

Arizona: Extravagant spending on the military.

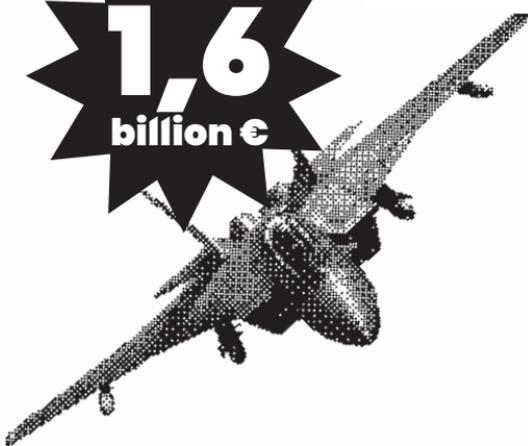
Austerity on
everything
else.



656,4
million €



2,3
billion €



1,6
billion €

In January 2025, the federal government «Arizona» (which includes the MR, Les Engagés, Vooruit, the CD&V and the N-VA) was installed. From the moment it took office, this coalition announces a drastic austerity policy in many sectors. Since then the effects of these policies have been felt throughout society.

This austerity policy is not aimed at restoring Belgium's finances. It allows for the considerable increase in the military budget decided by the government. «Defense» is indeed the only sector benefiting from new refinancing. And this one is massive.

To analyze this situation, this text is organized into two main parts. The first part presents the increases in the military budget and certain military purchases undertaken by the Arizona government. This section will allow us to get a clearer idea of what these expenses signify in concrete terms. Next, we will look at the sectors of society whose fragility the government has decided to exacerbate by reducing their budgets.

We will of course focus on the federal level, but we will also emphasize how these political decisions influence regional and community budgets.

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PART 1

Toujours plus d'argent pour le militaire : là où l'argent va

In its governing agreement, Arizona committed to achieving by 2029 (by the end of the legislature, therefore), the standard set at NATO: to allocate 2% of GDP to military spending. This would have represented an increase in the Belgian army's budget of more than 5 billion euros within 4 years. A few months after taking office, the government announces it is revisiting the government agreement and plans to reach 2% not in 2029 but... as early as 2025.

This decision equates to a €4.858 billion increase in the military budget starting in 2025. If we add the increases in the military budget to 2% of GDP until 2029, the Arizona government has therefore decided on €28.351 billion additional spending in the military compared to the 2024 budget of the Belgian army.

EVOLUTION OF BELGIAN MILITARY SPENDING (PROJECTIONS FROM THE «STRATEGIC VISION FOR DEFENCE 2025»)



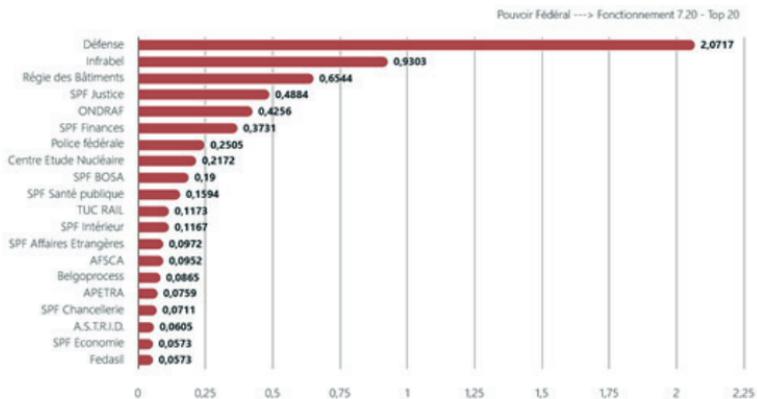
To visualize the magnitude and speed of this increase, here are two graphs of the SPF “Strategy and Support”, which presents the various items of the 2025 federal budget (a graph for the operating budget and a graph for the investments).

To materialize this trajectory towards 2% and beyond, a series of purchasing programs for arms, ammunition and equipment were launched at the end of 2025 and will be spread out until 2028. (see further on).

When addressing the issue of military procurement, it is necessary to distinguish between «Commitments “from” Liquidations».

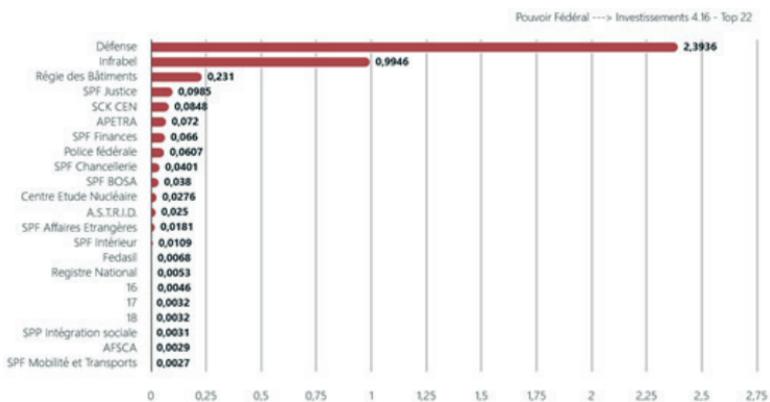
Budget 2025 : Zoom sur les dépenses du pouvoir fédéral | Fonctionnement

Chiffres en milliards d'euros | Adopté 6/2025



Budget 2025 : Zoom sur les dépenses du pouvoir fédéral | Investissements

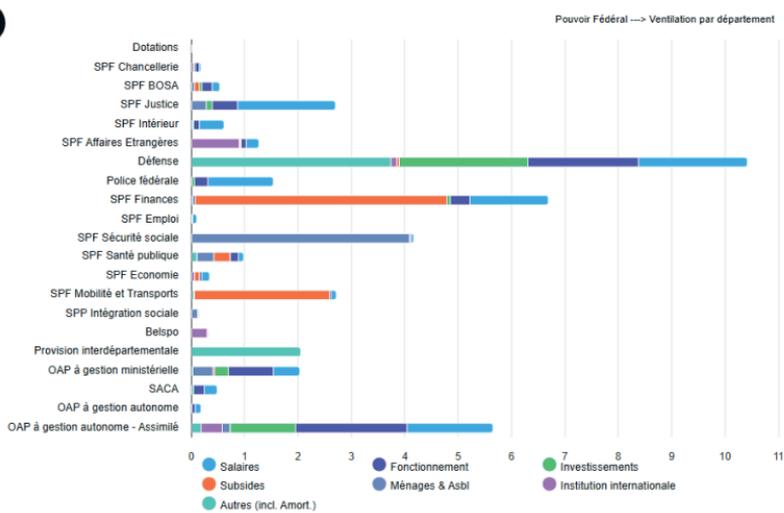
Chiffres en milliards d'euros | Adopté 6/2025



Budget 2025 : Zoom sur les dépenses du pouvoir fédéral | ventilation par départements

Chiffres en milliards d'euros | Adopté 6/2025

Ventilation par nature



1.

Commitments for 2026–2034 (signed contracts and announced total)

Since 2025, the government has been signing contracts for new equipment, including for where the delivery is planned for between 2026 and 2034. These are «commitments,» because all the sums are not disbursed at the time political decisions are made, but rather throughout the entire manufacturing and delivery process of the ordered equipment.

These financial commitments are given in constant 2026 prices (the effect of inflation (to make a proper comparison over time)). The announced sums therefore present what will actually be spent at the end of the order processes (1).

During this legislative term, these commitments concern equipment for all forces of the Belgian army (aircraft, missile defense, drones, ships, land vehicles, munitions, etc.). Some of the funds committed will still be paid after 2034.

So, the commitments for 2026–2034 that are and will be made by the Arizona government by 2029 represent exactly €33,784,153,531.

	Engagement 2026-2034 (€ Cst26)	Liquidation 2026-2034 (€ Cst26)
ICI	3.527.691.311 €	2.958.702.145 €
Land	13.862.344.826 €	8.112.648.849 €
Air	10.280.805.049 €	9.326.879.414 €
Maritime	3.429.737.355 €	2.261.835.215 €
Comdo & Ops Sp	2.683.574.990 €	2.000.939.137 €
Total	33.784.153.531 €	24.661.004.760 €

Note that in this total of 33.78 billion, 7.77 billion euros are commitments which will be done by the current government, but whose political decision was taken by the previous government (the "STAR" plan of Minister Ludivine Dedonder in the "Vivaldi" government of Alexander De Croo).

So, if we remove what was decided by the previous government (but which is committed by the Arizona government), the current government's «major equipment investments – commitments from January 1, 2026» represent an additional €27.124 billion that must be committed by 2034.
(2)

2.

Liquidations 2026–2034 (what is actually paid)

Liquidations represent the sums that are actually disbursed to pay for commitments made (either contracts signed by the Vivaldi government, or new contracts from the Arizona government).

The first amount to note is €6.81 billion. This represents the deferred debt from the STAR plan. These are therefore payments owed by Belgium for contracts signed before 2024 but which must be settled during this legislative term. (3)

The total cost of the liquidation for the period 2026–2034 is exactly 24,661,004,760 euros (in constant 2026 prices). Thus, the difference between commitments (what we commit to buying) and liquidations (what we actually pay) is more than 9 billion euros over this period 4. This means that €9 billion of signed invoices will still be unpaid in 2034 and will have to be deferred onto the next multi-year budget law, creating new debt for the future.

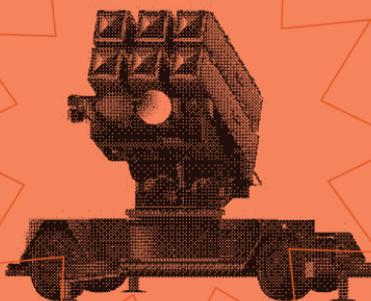


Massive contracts entered into before 2029 reach official totals of €33.784 billion (commitments) and €24.661 billion (payments) over the period 2026–2034

Some examples of military purchases by the Arizona government



In December 2025, the government agreed on the purchase of 92 additional Griffon light armored vehicles (€495.6 million) and 123 additional Serval vehicles (€656.4 million) > total value: **€1.15 billion**.



Earlier, in June 2025, the Belgian government, in collaboration with the Netherlands and Luxembourg, had purchased nine air defense systems (NASAMS) from the Norwegian/American manufacturer Kongsberg/Raytheon for a value of **2.5 billion euros**. (the purchase of 3 long-range missiles is planned for 2029).



The Council of Ministers also approved in December the purchase of mini-drones for the army, worth **140 million euros**.



During the same month of June, the Minister of Defence announced that Belgium would purchase GALIX munitions (capable of creating a smokescreen) to equip the new Jaguar and Griffon armored fighting vehicles. Cost: **177.3 million euros**.



At the end of November, the Council of Ministers approved the purchase of five H145M helicopters (**70 million euros**) for the Belgian army and the federal police.



During the summer, the Belgian government approved the ammunition procurement plan and immediately placed an order for heavy ammunition worth €1.2 billion. A total of **€2.3 billion** is allocated to these purchases munitions (Plan « Ammunition Readiness »).

As of January 1, 2026, the budgetary commitments made by the government Arizona represents approximately 6.5 billion euros in military equipment purchases.

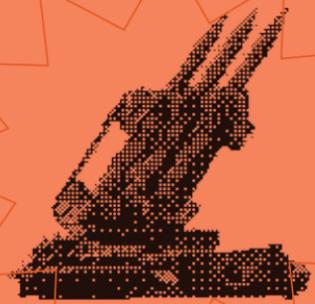
Some other purchases still need to be made:



11 new F-35 fighter jets with nuclear payload capability: **€1.67 billion** (excluding storage, maintenance and operating costs). (5)



Acquisition of Piorun air defense systems: **€137.8 million**. This involves of «MANPADS» («Man-Portable Air Defence Systems») which can fire missiles from both the shoulder and from a vehicle.



The complete development of a ground-based anti-missile and anti-aircraft defense system (an expenditure of **4 billion euros**)



Purchase of unmanned aircraft ("Manned-Unmanned Teaming" (MUM-T)): **€420 million**.

PART 2

Less and less money for social programs: there from where the money comes

Having highlighted the scale of military spending, let's now turn our attention to the budgetary and fiscal instruments mobilized in other sectors to finance these choices policies.

Let's keep in mind that the massive and continuous increases in the military budget are systematically presented as a «necessity» to ensure our «security». With this objective in mind, let us ask ourselves whether these increases actually contribute to our security, or, on the contrary, might our security not be guaranteed first and foremost by a safety net in case of illness, job loss, or life's unexpected events? Through the fight against poverty and for a livable

and breathable planet? Through reasoned and sustainable resource management? Through cooperation, dialogue and multilateralism? Through solidarity?

Military spending increases international tensions, pushes «our adversaries» to increase their own military budgets, and concentrates the possibility of management tensions and conflicts within the military. Military spending is increasing. Insecurity drives actors apart, and it causes enormous pollution.

FEDERAL LEVEL

The colossal increases in the «defense» budget are accompanied by austerity (past, already underway and planned for the future) in almost all other sectors of society.

Arizona has set a goal of achieving 23.3 billion in «cleanup» budgetary cuts, via direct budget reductions (by the end of 2025, the government concluded an agreement providing for 9.2 billion in savings), new revenues, «return effects» and political reforms.

Compared to a 28.35 billion increase in military budgets over the same period, thus.

These «savings» are organized in social benefits, unemployment insurance, health, the justice, climate policy, development cooperation, etc.



**28,3
billion €**

**of increased
military
budgets**



**23,3
billion €**

**cuts in social
budgets**

VAT rate increases: everyone pays more, rich and poor alike

The project initially announced by the Arizona government was to standardize the rates of VAT, which is currently at 6% and 12%, will be reduced to a single rate of 9%. Finally, the Arizona government has decided to increase the tax rate on certain products and services from 6% to 12%. VAT (domestic gas, tourist overnight stays, takeaway meals, etc.).

The government announces that this harmonization of VAT at 12% would generate 2.532 billions of euros to the State by 2029. To which should be added 912 million with the increase in excise duties on natural gas). The revenues announced for these changes in the VAT rate represent the equivalent of the «Ammunition Readiness» plan of the government.

These recipes should, however, be considered with caution, because one cannot predict the evolution of consumer behavior which is a factor.

Indeed, such increases can have detrimental effects on the economy. For example, they can severely impact the purchasing power of Belgian households, leading them to shop in neighboring countries (with more favorable VAT rates). The true financial impact is therefore difficult to predict.

With this proposed increase in the VAT, the Arizona government is once again demonstrating its tendency to target the poorest populations rather than the ones with broader shoulders. VAT is a tax that applies equally to people in more precarious situations. and to the wealthiest. However, it is clear that the purchasing power of the vast majority of Belgians households are currently struggling, and these measures are further blows to populations already living in precarious situations.

Modification of the automatic indexing system: even more savings at the expense of households

Another important budgetary measure concerns the index freeze. Since July 1, 2025, the government is delaying by 3 months the automatic indexation of +2% which follows the exceeding of the pivot index. This means that when inflation rises enough to trigger an increase in pensions, social benefits or public sector wages, this increase does not happen right away: it is postponed by three months. The pivotal index is reached in January 2026 (6) (The next exceedance is expected in 2028). The +2% indexation should therefore apply in April 2026.

But the government also agreed, at the end of 2025, to cap this indexation automatic. Two thresholds have been set by the government: 4000 euros gross for salaries and 2000 euros gross for social benefits (including pensions).

Thus, when automatic indexing is required in 2026 and 2028, only the first €4,000 gross (and €2,000 gross for allowances) will be indexed. **The government Arizona hopes to save €2.3 billion with this**

policy. That's almost the price of 9 air defense systems (NASAMS) that Arizona ordered in June 2025 (2.5 billions of euros).

Contrary to what the government has announced, this measure to cap wage indexation does not concern the «broadest shoulders», but rather one in two people in Belgium. Indeed, the median salary in the private sector is at around 4,000 euros. This means that half of the workers will be affected by the limitation of wage indexation.

For them, the loss of purchasing power due to this indexation cap is significant.

For example, a worker earning €5,000 gross (approximately €2,600 net) will lose around €23,500 over a 30-year career. And the cumulative losses over 30 years will even reach €45,400 for an employee currently earning €6,000 gross. (7)

Too little budget for health

Among the sectors most affected by budgetary austerity: healthcare. Legally, the budget healthcare must follow a growth standard of 2% per year, in order to support the evolution of costs and the effects of population aging. According to the office of The Plan, the mandatory growth standard for healthcare should be at least 3% to actually correspond to reality (we will see in the next point that we are even very far from 2%).

The 2026 healthcare budget is 46.775 billion. An increase of 1.553 billions of euros compared to the previous year. **However, this increase is insufficient in the face of the real costs of health which far exceed the legal growth rate of 2%. Thus, at the end of 2025, the overrun of the budget framework amounted to 470.775 million euros.** Yet Belgium is a country where the patient already pays a larger share from his own pocket when compared to other OECD countries.

Instead of finding additional ways to support the health of the Belgian population, **the Arizona government agreed from the beginning of its term to «save money».**

907 million (8) across the entire sector during this legislative term. Other measures are additional figures have been added since the initial decision.

Thus, for 2026, the target is to find 618.5 millions of euros in savings: 275 million euros for the pharmaceutical sector and 343 millions of euros in other health sectors. **The equivalent of the 123 additional Serval light armored vehicles that the government ordered in 2025 (€656.4 million).**

These figures highlight very concrete realities. For example, in 2025, **the ticket ceiling moderator has been increased.** Thus, in 2026, even with increased intervention, the patient will have to pay more. **€66 million in «savings» are expected. This is the price of the 5 helicopters purchased by Arizona in November 2025.** The government has also decided to eliminate coverage for telephone consultations by doctors **(a cut aimed at saving 73 million euros (9),** complicating access for certain categories of patients (elderly, isolated, etc.). Another example: **87.2 million in savings will be passed on to diabetic patients** for which the medications now change category. 880,000 Belgians are currently being treated for diabetes. 12% of them live in poverty (10).

Planned reduction in the standard of growth of healthcare

In accordance with the government agreement, the standard for growth in the healthcare budget «is maintained» at 2% in 2026 and 2027» and increases to 2.6% in 2028, reaching 3% in 2029. However, the Federal Planning Bureau forecasts net real growth of 1.8% for 2027 (reminder: the law stipulates a growth target of 2%). This difference is explained by the fact that the government has allocated €336 million in 2027 as a «non-allocatable amount.»

In other words, **The government has announced that healthcare spending will increase by €1.63 billion between 2026 and 2027, but that €336 million of this amount will be unavailable under any circumstances. This is equivalent to the cost of 60 Serval armored vehicles purchased last year.** A budgetary technique already applied by the Vivaldi coalition, but which Arizona amplifies considerably. Thus, according to Solidaritis, the real growth standard for the healthcare budget between 2025 and 2026 was not 2% but... 0.8% (11).

Austerity measures for social security and unemployment benefits

The same austerity logic is found in social security and unemployment benefits.

Regarding unemployment benefits, a major reform will come into effect on January 1, 2026. This reform aims to limit the duration of unemployment benefits to a maximum of 24 months, depending on professional history. The government has also decided that days of illness, work-related accidents, or occupational diseases will no longer be considered as periods of work.

According to the ONEM, **limiting the duration of unemployment and exclusion will save €1.9 billion by 2029. From this sum, approximately €240 million will be transferred to the Public Social Aid Centres (CPAS) to finance part of the additional costs associated with this policy. The net gain projected for the federal government is therefore approximately \$1.6 billion. This is equivalent to the cost of the planned purchase of 11 additional F-35 fighter jets.**

This exclusion of certain individuals from unemployment benefits creates a transfer of costs from unemployment to the Public Social Aid Centres (CPAS): we are talking about 130,000 people affected in total by 2026. In the future, there will be more «beneficiaries» of the integration income (and therefore dependent on the CPAS) than people receiving unemployment benefits (and therefore dependent on the National Employment Office - ONEM). This massive transfer will lead to a **The additional cost to local authorities is estimated at €315 million. However, the Arizona government has announced it will transfer only €234 million to the Public Social Aid Centres (CPAS) to offset the drastic increase in their expenses. This leaves a shortfall of €80 million** which will have to be found somewhere (12).

The unemployment reform therefore aims to save money at the cost of job insecurity. It does not eliminate social problems, but on the contrary, displaces and exacerbates them, jeopardizing the Public Social Aid Centres (CPAS) and the staff who work there. This is all the more concerning given that the CPAS are already in crisis.

Reduction of solidarity with homeless people

In the same vein, **targeted solidarity policies such as the Cold Weather Plan are also reduced** (13), **with symbolic savings but with serious consequences.**

The Minister for Asylum and Migration, Social Integration, and Urban Policy, Anneleen Van Bossuyt (N-VA), confirmed the end of federal funding for the Cold Weather Plan. This plan allows for the opening of hundreds of additional beds in shelters for homeless people. Since the winter of 2025–26, the program has relied solely on the regions and municipalities. **The federal government previously contributed an annual sum of 65,000 euros to each CPAS (Public Centre for Social Welfare) in the five major cities** (Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent and Liège). **This will no longer be the case in the future. 5 times 65,000 (€325,000) does not even equal the price of a new connected helmet for an F35 aviator (€400,000).**

One of the reasons given for this cancellation is that the government wants to be more responsible with public funds and is looking to save money. Furthermore, it believes that winter aid is the responsibility of the regions and local authorities, not its own.

Left to their own devices, municipalities and regions must now find the entire funding for these hundreds of additional beds. Those working on the ground fear this will lead to a lack of concrete solutions for the emergency and the deliberate abandonment of the most vulnerable people to the extreme conditions of street life.

Justice suffocated

Underfunding also extends to the justice system, a pillar of the rule of law. Belgium allocates a portion of its budget to justice that is lower than the European average: **0.22% of GDP in Belgium, while the average for European countries is 0.31% (14). The justice budget in 2026 is 10 times lower than the army budget.**

Those involved in the justice sector are denouncing a «lack of judges, a shortage of court clerks, staff exhaustion, deplorable working conditions, buildings outdated, obsolete digital tools, ...» (15). People wait an average of 7 years to obtain a final decision. Some wait decades. For example, the Brussels

Court of Appeal has nearly 15,000 pending cases.

According to a report by the College of Courts and Tribunals, there is a 43% shortage of legal staff in the sector. A judge works an average of 53 hours per week. Frédéric Van Leeuw, the Attorney General in Brussels, points out that this report estimated the urgent needs at 695 million euros. It was simply buried. But by turning a blind eye for too long, it is our justice system and our rule of law that are collapsing into indifference. » (16) .

In its 2024 memorandum, the FPS Justice indicated that the justice budget was registering a new **a deficit of approximately 60 million euros in 2024, and specifically highlighted that the Justice system needed a structural increase in its budget of at least 250 million euros per year (17). This represents only 5% of the increase in the military budget decided by Arizona for 2025 (+4.8 billion).**

Mobility: Public underinvestment but rising private spending

The same patterns of underinvestment are also found in mobility, another key area for daily life.

Transport is an essential expense for Belgians, but the financial cost is rising sharply. In total, more than 42% of Belgians' budgets are consumed by housing and transport, two areas that would require massive public investment to alleviate the burden on citizens.

In 2024, public spending devoted solely to public transport is very limited, less than 1% of GDP, which reflects a structural underinvestment in collective mobility.

Arizona plans to reduce its railroad budget by \$675 million over the course of the legislative term.

\$100 million in savings are projected for 2026. The cost of two-thirds of the GALIX ammunition for the new armored vehicles (€177.3 million), purchased by the government in 2025, is also included. SNCB will bear 60% of these budget cuts, compared to 40% for Infrabel.

The reduction in the railway budget, the exact opposite of what should be done to promote collective mobility and the fight against our dependence on fossil fuels, will have further negative consequences on this public service: the elimination of 20 stations, an increase in fares, a reduction in frequencies, salary losses, a deterioration of working conditions, etc.

Migration : you are not welcome

The same disengagement of the State is found in asylum and reception policy, with particularly serious human consequences, against a backdrop of systemic racism.

Belgian migration policy has resulted in more than 15,000 convictions handed down by the national and international courts (18).

For example, less than 10% of asylum seekers using the humanitarian hub are housed in a Fedasil center. Most of them sleep on the street or in emergency accommodation (often for longer than the proposed length of stay). Nearly 9 out of 10 asylum seekers (88%) have health problems directly related to their precarious living conditions.

Among the measures announced by Arizona (19): the reference amount for the requirement of sufficient means of subsistence in the event of family reunification will be increased to an amount equal to 110% of the guaranteed net monthly minimum income; asylum seekers will no longer be able to benefit from social assistance from the CPAS; the number of reception places is further reduced; certain groups (in particular single men and asylum seekers benefiting from protection status in another EU country, known as «M status») are now excluded from access to basic services (psycho-social, legal assistance, etc.).

Meanwhile, Arizona has also planned drastic budget cuts, including an 83% reduction in the Fedasil budget by 2029. In its governing agreement, Arizona anticipates €1.6 billion in budget cuts to asylum and migration policy before the end of its term. This is slightly more than the cost of heavy munitions purchased by Arizona in 2025 (€1.2 billion).

Poverty and social exclusion: precariousness is not receding, it is becoming entrenched.

These political choices have visible effects on the level of poverty and social exclusion which the statistical figures confirm. In 2024, more than 2.1 million Belgians (i.e. 18.3% of the Belgian population) are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. 11.5% of the population (more than one in ten Belgians) lives in a household with a net equivalent income below the poverty line. 6.2% (more than one in twenty Belgians) of the population face severe material and social deprivation (20), a rate identical to that of 2019. The stability of this indicator means that, five years later, no significant progress has been made to enable 6.2% of the population to meet basic expenses. (21)

But Arizona is severely undermining this barrier against poverty by hacking away at it with the great force of a bludgeon: limiting unemployment over time, eliminating the welfare allowance, postponement of the indexation of benefits and pensions, elimination of funding for the Winter Plan, stricter conditions for access to integration allowances, equalization and capping of tax deductions for dependent children, expansion of cohabiting status, changes to VAT rates, etc. The policies desired and implemented by Arizona will obviously worsen situations of poverty and exclusion.

No specific targets emerged from the Arizona negotiations. Absolutely none no additional means are envisaged to combat poverty and the risk of poverty. There were also no proposals to raise benefits to the threshold level of poverty. Arizona limits itself to policies of control and combating «fraud» social” and focuses primarily on employment.

Development cooperation: down 25%...

As the world faces a proliferation of conflicts, the consequences of climate change, increasingly large-scale humanitarian disasters, and the hunger and extreme poverty, **The Arizona government has decided to cut ¼ of the total budget Belgian public development aid by the end of the legislative term, i.e. a cut a clear and violent cut of 650 million euros from the annual budget for cooperation in development. 13% of the increase in the army budget decided in 2025 (4.85 billions).** This cut will reduce Belgian public aid to 0.40% of GDP, further distancing our country a little further from the international target to which it has committed to allocating 0.7% of GDP to development cooperation. A commitment that Belgium made in 1975. Reiterated in 2002 and enshrined in law in 2013. Therefore, it is once again Belgium's own law that Belgium does not respect. However, Belgium's commitment to NATO to reach 2% of GDP of military spending is merely a

political one. Yet it has consistently been hammered home by successive governments since then.

However, working towards peace and security is first and foremost working against the root causes of violence. As the United Nations reminds us, these causes are primarily socio-economic in nature: poverty, exclusion, degradation of living conditions due to the consequences of climate change.

(1) At the very least, in any case. Numerous past examples highlight that the final bills often turn out to be higher than the initially announced amounts. Sometimes by several billions.

(2) Vision Strategic Defence 2025. p. B-1 <https://www.mil.be/media/lmbblazb/vision-strategique-2025-integral.pdf>

(3) Idem

(4) Idem

(5) Strategic Defence Vision 2025.p. C-25.<https://www.mil.be/media/lmbblazb/vision-strategique-2025-integral.pdf>

(6) Statbel. Consumer Price Index. <https://statbel.fgov.be/fr/themes/prix-la-consommation/indice-des-consumer-prices>

(7) <https://www.lacsc.be/cne/actualites/2025/12/23/salaires-en-belgique-de-tres-nombreuses-indexations-from-January-1st-2026>

(8) <https://fgtb.be/echo/soins-de-sante-907-millions-deconomies-annoncees>

(9) National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (INAMI) (2025, March 10). Healthcare budget for 2025: over €45 billion officially in place.

<https://www.inami.fgov.be/fr/actualites/budget-des-soins-de-sante-pour-2025-plus-de-45-milliards-d-euros-officiellement-sur-les-rails>

(10) <https://fgtb.be/echo/soins-de-sante-907-millions-deconomies-annoncees>

(11) <https://www.lalibre.be/belgique/politique-belge/2025/10/06/pas-un-euro-ne-peut-etre-economise-sur-the-patient-back-is-a-red-line-PMVDIKD25NFTZEN6LKAIBLDL74/>

(12) <https://www.econospheres.be/IMG/pdf/compensation-pour-les-cpas-note-statistique-12-07-2025-def-corr-3.pdf>

(13) Leguidesocial (2025, September 22). Cold weather plan: Homeless shelters deprived of federal support <https://pro.guidesocial.be/articles/actualites/article/plan-grand-froid-les-centres-d-hebergement-pour-sans-abris-privés-du-soutien>

(14) Federal Public Service Justice. (2024, October 23). New CEPEJ report on the evaluation of judicial systems. https://justice.belgium.be/fr/nouvelles/communiqués_de_presse/nouveau_rapport_du_cepej_sur_evaluation_des_judicial_systems

(15) Brussels Bar Association. (2025). Justice on the verge of collapse: the Brussels Bar Association takes action. <https://barreaubruxelles.be/actions-projects/justice-out-of-breath-the-Brussels-bar-takes-action>

(16) <https://www.rtbef.be/article/les-juges-au-bord-de-l-epuisement-il-manque-43-de-leur-effectif-11588875>

(17) https://justice.belgium.be/fr/nouvelles/communiqués_de_presse/la_reforme_de_la_justice_est_au_point_-_mort_sans_budget

(18) CIRÉ asbl. (October 1, 2025). Non-reception policy: current situation - 2025. A new government policy cements the humanitarian crisis in Belgian society. <https://www.cire.be/publication/politique-de-non-accueil-etat-des-lieux-2025/>

(19) FPS Chancellery of the Prime Minister. (2025, April 15). Asylum and migration: crisis measures package. <https://news.belgium.be/fr/asile-et-migration-paquet-de-mesures-de-crise>

(20) 6.2% of the population face severe material and social deprivation, meaning that they cannot afford certain routine expenses (paying bills, replacing worn-out furniture, regular outings, etc.) deemed necessary to maintain an acceptable standard of living.

(21) Stabel. (2025, October 1). Risk of poverty or social exclusion. <https://statbel.fgov.be/fr/themes/menages/pauvrete-et-conditions-de-vie/risque-de-pauvrete-ou-dexclusion-sociale>



350 000€



**70
million €**



**140
million €**

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