enterprises used at least one type of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in 2024, which puts us far above the EU average (ranking top 3). We very clearly notice the correlation between the use of AI and the size of enterprises since 66.27% of large enterprises use it compared to 23.09% of medium-sized enterprises and 20.70% of small enterprises.

Target: More than 90% of EU SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity

Enterprises with at least basic level of digital intensity							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2024
BE	70.6	59.0	73.5	75.0	65.3	77.1	83.70
EU27	56.5	46.9	59.9	60.2	54.9	69.2	72.91

Remark: the Digital Intensity indicator has been revised multiple times over the years (v1 for 2017 and 2019, v2 for 2018 and 2020, v3 for 2021, v4 for 2022 and 2024).

As the Eurostat-methodology for calculating the indicator has changed over time (4th version in a period of 7 years – ref. [methodological note](#)), caution should prevail in drawing conclusions about a trend for this target. When we consider the longest period of the same methodology used for this indicator (2018-2020) we can untangle a clear and strong uptrend. As a worldwide phenomenon, there is no doubt that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a strong boost of the use of digital technologies by Belgian SME companies, considering that e-commerce, for example, often was the only way to carry on business.

Based on the DESI/DDPP-index published in 2025 (figures 2024) Belgium ranked 4th among the EU Member States for this indicator, well above the EU baseline (+10 pp), showing that Belgium is among the frontrunners within this area and the 2030 target (90%) seems to be attainable.

Target: The EU facilitates the growth of its innovative scaleups and improves their access to finance, leading to at least a doubling of the number of unicorns

According to Dealroom data⁷, Belgium has 6 established unicorns: Team.blue, Collibra, Deliverect, Odo, Lighthouse and Argenx.

1.1.4. Digital Infrastructures

Target: Secure, resilient, high-performing and sustainable digital infrastructures, where all end users at a fixed location are covered by a gigabit network up to the network termination point, and all populated areas are covered by next-generation wireless high-speed networks with performance at least equivalent to that of 5G, in accordance with the principle of technology neutrality.

Belgium scores higher than the EU average in terms of VHCN coverage (93.80% of the households were covered in 2024, compared to the EU average of 82.49%), thanks to an extensive cable network. There is less development in terms of fibre deployment (FTTP) (30.70% of households were covered with FTTP in 2024 compared to the EU average of 69.24%). As the FTTP coverage roll-out is gaining pace, the forecast is that Belgium will be catching up in the following years. With regard to 5G deployment, we notice huge progress in coverage in 2024 (previous measurement in 2023): from 40.35% to 96.87%.

Target: Secure, resilient, high-performing and sustainable digital infrastructures where the production of cutting-edge semiconductors in the EU contributes for at least 20% of world production in value, in accordance with EU law on environmental sustainability.

As well as most of the EU, Belgium relies on the rest of the world, mainly Taiwan (TSMC) and South Korea (Samsung), for its demand on manufacturing advanced semiconductors. However, Belgium is a world leader in the R&D for next generation chips. In 2025, research center imec installed a new pilot line together with ASML, the Dutch world leader in equipment manufacturing for the production of nanochips. A dedicated photonic chip production facility will also be built in

⁷ Dealroom data, retrieved on 16/01/2025

Oudenaarde, on the site where BelGan formerly produced power chips. The company Thema Foundries has announced it will focus on chips that operate using light particles (photons) instead of electrons. This would make the chips much more energy-efficient, a major advantage in the ever-increasing ecological footprint of the digital sector, particularly data centers.

Target: Secure, resilient, high-performing and sustainable digital infrastructures where at least 10,000 climate-neutral highly secure edge nodes are deployed in the EU, distributed in a way that guarantees access to data services with low latency (i.e. a few milliseconds) wherever businesses are located.

Unlike cloud computing, edge computing uses edge nodes that operate closer to the devices or end-users (at the edge of the network). However, these “mini data centers” can also be built into the device itself (e.g. a car, vacuum cleaner, refrigerator). Data storage and processing then occurs within the nodes itself, which offers the advantage of reduced bandwidth consumption, latency (response speed), and in some cases, fewer privacy risks (the raw data stream does not leave the node or device itself, giving the data producer more control over their own data). For more recent developments in Internet of Things (IoT) or AI applications, edge nodes can serve as a catalyst for further development and scaling due to these latter properties.

The EU has established an "Edge Node Observatory" related to this KPI to monitor the proliferation of edge nodes. Currently, Belgium has around 30 edge nodes on its territory. It is important to note that this figure is a theoretical estimate of the observatory (an estimate is made using parameters such as digital intensity, population density, surface area, GDP, etc.). Belgium needs to achieve the target of 164 nodes by 2030.

Target: Secure, resilient, high-performing and sustainable digital infrastructures with the EU having its first computer with quantum acceleration by 2025, paving the way for the EU to be at the cutting edge of quantum capabilities by 2030.

Belgium has been increasing its efforts in quantum technology since December 2023 through the establishment of an ad hoc quantum working group. The FPS Economy has also organised a quantum learning session for government officials on all levels to create awareness on this topic and showcase the potential of quantum computing in several areas. The CCB is actively pursuing its work in the European Quantum Coordination group in order to gain insights on how to protect our data through post quantum cryptography. Since October 2025 a task force has been set up in order to develop a national quantum strategy for Belgium. This strategy should be adopted early 2026.

1.1.5. E-Government

Target: The digitalisation of public services with 100% online accessible provision of key public services and, where relevant, the possibility for citizens and businesses in the Union to interact online with public administrations.

The eGovernment Benchmark 2025 shows that in 2024, on average 95 out of 100 digital public services were available to businesses in Belgium (for national and cross-border use), while 81 out of 100 were available to Belgian citizens (for national and cross-border use). The growth of digital public services for businesses represents an annual consistent improvement at a faster growth rate than the EU average, whereas the level of digitalisation of public services for citizens remains at a status quo⁸. Nevertheless, Belgium remains committed to achieving 100% online availability of key public services by 2030, as the stagnant share of digital public services for citizens can be offset by the Belgian Digital Identity Wallet, which is continuously updated with new functionalities.

⁸ <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2759/9177128> (p.6)

Target: The digitalisation of public services where 100% of EU citizens have access to their electronic health records.

Belgium has a strong track record when it comes to the digitalisation of health services and already reached the electronic health records target in 2023. The Belgian Crossroads Bank for Social Security continues to be an example for the rest of the EU and the world at large. It enables the seamless exchange of data between health instances and facilitates the creation of proactive health services for every Belgian citizen. Not only the federal level plays an important role in this field but the Belgian regions are also actively contributing to the digital extension of high-quality healthcare.

Target: The digitalisation of public services where 100% of Union citizens have access to secure electronic identification (eID) means that are recognised throughout the Union, enabling them to have full control over identity transactions and shared personal data.

Belgium already offers six eID schemes (eID, itsme®, e-mail OTP, SMS OTP, TOTP and Username/Password), and is now rolling out the MyGov.be app as a new electronic identification method. Almost 70% of the Belgian population uses at least one of them. 100% of Belgian citizens have access to an eID means that is notified under eIDAS to this day.

1.1.6. General Objectives

Target: Embracing the general objectives set out in article 3 of the DDPP decision for establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme of 14 December 2022

Every federal or federated entity in Belgium refers to the general objectives of the DDPP in their vision or mission regarding their digital initiatives. The twin transition, digital inclusion, skills and enforcing trust towards emerging technologies such as AI are top priorities across all governments.

Belgium considers a human-centered approach to the EU's digital transformation, in line with the European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles of the utmost importance. These principles are especially relevant in the domains of artificial intelligence, fostering innovation and competitiveness in data markets.

Detailed information on the Belgian contributions towards the general objectives (evolutions, examples, etc.) can be found in section 4 of this roadmap.

1.2. Challenges

1.2.1. Digital Skills

Shortages of skilled human resources could hinder the Belgian economy's twin transition. Agoria (the Belgian technology industry federation) expects that by 2030 63% of new job openings will expect a professional level of digital literacy⁹. Although the share of individuals employed as ICT specialists in Belgium is above EU average (cfr. state of play), demand for ICT specialists remains high today and in the future.

The job vacancy rate in the ICT sector within Belgium, which was at a high of 5.4% in the third quarter of 2024¹⁰, matches the second highest vacancy rate in Europe for this type of professions. More than 6 out of 10 Belgian companies reported having difficulties filling vacancies that required ICT skills¹¹.

⁹ [Future of work](#)

¹⁰ Eurostat

¹¹ [Belgian Digital Economy Overview Editie 2025 | FOD Economie](#)

While the proportion of tertiary education graduates is high in Belgium, the proportion of graduates in science and technology is still below the EU average¹² and the situation is even more problematic for girls, where the graduation rate is among the lowest in the EU. If we take a closer look at a complementary indicator of the DESI-index that was published in 2022, regarding the number of ICT-graduates, Belgium takes the second to last position. There is no doubt that having this little students studying ICT will also put a lot of pressure on the labour market and will make it difficult to attain the target of more than half a million ICT specialists by 2030.

However, when we compare this to the last stocktaking of the parameters supporting the DDPP skills goals (roadmap 2023), we notice some positive trends. The share of adults (aged 25-64) participating in learning activities reveals a clear uptrend, more than 1 out of 3 (35.5%) adults were following some type of learning course in 2024 versus 25.6% in 2023¹³ and 14.9% followed one in the month prior to the survey. Nonetheless this is still below the EU target of 47% for 2025¹⁴. Some additional efforts to elevate adult training could help to attain the two targets of the skills cardinal point towards 2030.

Furthermore the proportion of citizens with at least basic digital skills is no longer on par with the EU average (cfr. state of play), but stands above it. Belgium seems on its way to meet the target of 80% of its citizens having basic digital skills as we are holding the pace of our predicted trajectory.

The digital divide seems to be narrowing. Most recent figures (2023) state that 4 out of 10 Belgians were digitally vulnerable. They either don't use the internet (5%) or have low digital skills (35%). This number dropped from 46% in 2021¹⁵. Although a turnaround seems to be happening, measures to support digital inclusion will still be necessary as our number is still far behind most of our neighbouring countries.

1.2.2. Digital Transformation of Businesses

While small firms' adoption of digital technologies tends to be higher in Belgium than in the EU, the gap between small and large firms in Belgium is larger than in the rest of the EU¹⁶. Supporting programmes for small and medium-sized enterprises will be key in this regard.

Even though Belgium has a very strong R&D ecosystem, the business dynamic in the innovation ecosystem remains low. The business creation rate is among the lowest in the EU. In 2022 the Belgian enterprise "birth rate" (creation of new enterprises) was at 9.04% compared to the EU average of 10.50%¹⁷. This points to some sort of weakness in translating ideas between the elaborated R&D ecosystem into the business ecosystem. There seems to be an innovation gap between research and commercially financed production. The Belspo (Belgian Federal Science Policy) report on science, technology and innovation indicates that "although all three regions have a variety of measures to support entrepreneurship and to encourage firms to engage in innovation in place, there is less an emphasis on scaling and growth."¹⁸

A recent report¹⁹ conducted by a consortium of consultants, investment firms and business networks, shows however that there are positive signs of a growing and flourishing startup and investing tech ecosystem that is entering its maturity fase: "the flywheel is clearly starting to spin faster and the pace is bound to accelerate further in the coming years". In the first quarter of 2024, investments in Belgian tech startups was close to surpassing 500 million euro, which already surpasses the entire year of 2023. This is setting up the ecosystem for a potential record year.

¹² [OECD Economic Surveys: Belgium 2022 \(oecd-ilibrary.org\)](https://oecd-ilibrary.org)

¹³ [Levenslang leren | Statbel](https://www.statbel.fgov.be)

¹⁴ [Education and training statistics - European Education Area](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

¹⁵ [Barometer Digitale Inclusie 2024 Publicatie](https://www.belgium.be)

¹⁶ [OECD Economic Surveys: Belgium 2022 \(oecd-ilibrary.org\)](https://oecd-ilibrary.org)

¹⁷ [Key figures on European business 2024 Edition \(Eurostat\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

¹⁸ [FWB rapport 2021 en.pdf \(belspo.be\)](https://www.belgium.be)

¹⁹ [67051f47f771a943eeeeba68_StateOfBelgiumTechReport-2024.pdf \(website-files.com\)](https://www.belgium.be)

Next to this, the average amount invested per round (seed, Serie A, Series B, ...) has doubled from 2018 to 2024. Early-stage financing rounds accounted for 77% of capital raised by Belgian tech startups, compared to only 42% in Europe in the same period (2018- Q1 2024).

Although it is not a designated DDPP target, Belgian e-commerce is thriving. Belgium ranks first in the DDPP charts concerning share of turnover out of e-commerce activities and 6th on the share of SME's selling products or services online. Online spending rose by almost 7% in 2024, to €17.4 billion, approximately €1 billion more than in 2023. This marks a remarkable milestone for e-commerce in Belgium as Belgian consumers are, for the first time, spending 25% of all their annual product and service purchases online. If the food figures are included, the online market share in spending even rises to 45%²⁰. Yet there are also reasons for concern or challenges today.

One of the biggest challenges concerns the massive flood of "low price packages" (<150 EUR) manufactured or shipped primarily from the Chinese Republic (90% of all non-EU parcels). In 2024, 4.6 billion low price packages were entering the EU, two times more than 2023 and three times more than in 2022²¹. These foreign e-commerce products are putting a lot of pressure on customs services, on consumer's safety and are creating an uneven level playing field for Belgian and European SME's (The Director General of Belgian Customs determined that only 1% of these parcels could be inspected. Of the parcels that were inspected, 40% were found to be defective).

The Belgian government decided to establish a €2 surcharge on non-EU small packages in the context of the budget agreement at the end of November 2025. This was considered an important signal to the other EU countries, as many Chinese packages enter the EU via Bierset Airport near Liège^{22,23}. A few weeks later, the EU followed suit with a €3 parcel tax starting in July 2026. This left it unclear whether these taxes would continue to exist alongside each other, resulting in a total of €5 in tax. Just before the end of 2025, the Belgian government decided to abolish the €2 tax within the spirit of the single market. Business associations welcomed this first step in creating a level playing field, but simultaneously called for more resources for customs to ensure that imported parcels comply with European standards²⁴.

1.2.3. Digital Infrastructures

Concerning the infrastructure cardinal point, Belgium lags behind in terms of FTTP (fibre to the premises) coverage²⁵. The reason for this delay is historical. Because of the nationwide VDSL (copper) and cable networks, Belgian operators have been able to meet the requirements for fixed broadband coverage in the past and still do when it comes to gigabit connectivity (the actual indicator). Therefore the need for a swift roll-out of highspeed fiber networks was less pronounced in Belgium compared to other countries. However, Belgium is catching up now.

Proximus is carrying out an ambitious fibre roll-out plan both directly and indirectly through its joint ventures Fiberklaar and Unifiber. Telenet has also kicked off its fibre plans in Flanders in cooperation with Fluvius (joint venture "Wyre"), and so has DIGI, a new entrant on the market.

Finally, we draw the attention to the public-private cooperation between Proximus, Ethias and the German-speaking Community of Belgium (joint venture "Glasfaser Ostbelgien"), aiming at deploying fibre in the entire German-speaking Community by 2026. It should also be noted that further progress is made with respect to fixed VHCN coverage through the increasing availability of gigabit cable networks, positioning Belgium above the EU average with respect to this indicator.

²⁰ Becom, "Jaarrapport Belgische E-Commerce - Becom.

²¹ European Commission, A comprehensive EU toolbox for safe and sustainable e-commerce (COM(2025) 37 final)

²² [Pakjestaks moet oneerlijke concurrentie door Chinese webshops tegengaan | De Standaard](#)

²³ [Belgische taks op Chinese pakjes: eerste stap tegen 'oneerlijke' concurrentie in e-commerce | De Tijd](#)

²⁴ [Regering schrapt plannen voor pakjestaks voor Temu, Shein en co. | De Tijd](#)

²⁵ The roll-out of the FTTP fibre networks can be monitored via an interactive map of the regulator BIPT: [ibpt | Data Portal - FTTH fibre map \(bipt-data.be\)](#)

1.2.4. E-Government and General

As Belgium is not yet fully on track to meet its national trajectory for the online provision of digital public services for citizens, particularly in cross-border services, there is a need to intensify efforts to reach the Digital Decade target of making all key digital services fully available online by 2030. It is worth noting, however, that in terms of digital public services for businesses, Belgium (95.37%) scores well above the EU average (86.23%).

Coordination between different levels of government and across government services in a federal country like Belgium will be crucial in this regard. A more uniform approach with regards to digital initiatives would accelerate progress toward the Digital Decade goals. But beyond developing new or improved services, it is equally important that these services are effectively used by citizens.

The federal government's 2025–2029 coalition agreement provides non-digital alternatives, but this does not mean there is no need to ensure that everyone is included in the digital transition. This starts with an even stronger focus on digital inclusion, embedding service design practices within the organisation, and maintaining transparency around the use of algorithms and data.

Moreover, the current federal government announced in its coalition agreement the development of a cloud-first strategy, a data strategy, and a comprehensive artificial intelligence policy to improve and streamline government operations. Cybersecurity remains a top priority in all of this.

The implementation of the National Coordination Centre Belgium (NCC-BE), the Belgian component of the European Cybersecurity Competence Centre (ECCC) wider framework and a department of the Centre for Cybersecurity Belgium (CCB), will reinforce essential digital capabilities of every entity that encounters cybersecurity challenges, by focusing on the support of cybersecurity knowledge building and innovation activities.

The rapid digitalisation in Europe also creates digital threats for various stakeholders, which means that collective capabilities must be built up to respond to major cyberattacks and cooperation with the European Community is needed to ensure overall security and stability in the cyberspace. The growing numbers of cyber incidents has increased exponentially with the conflict in Ukraine, and this only added to the need for more cybersecurity policy and education. This conflict has increased the public awareness of the general public by exposing more and more incidents on the Belgian public broadcasting services and (social) media. The CCB will, amongst others, focus on creating more awareness on cybersecurity, help creating specific graduate programmes on cybersecurity in Belgium, create on the mid and long term more skilled cybersecurity professionals.

1.3. Strengths and Assets to Be Leveraged

The COVID-19 pandemic has put an acceleration on the digital transition from an economic and social perspective. To make sure everyone can benefit from this evolution, it's important that no one is left behind. Although it has not translated into numbers yet (see 1.1 & 1.2), the federated entities and the federal state have all made it a priority to tackle the digital divide and promote an inclusive, green digital transition. There's an intergovernmental strategy "women in digital" in place which encompasses various calls for projects, plans, measures and budgets to make sure that digital exclusion will be reduced (see 3.2) as much as possible by 2030. Non-gender initiatives are also taken with the same objectives of digital inclusion.

The integration of digital technologies within companies is a strong point for Belgium. We achieved our best result in the 2024 DESI ranking with a 4th place (gaining 2 places since 2022). In 2023 Belgium ranked second in terms of the percentage of companies using ERP (Electronic Resource Planning) software. The basic digital intensity of SMEs in Belgium is well above the European average. Belgian companies also perform well in the use of the cloud (9th in the EU27), data analytics (5th) and social networks (3th). Belgian SMEs are well positioned in e-commerce (online sales and online sales abroad). When it comes to the use of AI in companies, our country is well ahead of the European average.

Thanks to a very strong R&D system, Belgium is among Europe's innovation leaders according to the European innovation scoreboard. With 3.3% expenditure on R&D as a share of GDP in 2023, Belgian R&D intensity is among the highest in the EU, well above the EU aggregate of 2.25%²⁶.

The excellent science base is a major asset with world-class universities that are well-connected internationally and to the business sector. The share of the country's international co-publications in its total number of publications has gradually increased, from 55.8% in 2010 to 70.2% in 2021, well above the EU average of 55.4%. The share of joint public-private publications has also increased over the last decade and Belgium scores second in the EU in terms of public R&D financed by businesses as a percentage of GDP²⁷.

The strong R&D system and multiple academic-private partnerships are the ideal breeding ground for further development of some key drivers of the digital transition: quantum computing, edge computing, AI, green transition, high-end semiconductors etc. For instance, public-private research centre imec (with its 300 mm cleanroom, the largest and most advanced R&D cleanroom in the world)²⁸ has been the key partner (and will be in the future) of various semiconductor equipment manufactories for next generation chips (nanotechnology) suitable for the green transition, artificial intelligence (e.g. self-driving cars) etc.

The combination of high-performing research institutions and an economy structured mainly around internationally competitive and innovative SMEs, is an asset all Belgian governments cherish and want to strengthen further. Staying competitive in the years ahead requires the continuing digitalisation of our companies and an increased focus on regulatory simplification, which is one of the reasons behind the merger of the Belgian Simplification Agency and the Directorate-General for Digitalisation. Belgium welcomes the European Commission's current proposals for regulatory simplification and seeks to further advance its own simplification efforts within this broader framework.

Belgian companies are early adopters when it comes to the use of AI technologies. The new federal and federated entities (after the 2024 elections) are aware of the potential of AI in boosting the economy (by uplifting innovation and the slowing productivity levels). Figures indicate that a successful implementation of generative AI could boost the GDP of Belgium by 9% within ten years²⁹. To unlock the full potential, several new measures and policies are under development. According to a recent study of the Federal Planning Agency and Ghent university, Belgium hosts 744 AI startups, most of them are active in AI applications and only a limited number in hardware or cloud computing.³⁰

2. National Trajectories and Target Values That Contribute to the EU's Digital Targets

Two years after the submission of the first roadmap and a few months after the publication of the second State of the Digital Decade (SDDR 2025), Belgium confidently continues to pursue its efforts to be able to attain the 2030 targets by the end of this decade or sooner. However, we are aware that obstacles remain. Full coverage of FTTP for example, might not be achieved by 2030.

The reported DESI/DDPP numbers in the SDDR 2025 are generally in line with the trajectories as they were set out in our first roadmap in 2023, which underlines and reinforces this confidence. The graphs below unveil that the majority of the targets (the ones which can easily be translated into a national one) are in line, or are ahead of their forecasted trajectory.

The majority of the trajectories will therefore not be adjusted (in relation to the 2023 roadmap), with an exception for the missing KPI's on Edge and FTTP.

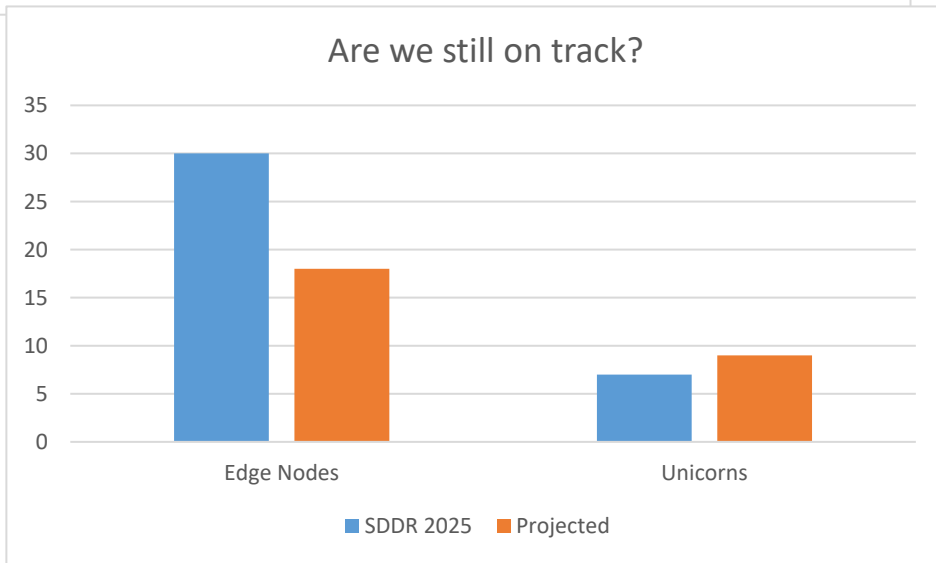
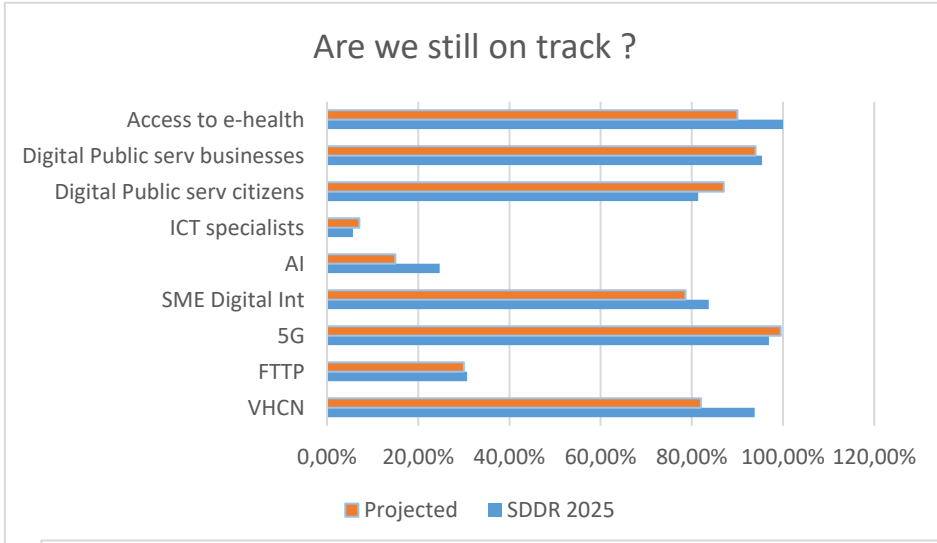
²⁶ [ec_rtd_eis-country-profile-be.pdf](#)

²⁷ EU Semester Country report 2023

²⁸ [Semiconductor technology: exploring the next generations | imec \(imec-int.com\)](#)

²⁹ [The economic opportunity of AI in Belgium](#)

³⁰ <https://datanews.knack.be/nieuws/bedrijven/start-ups/al-meer-dan-700-ai-start-ups-in-belgie/>



2.1. Digital Skills

	Basic digital skills	ICT specialists**
Baseline BE*	59.39%	5.7%
Baseline EU*	55.56%	5%
Gap baseline	3.83 pp	0.7 pp
Target 2030	80%	10%
Gap BE today towards target	20.61 pp	4.3 pp
Annual growth	2.94%	0.72%
Expected growth	linear	linear

*based on last available Eurostat data: 2025

Basic digital skills	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	54%	56.9%	59.8%	63%	65.6%	68.5%	71%	74.2%	77.1%	80%

ICT specialists**	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	5.6%	6.1%	6.6%	7.1%	7.6%	8.1%	8.5%	9%	9.5%	10%

**This target is described as an absolute number with no real national target in the DDPP. If Belgium wants to aprox. double its ICT specialists along with the EU, then we have to grow the number by 0.72% every year until 2030 (linear & non-cumulative). We take the percentage of total employment into account here because this makes a comparison possible with the EU numbers as this is how it is/was measured by the DESI.

2.2. Digital Infrastructures

	5G	VHCN
Baseline BE	96.87%	93.80%
Baseline EU	94.35%	82.49%
Gap baseline	2.52 pp	11.31 pp
Target 2030	100%	100%
Gap BE	3.13 pp	6.2 pp
Annual growth*	0.52%	1.03%
Expected growth	S-shaped	S-shaped

*As the growth is to be expected S-shaped (the way technology innovation is supposed to be adopted), annual growth does mere reflect here the mean (linear & non-cumulative)

5G	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	30%	50%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	>99.8%	>99.8%	100%

VHCN	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	78%	82%	>82%	>96%	>97%	>97%	>97%	>98%	100%

Based on the fiber-rollout publicly announced by the SMP operator, the following indicative trajectory can be provided. Other initiatives are also in progress or announced.

Fiber	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	25%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	76%	82%

Production of Semiconductors

Expanding production capacity in the semiconductor sector is very capital intensive and must be tackled on a European scale (cfr. "the chips act"). For this reason and as a rather small country within the EU, we choose not to develop a national trajectory for this target. Belgium will mainly contribute to this target through its strong R&D expertise in this sector (see section 1.3).

Flanders' based research centre imec drives worldwide chip innovation by combining groundbreaking research in (green) nanoelectronics with an industrial pilot production³¹.

10.000 Edge Nodes

Edge Nodes	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	8	18	34	58	87	119	151	164

Quantum Computer

This target requires a cross-border approach and a strategic use of means. Belgium will contribute to this European ambition through its strong R&D expertise in this field.

2.3. Digital Transformation of Businesses

	Cloud*	Data Analytics*	AI*	Digital intensity	Unicorns**
Baseline BE	46.3%	43.03%	24.71%	83.70%	6
Baseline EU	38.04%	32.09%	13.48%	72.91%	
Gap baseline	8.26 pp	10.94 pp	11.23 pp	10.79 pp	
Target 2030	75%	75%	75%	90%	14
Gap BE	28.7 pp	31.97 pp	65 pp	6.3 pp	
Annual growth*	4.1%	4.57%	8.38%	1.05%	1.33
Expected growth	S-shaped	S-shaped	S-shaped	linear	exponential

*As the growth is to be expected S-shaped (the way technology innovation is supposed to be adopted), annual growth does mere reflect here the mean (linear & non-cumulative)

Cloud	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	47%	51%	56%	62%	67%	71%	73%	74%	75%	75%

Data Analytics	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	23%	26%	30%	36%	44%	53%	62%	67%	70%	72%	75%

AI	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	10%	11%	13%	15%	20%	30%	45%	63%	70%	75%

Digital intensity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	77%	78.6%	80.3%	81.9%	83.5%	85.1%	86.8%	88.4%	90%

³¹ [Imec's chip scaling roadmap: smaller, better, faster | imec](#)

**If we relate to the EU goal of doubling the number of unicorns, then Belgium needs to grow by aprox. 1,33 unicorn *extra* each annum the following 6 years. However, this is just a guidance number, the number is highly depending on the economic situation and should be exponential according to the EU DDPP accompanying information.

2.4. E-Government

	Digitalisation of public services "citizens"	Digitalisation of public services "business"	E-health
Baseline BE	81.4	95.4	100
Baseline EU	82.3	86.2	82.7
Gap baseline	0.9 pp	9.2 pp	17.3 pp
Target 2030	100%	100%	100%
Gap BE	18.6 pp	4.6 pp	0
Annual growth	3.1%	0.77%	0
Expected growth	Linear	Linear	Linear

Citizens	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	81%	83%	85%	87%	89%	91%	93%	95%	97%	100%

Business	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	88%	90%	92%	94%	96%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%

E-health	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Trajectory BE	84%	86%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Electronic identification

N/A

3. Policies, Measures and Actions to Achieve the Digital Targets

This section of the roadmap encompasses all the measures, taken on all governmental levels, to meet the objectives of the 2030 Digital Decade Policy Programme. The first part covers a general overview of all these measures and the second part entails a detailed description per measure and per axis. The appearance of a measure to attain one specific target, does not exclude this measure to serve other targets as well. Measures have, however, only been mentioned once for purposes of efficiency and readability in this document. When a specific timing was available for measures, this has been marked grey in the general overview.

Compared to the last comprehensive roadmap in 2023, all ongoing measures were subjected to a thorough review. Expired measures were removed, and new measures were added to address the persistent gaps towards the 2030 objectives and the country-specific recommendations of the European Commission in its latest state of the digital decade report (2025).

3.1. General Overview of Measures per Digital Target

DIGITAL SKILLS	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: At least 80% of those aged 16-74 will have at least basic digital skills						
Measure 1. Coaching the empowerment of stakeholders from adult learning in their pedagogical uses of digital resources						
Measure 2. DigComp-based self-assessment of individual digital skills for education professionals and linking Pix pathways with digital training opportunities and resources for teachers						
Measure 3. Skills development from secondary education onwards and certification as part of digital strategies for higher education and life-long learning institutions						
Measure 4. Integration and upgrading of digital skills in curricula and continuous training for students and for teachers						
Measure 5. Future Skills, a project from the employment office						
Measure 6. Projects from the Centre for media literacy						
Measure 7. Digital development of the education system						
Measure 8. VDAB services regarding digital skills						
Measure 9. Digibanks						
Measure 10. Development of AI-trainings						

Measure 11. Mediawijs, Flemish Knowledge Centre for Media Literacy						
Measure 12. News in the Classroom (2.0)						
Measure 13. ICT offer in Basic Adult education and Centres for Adult Education and ICT in secondary adult education						
Measure 14. Digiplan						
Measure 15. Curriculum Reform – Minimum Goals for ICT in Compulsory Education						
Measure 16. Parent evenings - safely online						
Measure 17. MyTalent						
Measure 18. Digital skills assessment (BCR-Actiris)						
Measure 19. Action plan for the digital inclusion and autonomy of learners						
Measure 20. Digital Appropriation Plan 2021-2024						
Measure 21. The "Brussels Youth To Digital" (BYTD) project						
Measure 22. Regional Contact Center						
Measure 23. Inclusive Neighbourhood Hubs						
Measure 24. Chatbot/Livechat						
Measure 25. User Experience Observatory						
Measure 26. Flying Team						
Measure 27. Fostering cybersecurity awareness and educational programmes by NCC-BE (Work package 4)						
Measure 28. Annual awareness cybersecurity campaign by the CCB during the European Cybersecurity Month (ECSM)						
Measure 29. Connectoo						
Measure 30. Digital School Programme						
Measure 31. Walloon "Basic Digital Training" Programme (DigiStart)						
Measure 32. Digital Inclusion Plan for all Walloons						
Measure 33. Digital Public Spaces scheme (DPS)						

Measure 34. Develop a basic digital skills training strategy (DigComp) for workers						
Measure 35. Lifelong Digital training Programme						
Measure 36. Promoting digital skills and media literacy among young people						
Measure 37. Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – digital skills						
Measure 38. Educational digital platform “Teejit”						
Measure 39. Artificial intelligence in school education						
Measure 40. Digital skills action plan						

DIGITAL SKILLS	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: There are at least 20 million ICT specialists employed within the EU, while women’s access to this field is being promoted and the number of ICT graduates is being increased						
Measure 41. Oriented curricula and job profiles to increase the number of ICT specialists or to upgrade skills in the workplace.						
Measure 42. Promote women in the digital world						
Measure 43. The Flemish AI Academy (VAIA)						
Measure 44. Brussels Diversity Plan “Women in Digital”						
Measure 45. Regional Web Strategy						
Measure 46. Public Crowdfunding Platform						
Measure 47. Embedded Digital Translator						
Measure 48. Cyber Security Challenge Belgium (CSCBE) and the European Cyber Security Challenge (ECSC) co-managed by the CCB						
Measure 49. Egov Select						
Measure 50. Coordinated plan to promote job-creating skills and raise awareness of STEAM and digital technology						
Measure 51. Walloon Recovery Plan – project 34						
Measure 52. Walloon Recovery Plan – project 40						
Measure 53. Women in tech initiative						

Measure 54. Kreativ Geld verdienen						
Measure 55. Bandbreedte						

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF BUSINESSES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: At least 75% of EU enterprises have taken up one or more of the following, in line with their business operations: cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence						
Measure 56. Athumi, the Flemish Data Utility Company						
Measure 57. Grants for collective research and knowledge transfer						
Measure 58. Grants for individual or cooperative company projects						
Measure 59. Actions with a focus on sensibilisation, orientation, increasing skills and advice for entrepreneurs						
Measure 60. Support for digitalisation under ERDF programme 2021-2027						
Measure 61. Digital transformation programme for the Flemish media industry						
Measure 62. Monitoring tool for industrial space						
Measure 63. Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – digital transformation of businesses						

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF BUSINESSES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: More than 90% of EU SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity						
Measure 64. Grant for an external consulting mission concerning the optimisation or development of a website or an e-commerce platform						
Measure 65. Grant for an external consulting mission concerning the digitalisation and IT security improvements						

Measure 66. Call for projects “Digitalisation and economic transition”						
Measure 67. Measures of the digitalisation thematic of the SHIFTING ECONOMY strategy of the Brussels-Capital Region						
Measure 68. Construction 4.0						
Measure 69. Dissemination and sharing of knowledge, tools and material by the NCC-BE (part of Work Package 4)						
Measure 70. Interreg-Project EMR “DIGIMACH”						
Measure 71. Cooperation between the Economic Development Agency and Digital Wallonia/Agence du numérique/digitalHUB AACHEN						

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF BUSINESSES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: The EU facilitates the growth of its innovative scaleups and improves their access to finance, leading to at least a doubling of the number of unicorns						
Measure 72. Scaleup						
Measure 73. Imec I-start						
Measure 74. Scaleup Flanders						
Measure 75. Coordination and management of EU investment opportunities						
Measure 76. Grants for innovative startups and scaleups						

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: All end users at a fixed location are covered by a Gigabit network up to network termination point and all populated areas are covered by next generation wireless high-speed networks with at least 5G equivalent performance, in accordance with the principle of technology neutrality						
Measure 77. 100 gigabit plan Flemish Research Networks						
Measure 78. Spectrum reservation for a newcomer (5G)						
Measure 79. Regulated access (VHCN)						

Measure 80. Project funding (5G pilot projects, VHCN in “white areas”, 5G coverage along railways and 6G research)						
Measure 81. Awareness campaigns to stimulate the use of gigabit connectivity and 5G services						
Measure 82. Establishment of the Broadband Competent Office (BCO)						
Measure 83. Call for project – Last Mile						
Measure 84: Proofs of Concept (PoC) 5G						
Measure 85. Agreement Tax on Pylons (TOP): new agreement between Wallonia and the operators						
Measure 86. IT reform in school education						
Measure 87. Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – digital infrastructures						
Measure 88. Master plan ICT for home and care centers						

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<i>Target: The production, in accordance with EU legislation on sustainability, of cutting-edge semiconductors in the EU is at least 20% of world production in value</i>						
Measure 89. Imec covenant						
Measure 90. Imec Xpand II						

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<i>Target: At least 10,000 climate neutral highly secure “edge nodes” are deployed in the EU, distributed in a way that guarantees access to data services with low latency (few milliseconds) wherever businesses are located</i>						
Unfortunately, there are no measures on this topic at this moment (2025).						

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<i>Target: By 2025, the EU has its first computer with quantum acceleration, paving the way for the EU to be at the cutting edge of quantum capabilities by 2030</i>						
Measure 91. Flemish Supercomputer Center						
E- GOVERNMENT	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<i>Target: 100% online accessible provision of key public services and, where relevant, the possibility to interact online with public administrations for EU citizens and businesses</i>						
Measure 92. IRISbox platform						
Measure 93. My eBox						
Measure 94. Municipality Hall of the Future						
Measure 95. Developing Central Digital Government Portals in Flanders & My Citizen Profile						
Measure 96. Submit requests in digital form to the central administration						
Measure 97. Description of services at community level						
Measure 98. Bruxelles Numérique programme						
Measure 99. Brussels Governance and Data Code (BGDC), Brussels Data Strategy (BDS) and Regional Data Exchange Platform (RRF-project I-2.10)						
Measure 100. Digitalisation of citizen-business processes, RRF-project I-2.11						
Measure 101. We Pulse programme						
Measure 102. MyBEE 3.0						
Measure 103. Housing passport						
Measure 104. DIGIPERMIT						
Measure 105. Challenge 5 of EASYWAY: support and training for target audiences						
Measure 106. Video Calls						
Measure 107. Co-browsing enabler						
Measure 108. User Experience Commando Team						

Measure 109. We foresee a front office or communication portal for each application Brussels Regional Public Services develops that implicates citizens or businesses (public & private)						
Measure 110. Interoperability of subsidies						
Measure 111. Online services for jobseekers (BCR-Actiris)						
Measure 112. eGov - SPW						
Measure 113. Digital Assistant in Flanders						
Measure 114. Implementation of the European once-only principle based on a basic regulation on central databases						
Measure 115. Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – E-government						
Measure 116. Digital files for constructions						
Measure 117. Digital registration of tourist accomodations						
Measure 118. Federated API marketplace						
Measure 119. Federal trust services						
Measure 120. Federal orchestration services (eDepot, eBirth, 4th Way & eLoket)						
Measure 121. Intelligent application framework						
Measure 122. Federal Web Content Management & Newsletter Service						
Measure 123. Meine Kinderbetreuung						

E-GOVERNMENT	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: 100% of EU citizens have access to their electronic health records						
Measure 124. Vitalink (digital data-sharing platform for care and health)						
Measure 125. Alivia (Flemish integrated digital care and support plan)						
Measure 126. The Brussels Health Network						

E-GOVERNMENT	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Target: 100 % of EU citizens have access to a secure electronic identification (eID) means recognised throughout the EU, enabling users' full control over identity transactions and shared personal data						
Measure 127. Online authentication awareness and training						
Measure 128. Mygov.be						

3.2. Description of the Measures*

*Measures have been attributed a color and abbreviation based on their executive entity: blue = Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles (FWB); pink = Brussels Capital (BXL); red = Walloon Region (WAL); green = German speaking Community (GSC); yellow = Flanders (FL); grey = Federal government (FGOV).

3.2.1. Digital Skills

Measure 1 (FWB) New measure: no	Coaching the empowerment of stakeholders from adult learning in their pedagogical uses of digital resources
Content of the measure	<p>An individual approach is proposed by the SGNE's Centre de Ressources pédagogiques to enable teachers to identify their digital skills needs or uses and help them to choose purposeful devices. Peer meetings are organised to disseminate best practices and accompany the paradigm shift in non-compulsory education. Finally, a network of techno pedagogical advisors and digital referents has been set up.</p> <p>In 2024, at least 85 OER projects will be created by teachers with the help of CRP, 380 individual training plans will be made. About 15 workshops or meetings will be organised every year.</p>
Budget	<p>FW-B (2021-2027): €1.74 million</p> <p>FW-B (OER programme): €0.3 million per year</p> <p>ESF+ (2021-2027): €1.52 million</p> <p>RRF (2021-2026):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - €4.16 million (LLL advisors) - €0.72 million (OER programme)
Timing	End of 2024: evaluation and orientation of the programme.

Measure 2 (FWB) New measure: no	DigComp-based self-assessment of individual digital skills for education professionals and linking Pix pathways with digital training opportunities and resources for teachers
Content of the measure	An online platform (Pix) proposes specific pathways selected by the administration (first convention between FW-B and the GIP Pix France

	<p>till 2026) to all in-service teachers and staff members to self-assess their digital skills and self-target their needs of digital skills training (started September 2022).</p> <p>For compulsory education, in addition, project Form@ion (ESF +) aims to analyse and integrate network and inter-network training and resources offers into specific pathways.</p>
Budget	<p>FW-B: estimated the cost of use at €7.00 for each teacher and €0.07 for each student.</p> <p>FW-B: €3.52 million (Form@ion)</p> <p>ESF+ (2021-2027): €3.18 million (Form@ion)</p>
Timing	<p>By end of 2024, 33,750 teachers will have followed digital training offers or will have completed Pix pathways and increase their level of digital skills. Furthermore 11,250 teachers will follow digital training offers or complete Pix pathways and increase their level of digital skills by the end of 2025. The target of the Form@ion project is 45,000 teachers (27,000 women - 18,000 men) by the end of ESF+.</p>

Measure 3 (FWB) New measure: no	Skills development from secondary education onwards and certification as part of digital strategies for higher education and life-long learning institutions
Content of the measure	<p>A network of certification centers will allow adults to voluntarily certify their digital skills. Pix Certif certification should also be integrated into the curriculum of post-graduate students. The three years valid certification serves as proof of mastery of the evaluated skills. Voluntary deployment of Pix Orga environments started in September 2022 for higher education and lifelong learning. A deployment of the Pix Orga pilot phase for secondary education is planned in 2023-2024, which will extend to all voluntary schools starting in 2024-2025. The certification network will not be implemented before 2024.</p> <p>Students aged 16 and above, as well as lifelong learners, can assess and improve their digital skills with the support of their educators; and each French-speaking citizen will be able to test their level of proficiency on their own.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	<p>In April 2023, 6 universities out of 6, 2 out of 16 higher education institutions and 97 out of 150 life-long learning institutions had already applied for a Pix Orga environment. 6,018 users in higher education and 801 in life-long learning are already enrolled. No specific target is identified for adult education, but up to 100 classrooms of secondary education – not just 16 years old and on (maximum 2,500 students) – will have used Pix pathways by June of 2024.</p>

Measure 4 (FWB) New measure: no	Integration and upgrading of digital skills in curricula and continuous training for students and for teachers.
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Content of the measure	<p>A specific curriculum, built for its digital aspects on DigComp Citizen, defines learning outcomes including digital knowledge and competencies from first of primary to third of secondary.</p> <p>The reform of continuous training for teachers is marked by a decree adopted on 17 June 2021. A set of priority themes built on the DigCompEdu have been determined to help training institutions adapt their training offer.</p> <p>To facilitate the upgrade of professional curricula in higher and life-long learning education in response to digital and ecological transitions and challenges of tomorrow's skills, a new pedagogical function was created and keyed with a specific formation in EdTech and techno pedagogy (LLL's certification 980514S36D1, 980500S36D1).</p>
Budget	/
Timing	This curriculum is gradually being put in place (2022-2023 for 1st and 2nd of primary, 2023-2024 for 3d and 4th of primary, 2024-2025 for 5th of primary, and so on). The measure has been renewed in 2022: all teachers of non-compulsory education have an exemption of fees for trainings which develop digital skills useful for their professional life.

Measure 5 (GSC) New measure: no	Future Skills, a project from the employment office
Content of the measure	<p>Following the ESF+ project Future Skills 2023-2024, the digital skills courses have been continued and made more flexible, i.e., there are no fixed start dates, but rather flexible entry by mutual agreement, and trainees are not divided into specific profiles, but rather into mixed groups.</p> <p>Since January 2025, accompanied self-study courses in MS Office have been offered to teach job-related skills, and introductory courses in basic digital skills have been offered to teach the digital skills necessary for active participation in society. These courses are based on the European Reference Framework for Digital Competence.</p> <p>The courses offer more flexibility for diverging needs, reduce waiting times as entry is possible at any time, and take into account the specific needs of learners. The courses are aimed at job seekers registered within the employment office who do not have basic digital skills. In addition, from 2026, the digital skills of job seekers will be systematically assessed.</p>
Budget	Acquisition of self-learning software – 600 licenses: €17,200
Timing	The project will continue until at least 2030.

Measure 6 (GSC) New measure: no	Projects from the Centre for media literacy
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Content of the measure	<p>The mission of the centre for media literacy of the German-speaking Community is to empower citizens to use media competently, to enable them to participate actively in all areas of society.</p> <p>The media literacy team of the centre for media literacy develops media literacy programmes for children, young people, adults, seniors etc. and supports libraries, schools and other institutions of the German speaking community with the implementation of media projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalbotschafter • Medienwerkstatt • Workshops • Consultations on request • In collaboration with Belgian radio, a media educator from the media centre provides monthly updates on current media topics such as fake news, sextortion, etc. • Media literacy network • Meeting point • Set up area-wide contact points for digital help • Media Bus
Budget	The centre for media literacy receives an annual dotation with an annual indexation to fulfil its tasks. In 2025, the dotation was €262,000. On top of that, staff costs were €1,813,538.78 for 2025.
Timing	All projects listed above last until 2030.

Measure 7 (GSC) New measure: no	Digital development of the education system
Content of the measure	Making students and teachers fit for the digital world requires the interplay of many factors: a digital infrastructure (e.g. laptops), the structured teaching of digital skills from kindergarden to high school graduation, the provision of hourly capital, and structured training and continuing education for teachers. The basis for life in the digital world is taught at school.
Budget	/
Timing	This project will last until 2030.

Measure 8 (FL) New measure: no	VDAB services regarding digital skills
Content of the measure	VDAB, the Flemish Service for Employment and Vocational Training, categorises digital skills into three customer profiles: digitally proficient, digitally basic proficient, and digitally low literate. VDAB offers competence-enhancing actions for each profile, either independently or in collaboration with partners, utilising various tools and support options such as workshops, webinars, online courses, screenings, and assessments. Additionally, the development of digital skills is integrated

	implicitly or explicitly within other VDAB courses. The target audience for these initiatives includes both job seekers and workers.
Budget	Part of the regular working budget
Timing	This measure is ongoing.

Measure 9 (FL) New measure: no	Digibanks
Content of the measure	The Flemish Government has established "digibanks" to address the risk of digital exclusion among (vulnerable) adult citizens. Firstly, they ensure equal access to digital technology by providing hardware and support. Secondly, they strengthen digital skills through training and knowledge sharing. Thirdly, they promote digital access to essential online services through guidance and training. Digibanks are collaborative partnerships involving local municipalities, enterprises, civil society organisations, educational institutions, and social economy initiatives. With 54 active digibanks covering over 200 municipalities, they address local needs and offer integrated services for easier digital engagement.
Budget	EU: €50 million (part of RRF)
Timing	The initial timing was 2022-2024, for a minimum of 2-year projects, depending on the timing of the calls. The Flemish government has decided to grant the possibility to extend the projects for another 1.5 years until July 2026.

Measure 10 (FL) New measure: no	Development of AI-trainings
Content of the measure	VLAIO calls led to funding for the development of training materials and the deployment of the trainings to prepare companies and their employees towards the implementation of cybersecurity and artificial intelligence/Gen-AI.
Budget	National: AI/CS-Agenda-budgets Flemish: total budget per call: €600,000 VLAIO
Timing	Running projects are ending in 2026, a new call is under evaluation.

Measure 11 (FL) New measure: no	Mediawijs, Flemish Knowledge Centre for Media Literacy
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Content of the measure	<p>Mediawijs, the Flemish Knowledge Centre for Media Literacy, empowers residents of Flanders and Brussels to use and understand digital technology and media actively, creatively, critically, and consciously. It focuses on the general population while paying special attention to vulnerable groups such as children, young people, seniors, people living in poverty, and individuals with disabilities, as well as supporting facilitators like parents, teachers, and youth workers. Mediawijs works across four domains: digital inclusion, digital safety, news and information literacy, and digital creation.</p> <p>Since January 2025, Mediawijs has been officially recognised by the Flemish Government as a partner organisation for digital inclusion, enabling structural contributions to strengthen digital participation. Its objectives include updating knowledge on digital inclusion, building networks, sharing best practices, providing tools and training for governments and organisations, and running awareness campaigns. Concrete actions include updated publications, a cybersecurity tool for beginners, training sessions such as study days and online workshops, and campaigns like Digital Week.</p>
Budget	Flemish: €1.4 milion
Timing	2025-2029

Measure 12 (FL) New measure: no	News in the Classroom (2.0)
Content of the measure	<p>News in the Classroom is an educational project designed for students from the third grade of primary education and beyond, that encourages young people to engage with news and current affairs critically, consciously, and actively.</p> <p>The project offers different initiatives tailored to different age groups. Kritikat, HoeZoo, Is het echt zo are tools for 8-12 year-olds, News Makers for 12-14 year-olds, Fact Checkers for 14-16 year-olds, and Opinion Makers for 16-18 year-olds. Each initiative focuses on specific competencies related to interpreting news, assessing its trustworthiness, and understanding its societal impact.</p> <p>The educational materials include online learning modules for the students, and manuals for the teachers with different methodologies.</p>
Budget	Flemish: €1,000,000 (yearly)
Timing	Until summer 2026.

Measure 13 (FL) New measure: no	ICT offer in Basic Adult Education and Centres for Adult Education and ICT in secondary adult education
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Content of the measure	<p>The Centres for Basic Education (CBE) provide a safe and supervised environment for adults to experiment with ICT integration. The primary focus of the CBE is addressing illiteracy, low literacy levels, digital competence, and numerical skills.</p> <p>Apart from the CBE there are also Centres for Adult Education hosting courses on a broad range of topics. The ICT course is based on the European DigComp Framework for Citizens. If we rank the most popular courses, ICT comes third.</p>
Budget	Flemish: no separate budget for ICT
Timing	Ongoing

Measure 14 (FL) New measure: yes	Digiplan
Content of the measure	<p>Digiplan is a Flemish education policy focused on improving digital skills and teaching quality through digitalisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting students in digital literacy, media awareness, and responsible technology use. • Providing teachers with professional development to integrate digital tools into their teaching, to enhance learning outcomes and student engagement. <p>The plan also ensures access to digital resources, infrastructure, and requires schools to have a solid ICT policy to receive support.</p> <p>The Digiplan also provides concrete conditions, including access to digital tools for teaching staff, the development of collective ICT infrastructure in primary education, and flexible use of digitalisation resources in secondary education.</p>
Budget	Flemish: €325 million
Timing	2025-2028

Measure 15 (FL) New measure: yes	Curriculum Reform - Minimum Goals for ICT in Compulsory Education
Content of the measure	<p>The updated curriculum emphasises digital skills as a core part of general education in Flanders. Students gradually learn the basics of digital systems, computational thinking, and responsible technology use.</p> <p>They also develop media literacy, including online privacy, copyright, and recognising misinformation. Digital tools are used for communication, collaboration, and content creation, while students learn to manage their digital identity and online behaviour.</p>

	In higher grades, the focus shifts to analysing the societal impact of digital technologies, including ethical and legal aspects and emerging trends like AI.
Budget	No budget involved
Timing	New final objectives are endorsed by the Flemish government.

Measure 16 (FL) New measure: No	Parent evenings - safely online
Content of the measure	<p>Veilig Online is an initiative by Gezinsbond and Child Focus, funded by the Ministry of Education and Training, that supports parents in guiding their children's digital behaviour. These sessions include relatable situations, testimonials from young people and parents, and practical advice. The content is tailored to different age groups and audiences, with special attention to vulnerable families. There are five types of training topics: social media, gaming, privacy, cyberbullying, and online relationships.</p> <p>The aim is to promote safe and positive digital parenting, with a focus on communication and mutual trust.</p>
Budget	Around €80,000 per year
Timing	Ongoing

Measure 17 (BXL) New measure: no	MyTalent
Content of the measure	<p>MyTalent is a programme launched by talent.brussels in 2020. The objective of this programme is to enable the digitalisation of soft-HR processes for talent and its partners. Soft-HR processes encompass all processes ranging from personnel recruitment to their departure and potential replacement, including onboarding, training, evaluations, and more.</p> <p>To date, this project has seen the creation of a platform called MyTalent.</p> <p>There is also focus on activities and tools that would allow us to incorporate more AI into the recruitment process as well as integrations between candidate testing tools and MyTalent. This is aimed at making the recruitment procedures faster and more efficient.</p> <p>My talent is a regional HR digitalisation tool. This tool allows civil services to digitise internal HR practices such as recruitment, training and evaluation of public servants. This tool is inclusive and easy to use.</p>
Budget	Licences: ~€200,000 per year

	<p>Projects: ~€100,000 per year</p> <p>Support: ~€50,000 per year</p> <p>Digital training content: ~€70,000 per year</p> <p>Resources:</p> <p>1 Implementation Manager: ~€120,000 per year</p> <p>0.8 Project Manager: ~€120,000 per year</p> <p>2 system Admins: ~€150,000 per year</p>
Timing	<p>MyTalent/Performance: Roll-outs to talent.brussels partners (2024-2025).</p> <p>MyTalent/Training: 1 wave/year (inclusion of new partners).</p> <p>Onboarding: 2023-2024.</p> <p>MyTalent/Recruitment: Recruitment of contract personnel (2023-2024).</p>

Measure 18 (BXL) New measure: yes	Digital skills assessment (BCR-Actiris)
Content of the measure	The aim is to improve the basic digital skills of job seekers, for example 17.5% of whom do not have an email address. The increase in digital skills makes it possible to improve the employability of this group and to reduce the digital divide.
Budget	The planned budget is (staff not included): €2 million for the execution in 2023 €4 million per year for the following years: 2024, 2025, 2026
Timing	Entry into force on the 1 September 2023. Implementation will be gradual and will focus on jobseekers under 30 years of age and long-term jobseekers who have been registered for more than one year.

Measure 19 (BXL) New measure: no	Action plan for the digital inclusion and autonomy of learners
Content of the measure	The action plan has two strategic objectives: the inclusion of digitally vulnerable job seekers in Bruxelles Formation's training offer and the strengthening of the digital autonomy of learners when in a situation of digital vulnerability. All the actions presented in this plan aim to attain the objective of at least 80% of Brussels' population aged 16-74 having at least basic digital skills, without restrictions concerning the age.
Budget	The budget for this plan comes from regional financial means that are channelled through Actiris (PES) via a cooperation agreement in the framework of cross-employment-training policies

	Other actions, including the human resources necessary to carry out the structural measures, are covered by Bruxelles Formation's budget.
Timing	The action plan was elaborated in 2022 and the deployment of all the measures was expected to take place over the course of 18 months. Following adaptation in the deployment of the plan, it should be carried out until the end of 2024 with the actions becoming structural.

Measure 20 (BXL) New measure: no	Digital Appropriation Plan 2021-2024
Content of the measure	With the 2021-2024 Digital Appropriation Plan, the Brussels-Capital Region's ambition is to help citizens to take ownership of digital technology by focusing on the accessibility of digital tools, training from a very young age and supporting our society towards a universally accessible digital transformation. The Plan is composed of 4 areas, 17 projects and 66 actions.
Budget	€900,000 per year + 3.5 ETP Paradigm: €800,000 (including 3 ETP) Easy.brussels: €100,000 (including 0.5 ETP)
Timing	2021-2024

Measure 21 (BXL) New measure: yes	The "Brussels Youth To Digital" (BYTD) project
Content of the measure	The "Brussels Youth To Digital" (BYTD) project aims to bring the "young" population (18-25-year-olds, who have been immersed in the digital revolution for many years now) closer to the public administration, to improve the image of the administration among this demographic, and to encourage this group to use the innovative digital tools made available by the public authorities: Itsme, IRISbox, eBox, chatbots, social networks, etc. Actions arising from this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness and support for young people • organisation of events (training, support & awareness) • dissemination of information kits (ITSME, IRISbox, eID, eBox, MyActiris, etc.) • mapping of the steps taken by 18-25-year-olds in the BCR (analysis and recommendations) in order to change young people's vision of the administration.
Budget	National: €15,000 per year 1 FTE/fulltime

Timing	The programme will start in december 2023. The programme is expected to be available at least until end of 2025.
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Measure 22 (BXL) New measure: no	Regional Contact Center
Content of the measure	The regional public contact center is a centralised facility established to provide citizens with a single point of contact to access information and assistance for a range of public services. It aims to improve accessibility and convenience for citizens by providing multiple communication channels, such as phone, email, chat, and co-browsing. The regional contact center can be staffed by a dedicated team or can be integrated with existing public service departments to provide seamless service delivery.
Budget	€1 million per year for staffs and tools
Timing	2024: Analysis and setup phase 2025: Launch

Measure 23 (BXL) New measure: no	Inclusive Neighbourhood Hubs
Content of the measure	Neighbourhood Hubs are centralised locations established in local neighbourhoods that provide citizens with a single location where they can access multiple public services. The Hubs aim to improve accessibility, convenience, and efficiency of public service delivery by prioritising services based on the specific needs of the community. The measure involves identifying suitable locations, developing physical infrastructure, identifying services to be offered, developing a system for managing service delivery, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the Hubs meet the needs of the community.
Budget	+/-€150,000 per hubs per year 2025: €450,000
Timing	2024: analysis 2025: opening of 3 hubs 2026 and beyond: targets to have at least 40 hubs throughout Brussels

Measure 24 (BXL) New measure: no	Chatbot/ Livechat
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Content of the measure	The project is an initiative to improve accessibility and convenience for citizens seeking information and assistance for public services by implementing a chatbot and livechat system. The chatbot and livechat system provides citizens with a platform to ask questions, make requests, and receive assistance in real-time through either an AI-powered chatbot or a livechat agent.
Budget	/
Timing	2024: analysis 2025: launch

Measure 25 (BXL) New measure: no	User Experience Observatory
Content of the measure	This project is an initiative to improve the usability and user experience of public services by establishing a UX observatory. The UX observatory aims to gather feedback and insights from citizens about their experiences with public services and to use that information to inform design and development decisions.
Budget	1 FTPs per year + €30,000 for tooling
Timing	/

Measure 26 (BXL) New measure: no	Flying Team
Content of the measure	The Flying team is a group of public service providers who travel to the location of citizens who are not mobile anymore and are in need of assistance, and provide timely and accessible services to them. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to ensure that the Mobile Team is meeting the needs of the citizens and is effective in providing accessible and timely public services to those who are not mobile anymore.
Budget	+/- €100,000 per year for staff, vehicles and tools
Timing	/

Measure 27 (FGOV) New measure: no	Fostering cybersecurity awareness and educational programmes by NCC-BE (Work package 4)
Content of the measure	The NCC-BE will foster cybersecurity awareness and educational programmes. Here, the NCC-BE will partner up with educational

	institutions to advance and boost existing educational programmes. The NCC-BE will carry out a one-on-one relationship/bilateral collaboration with the main educational institutions to foresee the development of ongoing and existing educational programmes. The NCC-BE will also support all education programmes, in Belgian secondary or higher education that aim to develop a new graduate programme in Cybersecurity.
Budget	€32,203 (HR cost for 2023)
Timing	Activities will start in Q3 2023 and will continue until at least Q2 2025.

Measure 28 (FGOV) New measure: no	Annual awareness cybersecurity campaign by the CCB during the European Cybersecurity Month (ECSM)
Content of the measure	<p>The mission of the Centre for Cybersecurity Belgium (CCB) is to inform and raise awareness among users of information and communication systems. It aims to ensure that all ICT users have continuous access to sufficient, up-to-date and correct information on the safe use of the internet. The CCB therefore participates annually in the ECSM.</p> <p>The goals of this measure are to raise awareness among internet users on threats and scams, offer continuity of information access and create behavioural change in order for citizens to enjoy a safe journey online.</p>
Budget	€1,000,000
Timing	The campaign takes place every year in October during the European Cybersecurity Month (ECSM).

Measure 29 (FGOV) New measure: no	Connectoo
Content of the measure	<p>The connectoo training aims to reduce the digital divide in Belgium by training public officials to better take into account citizens on the digital fringe. Accessible free of charge and 100% online, connectoo trains and certifies public agents in the challenges of digital inclusion and ways to help the most vulnerable citizens with online administrative procedures. Together, we are reconnecting digital public services to citizens.</p> <p>Two free training courses are offered to public officials in Dutch, French and German, both stand-alone with their own certification at the end.</p> <p>As of the end of October 2024, there were nearly 6,000 registered participants who have attended the training since 2022 and over 1,600 certified agents (those with a certificate) all over the country.</p>
Budget	€800,000
Timing	Ongoing

Measure 30 (WAL) New measure: no	Digital School Programme
Content of the measure	<p>Wallonia (Public Service of Wallonia) is simultaneously carrying out two schemes to facilitate the acquisition of basic digital skills , aimed at the territory's compulsory education schools, reaching young people from the basic level upwards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of internal Wi-Fi connectivity, permanent and scalable, and assumption of operating and maintenance costs in Wallonia's school sites • Provision of digital education equipment, support for its use and maintenance (possibility for all schools in the territory to apply for an equipment plan over 5 years)
Budget	<p>1. €62,000 2. €60,000</p>
Timing	This measure will run until 2028.

Measure 31 (WAL) New measure: yes	Walloon “Basic Digital Training” Programme (DigiStart)
Content of the measure	<p>Enable people who are unemployed to acquire one or more of the skills listed in the European Digcomp reference framework.</p> <p>Trainees and learners will be awarded a certificate of successful training in the skills listed in DigComp.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2024, the new DIGISTART basic digital training programme (formerly PMTIC) has been referenced to DigComp, the European framework for digital competences for citizens, and offers increased funding for training services thanks to a new indexed hourly rate.</p> <p>Organisations wishing to participate in this public interest mission as training providers must first obtain accreditation. To be accredited, the training organisation must be established under one of the following legal forms: non-profit association, public social welfare centre (CPAS) or municipality. Public digital spaces (EPNs) can integrate the basic digital training measure by submitting an application to the relevant municipal authority. Accreditation allows the provider to receive subsidies based on an indexed hourly rate, which is adjusted annually. Only accredited providers receive subsidies, which are justified by expenses related to staff, facilities and service delivery.</p>
Budget	€1,700 (from 01/01/2026)
Timing	This measure will run from 2026.

Measure 32 (WAL)	Digital Inclusion Plan for all Walloons
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New measure: yes	
Content of the measure	<p>The Digital Inclusion Plan for all Walloons aims to make digital technology accessible to all citizens, whether in terms of usage, skills or equipment. The Plan therefore addresses the various aspects of the digital divide: the access divide, the usage divide and the skills divide. It is also working to raise the profile of the services on offer in Wallonia.</p> <p>The Digital Inclusion Plan comprises a series of actions in collaboration with public and private partners.</p>
Budget	No more budget at this time
Timing	2026

Measure 33 (WAL)	Digital Public Spaces scheme (DPS)
New measure: no	
Content of the measure	<p>DPSs aim to teach all citizens how to access, search for and use services on the internet, particularly those who are furthest from internet.</p> <p>In 2022, in order to stimulate the network of existing DPSs, an initial call for expression of interest supported 66 innovative, cross-disciplinary projects to strengthen their service offering, with the aim of helping citizens to become digitally literate and acquire new digital skills. In 2023, the objective of the call for expression of interest will be subdivided into two parts; further support and extended coverage.</p> <p>In 2024, Wallonia supported the development of DPSs in municipalities. DPSs are local facilities equipped with computer equipment and connected to the internet. The added value of a DPS lies in the facilitation and support provided by a professional, known as a facilitator. These places are open to all citizens and the assistance provided is free or at very low cost. They offer access to and training in IT, the internet and digital culture in a friendly, cooperative and responsible manner. DPSs offer a variety of access, training and support services tailored to the needs of different audiences. Whether specialised or generalist, fixed or mobile, DPSs are integrated into local life and contribute to the digital animation of territories. They aim to tackle the divide in access to digital technologies, technology use and skills. Their development was financially supported by the Walloon Government in 2022, which explains the current number of EPNs, which has risen to 217.</p> <p>Several calls have been launched. One in 2023 enabled 60 new DPSs, and in 2024, 8 new DPSs have been established. We now have around 230 DPS in Wallonia and citizens can find them easily through our website: macartonom.be.</p>
Budget	No more budget at this time
Timing	2024

Measure 34 (WAL) New measure: yes	Develop a basic digital skills training strategy (DigComp) for workers (Walloon Recovery Plan – project 231)
Content of the measure	The project involves extending the use of the tools that have been created and made available to the working public in order to define, maintain and improve their skill levels, and to prescribe training that matches the skills required to keep pace with digital developments in their working environment, thereby ensuring that they remain in employment over the long term.
Budget	/
Timing	2024

Measure 35 (WAL) New measure: yes	Lifelong Digital training Programme (linked with National Recovery and Resilience Plan – NRRP project 33)
Content of the measure	<p>Section Forem + And</p> <p>Wallonia is planning to set up 9 digital factories across the region, which will provide training in basic digital skills, immersive digital training (prototyping workshops) and digital skills certification. At the same time, a digital learning engineering platform will be set up for training professionals, which will design and make available online training modules and courses, as well as providing support for their implementation for the benefit of learners.</p> <p>Section Ifapme</p> <p>Modernisation of the provision of coaching and training in digital skills, including basic digital skills in Wallonia.</p> <p>Any individual enrolled in the IFAPME Network must be able to benefit from access, support and the basic skills they need to play an active part in social, economic, cultural and political life.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	2026

Measure 36 (GSC) New measure: yes	Promoting digital skills and media literacy among young people
Content of the measure	According to the decree on the promotion of youth work, the focus of youth work is “digital youth work as a means of promoting the digital skills and media literacy of young people, enabling them to participate actively and creatively in the digital society, make informed and considered decisions, and take responsibility for and control over their digital identity.”

	<p>The non-profit organization Youth Information Ostbelgien offers workshops for schools in the German-speaking community, for example on cybersecurity or disinformation.</p> <p>In its current mandate plan for 2025-2027, the Youth Council of the German-speaking Community (RDJ) has declared network and future technologies to be one of its key topics. It wants to raise awareness of the risks online.</p> <p>The RDJ wants to give young people the tools they need to navigate the digital world confidently and safely. Finally, every youth center will ensure that free internet access is available to young people.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	This project will last until 2030.

Measure 37 (GSC) New measure: yes	Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – digital skills
Content of the measure	<p>In the first half of 2024, a digital strategy for Ostbelgien was adopted, which is essentially based on five priority areas. One of these priorities is “digital skills” with the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create learning opportunities for digital skills for all people in every situation • Use education as a driver for digital skills • View apprenticeships as a driver for the digitalisation of small and medium-sized businesses • Use adult education to help people cope with everyday digital life • Learn to use digital media without fear, easily, and individually • Make teachers digitally fit • Future skills for a digital future: learn empathy, happiness, teamwork, and creativity
Budget	/
Timing	This projects will last until 2030.

Measure 38 (GSC) New measure: yes	Educational digital platform “Teejit“
Content of the measure	<p>The digital platform enables operators of holiday accommodations but also all citizens to continue their digital training regardless of time and place. Short educational videos with practical relevance to the challenges, especially faced by tourism providers, are published on the platform. The focus is primarily on digital tools such as AI, social media, image editing and marketing.</p>
Budget	€25,400 EUR per 24 months

Timing	Untill 2026, evaluation afterwards
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Measure 39 (GSC) New measure: yes	Artificial intelligence in school education
Content of the measure	<p>A cross-network expert group on AI will be set up at the Autonomous High School (AHS), bringing together expertise from teaching practice, media education, higher education, and the ministry. This group will develop practical guidelines for the use of AI in schools, based on existing models, and formulate recommendations for lesson planning, exam formats, and media education standards.</p> <p>At the same time, the AHS will be tasked with integrating AI into basic teacher training and developing a multi-year, cross-institutional continuing education programme. This programme will enable teachers to use AI both to reduce their own workload—for example, through efficient lesson preparation or material creation—and to provide individual support to students.</p> <p>Technically, it will be examined how schools can gain access to data protection-compliant AI applications via the educational media library. The aim is to provide secure tools that can be used in teaching and school organisation without legal or ethical concerns.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	/

Measure 40 (FL) New measure: Yes	Digital skills action plan
Content of the measure	The Flemish government is developing a transversal action plan on digital skills, aligned with the EU Digital Decade themes. Through co-creation sessions, the plan will address digital skills across sectors, from education and the workplace to vulnerable groups and job seekers.
Budget	Flemish: €100,000 for the creation of the action plan. Implementation budget to be decided.
Timing	The identified measures will allow the Flemish Region to reach the Flemish digital skills targets by 2030.

Measure 41 (FWB) New measure: no	Oriented curricula and job profiles to increase the number of ICT specialists or to upgrade skills in the workplace.
Content of the measure	In 2022, the FW-B, the Walloon Region and COCOF governments have established 6 new job profiles: IT support operator, hardware technician in workshop, workstation technician, system administrator, system

	<p>operator, network & systems Technician. Actors now have three years to put training profiles and pathways in place.</p> <p>In third grade of secondary education, two options are related to computer science: "Computer Technician" and "PC-Network Maintenance Assistant".</p> <p>A targeted curriculum in higher education was created, e.g. new bachelors in AI studies (UNamur) and life-long learning schools (EPS) as well as bachelors in e-business (714500S32D3), integrated supply chain (719120S32D1), IT automation systems (298250S31D3).</p>
Budget	Mobilisation of human resources, within the service and/or partners, not specific to the project (general budget).
Timing	Computer Technician (regrouping more than 750 pupils/year - 2016 till 2021) and PC-Network Maintenance Assistant (regrouping between 100 and 140 pupils/year - 2016 till 2021). Estimation of similar results further on.

Measure 42 (FWB) New measure: no	Promote women in the digital world
Content of the measure	<p>Through its diverse platforms, the SGNE sensitises on women's place in the digital world, aiming for women to embrace training or a career in ICT. For example, this translates into the use of inclusive editorial charters for OER, the creation of toolkits or guides for teachers (e.g. "Women's place in the digital world" on e-classe), or the dissemination of pedagogical tools (e.g. free learning module on crp.education called "Women's place in the digital world").</p> <p>These sensitising dispositions aim to promote the access of women in this field and increase the number of ICT graduates. The target audience is all stakeholders in society, in particular education professionals and their learners.</p> <p>Continuous process, adapted according to the needs expressed by stakeholders.</p>
Budget	Mobilisation of human resources, within the service and/or partners, not specific to the project (general budget).
Timing	/

Measure 43 (FL) New measure: no	The Flemish AI Academy (VAIA)
Content of the measure	VAIA is part of the Flanders AI Policy Plan and aims to accelerate AI adoption in companies and organisations by offering expertise on how to transfer AI-skills, offering an overview of what is available and in specific cases aid to setup AI education courses. It addresses the widespread lack of AI knowledge and skills, identified as a major barrier

	<p>to AI adoption. VAIA supports both training providers and professionals by helping to develop high-quality, scalable AI courses and by offering tools such as expert pools, teaching materials, and practical examples.</p> <p>For professionals, VAIA provides an online hub with AI training opportunities, insights into learning needs, and inspiration through blogs. The initiative promotes lifelong learning, especially in AI, to ensure that professionals remain equipped for future job demands. VAIA's approach is preventive, focusing on those already engaged in learning rather than on remediation.</p> <p>VAIA's work is structured around four pillars: identifying learning needs, promoting available training, stimulating the creation of new courses, and sharing expertise on lifelong learning in AI.</p>
Budget	€1,100,000 euro yearly Flemish budget
Timing	Ongoing

Measure 44 (BXL) New measure: no	Brussels Diversity Plan "Women in Digital"
Content of the measure	Brussel's implementation of the interfederal strategy plan "Women in Digital": regional organisations are committed to actively work on the sensibilisation and the incitement of female citizens, in order to orientate them towards jobs in the digital sector or environment.
Budget	/
Timing	Example of successful impact: by applying the exact same conditions of employment (training opportunities, promotion opportunities, working conditions and remuneration) to female and to male employees; the main Brussels governmental ICT company, IRISteam, reached a female employment rate of 26.5% by end 2022, compared to the score of only 17.7% in the digital sector in general.

Measure 45 (BXL) New measure: yes	Regional Web Strategy
Content of the measure	<p>The regional web strategy project aims to review the entire digital landscape of the Brussels Capital Region and will focus on the search behaviour of the users.</p> <p>Within this project the creation of a central Digital Competence Center at regional level is foreseen, to further develop the project, guide and assist the regional entities, ensure technical support and maintain a customer-centric strategy. For his new team, new people will be recruited and trained.</p>

Budget	For the total programme a budget of 12,000,000 euro is available until the end of 2026. €xxx has been allocated for the Digital Competence Center.
Timing	The programme started in May 2022 and is planned to be completely operational by the end of 2026. However, the Digital Competence Center should be already fully operational by the end of 2023.

Measure 46 (BXL) New measure: no	Public Crowdfunding Platform
Content of the measure	<p>A Public Crowdfunding Platform project is an initiative to encourage and enable public institutions and administrations to contribute to projects or startups through an online crowdfunding platform. Instead of having each individual startups submit a subsidy request to each public administration, the startup can upload its own project once on the platform where many administrations can participate.</p> <p>This will allow more transparency in public funding, better efficiency in financing projects and avoid cross-analysis for each subsidy file.</p>
Budget	€1 million for development + dedicated team for support and managing the platform (3-4 FTPs)
Timing	/

Measure 47 (BXL) New measure: no	Embedded Digital Translator
Content of the measure	<p>A Digital Translator is a tool that provides real-time translation services for websites, apps, and video conference or calls. The tool uses machine learning algorithms and natural language processing to accurately translate written or spoken language in real-time. The project involves developing a user-friendly interface that can be easily integrated into websites, apps, and video conferencing platforms. The tool will require ongoing training and updates to improve accuracy and keep up with changes in language usage. The Digital Translator can help improve inclusion and accessibility, allowing people who may not speak the same language to communicate and access public services, information, and resources. The project requires establishing clear protocols and procedures for use, ensuring data privacy and security, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the Digital Translator is meeting the needs of the users and is effective in breaking down language barriers.</p>
Budget	<p>Budget to be defined as well as scope and integrations.</p> <p>Business analyst is required.</p>
Timing	2024: analysis, 2025: launch

Measure 48 (FGOV) New measure: no	Organisation of cyber security challenges like Cyber Security Challenge Belgium (CSCBE), the European Cyber Security Challenge (ECSC) and the International Cybersecurity Challenge (ICC) by the CCB
Content of the measure	The CSCBE, ECSC and ICC are annual competitions aimed at strengthening cybersecurity talent across respectively Belgium, Europe and worldwide and connecting high potentials with leading organisations. This competition allows young non-professionals (15 to 26 years old) who are passionate about cybersecurity to compete against their peers in a so-called CTF competition.
Budget	Budget: €25,000 per year Human resources: 1 project manager + 1 technical expert
Timing	All competitions (CSCBE, ECSC, ICC) are yearly initiatives and are likely to be continued in the next years up to 2030.

Measure 49 (FGOV) New measure: no	Egov Select
Content of the measure	Egov Select selects and recruits ICT profiles for federal government departments and affiliated agencies. They also assist their members in their strategic personnel planning to proactively respond to their need for ICT specialists.
Budget	/
Timing	/

Measure 50 (WAL) New measure: yes	Coordinated plan to promote job-creating trades/skills and raise awareness of STEAM (Sciences, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics) and digital technology (Walloon Recovery Plan – project 13)
Content of the measure	<p>The aim of this project is to increase the attractiveness of job-creating sectors, professions, skills and study disciplines associated with STEAM and digital technology, thereby helping to reduce shortages and increase the employment rate. The plan will focus primarily on STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics), but also on the social profit sector and healthcare companies in particular. It aims to federate initiatives and deploy actions, and to ensure greater visibility through the implementation of a coherent communication strategy.</p> <p>This programme will enhance the impact of initiatives to promote careers and raise awareness.</p> <p>Following the successful collaborations initiated through previous project calls, a new call for projects was launched in 2024, with the duration of actions extended to two years. By the end of 2024, 18</p>

	<p>projects were selected. These enable various public and private operators in training, guidance, employment, and trade promotion to carry out targeted actions in these areas for diverse audiences.</p> <p>The main objective of these projects is to promote pathways, skills, and professions, and to raise awareness of STEAM and digital technology, with the aim of attracting people to jobs with strong employment potential and to the education and training pathways that lead to them.</p> <p>The actions focus on improving the image of professions and sciences, implementing discovery pathways and learning support, and ensuring the overcoming of gender stereotypes through an inclusive approach.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	until 2026

Measure 51 (WAL) New measure: yes	Walloon Recovery Plan - project 34
Content of the measure	Establish a digital and technological innovation and training hub (Charleroi Métropole area)
Budget	€86,800 euro
Timing	2024

Measure 52 (WAL) New measure: yes	Walloon Recovery Plan - programme 40
Content of the measure	<p>Setting up new state-of-the-art infrastructures and platforms of excellence.</p> <p>This programme has three priority strands, including one relating to the development of high-level digital skills through the structuring of a network of supercomputers within universities and research centres. Developing the skills of the staff managing the supercomputers is also part of the project.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	2026

Measure 53 (BXL) New measure: no	Women in Tech initiative
Content of the measure	Gathering around 50 partners active in Brussels-Capital Region, the platform WomeninBusiness.brussels coordinated by hub.brussels

	<p>organises numerous activities to encourage women to discover the opportunities of entrepreneurship and to support women entrepreneurs. Among the activities, one of the priorities is the Women in Tech initiative which aims to increase the number of women entrepreneurs in the ICT sector.</p> <p>Hub.brussels (Brussels-Capital Region Economic Development Agency) organises events and campaigns to develop the desirability of entrepreneurship for women and to develop the skillset to grow a sustainable business in ICT.</p> <p>Every year, the Women Code Festival is one of the highlight activities for entrepreneurs in ICT with a full week of activities dedicated to women entrepreneurs in ICT sector.</p>
Budget	Yearly operational budget (range) of : €0-200,000
Timing	Running activity and should be developed further on the long term

Measure 54 (GSC) New measure: yes	“Earning money creatively” (series of workshops)
Content of the measure	<p>The workshop series “Kreativ Geld verdienen” (Earning Money Creatively) has been held since 2016 in collaboration with the Aachen Cultural Office of the Regio Aachen Association (Germany) and is an important part of the professionalisation pillar of cultural policy, specifically aimed at players in the cultural and creative sectors.</p> <p>Between 8 and 12 workshops are offered each year. The workshop series focuses on social media, content creation, digital solutions, and applications in the field of artificial intelligence. The aim is always to keep an eye on the latest digital developments and offer workshops tailored to the sector. On the one hand, these are low-threshold workshops designed to provide an introduction to the various topics. But there are also workshops for advanced users to strengthen their digital skills.</p>
Budget	Between €8,000 and €12,000 per year
Timing	This project will last until 2030.

Measure 55 (FL) New measure: No	Bandbreedte
Content of the measure	<p>Bandbreedte is an ongoing initiative that strengthens the digital skills and media literacy of social professionals working with children, youth, and families, by promoting blended support combining online and offline methods in youth care. The initiative also supports the use of digital collaboration platforms, provides access to screened apps via the Onlinehulp app store, and offers a digital competence framework to guide professional development. Policy efforts continue through published advice reports and follow-up actions, while youth-related information is made accessible via my Citizen Profile. A capacity study</p>

	on digital competencies has been completed, with a practical guide in development. Bandbreedte continues to contribute to a more inclusive, resilient, and digitally skilled youth care sector in Flanders.
Budget	Flemish: €835,248 euro (for 4 years)
Timing	Ends in June 2026.

3.2.2. Digital Transformation of Businesses

Measure 56 (FL) New measure: no	Athumi, the Flemish Data Utility Company
Content of the measure	<p>Athumi, the Flemish data utility company, is an intelligent traffic changer of data that ensures that there is a level data playing field for all public and private players within connected ecosystems. Confidence in the data economy is secured by establishing a neutral third party - the data utility - that can bring data sharing within vertical sectors and between sectors within reach without companies, organisations and governments in this ecosystem losing control over access to their data.</p> <p>The measure is focused on making the data exchange more fluent between government and enterprises (small, medium & large) in a privacy-friendly and secure way using solid data pods. This measure is expected to contribute directly to the digital late adopters target and the new digital technology uptake target.</p> <p>In addition, the data vaults carrying health care data are directly linked to the health data records target.</p> <p>Finally, their new eLys platform digitises the entire process of reporting a death, which until now was largely handled on paper.</p>
Budget	Flemish: €23 million
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end of 2024: 4 operational data platforms, serving more than 6,000 companies • In September 2025, recognition as a data intermediary service provider under the EU Data Governance Act with the aim to enable cross-sector and cross-border data flows in Europe. • On 1 January 2026, the eLys platform becomes mandatory in Flanders decreasing administrative burden for death registration.

Measure 57 (FL) New measure: no	Grants for Collective research and knowledge transfer
Content of the measure	This measure contains 2 subsidy programmes (TETRA and COOCK+) with the objective to valorise research results of research organisations by accelerating the introduction of technology and knowledge to a broad group of companies (especially SMEs).

	As the programmes are bottom up, the themes vary, but include many projects with a focus on digitalisation in a broad mix of sectors. Due to the AI and CS action plan, applications in the digital domain are encouraged. Latter projects contribute to the uptake of new digital technologies (including AI and CS) and the digital maturity of the SMEs in the Flemish Region.
Budget	In 2024 about €17 million (43% of total amount) was granted for collective projects with a link to AI, CS and other digitalisation topics. As those projects (n = 27) are result of calls of regular subsidy programmes and or from clusters this amount can vary every year.
Timing	TETRA as well as COOCK are regular VLAIO grant programmes without an end date.

Measure 58 (FL) New measure: no	Grants for individual or cooperative company projects
Content of the measure	<p>VLAIO grants for companies encompass a range of subsidy programmes that support digitalisation. The development project subsidy aids enterprises in creating new and innovative products and services as well as innovative processes. Research project grants enable companies to conduct high-risk research with the potential for significant positive impacts. Feasibility study grants assist companies and organisations in preparing for innovative projects. ICON project grants facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration between research organisations and companies. The SME-growth subsidy supports SMEs in hiring external support or new employees for data-driven digitalisation projects.</p> <p>VLAIO also offers cybersecurity improvement trajectories, providing SMEs and social enterprises with guidance to enhance their cybersecurity maturity. The grants for R&D projects, which cover various themes including digitalisation, contribute to the adoption of new digital technologies like AI in the Flemish Region. ICON projects are strongly linked to digitalisation, with imec, FLANDERS MAKE, and clusters serving as co-owners. The SME-growth subsidy and CS improvement trajectories align with the AI and CS action plans. These grant programmes collectively support technology leaders, providers, users, and innovation followers.</p> <p>In 2022 at least 213 Flemish companies were granted R&D support for projects with a strong link to AI, CS and other digitalisation topics. About 76 companies are granted the SME growth subsidy every year. The CS improvement trajectories supported 216 firms in 2024.</p>
Budget	As the Flemish subsidy programmes are bottom up, this amount can vary from year to year. In 2024 about €100 million was granted for 213 R&D projects with a link to AI, CS and other digitalisation topics. In 2024, 76 SMEs were granted the SME growth budget (specific for digitalisation) for a total amount of €2.6 million. Furthermore, in 2024 216 firms were supported for CS improvements trajectories (€2.6 million).

Timing	The different subsidy programmes are ongoing programmes without an end date.
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Measure 59 (FL) New measure: no	Actions with a focus on sensibilisation, orientation, increasing skills and advice for entrepreneurs
Content of the measure	<p>Different actors in the Flemish Regions are engaged in informing, raising awareness, increasing skills and coaching on digitalisation topics. These partners offer various activities such as workshops, masterclasses, individual advice, and digital maturity scans, focusing on AI, CS, industry 4.0, and digital products and services.</p> <p>The goal is to enhance companies' digital readiness and to promote the adoption of new digital technologies. Efforts to increase the uptake of AI and CS are part of the AI and CS action plans initiated in 2019. An action plan like START-AI supports SMEs to discover the AI opportunities in their company.</p> <p>Flemish university colleges, as well as VLAIO partners, also provide individual advice and information under the brand 'BLIKOPENER,' with a significant emphasis on digitalisation topics.</p>
Budget	<p>Flemish: Every year approximately €3 million is oriented to the structural partners of VLAIO (<i>contract ondernemerschap</i>) for advice and guidance on digitalisation topics (AI, CS, industry 4.0, digital readiness).</p> <p>The total annual budget for Blikopener amounts to €5 million, of which at least €1.25 million can be linked to digitalisation.</p>
Timing	<p>The current "contract ondernemerschap" with the structural partners ends in 2027.</p> <p>For the actions of the university colleges there is no end date.</p>

Measure 60 (FL) New measure: no	Support for digitalisation under the Flemish ERDF programme 2021 – 2027
Content of the measure	The Flemish ERDF programme 2021 – 2027 pays great attention to the theme 'smart', which includes digitalisation. Over that period, different project calls will be launched with a focus on digitalisation. The ERDF programme gives preference to investment projects although operational projects are not excluded.
Budget	Flemish: under the ERDF-programme 2021-2027 about €40 million is reserved for digitalisation.
Timing	The timeline of the current ERDF-programme is 2021-2027.

Measure 61 (FL)	Digital transformation programme for the Flemish media industry
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New measure: no	
Content of the measure	<p>The Flemish media ecosystem aims to enhance its technological resilience and economic viability through investments in shared digital media infrastructure and innovative services. The digital transformation programme comprises seven projects. These include the development of a cross-media measurement system to provide comprehensive insights into media consumption and improve the media experience and revenue models. A mediahub cloud platform will enable secure connections and resource sharing among media creators, enhancing efficiency and scalability.</p> <p>Financial support is granted to collaborative projects combating disinformation, focusing on media literacy, fact-checking, and innovative tools. Regional broadcasters receive support for their digital transformation plans, and there are project calls for media innovation and cooperation. Financial assistance is also provided for ecosystem-strengthening activities, incubator programmes for young media companies, and an incubator and accelerator programme for the Flemish gaming industry.</p>
Budget	Flemish: €27.9 million
Timing	The projects aim to strengthen the technological resilience and economic viability of the Flemish media ecosystem, with a target timeline for completion by the end of 2026.

Measure 62 (GSC) New measure: Yes	Monitoring tool for industrial space
Content of the measure	<p>A recurring observation in the context of the new spatial planning legislation and industrial land strategy for Ostbelgien is the lack of a comprehensive database of industrial land and commercial real estate. This gap has long made it difficult to respond quickly and efficiently to inquiries about industrial land and real estate, particularly due to a lack of capacity and information and the fact that there is no central register of land and real estate in all nine municipalities in Ostbelgien. Potential investors and interested companies therefore lack a point of contact and a digital tool that bundles all relevant information and makes it available in a user-friendly way.</p> <p>A central industrial space and industrial real estate tool, to be implemented by the economic development agency, is intended to remedy this situation. The plan is to develop an online tool for the German-speaking community that will enable the central recording, analysis, visualisation, and marketing of land use data.</p>
Budget	<p>Total budget: approx. €3.6 million</p> <p>Budget for economic development agency: approx. €150,000</p>
Timing	The first version of the tool will be released in 2025.

Measure 63 (GSC) New measure: yes	Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – digital transformation of businesses
Content of the measure	In the first half of 2024, a digital strategy for Ostbelgien was adopted, which is essentially based on the five priority areas. One of these priorities is “economic position” with the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen partnerships and cooperation in the Euroregion, Belgium, and the EU • Establish centers of excellence for digital transformation • Promote internal digital strategies • Provide advice on financial opportunities and resources for digital transformation in companies • Support the creation of open data systems • Promote the development of secure data ecosystems in companies • Advance the qualification of employees with regard to data
Budget	/
Timing	Implementation till 2030

Measure 64 (BXL) New measure: no	Grant for an external consulting mission concerning the optimisation or development of a website or an e-commerce platform
Content of the measure	This funding programme supports micro and small enterprises of specific business sectors by providing a yearly grant consisting of between €500 and €5,000 (one mission per civil year) to businesses that hire external consultants to increase their level of digitalisation. The measure is focused on micro and small businesses of specific sectors that are at the beginning of their digitalisation process and supports especially their basic digitalisation needs.
Budget	Budget granted between Q2 2022 and Q1 2023 = €1,924,000 €
Timing	The programme started in Q2 2019 and is expected to be available at least until end of 2023.

Measure 65 (BXL) New measure: yes	Grant for an external consulting mission concerning the digitalisation and IT security improvements
Content of the measure	This funding programme supports VSEs and SMEs of specific business sectors by providing a yearly grant of between €500 and €10,000 (one mission per civil year) to businesses that hire external consultants to increase their level of digitalisation.
Budget	Budget granted between Q2 2022 and Q1 2023 = €1,749,885

Timing	The programme started in Q2 2019 and is expected to be available at least until end of 2023.
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Measure 66 (BXL) New measure: no	Call for projects "Digitalisation and economic transition"
Content of the measure	<p>Call for projects with the aim of supporting VSEs and SMEs in their digitalisation, on the one hand, and ensuring the digital transition of the Brussels economy, on the other, by supporting digital projects with a positive social and environmental impact.</p> <p>The call for projects aims to support projects that fall within one of the following two areas:</p> <p>Support for the responsible digitalisation of VSEs/SMEs and the development of digital solutions with a positive social and environmental impact.</p>
Budget	€600,000 (2022)
Timing	Yearly call for projects during the period 2022-2030

Measure 67 (BXL) New measure: no	Measures of the digitalisation thematic of the SHIFTING ECONOMY strategy of the Brussels-Capital Region
Content of the measure	<p>The shifting economy plan supports awareness-raising and support actions with the private sector to remind people of the economic opportunities linked to the development of solutions based on new technologies, For example:</p> <p>DIGI 2: a digital maturity self-diagnosis tool that will allow companies to know their level of digitalisation compared to other companies in the same sector and to identify opportunities to optimise their processes (sales, logistics, accounting, etc.). This tool is under development.</p>
Budget	Yearly operational budget (range) of : €0-200,000
Timing	Running activity and should be developed further on the long term.

Measure 68 (BXL) New measure: no	Construction 4.0
Content of the measure	The construction sector is facing such challenges that some call for the implementation of Construction 4.0, which is a concept that takes into account the new developments in the sector through three dimensions: digital/digital transition, industrialisation and sustainability (Botton & Forgues, 2018).

Budget	/
Timing	/

Measure 69 (FGOV) New measure: no	Dissemination and sharing of knowledge, tools and material by the NCC-BE (part of Work Package 4)
Content of the measure	The NCC-BE will disseminate tools, materials and resources generated in EU projects or otherwise shared through the NCC Network. The NCC-BE will provide and facilitate access to cybersecurity knowledge and raise awareness for tools to smaller entities, such as micro-SMEs.
Budget	Total amount: €165,203 (2023+2024)
Timing	In August 2023 the NCC-BE will provide a strategy document including timeline describing how and when the NCC-BE will disseminate tools, knowledge, materials and resources generated in EU projects or otherwise shared through the Network of NCCs. From then on it will be disseminating tools, knowledge, materials and resources etc. until at least Q2 2025.

Measure 70 (GSC) New measure: Yes	Interreg-Project EMR "DIGIMACH"
Content of the measure	<p>The digitisation of companies in the manufacturing and production industry is fragmented and varies strongly and expertise is often scattered.</p> <p>Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in particular often lack sufficient resources. Many are reluctant to use digital solutions such as AI.</p> <p>This is exactly where DigiMach comes in: the project promotes cross-border cooperation and helps to bridge the digital divide. It brings together expertise and resources from the region and makes modern digital technologies and training accessible to SMEs. This enables all steps in the manufacturing process to be better supported digitally, which increases efficiency and makes companies fit for international competition.</p> <p>Within the project, the economic development agency acts as an economic network partner with the aim of connecting companies in the region, promoting the exchange of knowledge and experience, and strengthening business relationships. The focus is on establishing regional connections, communicating relevant information, increasing the visibility of companies, and providing support for participation in events and network meetings.</p>

Budget	Total budget: approx. €3.6 million Budget for economic development agency: approx. €150,000
Timing	The project runs until the end of August 2028.

Measure 71 (GSC) New measure: yes	Cooperation between the Economic Development Agency and Digital Wallonia/Agence du numérique/digitalHUB AACHEN
Content of the measure	<p>For several years now, the Economic Development Agency has been working closely with Agence du Numérique, Digital Wallonia, digitalHUB Aachen, and the European Digital Innovation Hub (EDIH) Rhineland. The aim of this collaboration is to also make the resources and expertise that are available there accessible and usable for companies in Ostbelgien.</p> <p>The plans include excursions with companies to relevant institutions, awareness-raising and information measures on digitisation topics and support services, as well as seminars and lectures. In addition, companies are to be accompanied and advised by responsible business developers from Digital Wallonia. Helpful tools, such as DigiScore, are to be made available in German and the specific needs of companies are to be identified.</p> <p>In addition, as part of its membership in digitalHUB Aachen and through partnerships with RWTH Aachen University and Aachen University of Applied Sciences, the Economic Development Agency is in regular contact on relevant topics—also at the Walloon level.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	The projects run till 2030.

Measure 72 (WAL) New measure: no	Scaleup
Content of the measure	This project aims to encourage the emergence of more medium and large companies in Wallonia and to inspire a maximum number of company directors in order to generate a knock-on effect, to cultivate entrepreneurship and multiply Walloon "success stories" and to equip companies to face up to current challenges (economic, managerial, social and digital ...) through support and funding.
Budget	budget 2022-2023 : €2,290,000
Timing	The 2022-2023 programme is closed, with 25 companies supported. A new edition has been launched for 2024-2025 with the same budget: €2,290,000

Measure 73 (FL) New measure: no	imec.istart
Content of the measure	imec.istart, as part of the covenant between the Flemish government and imec, is an open accelerator programme, that offers tech startups pre-seed funding and tailored support to succeed and grow globally. Support from imec.istart means access to coaching, finance, technology, community, talent, and market.
Budget	An annual budget of €4.5 million is allocated in the covenant of imec towards a coaching programme for startups.
Timing	Since 2011, imec.istart has invested in more than 260 companies. Every year, they select at least 20 high-potential startups to join a 12-month programme in Belgium.

Measure 74 (FL) New measure: no	Scaleup Flanders
Content of the measure	Scaleup Flanders is part of the 'contract ondernemerschap'. It is a mentoring programme for innovative digital scaleups that are on the eve of an (international) growth acceleration. By means of workshops, group sessions, lectures and individual trajectories Scaleup Flanders offers guidance and support in the field of growth plans, internationalisation, network, funding and technology choices.
Budget	A budget of €819,340 is allocated for the period 2021-2024.
Timing	The current 'contract ondernemerschap' of which Scaleup Flanders is part, ends in 2027.

Measure 75 (FGOV) New measure: no	Coordination and management of EU investment opportunities
Content of the measure	The objectives of the measure are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Belgian entities and the Belgian community to find suitable funding opportunities for cybersecurity projects; • Operationalising an FSTP programme for Belgian beneficiaries. The NCC-BE will allocate grants through an FSTP system to distribute public funding to assist beneficiaries, such as startups, scaleups, SMEs and/or mid-caps, in the uptake or development of digital innovation.
Budget	Total (2023+2024): €317,850
Timing	The NCC-BE will set up and activate a support programme on investment opportunities by the end of 2024. The NCC-BE will implement an FSTP programme by mid-2025.

Measure 76 (FL) New measure: no	Grants for innovative startups and scaleups
Content of the measure	<p>With its support to innovative starters, the Flemish government aims to support small enterprises that are less than 2 years old and that are located in the Flemish Region. The support consists of financial support in combination with external expert guidance and business case advice, and is specifically targeted at innovative starters who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can be considered pioneers in their sector/the market • have great potential and simultaneously feel the desire to develop this potential • face challenges that will require minimum one FTE/€70,000 for it to be solved • have a competent team at their disposal • are creating a network of professional contacts <p>In addition, VLAIO also has a subsidy programme for young, innovative startups with the ambition and potential to scale up in the short term. The support (a maximum of €350,000 over a period of up to three years) is intended to help them transition to an innovative scaleup. The goal is not to support the scaleup phase itself, but rather to prepare the company for scaleup.</p> <p>Digital startups are an important part of the target group.</p>
Budget	<p>In 2024, VLAIO supported 76 digital startups for a total amount of €3,8 million. Those digital startups represent 70% of the firms that were supported.</p> <p>For the scaleup programme a total amount of €4,2 million was granted to 12 digital startups.</p>
Timing	In 2024, VLAIO supported 76 digital startups. In addition, 12 digital startups were supported to prepare their company for scaleup

3.2.3. Digital Infrastructures

Measure 77 (FL) New measure: no	100 gigabit plan Flemish Research Networks
Content of the measure	Further investments in fibre and networking equipment for Flemish universities and research institutes. The aim is to provide connectivity up to 100 GB (upstream as well as downstream) to the main sites, in order to stimulate research deployment in the Flanders Region. This will also enable these institutions to be ready for the EU Open Science Cloud.
Budget	Flemish: Allocated budget of €1,5 million/year
Timing	Programme ends in 2026 and a successor will be explored. This is a continuous improvement of existing infrastructure. Based on our long-

	term relationship with these institutes we estimate that by 2027 all upgrades will have been performed.
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Measure 78 (FGOV) New measure: no	Spectrum reservation for a newcomer (5G)
Content of the measure	<p>In June 2022, BIPT organised its auction for the radio spectrum frequencies of, among other things, 5G spectrum (700 MHz, 1400 MHz and 3600 MHz) to roll out a fourth mobile network. 5 operators, including the 3 existing MNOs, participated. One of the two other operators is Citymesh/DIGI. DIGI launched its commercial activities in Belgium in December 2024. The 5th operator to acquire spectrum was NRB, with a focus on the corporate market. In the meantime, NRB sold its acquired spectrum to Proximus.</p> <p>The (5G) usage rights came into effect on September 1, 2022. The 700 MHz frequency band is subject to coverage obligations. Existing operators must cover 70% after 1 year, 99.5% after 2 years and 99.8% after 6 years. For new operators this is 30% after 1 year, 70% after 2 years and 99.8% after 8 years.</p> <p>Through this auction, a new competitor for mobile services was enabled to enter the market. In addition to mobile, DIGI also offers fixed internet services in the residential market. This measure may therefore also indirectly benefit the rollout of VHCNs.</p>
Budget	Not applicable
Timing	Please refer to the coverage obligation requirements above, which will ensure that the DDPP target will be met.

Measure 79 (FGOV) New measure: no	Regulated access (VHCN)
Content of the measure	<p>In 2022 the BIPT started working on various regulatory aspects in relation to the Proximus Joint Ventures (JVs), who are rolling out a fibre network (Unifiber in the South and Fiberklaar in the North). In 2023 the BIPT adopted decisions on the reference offers of both JVs, setting technical and operational access conditions for alternative operators to deliver gigabit services to their customers.</p> <p>In 2024 the BIPT adopted a decision on the valuation of assets contributed by Fluvius to Wyre, the JV between Fluvius (utilities operator) and Telenet (cable network operator). Wyre plans to deploy FTTH and upgrade its HFC network in the Flemish Region.</p> <p>This measure, which primarily aims at stimulating the use of fixed VHCN based services, also has an indirect (non-measurable) effect on the coverage objectives. Facilitating the access to the fibre networks that will be deployed by the Proximus JVs and assuring the continuity of the</p>

	access to Telenet's HFC network that will be transferred to Wyre, will therefore contribute to achieving the 1 Gbps for all target in 2030.
Budget	Not applicable
Timing	13/06/2023: publication of the final decisions on the reference offers 19/11/2024: publication of the final decision on Fluvius' assets

Measure 80 (FGOV) New measure: no	<p>Project funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5G pilot funding programme • Projects to promote fixed internet access in "white areas" • 5G coverage along railways • 6G research
Content of the measure	<p><u>5G pilot funding programme</u></p> <p>In July 2022, the Federal Public Service Economy published a call for the development of 5G pilot projects that was initiated by the Minister for Telecommunications. Twenty projects were chosen to foster partnerships and to stimulate Belgian actors of all kinds to embrace the different possibilities of 5G, for a total budget of €19 million. In June 2023, a second call was published, for a budget of €5 million. In this second call, 8 projects were awarded. In 2024, a third call for 5G projects was launched in which 10 projects were selected, for a total budget of €11.2 million.</p> <p><u>Projects to promote fixed internet access in "white areas"</u></p> <p>As part of the national broadband plan, a call for projects was launched in December 2022 to promote fixed internet access infrastructures in the "white areas" of the Belgian territory.</p> <p>As a result, three projects were awarded for a total budget of €1.9 million.</p> <p>In June 2023, a second call was launched for a total budget of €24.6 million, in which 2 projects were awarded.</p> <p><u>5G coverage along railways</u></p> <p>Also as part of the national broadband plan, a budget of €11.2 million was allocated to improve the mobile connection of rail passengers along the less populated railway lines. A first call was launched in 2023. Unfortunately, none of the project proposals were found admissible within the framework of the project call. A second call was launched in 2024, but received no applicants.</p> <p><u>6G research</u></p> <p>€1.5 million of funds was made available in 2023 and 2024 to support research into future mobile technologies (6G) with a grant. A call was launched in 2023 in which one large project has been selected.</p>

	<p>It is expected that the above measures will lay a foundation for a swift deployment of 5G (and future mobile) services. The funding to support the deployment of VHCN in white areas will establish Gigabit access in areas that may not have been included in the current roll-out plans of the operators and JVs in a relatively short time frame. The 5G projects demonstrate how 5G can have a social and economic impact.</p>
Budget	<p>5G projects: €35.2 million of the federal government. White areas: €26.5 million of the federal government. 6G: €1.5 million of the federal government.</p>
Timing	<p>The 5G projects that were awarded in 2022 were finalised at the end of 2024. The projects of the second call will end in December 2025. The projects of the third call will end mid 2026.</p> <p>The white area projects that were awarded in 2022 were finalised at the end of 2024; the projects of the second call will end in December 2025.</p> <p>The academic research regarding the future possibilities of 6G has ended in December 2024.</p>

Measure 81 (FGOV) New measure: no	Awareness campaigns to stimulate the use of gigabit connectivity and 5G services
Content of the measure	<p>Gigabit connectivity</p> <p>At the end of 2021 the BIPT published fibreinfo.be with the aim to provide a central and neutral information point about fibre.</p> <p>Various stakeholders are involved in the deployment of FTTH (municipalities, syndics of MDU's, citizens...) that may be unaware of the use of fibre networks. The BIPT therefore believed that a central website that contains neutral information about fibre could help in creating this awareness.</p> <p>In 2022 this website was complemented by an FTTH fibre map³², showing the areas where FTTH is rolled out, or will be deployed in the coming year and the operators that offer services on these infrastructures. This map is updated on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>The website is continually being updated, to address questions that the BIPT receives from citizens and stakeholders.</p> <p>The coverage map of fixed networks (Landline Atlas)³³ was adapted at the end of 2022 to include 1 Gbps speeds, and to show the different technologies that are available at address level (including speeds). This enables end-users to directly compare different technologies.</p> <p>5G services</p>

³² <https://www.bipt-data.be/en/projects/atlas/ftth>

³³ <https://www.bipt-data.be/en/projects/atlas/landline>

	<p>The deployment and use of 5G is well advanced. A dedicated informative website³⁴ was made available to the public. This website is an initiative of the federal and regional governments, the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment and the BIPT, in cooperation with Sciensano which performs public and animal health assignments.</p> <p>Making a broad audience aware of the ins and outs of fiber deployment in Belgium and 5G is expected to support the use of high-speed fibre and 5G enabled products.</p>
Budget	N/A
Timing	The websites are updated on a regular basis, no end date foreseen.

Measure 82 (FGOV) New measure: no	Establishment of the Broadband Competent Office (BCO)
Content of the measure	<p>The objectives of the BCO are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the follow-up and/or implementation of European and national texts on connectivity • Facilitating the sharing of physical infrastructure • Promoting deployment at local level • Identifying new challenges in broadband deployment • Increasing visibility and understanding of broadband challenges among the general public and businesses • Developing the BCO into a reference centre for good broadband practice • Developing and promoting a dynamic network of actors in the digital ecosystem • Strengthening strategic partnerships with key stakeholders • Allocating, managing and measuring the impact of Belgium's federal public broadband funds • Providing information on funding opportunities • Exploring innovative financial models for the complex or non-profitable areas
Budget	The budget allocated in 2025 to the Telecom & Post division for personnel costs is €1.5 million and 0.9 million for operating credits.
Timing	2024-2026

Measure 83 (WAL) New measure: yes	Call for project - Last Mile
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³⁴ <https://over5g.be/>

Content of the measure	In the framework of the Giga Region programme of Digital Wallonia, the Digital Agency launches the call for projects for the implementation of the "Last Mile" fixed connectivity action for all areas lacking HSBB connectivity. This action is financed by the Walloon Recovery Plan. (The same initiative exists at the federal level)
Budget	Regional: €33 million (2022-2026)
Timing	Call for projects, once a year between 2022 and 2024. The selected projects may last until 2026.

Measure 84 (WAL) New measure: yes	Proofs of Concept (PoC) 5G
Content of the measure	The main objective of this call for projects is to test and demonstrate realistic and relevant use cases that mobilise 5G technology. This means conducting Proofs of Concept (PoCs) in order to test the performance of 5G-related use cases from a technical, commercial, social, health, economic and environmental point of view.
Budget	Regional: €15 million
Timing	4 calls for projects from 2022 to 2026 (once a year). The selected projects may need some time to be developed, and then last until 2027.

Measure 85 (WAL) New measure: no	Agreement Tax on Pylons (TOP): new agreement between Wallonia and the operators
Content of the measure	The Walloon Government has validated an agreement with the telecommunications operators for the benefit of the digital transition of local authorities and the improvement of the territory's mobile coverage. This includes maintaining the abolition of regional taxes, recommending to the provinces and municipalities not to levy taxes on masts, pylons and antennas in 2021 and in 2022, establishing a facilitating framework for the development of network coverage of the territory and supporting local authorities in their digital transformation for the benefit of their citizens.
Budget	Regional: €10 million
Timing	276 applications were received in the framework of the call for projects for a total amount of €13.8 million eligible expenses. The 168 projects, i.e. 60% of the applicants, which received an evaluation of at least 50% will thus be able to be financed for a total amount of €10 million. As part of the Giga Région programme under Wallonia's digital strategy, Digital Wallonia, a new ToP (Tax on Pylons) agreement has been concluded in 2024 between telecom operators and Wallonia. The

	<p>agreement has been validated by the Walloon Government, on the proposal of the Minister for Digital Affairs and the Minister for Local Authorities. It follows on from the two previous editions (2017-19 and 2021-22). Under this 3rd agreement, investments totalling €15 million a year will be allocated to areas that are insufficiently connected (i.e. a total of €45 million), with the possibility of increasing this to €60 million if the agreement is extended to 2027.</p>
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Measure 86 (GSC) New measure: yes	IT reform in the school education
Content of the measure	<p>The IT reform in the school education system of the German-speaking Community was launched to modernise, standardise, and future-proof the highly heterogeneous and often inadequately organised IT landscape in schools.</p> <p>First, internet access was standardised in all schools, and all secondary schools were equipped with fiber-optic connections. A central firewall and filter solution protect both the inside and outside of schools from unwanted content and security risks.</p> <p>At the same time, the internal network was modernised: all classrooms have fixed network connections and full Wi-Fi coverage, which is professionally planned, centrally managed, and regularly maintained.</p> <p>The equipment has also been completely renewed. Almost all secondary school classrooms are equipped with projectors, screens, or interactive whiteboards, as well as uniformly procured digital devices. The school laptop project ensures that all teachers, secondary school students, and apprentices have access to high-performance, centrally managed devices with Office 365 licenses.</p> <p>Another key element of the reform is the introduction of the Skolengo school administration programme. In addition to managing master data, it offers modules for timetables, absences, report cards, communication, learning platforms, and optional functions such as financial management or school meals with cashless payment.</p> <p>To ensure operational security in the long term, a multi-level IT support system was also established.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	The project should be implemented in 2025 and 2026.

Measure 87 (GSC) New measure: yes	Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – digital infrastructures
Content of the measure	<p>In the first half of 2024, a digital strategy for Ostbelgien was adopted, which is essentially based on the five priority areas. One of these priorities is “digital infrastructures” with the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring fiber optics to even the smallest villages in East Belgium • Enable 5G and other technologies • Learn with modern, digital tools

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable media centers in all learning facilities • Set up free internet in all public spaces • Enrich the experience in museums, clubs, and other places with digital tools • Improve public information with digital tools
Budget	/
Timing	Implementation until 2030

Measure 88 (GSC) New measure: yes	Master plan ICT for home and care centers
Content of the measure	The aim of the project is to plan the development of the ICT infrastructure of the home and care centers in the German-speaking community. ICT infrastructure refers to the hardware, software, network resources, and services required for the existence, operation, and management of a home and care centers ICT environment. Emphasis is placed on a common ICT concept in order to promote synergies and develop economies of scale. This should facilitate cooperation (among themselves and) with other actors (including the Service for Independent Living, hospitals, home care providers, family doctors, the Ministry of the German-speaking Community, etc.) in the healthcare sector.
Budget	€715,000
Timing	Start of the pilot phase in 2026, implementation till 2030.

Measure 89 (FL) New measure: no	imec covenant
Content of the measure	<p>The Flanders Government has signed a covenant for the period 2022 – 2026 with the semiconductor Research Institute imec, to continue to conduct fundamental research into cutting-edge and sustainable semiconductor technology.</p> <p>By adopting a broader, more ambitious covenant to support the work of imec, the Flanders Government ensures that the European semiconductor ecosystem is strengthened.</p> <p>Imec's core programme research is also driven by further scaling PPAC-E (power, performance, area, cost, environment) performance.</p> <p>Imec continues to be at the cutting-edge of semiconductor research and other digital technologies. This delivers results in numerous ways, ranging from the strengthening and deepening of the European semiconductor ecosystem, to a myriad of specific imec deliverables in the areas of health tech, EdTech, smart public services, startup development and more.</p>

Budget	Flanders: The yearly budget attributed to this measure amounts to ca. €130 million, with recurring yearly increases of €8 million, as well as possibilities for additional ad hoc investments.
Timing	The covenant covers the period of 01/01/2022 until 31/12/2026.

Measure 90 (FL) New measure: no	imec Xpand II
Content of the measure	New deep tech investment fund with €200,000,000+ in capital committed aimed at setting up new deep tech companies in Belgium, based on imec research. Adding investment into the deep tech industry strengthens the European position in the semiconductor supply chain as a whole. This fund also stimulates the flow of research to the market.
Budget	Flanders: Ca. €200 million of funding from a whole range of investors
Timing	Ongoing: at the latest until 23/03/2036

Measure 91 (FL) New measure: no	Flemish Supercomputer Center
Content of the measure	<p>The Flemish Supercomputer Center (Vlaams Supercomputer Centrum - VSC) is a partnership between the five Flemish universities and their university associations that brings together knowhow in scientific and technical computing housing infrastructure in four hubs: the data centers of the universities of Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent and Leuven.</p> <p>The VSC offers infrastructure, training and services. The use of these supercomputing technologies paves the way for the development and better understanding of quantum technologies.</p>
Budget	Flanders: In the last three years the VSC received €6.4 million per year. This will continue in 2026.
Timing	The current financing plan is established for the period 2023–2025, with a longer-term strategic roadmap currently being developed.

3.2.4. E-Government

Measure 92 (BXL) New measure: no	IRISbox platform
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Content of the measure	Through IRISbox, citizens and businesses have the possibility to digitally access the main services offered by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/municipal authorities (19 for the region of Brussels) • Regional Brussels authorities: environmental, mobility, etc.
Budget	/
Timing	The development of the online services is ongoing and implemented based on a yearly priority listing (top 30 of most requested services).

Measure 93 (FGOV) New measure: no	My eBox
Content of the measure	The eBox Citizen is a digital mailbox in which Belgian citizens can receive official documents from Belgian public instances at every level. Given the complex nature of Belgium's federal state structure, the deployment of such a centralised eBox has proven to be a crucial step in the continuous digitalisation of public services in Belgium.
Budget	Part of the regular working budget
Timing	4,067,333 Belgians (i.e. over 40% of all Belgians over 18 years old) gave their consent to receive official documents in their eBox by the end of July 2025. 46,933,662 documents were sent in 2024. 800 senders are currently using eBox for sending official documents.

Measure 94 (FL) New measure: yes	Municipality Hall of the Future
Content of the measure	In the Municipality Hall of the Future programme, the Flemish Government uses best practice to speed up the digital transformation of local governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a portfolio process in which local governments decide what the priorities are for their digitalisation • Supporting the administration in setting up collaborations, project architecture and financial control mechanisms to realise the projects. This should result in a architecture roadmap towards a digital municipality hall of the future.
Budget	Flemish: €3.5 million
Timing	The programme started in October 2025 and aims to have a portfolio and roadmap by 2026 that will run until 2030

Measure 95 (FL) New measure: no	Developing Central Digital Government Portals in Flanders & My Citizen Profile
Content of the measure	<p>Flanders has four central digital government portals: My Citizen Profile, the Digital Portal for Entrepreneurs, the Associations Portal, and the Portal for Local Authorities.</p> <p>With its portal strategy, Flanders aims to create an open government platform featuring well-developed building blocks and base registers for the central digital government portals and providers of public services on the one hand, and a consistent, recognisable government experience for end users on the other.</p> <p>All four portals will be accessible via e-authentication to ensure the citizens have a single-sign-on, consistent user experience within the context of their role in the specific portal.</p> <p>My Citizen Profile ("Mijn Burgerprofiel") aims to be a Flemish e-government platform for citizens. It is a digital counter where citizens can arrange all kinds of government affairs. Citizens can download certificates such as their birth or marriage certificate, apply for permits and subsidies, etc. Everything can be done digitally and via self-service as much as possible, wherever and whenever you want.</p> <p>Through My Citizen Profile, the use of the Belgian eID as a means of electronic identification is continuously further stimulated through repeated communication and publicity campaigns.</p> <p>The My Citizen platform allows customisation to a local government's look and feel and information offerings.</p>
Budget	<p>Central Digital Government Portals: €7,000,000 per year</p> <p>My Citizen Profile: €2,500,000 per year</p>
Timing	Ongoing

Measure 96 (GSC) New measure: no	Submit requests in digital form to the central administration
Content of the measure	Together with the Walloon Region, the German speaking community uses a joint solution that allows us to submit applications in electronic form. The solution allows the contact between the citizen and the back-office applications of the administration.
Budget	/
Timing	All infrastructure requirements have been met, in 2023 we will start publishing the e-forms and by 2030 all services of the ministry will be accessible through this channel.

Measure 97 (GSC)	Description of services at community level
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New measure: no	
Content of the measure	In a multilingual service catalogue, services are described and categorised, they can be related to each other and assigned to life situations to offer services to the client.
Budget	/
Timing	All infrastructure requirements have been met, in 2023 we will start publishing the services in relation with the published requests in measure GOV_01. By 2030 all services offered in the community will be accessible through this channel.

Measure 98 (BXL) New measure: no	Bruxelles Numérique programme
Content of the measure	<p>The objectives of this legislative prom are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create new digital rights for all citizens • putting all citizen at the center of digital transformation • to implement the principles of solidarity, inclusion, web accessibility and freedom of choice for all citizens between digital and physical or paper contacts with the institutions, in respect of the Brussel digital Appropriation Plan • to implement digital public service and digital contacts online • to implement ebox system in Brussels' institutions • to implement the principle once only in Brussels' institutions; • to allow the institution for administrative simplification to issue opinion and recommendations on compliance with the principles of digital inclusion and once only.
Budget	/
Timing	2023-2028

Measure 99 (BXL) New measure: no	Brussels Governance and Data Code (BGDC), Brussels Data Strategy (BDS) and Regional Data Exchange Platform (RRF-project I-2.10)
Content of the measure	<p>A Brussels Governance and Data Code is being drafted. It compile several existing texts, such as the "Open data" ordinance or the "Once only" ordinance in a single corpus. It will be completed to integrate current and future European regulations.</p> <p>The setup of a data platform for the Brussels-Capital Region, allowing the secure exchange of personal data and data issued from authentic sources, between the public institutions and services.</p>

Budget	BGDC: around €600,000 for external consultancy BDS: TBD Setup platform: 100% RRF budget
Timing	BGDC: 2023Q3: Adoption by the Brussels Government, 2024Q1 : Adoption by the Brussels Parliament BDS: TBD Setup platform: 2021 until 2024

Measure 100 (BXL) New measure: no	Digitalisation of citizen-business processes, RRF-project I-2.11
Content of the measure	Rollout for the Brussels Region of online accessibility of key public services (environmental, building permits, etc) based on a CRM platform. In 2022: 7 projects were in production, 5 are under implementation, 3 have been analysed and are ready for implementation, 5 are under analysis.
Budget	RRF budget
Timing	By 2025 the CRM rollout should be completed

Measure 101 (BXL) New measure: no	We Pulse programme
Content of the measure	The We Pulse programme, initiated by the Brussels regional government, aims to provide standardisation of ICT systems and municipal services to the population for all 38 Brussels local authorities (19 municipal administrations and 19 public welfare services).
Budget	/
Timing	2021 until 2025

Measure 102 (BXL) New measure: no	MyBEE 3.0 - Upgrade of the online platform for the management of applications for business subsidies
Content of the measure	In 2019 Brussels Economy and Employment launched the online platform MyBEE to give the opportunity to Brussels-based businesses to introduce their applications for subsidies or accreditations online.
Budget	Budget MyBEE 3.0: €325,000 VAT included

Timing	About 7,600 applications introduced by Brussels-based companies between Q2 2022 and Q1 2023.
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Measure 103 (BXL) New measure: no	Housing passport
Content of the measure	<p>The "housing passport" ("Passeport bâtiment") is a unique digital platform that brings together administrative and technical data (e.g. energy, soil pollution ...) of a building. It can be consulted by the owner (or persons with a power of attorney, such as building professionals) and, depending on the documents, by the competent administration. It is intended to accompany the building throughout its life.</p> <p>In addition, the passport will also allow for greater use of building data and therefore better target the actions and communications to be put in place by public authorities to meet other regional objectives (green transition, urbanism ...).</p>
Budget	<p>The collective budgetary effort for the BCBO programme is estimated at €28.01 million.</p> <p>The amount relating to Brussels environment being broken down as follows:</p> <p>(2023) €1,485,000 (2024) €1,322,000 (2025) €1,188,000 (2026) €963,000 (2027) €633,000 (2028) €638,000</p>
Timing	<p>(2019 - 2024)</p> <p>Residential Housing Passport 1.0 - energy focus</p> <p>(2030)</p> <p>Passport residential housing X.0 - energy, environment</p> <p>Passport Building (for multi-family housing)</p> <p>Non-residential Passport 1.0 (if relevant)</p>

Measure 104 (BXL) New measure: no	DIGIPERMIT
Content of the measure	The DIGIPERMIT initiative is a pluri-annual programme composed of 13 projects aiming to cover all aspects of environmental permits specificities, and assist applicants in completing their procedures digitally, efficiently and diligently.

Budget	Overall project is still under elaboration.
Timing	The programme is in its early stage, an overall timeline is hence still to be clarified. Nonetheless, the delivery date for some of the projects that have already been initiated are available (2023) Digithemes project (2023) Supernova (2024) MyPermit Environnement [final product iteration]

Measure 105 (BXL) New Measure: no	Challenge 5 of EASYWAY: support and training for target audiences
Content of the measure	The aim of the Appropriation Plan is for officials to be trained and for all Brussels citizens to access or become familiar with digital services and tools. In this context, easy.brussels is coordinating various awareness and training actions on several themes.
Budget	/
Timing	2021-2025

Measure 106 (BXL) New measure: no	Video Calls
Content of the measure	The public video conference project is an initiative to improve accessibility and convenience for citizens seeking information and assistance for public services by implementing a video conference system. The system enables citizens to attend virtual meetings, consultations, or public hearings with public officials and service providers remotely, from any location with internet access.
Budget	+/-€50,000 per year for licences
Timing	/

Measure 107 (BXL) New measure: no	Co-browsing enabler
Content of the measure	The co-browsing solution project is an initiative to improve accessibility, inclusion, and convenience for citizens seeking information and assistance for public services by implementing a co-browsing solution. The co-browsing solution enables public service agents to remotely

	access and view a citizen's device screen to provide assistance with filling out forms, navigating websites, or resolving technical issues.
Budget	+/-€50,000 per year for licences
Timing	2024: analysis, 2025: launch

Measure 108 (BXL) New measure: no	User Experience Commando Team
Content of the measure	The UX Commando Team project is an initiative to improve the usability and user experience of public services by establishing a dedicated team of UX professionals. The UX Commando Team aims to provide rapid and effective solutions to UX problems that are identified within public services.
Budget	4-5 FTPs per year
Timing	2024: recruitment and start of the project

Measure 109 (BXL) New measure: no	We foresee a front office or communication portal for each application Brussels Regional Public Services develops that implicates citizens or businesses (public & private)
Content of the measure	All the applications we develop aim to give online/digital access to the public services
Budget	An annual budget of €5.5 million is foreseen
Timing	Permanent measure

Measure 110 (BXL) New measure: no	Interoperability of subsidies
Content of the measure	Interoperability for subsidies is a project aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of subsidy programmes by enabling seamless data sharing and communication between different public agencies. The project involves the development and implementation of interoperable systems and standards to facilitate the exchange of information related to subsidy applications and approvals.
Budget	/
Timing	/

Measure 111 (BXL) New measure: no	Online services for jobseekers (BCR-Actiris)
Content of the measure	Through strategic objective 1 of its management contract 2023-2027, Actiris is committed to promoting digital services for autonomous users and/or users who request them, while informing them of their rights and duties, and offering human support for those users who need it most.
Budget	/
Timing	By 2027

Measure 112 (WAL) New measure: no	eGov - SPW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Public) permits issued by delegated officials • Single permits issued by delegated officials and technical officials • (Private) permits issued by the municipalities: connection of the municipalities delegated officials and technical officials
Content of the measure	<p>The main users are citizens or companies who apply for a permit, carry out an activity with an impact on the environment or urban planning, lodge an appeal... They can delegate to architects, design offices...</p> <p>All exchanges with the cities and municipalities, with the government, with the public services of Wallonia or with the companies concerned by a permit application are done via the web application or via an application that communicates with the web service. These exchanges concern requests for opinions, the organisation of public inquiries, decisions, etc.</p> <p>In the case of a single permit, the two web applications of the different entities of the SPW ARNE and TLPE must communicate with each other via intermediate front office applications and web applications.</p>
Budget	/
Timing	Should be fully available online by end 2025.

Measure 113 (FL) New measure: yes	Digital Assistant in Flanders
Content of the measure	<p>Flanders has four central digital government portals: My Citizen Profile, the Digital Portal for Entrepreneurs, the Associations Portal, and the Portal for Local Authorities.</p> <p>With its portal strategy, Flanders aims to create an open government platform featuring well-developed building blocks and base registers for the central digital government portals and providers of public services on the one hand, and a consistent, recognisable government experience for end users on the other.</p>

	<p>All four portals will be accessible via e-authentication to ensure that citizens have a single-sign-on, consistent user experience within the context of their role in the specific portal.</p> <p>My Citizen Profile ("Mijn Burgerprofiel") aims to be a Flemish e-government platform for citizens. It is a digital counter where citizens can arrange all kinds of government affairs. Citizens can download certificates such as their birth or marriage certificate, apply for permits and subsidies, etc. Everything can be done digitally and via self-service as much as possible, wherever and whenever you want.</p> <p>Through My Citizen Profile, the use of the Belgian eID as a means of electronic identification is continuously further stimulated through repeated communication and publicity campaigns.</p> <p>The My Citizen platform allows customisation to a local government's look and feel and information offerings.</p>
Budget	€2,500,000-5,000,000 per year.
Timing	Ongoing since 2025

Measure 114 (GSC) New measure: yes	Implementation of the European once-only principle based on a basic regulation on central databases
Content of the measure	<p>In order to consistently implement the once-only principle in the public services of the German-speaking Community, the authorities must be obliged to retrieve existing data records from authentic sources.</p> <p>To this end, we are working on a legislation on central databases.</p> <p>The main objectives of the draft legislation will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the creation of a precise legal framework for the recognition of authentic data sources in the German-speaking community • the creation of a precise legal framework for a central database for the German-speaking community, either independently or in collaboration with an already institutionalised partner database • the creation of a precise legal framework for the direct bilateral exchange of data between public services of the German-speaking Community • the obligation of the public services of the German-speaking Community to apply the once-only principle to minimise data collection from private individuals, associations, companies, and administrations with the help of recognised authentic data sources of the German-speaking Community
Budget	/
Timing	2026

Measure 115 (GSC)	Digital Strategy for Ostbelgien – E-government
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New measure: yes	
Content of the measure	<p>In the first half of 2024, a digital strategy for Ostbelgien was adopted, which is essentially based on the five priority areas. One of these priorities is “e-gouvernement” with the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a central portal for all services and enter data only once • Collect and use digital data securely • Train employees in data literacy • Find answers to all questions relating to digitisation in East Belgium • Be able to carry out almost all services digitally and analogously • Proactive citizen and service management on the part of the authorities
Budget	/
Timing	Implementation until 2030

Measure 116 (GSC) New measure: yes	Digital files for constructions - File processing programme
Content of the measure	<p>The goal is to create a digital construction file, including digital cooperation with the nine municipalities and completely digital construction applications by applicants.</p> <p>The programme will guarantee high-quality working methods, complete digital file information, electronic file processing, and statistical surveys.</p>
Budget	<p>The project requires a mixed working group that regularly and iteratively monitors the project. Overall, it can be assumed that this will amount to 0.75 FTE</p> <p>The project also requires an external service provider (IT solution).</p> <p>Budget: €135,000 plus costs for external service providers</p>
Timing	Until the end of 2028

Measure 117 (GSC) New measure: yes	Digital registration of tourist accommodations
Content of the measure	<p>EU Regulation 2024/1028 provides for a harmonised Europe-wide framework for the collection and exchange of data on short-term rentals advertised via digital online platforms such as Airbnb or Booking.com. The objectives of this regulation:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide more transparency on short-term rentals: online platforms (Airbnb, Booking.com, etc.) must share reliable data on accommodation with the authorities; to harmonise the existing rules at EU level; Member States may only impose additional requirements if they are compatible with the existing framework. <p>The EU regulation provides for one national data access point per member state (Single Data Entry Point: SDEP). This must ensure the exchange of data between the authorities and the online platforms.</p> <p>In order to ensure automatic data transfer, the German-speaking Community requires a corresponding register. The German-speaking Community must digitise the management of tourist accommodation. When a new accommodation is digitally registered, the providers automatically receive a registration number that they need to publish their offer on the booking platforms. This registration number is used to exchange data.</p>
Budget	€128,000
Timing	Until the end of 2028

Measure 118 (FGOV) New measure: yes	Federated API Marketplace
Content of the measure	This web portal provides an overview of the APIs available at the federal level, with documentation for each API. 198 APIs are published (september 2025). Currently, there are on average 465 monthly visits.
Budget	€736,423.69
Timing	Launched in 2025. Ongoing.

Measure 119 (FGOV) New measure: no	Federal Trust Services
Content of the measure	<p>Federal Trust Services (FTS) include a web service and software that allow users to digitally sign and/or seal or timestamp files in a simple and reliable way.</p> <p>Over 1 million electronic signatures have been completed since 2021. There are 227 active clients, mainly municipalities, daycares and public administrations. We have witnessed a 50% growth in timestamps over the past 12 months.</p> <p>Tentative timeline: ongoing, no end date.</p>

Budget	Part of the regular working budget
Timing	Ongoing, no end date

Measure 120 (FGOV) New measure: no	Federal Orchestration Services (eDepot, eBirth, 4th Way & eLoket)
Content of the measure	Platforms that coordinate and automate interconnected tasks and workflows across different actors and data sources in order to achieve a specific business objective efficiently and with minimal manual intervention (e.g. for the online creation of a company or the registration of a birth).
Budget	Part of the regular working budget
Timing	Ongoing, no end date

Measure 121 (FGOV) New measure: no	Intelligent Application Framework
Content of the measure	<p>The Federal Public Service Policy and Support offers an Intelligent Application Framework to build web applications. It consists of components and features integrated in the Federal Service Platform, enabling the quick creation of intelligent web forms.</p> <p>So far, over 40 applications have been developed using the Intelligent Application Framework (police-on-web, registration of alarms and cameras, etc.).</p>
Budget	Part of the regular working budget
Timing	Ongoing, no end date

Measure 122 (FGOV) New measure: no	Federal Web Content Management & Newsletter Service
Content of the measure	The Federal Web Content Management Service creates, maintains, and hosts websites for federal administrations, as well as their newsletter management system.
Budget	Part of the regular working budget
Timing	Ongoing, no end date

Measure 123 (GSC) New measure: yes	Meine Kinderbetreuung
Content of the measure	<p>The aim of the portal is to provide parents with an overview of all childcare options in the German-speaking community. In addition, parents should be able to apply for childcare 24/7.</p> <p>The childcare providers manage the applications from parents digitally via the administration portal (allocating places, managing and controlling attendance and capacity, invoicing).</p> <p>Goals already achieved for locations using the administration portal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital recording and management of families needing and/or receiving care • Efficient allocation of places • Centralised and standardised communication with parents • Recording of children's attendance • Monitoring of capacity utilisation • Invoicing • Recording of childcare needs in the German-speaking Community
Budget	<p>Current annual costs for licence and hosting: approx. €32,000</p> <p>New digital environment: development costs approx. €1,500,000.</p> <p>Human resources: approx. 1-1.5 FTE (not including resources of the service providers)</p>
Timing	<p>Until 2028: Revision of the digital environment to improve and simplify services for citizens and service providers.</p> <p>The goal is to make the use of the administration portal obligatory for all service providers so that all applications can be done digitally. Another goal is that specific care needs can be determined for the German-speaking Community. Furthermore, processes for service providers and citizens should be simplified.</p>

Measure 124 (FL) New measure: no	Vitalink (digital data-sharing platform for care and health)
Content of the measure	<p>Vitalink is a system that enables healthcare providers to easily and securely share digital patient data with each other. Currently, Vitalink shares data on vaccinations, medication schedules, population screenings, child records, and a summary of the patient record from the GP. Vitalink operates with strict security and privacy guarantees.</p> <p>Vitalink is also progressing toward full support of all EU Patient Summary data elements, ensuring compliance with EHDS expectations and enabling broader access to health data for citizens and professionals.</p>
Budget	Flemish: €5 million per year

Timing	Vitalink has been operational since 2011. In 2023, a renewed platform was launched, built entirely on international standards like HL7 FHIR and ISO 27269 (IPS), aligning with the European Health Data Space (EHDS). Our goal with Vitalink is to have a significant impact on healthcare and support services. By making all relevant information readily available in Vitalink, we can provide the best possible care, assistance, and support. We hope to realise this measure by the end of 2030.
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Measure 125 (FL) New measure: no	Alivia
Content of the measure	We prioritise investing in a digital care and support plan, Alivia, for the primary care. These investments contribute to multidisciplinary collaboration and data sharing in the context of integrated care. The life and care and support goals of the person are taken as the starting point. Data from Alivia can be shared between care providers and with the patient, with respect for medical confidentiality and privacy.
Budget	Flemish: €19 million (recovery fund till mid 2026) + recurrent budget after mid 2026 Federal/other regions: TBD
Timing	2025: upgraded version of Alivia + pilot in residential care 2026: API launch + interfederal service model and data sharing (through health vaults and Health data space) 2027–2032: rollout in Flanders (and possibly other regions) and integration in third party software

Measure 126 (BXL) New measure: no	The Brussels Health Network
Content of the measure	The Brussels Health Network brings together all public and private Brussels hospitals as well as the French and Dutch speaking associations of general practitioners in Brussels (FAMGB and BHAK). One of their missions is to improve cooperation and the sharing of health data in an efficient and qualitative manner between all healthcare players in the Brussels-Capital Region.
Budget	/
Timing	/

Measure 127 (BXL) New measure: no	Online authentication awareness and training
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Content of the measure	As part of the front-line employee training, easy.brussels is training officials in the various means of online authentication. In addition, various brochures have been created to support citizens in demonstration mode to create an account and log in, or by highlighting the steps in a process by authenticating with the eID, for example.
Budget	National budget: €10,000 per year - training and materials
Timing	2021 -2025

Measure 128 (FGOV) New measure: yes	MyGov.be
Content of the measure	MyGov.be is the Belgian Digital Identity Wallet. It can be used for storing and sharing official documents, consulting eBox messages and launching online procedures via the “Loket” functionality.
Budget	Part of the regular working budget
Timing	Launched in May 2024. Since 2025, MyGov.be allows citizens to log in to online public services (in addition to the eID card and Itsme) and digitally sign documents.

4. Policies, Measures and Actions That Contribute to the General Objectives

General objective	Examples of areas of possible contributions from MS
Digital Citizenship	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>Trust is one of the 5 main principles of the digital services strategy of the Flemish government. It is also a goal of the AI strategy of the Flemish government to use AI in a trustworthy way in government. Maintaining a high level of user trust is an important cornerstone of the digital ecosystem for the Flemish government. This trust can only be maintained by promoting the responsible use of technology by anyone who uses computers, the internet, and digital devices to engage with society on any level.</p> <p>The Flemish data strategy envisages a priority area of action around data quality and the use of data in a way that does not violate user trust.</p> <p>Digital Citizenship puts a strong emphasis on the importance of rights in the digital world. In that sense the Knowledge Center for Data & Society, an initiative under the Flemish AI Policy plan, contributes to the discussions and expertise of the legal (but also societal and ethical) aspects of AI and data-driven applications.</p> <p>Brussels-Capital Region:</p>

Child benefit: The application for the management and payment of child benefit files by Famiris is one of our core applications that utilises data from external authentic sources in an automated manner. Citizens can access their own files and upload response forms, as well as download a payment certificate, by securely logging into Myfamiris.brussels using their personal code, eID, Itsme, or token. Additionally, in the near future, they will also have the option to receive a payment certificate automatically at fixed intervals.

Iriscare is responsible for conducting the assessment of Autonomy and Disability for children who qualify for a monthly increase in child benefits due to a condition or disability, as well as for individuals who have applied for an allowance for elderly care. The digital portal MyIriscare allows both social security beneficiaries and professionals from partner organisations of Iriscare (public centers for social welfare and health insurance funds) to interact digitally with Iriscare's services. Users can access the status of their files, submit an application for payment, and more. The digital platform consists of a publicly accessible section and a secure zone for personal data, accessed through a personal code or via CSAM (Belgian federal authentication service). Currently, the target groups for digital interaction through this channel are (potential) beneficiaries of the allowance for elderly care (APA/THAB) and parents eligible for increased child benefits due to the health condition of their children. The applications for an allowance for elderly care (APA/THAB) were processed through the ALIS application, which goes through the necessary processes for calculating and disbursing the monthly amount entitled to the individual in question.

The data collection and exchange in the Brussels child benefit sector is carried out almost entirely through digital flows. For this purpose, Iriscare has a central application (Portiris) that allows the collection of data through consultations and distribution flows from external sources within the Social Security network, the National Register, Febelfin, etc. Digitalisation projects are also planned for the minority of processes that have not yet been digitised.

BruWelcome: in the Brussels Region, newcomers can be obliged to follow an integration trajectory based on the person's private situation. COCOM is responsible for organising and monitoring these trajectories and provides the BruWelcome application to the Brussels municipalities, as well as to the BON (Flemish Community) and BAPA's (French Community Commission) integration partners. In this portal, the legal data from the national register and waiting register are used in an automated way, analysing whether the newcomer falls under the obligation or not or whether based on this information the newcomer is exempted. Through a portal, newcomers are provided with the opportunity to access their own file containing data and documents and can use this platform to request prolongations or suspensions. The data and certificates are sent directly to the other actors through the newcomer's file preventing the newcomer from travelling between BAPA/BON and the communes.

VacciCard: The COCOM is responsible for the development and implementation of a digital vaccination register in the Brussels region. The goal is to register all administered vaccinations by the end of 2023. In a subsequent phase, electronic records from hospitals and extramural institutions will be integrated. This project also aims to provide researchers and the preventive medicine unit with a tool and data that are strictly regulated by legal frameworks for interregional cooperation and a regional legal framework.

Federal (BOSA):

100% of citizens on this day already have access to a secure electronic identification (eID) means in Belgium.

<p>Fostering leadership and sovereignty</p>	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>The Flemish government launched a Digital Leaders Academy. The Digital Leaders Academy provides training on digital strategy and transformation, collects best practices on these topics and connects interested parties through networking sessions.</p> <p>The Digital Leaders Academy is an overarching programme designed to develop both the leadership and professional skills needed within a digital government. The main focus here is awareness of the potential of digital technologies to transform government operations. The professional skills you need in this regard are understanding stakeholder needs, iterative delivery and data-driven operation.</p> <p>Brussels-Capital Region:</p> <p>Iriscare: A leadership training course has been organised in 2022-2023, in collaboration with the ULB and the KUL, for middle management.</p> <p>Wallonia:</p> <p>Sovereignty has been identified as a priority by the Walloon government in his digital strategy. As such, it has been decided to put in place an ambitious data governance and exploitation strategy, aligned with European priorities and adapted to the specific characteristics of the region, while supporting the entities concerned in the implementation of these strategic challenges.</p>
<p>Contributing to the green transition</p>	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>Flanders is engraining sustainability in the entire global semiconductor value chain by setting up joined research programmes aimed at reducing the carbon footprint, reducing water consumption and improving the recyclability of semiconductor materials.</p> <p>The Flemish Research Programme, part of the Flemish Policy Plan on AI, currently has some projects that use AI for the greening of the economy, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living Environment • Renewable Energy Production • Smart Grid – Decision Support for the Low Voltage Distribution Grid <p>Wallonia</p> <p>Digital Wallonia for Circular Programme</p> <p>The environmental and circular dimensions are now at the heart of European and Walloon strategies. The link between digital and the environment is becoming more and more important in the use of digital technologies as a facilitator of sustainable development or in support of a more responsible, ecological and circular digital economy.</p> <p>The Circular Wallonia strategy was approved on 4 February 2021 by the Walloon Government after a year-long inventory of the needs and challenges in the field. It brought together various stakeholders in working groups to define the key areas to be implemented.</p> <p>The strategy aims to move the Walloon economy towards a carbon neutral, resilient and inclusive economy. It defines innovation as a catalyst to mobilise all actors to transform both supply and demand. The Circular Wallonia strategy is in line with the Green Deal, the European strategy also called "A Green Deal for Europe". It aims at more international cooperation and Belgian representation within the European Union. The strategy is based on seven priority value chains.</p>

The strategy includes a green IT vision (development of a more environmentally friendly digital sector, more rational use of ICT) and IT 4 Green (digital is an accelerator of the ecological and circular transition). Digital technology plays, among other things, a key role in demonstration, innovation and mobilisation of stakeholders. During the various working groups that mobilised various strategic actors in Wallonia, digital technologies and solutions emerged as an indispensable factor for achieving the objectives set in each priority value chain more quickly.

Brussels-Capital Region:

Iriscare is engaged in a green transition. This was officiated in Iriscare's current governance agreement in strategic objective 9.1: Take initiatives to reduce Iriscare's environmental impact.

The Regional Strategy for Economic Transition 2022-2030 of the Brussels-Capital Region: it aims at ensuring the development of a prosperous, local economy, sustainable, resilient and responsive to the needs of residents and entrepreneurs. It wants to consume fewer resources and fossil energy, put less strain on job providers and be respectful of workers, but also less dependent on external and international shocks.

PACE 2023

Elaboration of The PACE ([Plan Air Climat Energie](#)), a policy endorsed by the regional parliament aiming to drive the Brussels-Capital Region towards a sustainable future. In regards to digital transition, the PACE includes a large section dedicated to digital aspects.

Shifting economy

Elaboration of the Brussels-Capital Region's Economic Transition Strategy framework, or [Shifting Economy.Brussels](#), is defined as "the progressive transformation of Brussels' economic activities with a view to contributing to local and global social and environmental challenges, as well as to the creation and maintenance of quality jobs for the people of Brussels".

The Shifting Economy thus proposes a reference framework that links economic dynamism with social justice and environmental protection, while promoting the development of citizens.

Federal (BIPT):

In 2022, 2023 and 2025, the BIPT published a study that analysed the telecom networks' footprint, specifically looking into the evolution of energy consumption, carbon emissions, water consumption and waste processing over the past 4 years.

These reports demonstrate that sustainability is on the radar for the three examined major telecom operators (Orange, Proximus and Telenet), which have already defined multiple initiatives and goals. Overall, the share of the telecom sector in the total Belgian energy consumption and carbon emission is limited, contributing to less than 1% of either.

In the 2025 study, the scope was broadened by also including smaller telecom operators. This study showed that for most operators carbon emissions continue to decline. For example, one operator reduced its emissions from own combustion (Scope 1) by 30%, and emissions from electricity production (Scope 2) were even reduced to zero thanks to the use of renewable energy. However, this often still involves the purchase of certificates. Emissions caused by the value chain (Scope 3) remain the most difficult to measure for all operators.

On the other hand, electricity consumption increased for most players due to further electrification and data growth. However, despite the exponential data

	<p>growth, it remains limited thanks to continued investments in more energy-efficient technologies, including the rollout of fibre and 5G.</p> <p>Waste management shows positive trends: more and more materials are being recycled or reused. One operator reused 94% of its waste streams, and another even 98%.</p> <p>The study of 2023 also investigated the energy consumption of modems and set-top boxes at end-users' premises. On average, a modem consumes 100 kWh per year and a set-top box 40 kWh. However, the total electricity consumption of all modems and set-top boxes at end-users slightly exceeds the combined electricity consumption of the three largest operators and therefore has a significant impact.</p> <p>The studies clearly indicate that the telecom sector is in the early stages of transitioning towards mature sustainability management. Further professionalisation, standardisation, and collaboration are crucial to structurally improve its environmental impact. Monitoring the environmental efforts of the operators and making these visible, will eventually help in reducing the environmental footprint of the telecoms industry.</p>
<p>Promoting an inclusive, transparent and open digital environment</p>	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>The digital services strategy of the Flemish government focuses on customer-centric and e-inclusive design of public service delivery.</p> <p>The Flemish government aims to make its services as seamless and efficient as possible, minimising contact moments for citizens, enterprises, associations, and local authorities. This strategy is built on five core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard digital: Services are continually improved and digital first. • User-centric: Services are inclusive & designed around users' needs. • Digitally reimagined: Government processes are transformed for mobile usability through collaboration. • Data-driven decisions and services. <p>Reliable: Services are secure, privacy-respecting, and trustworthy.</p> <p>Wallonia:</p> <p>The Digital Wallonia 2024-2029 strategy promotes an inclusive, transparent and open digital environment by focusing its actions on universal accessibility, data-driven governance and technological openness. It aims to ensure that every citizen, regardless of their profile or location, can participate fully in the digital society, in particular by strengthening basic skills, supporting vulnerable groups and improving digital coverage. In terms of transparency, it is implementing tools such as a territorial dashboard and a digital observatory, while promoting the opening up of public data and the creation of regional Data Spaces. Finally, it adopts an open stance towards technological disruption, encouraging interoperability, digital sovereignty and citizen participation in the co-construction of digital policies. All of these measures are part of a collaborative governance approach led by the Digital Agency, in conjunction with more than 200 public and private partners.</p> <p>German-speaking Community:</p> <p>The Decree of 15 October 2018 on individual and public electronic communication of public authorities in the German-speaking area serves to partially implement Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on barrier-free access to the websites and mobile applications of public authorities (see Chapter 3 of the Decree). A working group was formed with the purpose of implementing this on all public authorities' websites. A series of seminars for the employees of the concerned authorities also took place in this regard. In addition, the public authorities are</p>

	<p>producing a growing number of accessible publications and audiovisual material, including the use of texts in plain language, the use of subtitles and the use of German Sign Language.</p> <p>First audit report as of 9 June 2022, pursuant to Article 24(2) of the Decree of 15 October 2018, on the individual and public electronic communications of the authorities of the German-speaking area, carried out by the German-speaking Community as the competent supervisory body in matters of digital accessibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the first half of 2024, a digital strategy for Ostbelgien was adopted, which is essentially based on the four priority areas of the European digital strategy. A special aspect of the digital strategy is that it has been supplemented by a fifth priority, a fair digital society, with the following actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get girls and women excited about digital technology • Enable senior citizens to participate in digital life • Overcome the digital divide through solidarity • Make digital content easily accessible and understandable • Raise awareness of digital inclusion • Increase awareness of online violence • Expand support for victims of cyber violence - Internet café for seniors and individual sessions via the “Espace publique numérique” project: Every Thursday morning, senior citizens meet to receive specific assistance with using their own laptops, tablets, or smartphones.
<p>Reduce the gender and geographical divide</p>	<p>Wallonia:</p> <p>For measures concerning the gender and geographical divide for the Walloon region, please consult section 3.1 and 3.2.</p> <p>Brussels-Capital Region:</p> <p>My talent learning, a regional tool for worker training, includes the following teaching: gender-neutral job offers, gender-sensitive communication, sexism and bullying in a professional context, pregnancy and discrimination, transgender people at work, gender and well-being at work, gender and public procurement and boost: more women in middle management.</p> <p>In the framework of the diversity project, an action around raising awareness on the reception of transgender people has been included in Iriscare's action plan for the 2023-2024 cycle. The diversity working group, together with various departments, will be responsible for implementing this action within the institution during the 2023-2024 cycle.</p> <p>All regions/communities & federal:</p> <p>The interfederal and intersectoral plan “Women in Digital” promotes coordination and synergy between the various initiatives taken to promote women in STEM/ICT at all policy levels in our country.</p> <p>This strategy aims to achieve the following five strategic objectives: more female graduates in ICT/ STEM, promoting the inclusion and retention of women in the digital sector, creating new images and rolemodels in the digital sector and eliminating the gender gap in specific target groups.</p>

<p>Cybersecurity</p>	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>The Flemish government has an information security strategy in place to improve resilience to cyberattacks, contribute to increasing risk-awareness and the knowledge of cybersecurity processes, and increasing the efforts of public organisations to achieve at least basic levels of cybersecurity.</p> <p>In 2025, the Flemish government has created the Flemish Center for Digital Security, that actively intervenes in cyberincidents and coordinates cybersecurity expertise and services for both Flemish and local authorities</p> <p>Wallonia:</p> <p><u>Cyberwal Programme by Digital Wallonia</u></p> <p>The programme aims to federate the various Walloon cybersecurity actors in the field of research, innovation and training and to ensure its governance. It implements a decentralised physical and digital environment for Wallonia, favouring the development of an ecosystem dedicated to cybersecurity issues, bringing together and structuring all the appropriate solutions and skills.</p> <p>To guarantee maximum impact and coordination on a regional scale, Walloon players active in the field of cybersecurity have come together as a dome under the CyberWal (Cyber Security in Wallonia) by Digital Wallonia programme.</p> <p>This programme embodies Wallonia's ambition in terms of cybersecurity. It aims to develop and enhance a strong cybersecurity ecosystem and to activate a partnership and network dynamic.</p> <p>The cybersecurity challenges identified in the framework of the Cyberwal by Digital Wallonia programme are translated into 4 main objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving the digital sovereignty of the territory • Protecting citizens and companies • Enhancing the potential of research and develop appropriate training courses • Developing strategic tools and services for all the organisations concerned <p>In October 2025, a Cyber Response Team has been created to strengthen Wallonia's resilience to cybersecurity threats, in line with European requirements. The CRT is an operational team tasked with responding across Wallonia, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in the event of cyber incidents or cyber attacks involving local authorities, schools, healthcare providers and the Wallonia Public Service.</p> <p>Federal:</p> <p>The Centre for Cybersecurity Belgium (CCB) is the national authority for cybersecurity under the authority of the Prime Minister. The CCB supervises, coordinates and monitors the application of the Belgian cybersecurity strategy. Currently, the National Cybersecurity Strategy 3.0 is being developed to start in 2026.</p>
<p>Synergies between private and public actors</p>	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>Athumi, the Flemish Data Utility Company was launched by the Flemish government in May 2023 to increase data sharing between private and public actors.</p> <p>Wallonia:</p> <p>Digitalisation project "ICT Master Plan" for facilities in the health and care sector: The rest homes should have their processes digitalised. This includes software that makes it possible to view a resident's medical record and share health information with other health care actors. Other processes that are to</p>

	<p>be digitised are, for example, the creation of caregivers' duty schedules. The rest homes are provided with the software and are supported in its integration.</p> <p>German-speaking Community:</p> <p>By 2026, 36,000 homes and businesses in Belgium's German-speaking Community will have access to fiber. This is the ambitious objective of the memorandum of understanding signed on Monday 16 May 2022 between the German-speaking Government, Proximus and Ethias.</p>
<p>Digital rights and principles</p>	<p>People at the center</p> <p>Belgium is currently implementing the Digital Services Act (DSA) in order to align with the European values that ensure that all digital players act responsibly and safely. In the Digital Strategy for Flanders, adopted on 27 June 2025, ten guiding principles were established to place people at the heart of the digital transformation of the Flemish government and society.</p> <p>Solidarity and inclusion</p> <p>Our country strongly emphasises the importance of equality and equity, thus promoting a just digital transition for our citizens. With regard to inclusion, several entities have adopted a plan to promote STEM and ICT education and jobs for women. Administrations such as VDAB in Flanders make it a priority to re- and upskill jobseekers, even when the jobs in itself do not require digital skills in the first place, making sure that no one is left behind in the digital transition.</p> <p>Freedom of choice</p> <p>Belgium welcomes the political agreement on the AI Act and will continue its efforts in that domain thus acknowledging the importance for a fair online environment that that is safe from illegal and harmful content.</p> <p>Participation</p> <p>Belgian citizens are strongly encouraged to participate and engage in the digital era. All regions and communities have set up digital points in public spaces where citizens have access to computers, internet and skilled employees to help them interact with public services and other digital tasks.</p> <p>Safety and security</p> <p>The Center for Cybersecurity in Belgium was established in 2014 and outlines the national cybersecurity policies to create a digital environment that it safe and secure for all. They also encourage all sectors to make efforts in this regard by organising national campaigns and offer educational trainings.</p> <p>Additionally, the Federal Public Service Economy actively contributes to fostering cybersecurity among SMEs. They have for example launched a cyberscan that offers companies a cyber risk assessment as well as advice tailored to their situation in the form of a personalised cybersecurity guide, to help them improve their security. For two years in a row, the FPS Economy has also launched calls to increase the cyber resilience of SMEs and self-employed.</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p>Our Prime Minister and Minister of Civil Service, Public Enterprises, Telecommunications and Postal Service underlines the importance of a green digital transitions meaning that we should make ICT infrastructures in itself greener but also explore innovative green by ICT solutions. During the Belgian Presidency of the Council of the EU as of January 2024, Belgium will host an event on Green IT.</p>

5. EU Level Cooperation

5.1. Multi-Country Projects

<p>European Digital Innovation Hubs (FL)</p>	<p>Three Flemish European Digital Innovation Hubs have been set up as part of the European Digital Innovation Hubs network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consortium coordinated by EnergyVille with a focus on Energy in the Built Environment (EDIH-EBE), budget: +- €1,675,262 • A consortium coordinated by Flanders Make with a focus on the manufacturing industry (Digitalis), budget: +- €2,381,458 • A consortium coordinated by imec with a focus on Artificial Intelligence (Flanders AI EDIH), budget +- €1,045,856 <p>Renewal of EDIH-instrument in 2025: in Q1 of 2025 a new call was set up with less budget. In Flanders, the authorities involved (VLAIO and Department WEWIS) pushed for the consolidation of the three proposals into a single Flemish EDIH called FAITH, but this proposal was not adopted due to a lack of scoring on implementation. The Flemish government is closely involved in revising the proposal and will participate in the second call for proposals, which will open in Q4 2025. The aim is to launch in Q2 2026 with support from Flanders. Until then the existing EDIHs will run on remaining means.</p> <p>Delivered results: 3 EDIHs operational in Flanders</p> <p>Expected impact: a positive impact on the uptake of advanced digital technologies by businesses and other organisations</p>
<p>European Digital Innovation Hubs (WAL)</p>	<p>The Walloon region has also engaged itself in two EDIHs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WalHub pour l'Industrie 4.0 • Connect pour la Construction 4.0 <p>Those EDIHs have been fused into one new organ, aimed at all companies, from any sector. The consortium is now lead by the Agence du Numérique to ensure cohesive action and governance through the Walloon digital strategies and specialisation strategy.</p>
<p>Testing & Experimentation Facility for Edge-AI chips (FL)</p>	<p>This Testing & Experimentation Facility for Edge-AI³⁵ will be a platform to allow the European ecosystem around AI Chips to find the right components and solutions, which in itself should ensure that the path to market is shortened for this technology.</p> <p>Timing: the project started on the first of December 2022 and will run until 2026</p> <p>Budget: 20 million comes from the RRF budget of Flanders, 3 million from imec and 23 million from the Digital Europe Programme.</p> <p>Delivered results: a platform where developers of AI hardware can easily test their designs.</p> <p>Expected impact: this initiative should both contribute to obtaining 10,000 edge nodes as it does necessary research and innovation in</p>

³⁵<https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/projects-details/43152860/101083307/DIGITAL>

	<p>edge node technology as well as having 20% of chip production in the EU as it is effectively a pilot line as envisioned in the “Chips for Europe Initiative” of the EU Chips Act.</p>
<p>Sectoral Testing & Experimentation Facilities for AI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart Cities & Communities (FL) • Agrifood (FL) 	<p>Flanders provides co-financing for 2 Sectoral Testing & Experimentation Facilities (TEF) for AI that aim to test proof of concepts on AI in real environments so that they find their way to the market faster and can also be offered to companies in these thematic areas and thereby be incorporated.</p> <p>Each TEF is taken up by European consortia consisting of organisations from different member states. Complementarity is thus sought between organisations, work is done on cooperation across borders and standardisation. It thus also applies as a Multi-Country Project under Europe's Digital Decade.</p> <p>Budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrifood (Flemish contribution = €2 million) • Smart Cities & Communities (Flemish contribution = €1,763,032)
<p>Sectoral Testing & Experimentation Facilities for AI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (WAL) 	<p>Wallon TEF Santé is an experimental infrastructure for artificial intelligence applied to the hospital sector, co-financed by the European Digital Europe programme and Wallonia via DigitalWallonia4.ai. Led by Charleroi University Hospital, in collaboration with partners including Multitel, CETIC, MedTech Wallonie and UNamur, this project aims to test AI solutions in real-life conditions in intensive care, while facilitating their compliance with the European regulation on AI. It uses physical and digital infrastructures, including a high temporal resolution data warehouse, to support companies, particularly SMEs, in the development, validation and certification of their technologies. The TEF Santé aims to support 500 users, test 500 solutions and initiate 250 certification procedures over five years. It is part of Wallonia's intelligent specialisation strategy, strengthening the region's digital sovereignty and the European visibility of its MedTech ecosystem.</p>
<p>Pioneer 2.0 project (FL)</p>	<p>The Catholic University of Leuven (KUL) is the coordinator of the Pioneer 2.0 project that was selected in the first call of the Digital Europe Programme and that will put up Advanced Digital Skills in Public Sector Innovation and eGovernance. The project has partners from Germany and Estonia and consists of a total of budget of €29,863,504 Cumulative EU Contribution</p>
<p>Quantum Communication Infrastructure</p>	<p>A number of Flemish, Walloon and national organisations have joined forces under the Digital Europe Programme to set up the project Belgian-QCI, the first quantum key distribution network in Belgium. Some of the developments within this project are made in cooperation with other EU27 partners to indeed raise the maturity of EU27 QKD terminal equipment and gain not only EU sovereignty but even international leadership in the field. The cooperation with other EU27 Member States also includes the deployment of a QKD link to Luxembourg, a neighbour country, and preparation of further cross-border links with the Netherlands, France and Germany</p> <p>This project began in January 2023, and will run for 30 months.</p> <p>Budget:</p>

	<p>National-BE: €3,000,000</p> <p>Flanders: €300,000</p> <p>EU: €3,000,000</p>
Participation in IPCEI-CIS, Cloud (FL)	<p>Flanders is participating in IPCEI-CIS (Cloud), enabling companies to join the initiative and collaborate with organisations in Europe. Through the different Horizon Europe partnerships under cluster 4, we stimulate organisations to participate in consortia on all levels and more specifically in cloud computing services, big data and artificial intelligence. Examples are: Institutionalised partnerships Key Digital Technologies and EIT Digital, Co-Programmed partnerships AI-Data-Robotics, Made in Europe and Photonics, as well as on co-funded partnerships and networks like Eureka.</p>
Healthcare partnerships (FL)	<p>The Flemish administration is participating in various healthcare partnerships. For example, Flanders is an active partner in Interreg Europe and EUREGHA, where cross-border data sharing in healthcare is on the agenda. The Benelux cooperation has in recent years worked on a regulatory framework for sharing health information between these neighboring countries.</p>

5.2. European Digital Infrastructures Consortia (EDICs)

Belgium actively participates in several EDICs and is proud to host the EUROPEUM EDIC in Brussels.

EDIC	Belgian entity of interest	Stage of the process
Agri-food	ILVO Flanders	Formal application has been filed with the EU
EUROPEUM	BOSA	Established
Alliance for language technologies	Flanders/BOSA	Established
Local digital twins towards cityverse	Flanders	Established
Genomics	Sciensano (federal) and VIB (Flemish Strategic Research Centre for Biotechnology)	Upcoming formal application
Europe Startup Nations Alliance	FPS Economy	Preparing for application

5.3. Joint Commitments

EuroHPC LUMI pre-exascale supercomputer consortium	<p>Belgium is a member of the EuroHPC LUMI pre-exascale supercomputer consortium, with an investment of 15.5 million euro resulting in 7.65% of the compute time of the non-EuroHPC share of the supercomputer.</p>
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	<p>The decision to co-initiate the large-scale LUMI consortium with 11 countries, 8 EU member states and 3 associated countries resulted in an excellent example of the power of collaboration to achieve common supercomputing goals at a scale unimaginable for any of the member countries on its own.</p> <p>The LUMI machine will offer researchers all over Europe a world-class tool and platform for the development of complicated, cutting-edge technologies, such as artificial intelligence or quantum computing.</p> <p>The LUMI machine has been operational since June 2022 and has an expected lifespan beyond 2026.</p> <p>Budget:</p> <p>National - BE: €15,500,000</p> <p>Flanders: €3,500,000</p> <p>EU: €101,300,000</p> <p>Expected impact:</p> <p>Increase of large-scale computing capacity for Flemish researchers, industries and government agencies.</p> <p>Increase of supercomputing skills well above the level of the regional tier, as a step up to the use of exascale computing.</p>
<p>BE-AIFA</p>	<p>Belgium has been selected by the EuroHPC consortium to host an AI Factory Antenna, a national structure dedicated to artificial intelligence. Coordinated by imec, this antenna brings together 23 partners from the country's four entities - Wallonia, Flanders, Brussels-Capital Region and the Federal State - with the aim of accelerating the adoption of AI in strategic sectors such as health, defence, aeronautics and public services. With a budget of €10 million over three years, co-funded by Europe and Belgian governments, it will give businesses, researchers and public institutions access to cutting-edge AI supercomputers such as LUMI (Finland) and JUPITER (Germany), without having to invest in heavy local infrastructure.</p>
<p>NanoIC Pilot line</p>	<p>The NanoIC pilot line is a result of European collaboration. Hosted by imec (Belgium), its partners include CEA-Leti (France), Fraunhofer (Germany), VTT (Finland), CSSNT (Romania), and Tyndall National Institute (Ireland). They are supported by a network of competence centers from different EU member states. They play a crucial role in the advancement of 2-nm technology implementation by sharing design tools, PDKs, design repositories, etc.</p> <p>It is the biggest collaborative pilot line in the Chips Act pillar 1 "Chips for Europe initiative", executed by the Chips Joint Undertaking</p> <p>The project timeline is 2024-2029</p> <p>Budget:</p> <p>National - FL: €750,000,000.00 EU - Chips JU: €700,000,000.00</p>

6. Stakeholder Feedback

6.1. Public Sector – Overall Governance

Belgium has set up a solid governance model regarding the establishment of a national roadmap based on the Digital Decade Policy Programme. This model aims to create synergies between stakeholders and emphasises a holistic and transparent cooperation. What follows is an overview of all the structures that have been set up, either by the European Commission or the Belgian government, to facilitate the process of consulting public partners:

- Digital Decade Board (EU)
- Digital Decade Committee (EU)
- Digital Task Force (DTF) DDPP (National)

The DTF DDPP is responsible for the overall coordination of the preparation for the 2030 Digital Decade Policy Programme in joint consultation between the federal and federated entities as some of the items under the Digital Decade Compass fall under the competence of the federated entities. This group also is responsible for the elaboration and monitoring of the national roadmap. Political validation of the decisions are done through a procedure called “DGE” (Directorate for European Coordination at the FPS Foreign Affairs).

- Interministerial economic commission (IEC) on infrastructure (National)

This IEC assists the DTF on a more technical level concerning the axis on infrastructure. An IEC serves as an independent administrative and technical coordination entity for files requiring common economic decisions. An IEC is the ideal forum to discuss the economic issues raised by federal and federated governments on a certain topic.

- Interministerial economic commission (IEC) on skills and businesses (National)

The purpose of this IEC group is to share best practices between different stakeholders (governments, employment, education etc.) and inspire each other for collaboration and cross-fertilisation.

- Inter-Community Consultation on e-Government (ICEG - National)

The ICEG assists the DTF on a more technical level concerning the axis on e-government.

- IT-liaison manager (National)

An IT-liaison manager helps to adopt the relevant IT-applications concerning DDPP for BE.

The Digital Task Force DDPP has launched several consultation rounds between January 2025 and December 2025 to obtain contributions for the update of this roadmap. The SPOC of every federal or federated entity has been invited to deliver input on ongoing measures or potential measures in order to achieve the Digital Decade objectives. These inputs have been consolidated by the SPF Economy and were analysed in depth. Feedback of all the stakeholders of the DTF DDPP has been taken into account before submitting the roadmap to the Commission.

As stakeholder feedback was a recurring recommendation in the latest state of the digital decade (SDDR) report, the coordinators of the Digital Task Force DDPP have conducted several interviews on the progression of the DDPP targets (or the programme) in general with the private, non-profit or public-private sector throughout 2025.

6.2. Non-Profit

6.2.1. ECAS

The European Citizen Action Service (ECAS) is an international, Brussels-based non-profit organisation whose mission it is to empower citizens in order to create a more inclusive and

stronger European Union. They do this by promoting and defending citizens' rights and developing and supporting mechanisms to increase citizens and citizen organisations' democratic participation in and engagement with the EU.

The national coordinators of the DTF DDPP anchored a presentation on the importance of digital skills in the Belgian DDPP-roadmap during the kick-off event "Inclusive Digitalisation in the EU (IDEU): Crowdsourcing Citizens' Perspectives on Belgium's Digital Challenges" organised by ECAS in February 2025. The event presented the launch of a crowdsourcing campaign on the skills target of the DDPP in Belgium (and six other countries). The objective is to understand citizens' realities and compare them to the Belgian roadmap goals and identify gaps and opportunities to accelerate Belgium's digital transformation progress. The national coordinators look forward to receiving the forementioned report.

In November 2025, the national coordinators held a follow up meeting with ECAS to discuss the DDPP governance structure in Belgium among many other things. The importance of engaging with civil societies throughout the DDPP journey also became very clear throughout this exchange.

6.3. Private Sector (or Public-Private)

6.3.1. Agoria

Agoria is a Belgian sectoral employers' organisation for technology companies that strive for progress in the world through the development or application of innovations.

The full interview can be read in the appendix. A summary is provided below.

Summary:

Agoria highlights Belgium's strong position in advanced digital domains, particularly in **artificial intelligence and cybersecurity**. Compared to other EU Member States, Belgium hosts a relatively high number of AI-focused startups and scaleups, while both public and private actors show strong awareness and engagement in cybersecurity.

Despite these strengths, **overall digital maturity remains low**, especially among SMEs³⁶. Many companies still underutilise basic digital tools such as ERP and CRM systems, resulting in a significant gap between large enterprises and smaller firms. While larger companies are often advanced in AI adoption, many SMEs have yet to fully digitise their core business processes.

Regarding the **startup and investment climate**, Agoria expects continued positive momentum in early-stage financing (pre-seed and seed), although overall investment levels in 2025 are likely to fall short of 2024. Larger funding rounds remain challenging due to the **small and fragmented European capital market**. Agoria sees potential in mobilising **pension funds** to support scaleups, drawing inspiration from the U.S. model.

The **shortage of ICT talent** remains a concern. While AI adoption is increasing among member companies, there is growing uncertainty around the future role of junior IT profiles, whose tasks may increasingly be automated. This uncertainty may negatively impact enrollment in ICT programmes, although concrete data is still pending. At present, the sector cannot yet confirm large-scale job displacement caused by AI.

Agoria notes **limited interest in quantum technologies** among its members, largely because many companies are still in early stages of digital transformation. The federation stresses that public investments and strategies should be **demand-driven and aligned with business needs**, rather than imposed top-down.

In terms of **digital policy objectives**, Agoria is cautious about introducing new targets related to green IT, citing limited engagement from companies and concerns about additional regulatory

³⁶ Although compared to other EU MS BE stands at a 2nd place: [DESI indicators - Digital Decade DESI visualisation tool](#)

burdens. However, it strongly supports adding a **dedicated cybersecurity objective** and a **simplification target** to reduce regulatory complexity. Companies currently spend substantial resources on compliance rather than innovation, which negatively affects R&D investment, although it has indirectly stimulated growth in legal tech.

Finally, Agoria calls for **stronger and more structured stakeholder involvement** in policymaking. Sector federations should be more closely integrated into consultative bodies, and two-way communication must improve. Greater transparency—particularly regarding the implementation of major regulations such as the **AI Act**—is essential. Agoria advocates a shift from policy-driven communication to a **needs-based approach**, ensuring that digital policies are developed in close alignment with business realities.

6.3.2. Beltug

Beltug represents a group of CIOs. Its members primarily represent organisations with more than 200 employees. They include not only businesses but also non-profit organisations like universities and hospitals. Therefore, Beltug cannot be considered a spokesperson for SMEs. They are also more of an advocacy group than a research institution. However, they do conduct a large-scale market survey every two years.

The full interview can be read in the appendix. A summary is provided below.

Summary:

Beltug observes clear progress in the **cyber maturity** of Belgian organisations. Companies increasingly have concrete action plans against cyberattacks and are better prepared to address cyber risks. The practical guidance provided by public authorities, particularly through the CCB in the context of **NIS2**, is widely appreciated. In parallel, cloud adoption continues to grow, although (paradoxical at first sight) many organisations are moving away from a strict “cloud-first” approach. The use of **generative AI** is also rising rapidly among Beltug members.

At the same time, Beltug identifies several **structural challenges** in business digitalisation. Growing dependence on **non-European hyperscalers**, mainly American, raises concerns about data sovereignty, strategic autonomy, and the potential use of customer data for AI model training. While Beltug members are not opposed to regulation, they call for **greater clarity, faster communication of standards, and more practical implementation guidance**. Clear, actionable rules—similar to best practices under GDPR and NIS2—would significantly reduce compliance costs and allow organisations to refocus resources on innovation. Excessive national discretion in implementing EU legislation is seen as a major weakness (goldplating), leading to fragmentation. Beltug therefore advocates faster progress toward a Belgian regulator for AI and data (ACT) and greater European alignment.

The **ICT skills gap** remains a pressing issue. Beltug notes increasing pressure on junior profiles due to AI, raising questions about how new graduates can gain hands-on experience. At the same time, older generations of professionals, including managers and CIOs, often struggle to keep pace with rapid technological change, highlighting the need for lifelong learning and reskilling.

AI adoption is accelerating, and its productivity benefits are widely acknowledged. However, Beltug emphasises **new risks**, including more complex debugging in AI-assisted coding and emerging cybersecurity threats, such as the manipulation or poisoning of AI models. While the long-term impact on employment remains uncertain, Beltug stresses that **AI literacy across the entire workforce** will be essential.

Quantum technology is currently **not a top priority** for Beltug members. The main focus lies on **post-quantum encryption** and ensuring resilience against future quantum-enabled cyber threats. Any national quantum strategy should, in Beltug’s view, be closely aligned with the European approach.

Finally, regarding the **Digital Decade Policy Programme (DDPP)**, Beltug questions the current cloud uptake target. The emphasis on achieving high cloud adoption risks further increasing dependency on hyperscalers. Beltug calls for **greater nuance**, distinguishing between public, private, and hybrid cloud models, and for diversifying providers beyond a small group of dominant players. Expanding the portfolio of cloud providers—rather than focusing solely on location—would better support resilience, competition, and strategic autonomy.

6.3.3. ILVO

Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (ILVO) is an independent scientific research institute of the Flemish Government. ILVO's task is to generate knowledge for more sustainability in agriculture, fisheries and agri-food.

ILVO is one of the founding members of the Agri-food EDIC, which is in its latest phase before an eventual approval by the Digital Decade Committee. By prioritising data, innovation, and emerging technologies, the research center is uniquely positioned to enlighten us on the synergies between the Digital Decade and public-private agencies driving the twin transition.

Here are some key findings of our meeting with ILVO:

- The process on the establishment of an EDIC could be more transparent and less bureaucratic.
- An EDIC can be an instrument that provides more continuity to successful projects. Many successful projects sometimes die a silent death because the funding abruptly ends.
- Data is key to a successful twin transition. Focus on protecting the usefulness of data during the lifecycle of data could be paramount in the AI revolution.
- Trust is very important when gathering data – when people (in this case farmers) are convinced of data remaining in their own hands, they are more willing to share data with third parties.
- Dataspaces have the ability to lower administrative burdens and could speed up innovation.
- To speed up research to market innovation, regulatory sandboxes can be very useful, but installing them is time-consuming, so there is a risk of being surpassed by others in the meantime.
- ILVO and their dataspace or data platform “DjustConnect³⁷” is a very good example of how building trust through (in this case) a public-private mediator can unlock the potential of data and help create a marketplace for researchers, government, data suppliers, data collectors and data owners where participants can cope in a practical way with the digital twin transition while the data providers (in this case the farmers) stay in the driver's seat.

7. Overall Impact and Conclusion

Two years after the publication of the very first Digital Decade Policy Programme roadmap, Belgium is quite satisfied with the progress it has made in its digital transition. 5G coverage and AI adoption in businesses have made huge progress in 2024 (reporting 2025), and other targets increased in line with their established trajectories as well. Belgium will therefore pursue with conviction its efforts to be able to reach its targets by the end of this decade. We are, of course, aware of the obstacles that still lie ahead so we should not rest on our laurels. Ambition will remain necessary, and especially when it comes to skills, perseverance is key, and additional efforts will be required.

This will also be the last roadmap before the debate takes off about whether the programme needs a mid-term review. In this context, we would like to convey to the Commission and to the other Member States that this programme (which is essentially a blueprint for the state of the digital transition and our ambition ahead) requires a visionary perspective. It may be tempting to focus on current themes (whether or not prompted by a changing geopolitical context) but we must keep in mind that targets must be set that take into account the ever-faster-turning velocity of the digital (r)evolution. Who could have imagined, when writing the roadmap in 2023, that AI would already be so ubiquitous today? In 2025, a roadmap like this could just as easily have been written by ChatGPT or Copilot, who knows...

In this context and to bridge the submission of the roadmap 2025 and the new working year 2026 ahead, we share some preliminary thoughts on a possible revision. We propose to revise the targets on the availability of e-government services and look at the use of them instead. Having

³⁷ [DjustConnect](#)

full access is wonderful, but using it is the true benchmark and we believe there might be some discrepancy there. We have doubts as to whether the targets on semiconductors and ICT-specialists can be reached by 2030. We should either prolong them in time or revise and adjust them. The taxonomy on quantum and unicorns should be adapted as they are vague and open for interpretation. Achieving 100% fiber coverage in the EU may prove difficult to achieve – and may not be necessary if other infrastructures can offer equal or higher speeds. Furthermore, it will be important to closely monitor the disruptive powers of AI. These can have a significant impact on, for example, the number of ICT professionals. Also "basic" digital skills should be factored into the use of AI. New targets could be added to the programme, for example in relation to simplification, inclusion, sustainability and cybersecurity.

If we want to increase our competitiveness in the EU and remain a global economic force in 2030 and with our sights on 2035, we will need to set ambitious targets and think outside the box. This does not mean that we should focus only on technology and forget the power of human capital, which has traditionally been the cornerstone of our economy with a strong social contract. If people drop out along the way, it will only be a lose-lose situation for citizens, businesses, and governments. The principle of "no one left behind" will only become more important as the pace and pressure of technological changes continue to accelerate.

In closing, we would like to thank all those who have contributed to this roadmap. Gathering, sharing, and communicating information on digital policies, strategies and measures is not an easy task for such a cross-cutting exercise in a country with many decentralized powers. The fact that this roadmap has been created is thanks to the efforts of many SPOCs, local, federal and federated stakeholders.

8. Appendix

In this appendix the reader of this document can find the full report of the stakeholder feedback sessions with federations Agoria and Beltug.

8.1. AGORIA

- What do you consider to be the strengths regarding the digitalisation of our companies and our digital economy?

Compared to other EU countries, Belgium has a large number of startups and scaleups specialising in or focusing on AI. ML6 is a good example. Furthermore, Belgium is also strong in the field of cybersecurity in both public and private sectors. Many Belgian companies are focusing their activities on this, and there is considerable interest and awareness in this area.

- Where do you think there's still room for improvement when it comes to business digitization? What are companies struggling with?

The digital maturity of our companies is generally quite low; for example, companies still don't make sufficient use of digital tools like ERP and CRM³⁸. Although our companies, especially the larger ones, are strong in using AI, there are still many SMEs that haven't yet mastered the basics

³⁸ Although compared to other EU MS BE stands at a 2nd place: [DESI indicators - Digital Decade DESI visualisation tool](#)

of digitising business processes. From that perspective, more attention should be paid to the significant gap that exists between large and small companies.

- In 2024, Agoria published a report that identified several positive trends in our technology startup climate, primarily an increase in investments. Do you think this dynamic will continue, or will the geopolitical situation in 2025, for example, have a strong impact?

In 2025, we won't reach the same level as the previous year, but things do seem to be moving in the right direction, particularly with regard to the pre-seed and seed phases. Larger investment rounds, as well as second or third rounds of financing, are still proving difficult. The capital market, both in Belgium and the EU, is regrettably small and highly fragmented. The "EU single market" that Mario Draghi so fondly touts still seems a long way off. Agoria members see an interesting opportunity for using pension funds to finance larger capital rounds. In the United States, it's a well-known phenomenon that pension funds invest heavily in large technology companies.

- The number of ICT specialists is steadily increasing, but is still too low to achieve the 2030 target and meet the demand from our companies. Is this something your members are also struggling with, and what additional steps could the government or companies take in your opinion?
- Our Belgian companies are leading the way within the EU in AI adoption. Are you also seeing increased use of this among your members? Is there already a shift in jobs or their disappearance?

The sector is worried about the recruitment of graduates and the number of enrollments in ICT programmes. The federation expects to receive figures on this from the academic world in October 2025. When we look at our graduates and the junior roles they will fill in the short term, we see that these profiles perform tasks that can largely be replaced by AI. Companies are currently experimenting with this, as they are also currently affected by economic uncertainty. When we then look at the number of enrollments in IT specialist programmes, the prevailing perception is that there are few other job opportunities outside of IT. Moreover, our students fear that they will eventually become redundant in this role due to the rise of AI, for example, AI that will code faster and more efficiently in the future. Currently, we cannot fully confirm these concerns. We will have to wait for the first figures to come in.

- Quantum technology is gaining momentum and is increasingly high on the Commission's priority list. Associations like the Quantum Circle are enthusiastic, but academics (including those at imec) are currently rather skeptical about translating research into the market. Have you noticed any interest or use of quantum technology among your members, and could they potentially benefit from a national strategy on this topic?

Currently, Agoria and its members have little interest in quantum. As mentioned in question two, this is too big a step for many companies that are still in the early stages of digitalisation. Agoria also emphasizes that when developing policy or government investments in projects and infrastructure, the needs of our companies should be considered first and foremost. Historically, we still too often take a top-down approach, trying to sell our policies and initiatives to companies.

Agoria notes that there is little enthusiasm for adding measures regarding green IT because our companies are not really engaged in this area. A new target could also lead to new standards or regulations, which our companies are not eager to embrace. Agoria is enthusiastic about a specific objective regarding cybersecurity, potentially as a new axis within the DDPP. Adding a target regarding simplification would also be very welcome. The Von der Leyen I government brought a

great deal of legislative regulation onto our companies' shoulders, and many of them are at a loss because they don't know where to start and how to implement it in practice. Most Member States also handle the implementation of all these regulations differently, creating even more fragmentation in our European market. Companies currently spend more on complying with the law, or at least finding out how, than on research and development. This means that the innovative spirit of many companies remains on the back burner. However, the fact that our companies are seeking advice on legal compliance is ensuring that legal tech is gaining ground in Belgium. To measure a potential simplification objective, reference is made to a Digital Europe publication that makes various proposals.

- How can we involve our stakeholders, such as you, more or better in our work in this context?
- Are there any gaps in the current policy, or do you have any comments on this matter?

At the federated level, sector federations find their way to policymakers more easily and quickly than at the federal level. If institutionally permitted, sector federations like Agoria could be more involved in various consultative bodies. For the DDPP in particular, this could be in the BPA workshops or the IEC, for example. Two-way communication, and especially the lack thereof, is also a recurring issue. Agoria and its members feel they are not sufficiently informed about policy initiatives and processes, and conversely, the government may not be in sufficient contact with the business community during policy development. We should think less about "how can I bring my measures to the attention of businesses," but rather "what are the needs of our businesses and what policies could be developed to meet them."

The government's lack of transparency is also explicitly addressed. The AI Act is cited as an example. Our companies lack transparency or a clear overview of the implementation of the AI Act in Belgium. What are the next steps and the timing?

8.2. BELTUG

- What do you consider to be the strengths regarding the digitalisation of our companies and our digital economy?

Our companies increasingly have an action plan against cyberattacks. They are also increasingly "cyber-ready." The input and practical implementation through the CCB (for example, at NIS2) is also highly appreciated. We are seeing a significant increase in cloud usage, although the strategy among many companies is no longer "Cloud First." Furthermore, we are also noticing a strong adoption of Gen AI among our members.

- Where do you think there's still room for improvement when it comes to business digitalisation? What are companies struggling with?

People don't always understand the focus on cloud, especially now that we are becoming too dependent on (American) hyperscalers. Why do we want to push our companies towards more cloud? It will be important to counterbalance the dominance of these hyperscalers. Companies are rightly wondering: "What will these hyperscalers do with our data?" There's a fear that the major cloud players will use their customers' data to train their AI models, and that could include sensitive data.

Most Beltug members are certainly not against regulation, on the contrary, but they do ask for more clarity and more practical matters such as guidelines, citing NIS2 and GDPR as good practices. Clearly defined rules, for example, "My website must contain this and that for GDPR." Communicating standards more quickly could also help. Regulators can act as a guide in this regard and provide companies with concrete answers when implementing the legislation. One concrete

recommendation could prevent work for many employees in companies, hospitals, etc. This way, the focus can shift more towards innovation and less towards compliance.

The excessive autonomy given to each member state to consider its own specific regulation when implementing European legislations etc. is also seen as a major shortcoming. At the Belgian level, Beltug has also written a paper on this topic to accelerate the work on a regulator for AI and data (ACT) and to prevent excessive fragmentation.

- The number of ICT specialists is steadily increasing, but is still too low to achieve the 2030 target and meet the demand from our companies. Is this something your members are also struggling with, and what additional steps could the government or companies take in your opinion?

Beltug also notes the pressure of AI on junior profiles. They also wonder where newly graduates can gain work experience. On the other hand, they also notice that the older generations (often managers/CIOs) are struggling to keep up with the rapid ICT developments.

- Our Belgian companies are leading the way within the EU in AI adoption. Are you also seeing increased use of AI among your members? Is there already a shift in jobs or their disappearance?

While the benefits of AI for productivity in the sector are recognised, significant challenges also lie ahead. If AI is used for coding and an error occurs, correcting it is more difficult and time-consuming than before. AI also presents new cybersecurity challenges, such as the AI model itself being injected with malware without anyone realising it. Additionally, it is too early to determine the impact of AI on the labour market, but the fact remains that a broad understanding of AI will be necessary for the entire workforce.

- Quantum technology is gaining momentum and is increasingly high on the Commission's priority list. Associations like the Quantum Circle are enthusiastic, but academics (including those at imec) are currently rather skeptical about translating research into market opportunities. Have you noticed any interest or use of quantum technology among your members, and would they potentially benefit from a national strategy on this topic?

Quantum is not necessarily a top priority for Beltug members. Priority is primarily given to post-quantum encryption and making our companies resilient to potential quantum computing-related attacks (cyber). If a national strategy is being developed on quantum, Beltug feels that it should be closely aligned with the European quantum strategy.

- In 2026, the Commission intends to review and possibly update the specific objectives of the DDPP, and possibly add new targets. Do you consider the current objectives still up to date? Do you have any suggestions for changes or additions?

Here again, Beltug asks for a focus on cloud. The desire is to be less dependent on non-European players. Even European players like SAP are pushing their customers to American hyperscalers, meaning that all our data is essentially stored by these American giants. We are also becoming too dependent on them for all kinds of applications. In that sense, it's somewhat bizarre that a DDPP target (75% cloud uptake) also puts pressure on us to entrust all our data to hyperscalers. Therefore, it might be better to make a distinction or add some nuance to the target. For example, private cloud, public cloud, etc. Cloud solutions don't necessarily have to be located solely in Europe; they can also be in Asia, as long as the portfolio of providers is expanded.



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