



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

National Plan for a Green, Digital and Inclusive Transition

*National Reform Programme
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
in the framework of the European Semester 2022*

English courtesy translation of the original document (in French)



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List of acronyms

ABBL	Luxembourg Bankers' Association	IPCEI	Important Project of Common European Interest
ACA	Association of Insurance and Reinsurance Companies	IPCEI-CIS	Important Project of Common European Interest for Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services
ADEM	National Employment Agency	FSI	Internal Security Fund
AISBL	International non-profit association	IT	Information technology
ALFI	Luxembourg Association of the Investment Fund Industry	ITI	Integrated Territorial Investment
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund	LCGB	Luxembourg Confederation of Christian Unions
ASP	Socio-Educational Support	L-DIH	Luxembourg Digital innovation Hub
ATAD	Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive	LHoFT	Luxembourg House of Financial Technology
B2G	Business to Government	LIH	Luxembourg Institute of Health
BEPS	Base Erosion And Profit Shifting	READ	Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research
BI	International Baccalaureate	LIST	Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology
BMVI	Border Management and Visa Instrument	LLL	Lifelong learning
BTS	Brevet de technicien supérieur	LMDDC	Luxembourg Media and Digital Design Centre
C2G	Citizen to Government	LSA	Luxembourg Space Agency
CAI	Welcome And Integration Contract	LTIO	Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office
CCAM	Connected, Cooperative and Automated Mobility	LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
CCIOF	Interoperability Competence Centre	MENJE	Ministry of Education, Children and Youth
CEFIS	Centre for Intercultural and Social Studies and Training	MESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Research
CFL	Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois	MTEESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy
CGDIS	Grand Ducal Fire and Rescue Service	NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
CGFP	General Confederation of the Civil Service	NEET	Not in education, employment or training
CISP	Socio-professional Integration Centres	NIF	National Interoperability Framework
CLAIRE	Clean Air & Environment	NVAO	<i>Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatieorganisatie</i> (Dutch-Flemish Accreditation Organisation)
CLC	Luxembourg Trade Confederation	NZEB	Nearly Zero Energy Building
CNAL	National Purchasing And Logistics Centre	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
CNFPC	National Centre for Continuing Professional Development	ODC	Competitiveness Observatory
CNI	National Committee for Interoperability	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
CNS	National Health Fund	ODS	Spatial Development Observatory
COLA	Cost of living allowance	OS	Specific Objective
COPAS	Confederation of Aid and Care Organisations	PAG	General Development Plan
COREPER	Permanent Representatives Committee	PAL	Local Action Plan
CRDP	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	PAN	National Action Plan
CRII	Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative	PDAT	Master Programme for Spatial Planning
CRTI-B	Resource Centre for Building Technologies and Innovation	MIP	Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure
CSCPS	Higher Council for Certain Health Professions	GDP	Gross domestic product
CSI	Sector Committee for Interoperability	SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
CSIRT	Computer Security Incident Response Team	PNDD	National Sustainable Development Plan
CTIE	Government IT Centre	PNEC	Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan
DAC	Directive on Administrative Cooperation	NDEP	National data exchange platform
ESC	Economic and Social Council	NRP	National Reform Programme
		OP	Operational programme



DAP	Diploma Of Professional Competence	DGDR	Draft Grand-Ducal Regulation
DB	<i>Deutsche Bahn</i>	RRP	Recovery and resilience plan
DEP	Digital Europe Programme	PSBC	Public sector blockchain
DLH	Digital Learning Hub	SGP	Stability and Growth Programme
DLT	Distributed Ledger Technology	PSL	Housing Sector Plan
DSJC	Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition - Luxembourg	PSSF	Professionals providing services to companies and trusts
DT	Technician diploma	PST	Transport sector plan
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development	R&D	Research and development
EaSI	Employment and Social Innovation	R&I	Research and innovation
EBP	European Blockchain Partnership	RBE	Register of beneficial owners
EBSI	European Blockchain Service Infrastructure	RCS	Trade and company register
EDM	Electronic Document Management	RDI	Research, development and innovation
EEA	European Energy Award	REACT-EU	Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe
EIC	European Innovation Council	REVIS	Social Inclusion Income
EIG	Economic Interest Grouping	RGD	Grand-Ducal Regulation
ENAD	National School for Adults	RGTR	General road transport regime
ENR	National risk assessment	RPGH	Income for the severely disabled
EPSCO	Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs	SECAM	Department for the Education of Foreign Children of the Ministry
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund	EPSR	European Pillar of Social Rights
ESA	European Space Agency	SEGS	Separately managed State service
ESF+	European Social Fund Plus	EU ETS	EU Emissions Trading Scheme
ESRIC	European Space Resources Innovation Centre	SFA	Adult Education Department
ETHOS	European Typology on Homelessness and Housing Exclusion	SFP	Vocational Training Department
EVR	Vertical risk assessments	SIA	School Integration Service
FCI	International Climate Finance	SMC	Department of Media, Connectivity and Digital Policy
FEAD	Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived	SMWP	Structural Measures Working Party
FNR	National Research Fund	SNCB	Belgian National Railway Company
FT	Financing of terrorism	SNCF	French National Railway Company
GHG	Greenhouse gases	SNHBM	National Low-Cost Housing Company
GLS	Social Rental Management	SnT	Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust
GTL	GovTech Lab	SOC	Security Operation Centre
HORESCA	National Federation of Hoteliers, Restaurateurs and Caterers	SSM	Social Minimum Wage
HPC	High Performance Computing	STATEC	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies
IA	Artificial intelligence	ICT	Information and communication technologies
IGCSE	International General Certificate of Secondary Education	TIR	Third industrial revolution
IGSS	General Inspectorate of Social Security	VAT	Value Added Tax
INL	National Institute of Languages	EU	European Union
INTERREG	European Territorial Co-operation	UEL	<i>Union des entreprises luxembourgeoises</i>
IOP	Interoperability	ULCC	University of Luxembourg Competence Centre
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	VAE	Validation of Prior Experience
RRF	Recovery and Resilience Fund	ZARE	Regional business park in Ehlerange



1. Introduction

Like 2020, 2021 has been marked by the Covid-19 pandemic, globally as well as at European and national levels. The necessary restrictions and measures put in place to avoid a collapse of health care have also led to undesirable but unavoidable effects in the economic and social field. In order to mitigate this impact as much as possible, the government initiated extraordinary support efforts, including the implementation of the “Stabilisation Programme” and the “*Neistart Lëtzebuerg*” package of measures, of which one of the most effective expedients was short-time working.

The pandemic and the measures taken to address it, combined with other factors such as growing geopolitical tensions, have led to significant supply difficulties and a consequent increase in global commodity prices from 2021 onwards. In addition to these difficulties, energy prices have risen over the past year, placing a greater burden on businesses and households and causing a significant increase in inflation in all European Union (EU) countries.

As highlighted by the European Commission in the 2022 Annual sustainable growth survey, the multiple efforts made at EU and national levels in the context of the vaccination campaign and socio-economic impact mitigation measures have borne fruit and set the stage for a sustained recovery from 2021 onwards. In the EU, forecasts for 2022 and 2023 have placed economic growth at 3.9% and 2.9% respectively.

With the publication in November 2021 of this Review, the European Commission has launched a new annual cycle of the European Semester. This new edition of the Annual sustainable growth survey places the monitoring of the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) at the core of the process. The NRP must therefore include a bi-annual report on the progress of the national Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP).

Luxembourg's RRP is consistent with the Government action plan, at the centre of which is the support for promoting social cohesion and a modern and attractive economic environment, while responding to climate and environmental challenges. By allocating 61% of the funds to projects contributing to fight against climate change, the Luxembourg RRP is the greenest plan in the EU.

Furthermore, the new edition of the Annual sustainable growth survey emphasises the continuity of the 2021 annual strategy for sustainable growth and therefore focuses on the concept of competitive sustainability and its four guiding principles, namely environmental sustainability, productivity, equity and macroeconomic stability as well as the dual green and digital transition.

At the national level, several strategies have been developed that fit well with European priorities for competitive sustainability, such as, to name just a few, the RRP, the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), the National Plan for Sustainable Development (PNDD), the “*Ons Wirtschaft vu muer*” roadmap, the data-driven innovation strategy and the National Research and Innovation Strategy. The many efforts described in more detail in the following sections should address the challenges the country is facing, including those identified in the European Council's Country-Specific Recommendations to Luxembourg as well as those arising from the strong growth the country has experienced in the past.

As regards economic developments in Luxembourg in 2021, the country returned to its pre-crisis level in the third quarter. The National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (STATEC) forecasts high growth in gross domestic product (GDP) for 2021, amounting to 6.9%. During the pandemic, Luxembourg's economic structure, strongly oriented towards services, has benefitted the country. The government's support measures also contributed to this result. However, the impact of the pandemic



on certain economic sectors, such as the hotel and catering industry and the events industry, had major repercussions and left many after-effects. The combination of employment maintenance measures and the general recovery during the year also favoured trends in the labour market, where new jobs creation levels were sustained, thus significantly reducing the unemployment rate compared to 2020.

On the macroeconomic level, Luxembourg is again among the EU Member States not subjected to an in-depth review under the alert mechanism of the Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure (MIP).

The government continues to pursue an ambitious pace of public investment. In the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget Act (2022)¹, as presented in October 2021, direct and indirect investments amount to 4.5% of GDP in 2021. By comparison, investments in 2014 still represented 3.4% of GDP. The State Budget for 2022 is future-oriented and prepares the country for the challenges of tomorrow. Through record public investments, the budget is underpinning strong recovery and a rapid return to qualitative and job-creating growth, consistent with the government's climate objectives. It also has a strong social dimension, with particular emphasis on increasing the supply of affordable housing. Finally, digitalisation remains a major and transversal development area.

However, as this NRP is being written, Ukraine is in the throes of an invasion by Russia, causing uncertainty and concern around the world. While millions of Ukrainians have found asylum in EU countries, Western countries have decided to implement extensive sanctions against Russia. The implications of this conflict have global repercussions and are significantly increasing inflationary pressure. Coupled with the Covid-19 pandemic, severe geopolitical tensions, the ever-increasing risks and damage associated with climate change and the challenge to democratic values, Europe and the world are in a “poly-crisis” situation that is difficult to resolve and makes it more difficult to achieve various critical objectives.

In order to act quickly and effectively to limit the negative effects of the invasion of Ukraine as much as possible, the government and the social partners held Tripartite Coordinating Committee meetings. As a result of these meetings, an agreement was signed on 31 March 2022 introducing the “*Solidaritéitspak*”, which includes more selective support measures for households, support measures for businesses in the context of rising energy prices and support measures for the energy transition.² These measures, which can be adapted if necessary, should help to alleviate inflationary pressures and support the companies and households most affected.

Coordinated government action, together with strengthened governance at national level, will enable Luxembourg to make progress in the green, digital and inclusive transition.

¹ Law dated 17 December 2021: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2021/12/17/a906/lo>

² Press release dated 31 March 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/03-mars/31-tripartite-accord.html



2. National social dialogue in the context of the European Semester

In order to strengthen the assimilation of the European Semester at national level, the government got the social partners involved in the process.

In 2021, the social partners drew up a common position, which they submitted to the government as a basis for consultation with regard to the European Semester, under the aegis of the ESC on 30 March 2021. This common position, which includes both their common view of Luxembourg's Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) within the framework of European economic governance as well as questions about tax revenues at national level, also formed the body of the ESC's 2021 Annual Opinion³.

At the national social dialogue's first annual meeting, held on 23 February 2022, the government suggested a new schedule of meetings within the framework of the European Semester to optimize discussions. In 2021, the common position, or opinion, of the social partners was submitted to the government at an already very advanced stage of the European Semester (March-April 2021), and well ahead of preparing the National Reform Programme (NRP), the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) and the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) for the year. The government had to submit these reports to the European Commission by the end of April. A meeting at such an advanced stage does not give the government sufficient time to take into account the analyses and recommendations of the social partners in preparing the NRP and SGP.

To this end, the government proposed the social partners a schedule consisting of three meetings: the first to take stock and discuss the implementation of the NRP and SGP and the country-specific recommendations from the previous exercise, the second to present the NRP and SGP to the government, and the third to focus on the new recommendations addressed to Luxembourg. At the same meeting, it was decided to organize a second meeting on 1 April 2022 in order to discuss the past analyses and recommendations of the social partners in the framework of the previous European Semester.

In view of this second meeting, the social partners had sent the government a joint letter, based in part on their joint contribution, with their views and proposals concerning the organization of the European Semester 2022.

For its part, the government prepared a contribution addressing both governance issues and providing a response to the social partners' common position from last year, as well as to the country-specific recommendations addressed to Luxembourg under the European Semester. This contribution was not intended to be comprehensive and only provides partial responses to the multitude of issues that were raised by the social partners, which were often complex and sector-based. In this same contribution, the government thanked the social partners for this high-quality opinion, which touches on a multitude of important short-, medium- and long-term topics, such as:

- Green transition; digital transformation; smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs; social and territorial cohesion; health and resilience, policies for the next generation and children and youth, including education and skills
- Central and local government tax revenues

³ Annual Opinion of the ESC for 2021: <https://ces.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/avis/avis-annuels/avis-annuel-2021.pdf>



Like the social partners, the government attaches major importance to Luxembourg's medium- and long-term development, both in terms of structural policies and public finances. STATEC⁴ and the IGSS⁵ carry out long-term projections with a view to fuelling the public debate and providing a decision-making tool for the public authorities. Productivity is the main driver of economic growth, which is why it is important to monitor its evolution over time. To this end, the National Productivity Council⁶ publishes an annual report that the government follows closely. In addition to these structural factors, it is also important to closely monitor trends in government tax revenues.

Accordingly, the social partners have updated their questioning on tax revenues, which were already part of the ESC's 2020 Annual Opinion. Recently, at the beginning of 2022, the ESC published its Opinion "Analysis of tax data in Luxembourg 2021"⁷, which is an update of the two opinions published in previous years on this subject. The government and its tax administrations contributed actively to this work. In addition, the government set up a "Luxembourg Strategy" unit⁸ at the Ministry of the Economy, which conducts strategic forward-looking and physical quantification exercises in a holistic, participatory and iterative manner, with the aim of conceiving and anticipating new economic prospects for the country. In addition, the government systematically consults the positions of the social partners, and in particular the opinions of the ESC, in the development of its economic, financial, social and environmental policies.

At the second social dialogue meeting on 1 April 2022, the government followed the agenda suggested by the social partners in their joint letter. Accordingly, the session began with a presentation by the government, based on its written contribution, detailing the country-specific recommendations and the government's responses, all in line with the social partners' common position, followed by a presentation of the broad outlines of the draft NRP and CSP 2022. Following the government's intervention, stakeholders had the opportunity to express their views and ask questions on a number of important topics, including housing, health, education and social cohesion.

The employers' association presented its views on the green transition, in particular with regard to its wish to see a closer involvement of the relevant participants in the framework of the Economic Activity Zone sector plan, and stressed that additional efforts are needed with regard to the green transition of SMEs. In the field of digital transition, the time required to accomplish administrative procedures remains a major concern. The same is true for housing, an issue that remains a concern, mainly because of a supply situation that lags behind demand and a "State-Municipalities" Housing Pact that does not involve private companies in the discussions between the State and the municipalities.

In the area of health, the employers' association expressed its satisfaction with the National Health Plan - 2030, the National Health Observatory and the digitization of the health system, which is important for companies, especially with regard to the digitization of documents such as medical certificates, and also welcomed research initiatives such as the Health And Life science Innovation (HE:AL) project and the "*Gesondheetsdësch*" project.

In the field of education, the employers emphasized the importance of addressing the multilingualism of students and criticized the slow pace of the implementation of an H section in secondary education.

⁴ Macroeconomic and demographic projections for Luxembourg from 2017 to 2060:

<https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/series/bulletin-statec/2017/03-17-Projections-macro-economiques-et-demographiques/index.html>

⁵ IGSS actuarial assessment of the financial situation of the general pension insurance scheme, carried out every 5 years.

⁶ Press release dated 12 December 2021 : https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/12-decembre/13-rapport-annuel-cnp.html

⁷ ESC opinion on taxation (2021) : <https://ces.public.lu/content/dam/ces/fr/avis/prix-salaires/fiscalite-2022.pdf>

⁸ Press release dated 10 October 2021 : https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/10-octobre/29-luxembourg-strategie.html



Finally, the employers' association emphasized the need for more resources for digitalization. It also questioned the expected higher withholding tax revenues as well as the increase in the number of cross-border workers. While growth is necessary in the Luxembourg model, the employer's association wondered what level of growth is sustainable. Tax competitiveness remains a necessary element according to employers, who however questioned the reform of the real estate tax as a means to encourage the creation of housing and avoiding situations of unoccupied real estate, as well as the role of the tax on real estate speculation. The taxation of real estate must be analysed in its entirety.

On the trade union side, they wanted to know the government's position on the suspension of the general escape clause and the overhaul of EU economic governance and stressed the fact that their contribution went beyond the RRP due to a relatively small amount allocated under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). They also questioned the future of the European Semester and the RRF and their possible merger. While social cohesion is very important and everyone agrees on the existence of inequalities, the causes of these inequalities are controversial. The housing situation is a major problem and family benefits should, in their opinion, be indexed retroactively. While training continues to be of major importance, questions on permanent/fixed length employment contracts has yet to be addressed, as had their point on the right to disconnect from work.

Finally, the government took the floor again to respond to the questions raised earlier and commended some of the points expressed by the social partners, particularly on education and housing. The government confirmed that a property tax reform is currently underway and that the analysis of the economic activity zone sector plan is in progress. Finally, the idea of bringing companies, municipalities and the State together for discussions on the issue of housing attracted the attention of the ministers. In this respect, it was held that the reform of the property tax and the introduction of a tax on real estate speculation should have positive effects on the housing market.

In conclusion, the government noted that the discussions held during this meeting were fruitful and that it intends to enhance future exchanges in this optimized and better structured framework.

The next meeting will take place following the publication of the country-specific recommendations, scheduled for May/June 2022. It should allow an in-depth exchange between the government and the social partners, in particular about these new recommendations and what measures could be put in place.



3. Macroeconomic background and scenario for 2022-2026

It is essential that NRP measures take into account the constraints of the macroeconomic environment and the medium-term budget strategy that stem from them. Implementing the NRP as a whole falls under the same economic hypotheses (macroeconomic projections) as the Stability and Growth Programme (SGP).⁹

Needless to say, at the present time, particularly with the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the forecasts, which are snapshots, are potentially subject to rapid and significant change.

The macroeconomic forecasts used in the SGP assume GDP growth of 1.4% in 2022. For 2023 and 2024, growth is expected to increase to 2.9%. Growth for the medium term is expected to amount to 2.6% in 2025 and 2026.

Table 1: Change in economic growth and job creation for 2021-2026

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Growth in GDP (as a %)	6.9	1.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6
Total domestic employment (as a %)	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2

Source: SGP (2022)

For the long term, the government has aligned its main economic assumptions with those in the macroeconomic scenario adopted for Luxembourg by the “Working Group on Ageing Populations and Sustainability” of the EU Economic Policy Committee and of its most recent report on ageing.¹⁰

⁹ Preliminary estimate which may change depending on events. A more detailed analysis will be presented in STATEC's "Economic Outlook 1-2022".

¹⁰ For more details: https://europa.eu/epc/working-group-ageing-populations-and-sustainability_en



4. Political responses to the major economic, employment and social challenges

4.1. Status of the projects funded under the RRF

As part of its 2022 Annual Sustainable Growth Survey of Sustainable Growth, the Commission shared its guidance on how the European Semester will adapt to better implement the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The implementation of the various national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) will to a large extent guide Member States' reform and investment programs for the coming years. With its broadened scope as well as its ongoing multilateral surveillance, the European Semester provides the ideal framework for ensuring continuous assessment of progress under the RRF.

With a view to creating synergies and streamlining reporting obligations between the RRF and the European Semester, the NRP is an obvious choice for including semi-annual reports of the RRF. This approach provides a holistic view of the implementation of the RRP and the overall progress made in implementing previous country recommendations.

Under Luxembourg's RRP, proposed reforms and investments have made significant progress in recent months. At this point, Luxembourg has achieved 25 of the milestones and targets, 10 of which are on track to be achieved in the near term. Although macroeconomic projections have been plagued by the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, meeting the commitments made in the RRP continues to be treated as a priority. In these uncertain times, it is all the more important to ensure continuity of the Government action plan, as this is an important lever for addressing the structural challenges facing the country.

This report covers all 20 measures underpinning the three main pillars: *Cohesion and social resilience, Green transition and Digitalization, Innovation and Governance*. By investing 61% of the overall allocation in measures contributing to efforts to combat climate change, Luxembourg's RRP is the "greenest" plan in Europe. As for digital investments, the RRP is in line with the government's desire to place digitalization at the centre of its concerns by promoting the digitalization of public administration and the development of new secure communication technologies.



Component	Reforms and investments	Status of milestones & targets	Description
PILLAR 1: Cohesion and social resilience			
1A: Skilling, Reskilling and Upskilling	"Skillsdësch"	In progress	An initial "Skillsdësch" meeting took place on 10 July 2020 between the social partners and the government. Together, it was decided to engage the OECD to carry out a study on Luxembourg's "Skills Strategy". In order to ensure the follow-up of this study, a follow-up committee was set up between the ministries concerned.
	"FutureSkills"	Finalized	Between October 2020 and October 2021, a total of 491 jobseekers were enrolled in the "FutureSkills programme". The satisfaction rate of the participants in the programme was 96 percent. More than half of the participants have already been inserted into a job or work measure within three months of completing the training.
	"Digital Skills"	In progress	In order to mitigate the impact of the health crisis on the labour market, the government organised online training courses and offered every employee who was short-time unemployed between 1 January and 31 March 2021 a voucher to participate in digital training.
1B: Strengthening resilience of the health system	"Gesondheetsdësch"	Finalized	With a view to drawing up the National Health Plan, the Minister of Social Security, the Minister of Health and Minister Delegate of Social Security decided to bring together the key players in the Luxembourg health system within the framework of the "Gesondheetsdësch" forum. These participants formed into six thematic groups and met in several working groups in 2020 and 2021. Several projects have been derived from the <i>Gesondheetsdësch</i> effort, some of which are currently being implemented.
	Reforming the remits of health professionals	In progress	A general concept for the reorganisation of the remit of certain health professions and for the future training courses to be offered at the University of Luxembourg was drawn up and validated by the Government Council. On the basis of this concept and of exchanges with stakeholders in the field, specific concepts for the preparation of legal frameworks concerning future professional activities are being prepared for the health professions to be taught at the University of Luxembourg. The next steps are to develop a framework for future laws in collaboration with the ministries involved.
	Single digital register of health professions	Planned for 2023	The project is in its planning stage. The project is expected to be commissioned in early 2023.
	Telemedicine solution for remote medical follow-up of patients	Finalized	As part of the crisis management linked to the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in March 2020, the agency <i>eSanté</i> set up a telemedicine application for the remote monitoring of patients suffering from COVID-19. On the basis of the initial feedback obtained during the monitoring of patients suffering from COVID-19, it is planned to continue developing this application solution for other use cases.
1C: Increasing the supply of affordable and sustainable public housing	Housing Pact 2.0	In progress	The Housing Pact 2.0 law was passed in July 2021. The project is a great success and a total of 98 municipalities had signed the initial agreement by the end of 2021.
	"Neischmelz" project in Dudelange	In progress	The remediation and reclamation of the former "Neischmelz" brownfield site in Dudelange allows for the development of new neighbourhoods and living spaces in a perspective of sustainable development. The ecological component aims to revitalise the brownfields, to promote sustainable development by establishing a CO2-neutral neighbourhood and to guarantee the quality of the living spaces. The energy concept is based on an initial innovative scenario using on a geothermal doublet. The implementation of this concept is subject to a series of regulatory approvals, including the Environmental Impact Assessment initiated in February 2020, the conclusions and results of which are expected by the end of 2022.



Skilling, Reskilling and Upskilling

"Skillsdësch"

The government's programme for the period 2018-2023 identified skills development as a prerequisite for implementing an effective employment policy, aimed at both maintaining employment and combating unemployment.

The government is therefore committed to developing a genuine skills strategy to promote the acquisition of new skills that meet the requirements of companies and the profiles of tomorrow's jobs. Increasing the employability of the workforce should help to ensure that employees remain in employment and that job seekers return to the labour market more quickly and long-lasting. The government's objective is therefore to raise awareness of the concept of lifelong learning and to develop continuing and professional training in Luxembourg. To this end, all public and private players in the field of employment and vocational training are called upon to work closely together. The "Skillsdësch" is therefore a tripartite meeting platform that provides important political impulses in the field of skills development. In this context, the government, in agreement with the "Skillsdësch" partners, decided in July 2020 to set up a study on skills in Luxembourg. The "Skillsdësch" stakeholders asked to engage the OECD to carry out a skills strategy study. In order to guarantee monitoring of this study, a follow-up committee has been set up between the ministries concerned. On 27 October 2021, an initial conference between the OECD and Luxembourg stakeholders took place in Luxembourg. The study will focus on four priorities:

- Priority 1: Providing labour market relevant adult learning opportunities
- Priority 2: Guiding and incentivising skills choices
- Priority 3: Attracting and retaining talent to fill skills shortages
- Priority 4: Strengthening the governance of skills data

The "Skillsdësch" platform will meet again at the end of 2022 to discuss the results of the final report¹¹.

"FutureSkills"

The "FutureSkills" programme was carried out by the National Employment Agency (ADEM), in collaboration with the social partners (Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Employees), between October 2020 and December 2021.

The programme consisted of offering jobseekers, in the context of the health crisis, a three-month training course to strengthen cross-sector (digital skills (digital trends, collaboration and office software, basics of data analysis and programming, basics of cybersecurity and data protection), soft skills (communication, collaboration, creativity, organisation and analysis) and management skills (project management, change management and risk management)), followed by the option of a six-month practical training period within a public sector institution.

The following two objectives were set under the Recovery and Resilience Plan:

- 440 jobseekers (in total) who participated in the *FutureSkills* training programme
- 150 jobseekers aged over 45 who participated in the "FutureSkills" training programme

Both objectives were achieved by the end of the programme. Enrolments of jobseekers numbered 491 in the *FutureSkills* programme between October 2020 and October 2021. Of these 491 participants, 167 were over 45 at the time of registration.

¹¹ Please see chapter 4.2. on other policy responses to the major economic, employment and social challenges identified for further information



In addition to the achievement of the two objectives, it should be noted that the satisfaction rate of the participants in the programme was 96 per cent (56 per cent of the participants stated that they were "very satisfied"). More than half of the participants have already found a job or a working and qualification measures within three months of completing the training.

"Digital Skills"

The health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has had a considerable impact on the Luxembourg economy, with major repercussions for companies and the labour market. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy considers continuing training to be a crucial factor in mobilising the potential of human capital to promote long-term economic growth. However, in an environment of social distancing resulting from the pandemic, the launch of new training courses has been a delicate process.

For this reason, the government encouraged training centres to offer courses in e-learning format. This initiative was intended to give employees access to distance learning at any time.

The aim of this measure was multiple: to raise awareness of the need to develop digital skills, to support employees who are partially unemployed in the digital transition, to strengthen their employability and to facilitate their mobility on the labour market.

For example, as part of the "Digital Skills" project, the government offered every employee who was short-time unemployed between 1 January 2021 and 31 March 2021 a voucher for digital training worth up to €500. More than 30,500 employees received a personalised letter and an activation voucher for online training.

Depending on the level of digital literacy, employees could choose between an initial training that introduces them to digital tools or a more advanced training to further existing digital knowledge. These basic digital skills were determined according to the indicative reference framework established by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre.

Partially unemployed persons interested in this type of e-learning could choose their preferred training course via the government's digital platform "guichet.lu". The training voucher served as an access voucher to participate in a course offered by the training centres.

Unfortunately, the government action was not as successful as expected. Although each eligible employee received a personalised letter, it is clear that barely 2% of them took advantage of this unique opportunity. Factors that may explain this disappointing result include the voluntary nature of the measure and a general lack of interest; the recovery of economic activity and the consequent return of many short-time workers to their jobs in spring 2021, the fact that the registration procedure was perceived as too complicated and the range of training courses on offer was considered too broad.

Strengthening the resilience of the health system

"Gesondheetsdësch"

With a view to drawing up the National Health Plan, the Minister of Social Security, the Minister of Health and Minister Delegate of Social Security decided to bring together the key players in the Luxembourg health system within the framework of the "Gesondheetsdësch". These participants formed into six thematic groups and met in several working groups in 2020 and 2021. The aim of the meetings was to identify the challenges of the system, to analyse various possible scenarios and to recommend priority measures. Several projects were derived from the *Gesondheetsdësch*, some of which are currently being implemented.



In order to continue the *Gesondheetsdësch*, the respective work programme must be consistently implemented and it must be ensured that the various projects are part of an overall strategy with clearly defined governance and sub-project management. The projects currently underway are briefly described below:

- The National Health Plan is the main deliverable of the *Gesondheetsdësch*. It aims to formalise the health strategy for the country by giving a clear vision for the different parts of the health system. The National Health Plan is currently being developed and a presentation to the stakeholders of the *Gesondheetsdësch* is planned for the summer of 2022.
- The project relating to corporate forms of the health professions is intended to make it possible for health professionals to associate in the form of a company. This new option should make it possible to pool costs and administrative work and improve patient access to multidisciplinary care. A draft bill is currently in the pre-consultation phase. The next steps will be determined after the various views have been submitted.
- The projects relating to the reform of the Higher Council for Certain Health Professions (*Conseil Supérieur de Certaines Professions de Santé*) and the reform of the Medical Board aim to reform two professional associations that are highly important to the Luxembourg health system. Draft texts for these two projects are in the consultation phase. The next steps will be determined after various views have been submitted.
- The projects related to the reform of the remit of health professionals and the digital register of health professions are described in the following chapters.
- The project for upgrading health professions aims to improve the image of these professions. Communication campaigns are being prepared and will be launched in the coming months.
- As part of the project for developing a vision of the future health ecosystem / the future of ambulatory care, the feasibility of imaging centres at non-hospital sites is being reviewed. A draft bill will be prepared in 2022.
- The project related to communications and informing patients/insured persons is intended to improve communication processes of the social security authorities directed at protected persons as well as access to information via the different channels (telephone, mail, email, website, social networks and agency). The project is in its start-up phase.
- The project designed to implement Direct Immediate Payment solutions for insured persons is in a pilot phase.
- The "prevention analysis" project forms the analytical basis for a consolidated promotion and prevention strategy. The project will be carried out during 2023.
- Finally, the "digitalisation" project aims to proceed with the formation of a national eHealth/digital health strategy by a health sector taskforce under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

Reforming the remits of health professionals

The project relating to the reform of the remit of health professionals seeks to rework professional profiles of certain health professions with a view to setting up related bachelor programmes at the University of Luxembourg. The aim is to ensure that these health professions have a contemporary legal framework tailored to realities in the field for the exercise of their respective professions. In general, the objectives of this reform are to maintain and improve the quality and safety of care, to



improve the attractiveness of health professions and to maintain cost control in the face of demographic development.

A general concept for the reorganisation of the remit of certain health professions and for the future training courses to be offered at the University of Luxembourg was drawn up and validated by the Government Council. On the basis of this concept and of exchanges of perspective amongst the actors in the field, specific concepts for preparing legal frameworks concerning future professional activities are being set up for the health professions for which study programmes will be offered at the University of Luxembourg.

Upcoming steps are to develop a framework for future laws in collaboration with the ministries involved. On the basis of this framework, the draft laws for the health professions for which study programmes will be offered at the University of Luxembourg will be drafted by the summer of 2022. The recasting of other health professions for which there will be no study programmes on offer at the University of Luxembourg is planned to start in the autumn of 2022.

Single digital register of health professions

The project aims to replace the current database with a new digital register for health professionals to list all health professionals licensed to practice in Luxembourg and to manage these licenses, as well as to make it available to Luxembourg and European bodies and to the general public. It will also allow better general communication with health professionals and detailed monitoring of the current and historical demography of health professionals (e.g. specialisations, age groups, geographical distribution, type of activity).

The technical part of the project is followed by the Government IT Centre and legal and general issues by the Ministry and the Health Directorate.

Other stakeholders involved are the Inspectorate General of Social Security (IGSS), the National Health Fund (CNS), health professionals, the Medical College, the Veterinary College, the Higher Council of Certain Health Professions ("CSCPS") and the agency *eSanté*.

The project is scheduled to be commissioned in early 2023.

Telemedicine solution for remote medical follow-up of patients

As part of the crisis management linked to the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in March 2020, the agency *eSanté* set up a telemedicine application solution enabling remote monitoring of patients suffering from COVID-19. The aim of implementing this solution was to reduce the risk of contamination for both healthcare staff and patients hospitalised in institutions and other healthcare structures, to limit the physical movements of both healthcare professionals and patients to a minimum in order to reduce the risk of spreading the virus, to be in permanent contact with the patients concerned before and after medical intervention and until their respective recovery, and to monitor a larger number of patients simultaneously at a distance.

The application, which can be downloaded by the patient, queries patients about their state of health at specific times of the day at regular intervals through an online questionnaire, and tracks improvement or deterioration to their health over the course of the day. On the basis of the answers provided by the patient to this online questionnaire, the application automatically triggers an alert to the health professional in charge of their remote monitoring, who then intervenes directly with the patient depending on the seriousness of the situation with a view to medical follow-up.

On the basis of the initial feedback obtained as part of the follow-up of patients suffering from COVID-19, it is planned to continue to develop this application solution for other use cases, i.e. for pathologies other than COVID-19. To facilitate this, the application solution was migrated to the Ideo-PHM solution (Mendix) in February 2021.



New use cases include remote monitoring of obese patients, of patients with diabetes, of patients with long-term COVID-19, of patients who are discharged from hospital early after surgery and of cancer patients.

The roll-out of the second use case, i.e. the one linked to obesity, will take place at the end of 2022. It will be supervised by the agency *eSanté* G.I.E., which will be in charge of the project, but will be deployed in the field together with the de Mondorf-les-Bains Domaine Thermale. One of the new use cases listed above will be rolled out yearly each year until 2026.

Increasing the supply of affordable and sustainable public housing

Housing Pact 2.0

The Housing Pact, which came into force in 2008, provides municipalities with funding for the construction of new housing and public infrastructure. This subsidy programme ended in December 2020. Given the high demand for affordable housing in Luxembourg, the government has decided to overhaul the Housing Pact, baptising the new programme "Housing Pact 2.0".

The Housing Pact 2.0 law was passed in July 2021. The project is looking forward to great success as by the end of 2021 a total of 98 municipalities signed the initial agreement. Of the 98 signatory municipalities, 7 municipalities have opted for an internal housing advisor and 81 municipalities are working with an external advisor.

The signatory municipalities have 12 months from the date of the signing of the initial agreement to draw up a Local Action Plan ("LAP") with the assistance of their housing advisor (end 2022-beginning 2023). Once this has been approved by the local council and forwarded to the Ministry of Housing, the municipality wishing to continue with the Housing Pact 2.0 programme can sign the implementation agreement. The municipality will then have until 2032 to implement the objectives and projects set out in the LAP.

The "Neischmelz" project in Dudelange

The remediation and reclamation of the former "Neischmelz" brownfield site in Dudelange allows for the development of new neighbourhoods and living spaces in a perspective of sustainable development in order to face the shortage of affordable housing.

The ecological component aims to revitalise the brownfields, to promote sustainable development by establishing a CO2-neutral neighbourhood and to guarantee the quality of the living spaces. The energy concept is based on an initial innovative scenario of a geothermal doublet of between 1,000 and 2,500 metres.

The implementation of this concept is subject to a series of regulatory approvals, including the Environmental Impact Assessment initiated in February 2020, the conclusions and results of which are expected by the end of 2022

In parallel, the technical offices appointed by the "*Fonds du Logement*" are making progress on planning of the boreholes. Based on the information from the seismic survey, which will be submitted in November 2022 by the National Roads Administration, the "*Fonds du Logement*" will prepare the tender to start the drilling works in the second half of 2023.



Component	Reforms and investments	Status of milestones & targets	Description
PILLAR 2: Green Transition			
2A: Decarbonisation of transport	Electrification of the fleet of contracting authorities and entities, and of public transport	Finalised	The transposition of Directive 2019/116110 was accomplished by the Grand Ducal Regulation on the promotion of clean road vehicles in support of low-emission mobility. The regulation was published in the <i>Mémorial A</i> and took effect on 14/11/2021.
	Support scheme for charging points	In progress	On 18 November 2021, the Government Council approved the draft law on the aid scheme for companies investing in charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. However, the law will only come into force once the legislative procedure has been completed. At the operational level, a first call for tender is planned as soon as the law comes into force.
2C: Protection of the environment and biodiversity	"Naturpakt"	In progress	The legal framework of the "Naturpakt" was put in place in 2021 following the publication of i) the law dated 30 July 2021 creating a nature pact with the communes and ii) the Grand Ducal regulation dated 30 July 2021 establishing the catalogue of measures of the nature pact. An information and awareness-raising campaign immediately convinced 75 of Luxembourg's 102 communes to participate in the nature pact.



Decarbonisation of transport

Electrification of the fleet of contracting authorities and entities, and of public transport

According to Directive 2019/116110 of the European Parliament and of the Council, each procurement entity must achieve a minimum percentage of clean vehicles out of all vehicles put out to tender during five-year reference periods. At national level, about 200 contracting authorities and entities, such as the Luxembourg State, have set higher internal targets. The minimum percentage of clean vehicles at national level will then be above the requirements of the above-mentioned directive.

Thus, planning states that at least 38.5% of the light vehicles (category M1 and N1) acquired in the first reference period from 2021 to 2025 correspond to the criteria of clean vehicles. However, it is worth mentioning that the State applies even more ambitious targets for its own vehicle fleet. Since the 2018 budget year only electric cars are called for. Exemptions from this rule have to be justified and granted by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development. Another example of the State setting targets that go beyond the minimum obligations of this directive, is public transport. Half of the kilometres covered by the regional buses of the RGTR are carried out by pure electric vehicles. By 2030, all mileage will be covered by zero emission vehicles.

The transposition of the above-mentioned directive was accomplished by the Grand-Ducal regulation concerning the promotion of clean road vehicles in support of low-emission mobility. The regulation was published in the *Mémorial A* and took effect on 14/11/2021.

Support scheme for charging points

On 18 November 2021, the Government Council approved the draft law on the aid scheme for companies investing in charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. However, the law will only come into force once the legislative procedure has been completed. The consultation of the professional chambers has progressed in the sense that the Chamber of Skilled Trades and Crafts, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Employees as well as the Syvicol association of Luxembourg cities and municipalities have issued their opinions on the draft law. The dossier is currently awaiting an opinion from the Council of State, after which it goes through the parliamentary process. It should be noted that preparation of the text took several weeks longer than initially planned due to the technical, economic and legal complexity of the dossier.

On 7 March 2022, the European Commission adopted its decision approving the aid scheme (file No. SA.62131), which is a requirement prior to the law entering into force.

At the operational level, the staff of the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning are preparing the specifications and setting up the application forms on the MyGuichet.lu platform so as to launch an initial call for tender as soon as the law comes into force.

Protection of the environment and biodiversity

"Naturpakt"

Through the "*Naturpakt*" or Nature Pact, the government is establishing a legislative, financial, technical and advisory framework for municipalities to facilitate targeted action to promote the protection of nature and to prevent the loss of biodiversity.

The "*Naturpakt*" is based on the Climate Pact model established in Luxembourg as part of the *European Energy Award* (EEA) and is aimed exclusively at municipalities. The "*Naturpakt*" can subsidise the participation of all municipalities in implementing national strategies for the protection and conservation of the natural environment, or in the ecological aspects of these strategies, including the national nature conservation plan, the river basin management plan and the strategy for adaptation to the effects of climate change.



The legal framework of the "*Naturpakt*" was set up in 2021 following the publication of i) the law dated 30 July 2021 creating a nature pact with the municipalities and ii) the national regulation dated 30 July 2021, which established the catalogue of measures in the nature pact.

An information and awareness-raising campaign about the "*Naturpakt*", organised by the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development, immediately convinced 75 of Luxembourg's 102 municipalities to participate in the "*Naturpakt*". The "*Naturpakt*" has therefore been a great success since its launch. These municipalities are currently assisted by a "*Naturpakt*" advisor in implementing this pact in their region and carrying out an initial inventory of the municipality's nature and water protection situation. The first audits to verify the level of performance of the municipalities involved are planned for 2022 and the first certifications will be issued following these audits.



Component	Reforms and investments	Status of milestones & targets	Description
PILLAR 3: Digitalisation, Innovation and Governance			
3A: Promoting a data-driven economy	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	In progress	The objective of the reform is to stimulate the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg through the development and implementation of an ultra-secure communication infrastructure based on quantum technology, by promoting the participation of private sector companies and researchers. The consortium, composed of SES Techcom, LuxTrust, InCert, itrust, LuxConnect and SnT, has been involved in the LuxQCI project since the end of 2019 and is actively contributing to the creation of the ecosystem.
	Development and deployment of a test infrastructure and ultra-secure connectivity solutions	In progress	This part of the project consists of developing and rolling out a research infrastructure that will allow knowledge and experience to be gained in the field of communications based on quantum technology. This test infrastructure was launched in March 2022 with the signing of a funding agreement between the Luxembourg government and the University of Luxembourg / SnT.
3B: Modernisation of public administration	Electronic Document Management and Case Management	In progress	This project aims to implement a central platform offering all the functionalities required for electronic document management and case management and to deploy specific instances in each of the candidate state entities. The implementation period extends from mid-2020 to the end of 2025 for the primary implementation of the solution.
	Development of the 'MyGuichet' platform	In progress	<u>Virtual appointment setting</u> : This part of the project focuses on enabling public administrations to offer virtual appointment setting and to establishing access to a functionality supporting virtual appointments via video conferencing. The project is scheduled to start in the first quarter of 2022 and will end one year later.
		In progress	<u>Various C2G and B2G approaches</u> : The second part of this project seeks to stimulate the supply of digital services for citizens and businesses. The initiative started in the first quarter of 2021 and will end in the fourth quarter of 2022.
		Finalised	<u>Mobile App MyGuichet.lu</u> : The transfer of the functionalities offered by the transactional portal MyGuichet.lu to a mobile application is the central objective of the third part of the project. The mobile application has been available to the general public since July 2021 and improves the efficiency of procedures for citizens, companies and businesses.
	"eADEM	In progress	The call for tenders and the eADEM specifications were published in 2021 via the Public Procurement Portal. Once the supplier is selected, the implementation phase will start, which is expected to last until the end of 2024/early 2025.
National Platform for the management of public surveys	In progress	The first phase of the programme was implemented in January 2021 with the launch of the national public enquiry platform. The platform is available to administrations organising public enquiries with the key functionalities available.	
3C: Promotion of a transparent and fair economy	Modernisation of corporate taxation	Finalised	On 10 February 2021, the law amending the amended law dated 4 December 1967 on income tax came into force and prohibit deducting interest or royalty expenses for taxes due to affiliated companies established in uncooperative jurisdictions and territories.
	Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing	In progress	In order to encourage registered entities to file with the Register of Beneficial Owners and to keep the information on their beneficial owners up to date, a new bill has been tabled in Parliament which offers a new set of incentives, and even coercive measures, to the RBE registry manager.
		In progress	As a complement to the 2020 National Risk Assessment (NRA), the Preventive Committee carries out Vertical Risk Assessments (VRAs). VRAs on terrorist financing are being finalised and should be adopted by the Preventive Committee in the second quarter of 2022. The VRA related to legal persons and arrangements could be finalised in February 2022.
		In progress	The Ministry of Justice is preparing a study on strengthening the regime applicable to trust and company service providers ("TCSPs").



Promoting a data-driven economy

Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg

The objective of the reform is to stimulate the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg through the development and implementation of an ultra-secure communication infrastructure based on quantum technology, by promoting the participation of private sector companies and researchers.

The consortium, consisting of SES Techcom, LuxTrust, InCert,itrust, LuxConnect and SnT, has been involved in the LuxQCI project since the end of 2019 and is actively contributing to the creation of the ecosystem. The test lab to be set up by SnT is a key phase of the project and is scheduled to be launched in April 2022. The Luxembourg response to a call from the Digital Europe Programme (DEP call) also shows that this ecosystem is being extended to other players such as Restena.

This year, another important phase will begin, namely the planning and construction of the first optical earth station to link the satellite to the ground segment.

The impact of the LuxQCI project on our ecosystem is already noticeable as new hires have arrived or are planned for recruitment at SES Techcom and SnT.

Development and deployment of ultra-secure test infrastructure and connectivity solutions

This part of the project consists of developing and rolling out a research infrastructure that will enable knowledge and experience to be gained in the field of quantum-based communications.

This test infrastructure was launched in March 2022 with the signing of an agreement between the Luxembourg government and the University of Luxembourg / Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust (SnT). The SnT will be tasked with setting up this test infrastructure, which will be operational for a period of 5 years and will enable the SnT and any national or European player to carry out experiments in the field of quantum communications.

Modernisation of public administration

Electronic Document Management and Case Management

This project aims to implement a central platform offering all the functionalities necessary for electronic document management and case management and to deploy specific instances in each of the candidate State entities.

The investment is aimed at the internal processes of public administrations that will be able to benefit from the use of this central platform. Subsequently, the project is aimed at the general public, in particular by supporting the exchange of documents on MyGuichet.

The implementation period extends from mid-2020 to the end of 2025 for the main implementation of the solution. The following targets have been set for 2022¹² :

- Rendering the central platform operational allows for the electronic management of documents and document exchanges in public administrations. Initially planned for the fourth quarter of 2021, this component is not yet effective and is awaiting adjustments to be delivered by the publisher. The schedule has been revised accordingly.
- The new EDM and Case Management solution will be operational in five government entities to improve their document management in the last quarter of 2024. Both solutions will be tailored to the needs of each entity. The deployment of these customised solutions will be

¹² Please see chapter 4.2. on other policy responses to the major economic, employment and social challenges identified for further information



carried out by the Government IT Centre (CTIE). To date, four projects have advanced beyond the approval phase.

- The project calls for availability of three specific modules on the corresponding platform for the automation of generic procedures in the last quarter of 2024. The first standard module is in production for CTIE and will be available in 2022.

Development of the "MyGuichet" platform

Virtual appointment booking

This part of the project aims to enable public administrations to offer virtual appointment setting and to establish access to a functionality supporting virtual appointments via video conferencing. Citizens and businesses will be able to avoid appearing at a physical location. This part of the project is aimed at the general public, and more specifically at citizens as well as companies and businesses.

The project is scheduled to start in the first quarter of 2022 and will end one year later. The following targets should be achieved in 2022:

- Implementation of an infrastructure project allowing two people to establish an exchange via videoconference with their web browsers in the second quarter of 2022. This functionality includes virtual meetings between citizens and companies with the public administration.
- Availability of the videoconference appointment functionality in MyGuichet.lu in the fourth quarter of 2022 (adapting the appointment booking process, adapting the appointment list screen, developing the waiting room component, adapting personal spaces to view appointments that have been made).

Various C2G and B2G approaches

The second part of this project aims at stimulating the offer of digital services for citizens and companies. The main objectives to introduce new procedures by the CTIE, namely three authenticated procedures, three procedures without authentication, three "eDelivery" projects and three additional procedures. This part of the project is aimed at the general public, and more specifically, at citizens as well as companies and corporations. The procedure aims to support twelve new projects in the MyGuichet.lu platform.

The initiative started in the first quarter of 2021 and will end in the fourth quarter of 2022. For 2022, 12 new services for citizens and companies are to be implemented, all accessible via MyGuichet.lu. At present, five services for citizens and companies are operational and accessible via MyGuichet.lu. The remaining services are under development.

Mobile App MyGuichet.lu

The transfer of the functionalities offered by the transactional portal MyGuichet.lu to a mobile application is the central objective of the third part of the project.

In July 2021, Marc Hansen, Minister Delegate for Digitalisation, presented the new mobile application MyGuichet.lu, developed by the Government IT Centre (CTIE). The mobile application is accessible to the general public and improves the efficiency of procedures for citizens, businesses and companies. It allows access to the functionalities of the desktop version of MyGuichet from a mobile phone, such as procedures, authentic sources and communications. The application can also be used to scan and download a document. In this way, a smartphone replaces a scanner.



This part of the project is aimed at the general public, and more specifically, at citizens as well as companies and businesses. The number of administrative procedures that can be carried out via the application will increase over the coming months.

"eAdem"

This investment consists of assisting ADEM in identifying functional and non-functional requirements and in defining the specifications for acquiring or developing a centralised management application system specific to the Luxembourg employment agency (called "eADEM"). The project team is supported by an external consulting company in order to achieve the digital transformation of ADEM with the new "eADEM" project.

In order to develop the specifications, the project was divided into several work packages: functional specifications, non-functional requirements, public procurement approach, communication/exchange management and programme management. Requirements are compiled in targeted workshops with ADEM staff and a selection of jobseekers and employers.

In January 2022, the call for tender and the eADEM specifications were published via the Public Procurement Portal and were available to pre-qualified suppliers. Once the supplier is selected the implementation phase will start, which is expected to last until the end of 2024/early 2025. An initial version of the eADEM system should be operational in the last quarter of 2024. Subsequently, digital assistants of the MyGuichet portal, linked to eADEM, will be available to the public as from the fourth quarter of 2024.

The ADEM 2025 strategy is a medium-term work programme that will mobilise ADEM's staff in the face of the operational and digital transformations that eADEM will necessarily undergo.

National Platform for the management of public surveys

The project focuses on the development of a national platform for the management of public survey procedures consisting of an Internet portal, a back-office and a MyGuichet.lu assistant.

The financial support of the public enquiry platform aims at centralising the publication of public enquiries, consulting their files on a single website and increasing their visibility to facilitate access and visibility of enquiries for citizens. Finally, the project seeks to make the process more effective by digitising all the steps online. In order to ensure digital inclusion, a physical solution will still be available. The general public, State and municipal administrations and civil society organisations are targeted by this measure.

The first phase of the programme was implemented in January 2021 with the launch of the national platform for public enquiries. The national platform is available to all administrations organising public enquiries with key functionalities available, including the management and publication of public enquiries and documents. In addition, there is a functionality for the general public to submit their contribution to an online enquiry. Currently, 22 out of 58 procedures have been integrated.

The process of integrating the 102 municipalities in the country on request to use the platform as organisers of public enquiries is planned for the end of 2023. At present, onboarding has been completed for 16 municipalities, and 19 municipalities have access to the test environment. In 2022, several municipalities will consider completing the onboarding process.



Promotion of a transparent and fair economy

Modernisation of corporate taxation

Luxembourg has long been committed to the fight against tax fraud and evasion. For several years now, Luxembourg has been regularly reinforcing its tax legislative framework with far-reaching measures, in particular to counter aggressive tax planning.

With regard to the issue of outgoing payments as mentioned in recommendation No. 4 of 2019, it is worth highlighting the law dated 10 February 2021 amending the amended law dated 4 December 1967 on income tax.

The measure seeks to put an end to tax planning practices that still exploit certain provisions of the tax system in relation to outbound payments and is a direct response to the recommendation of the Council of the European Union that Luxembourg "*address the features of the tax system that may facilitate aggressive tax planning, in particular through outbound payments*".

The measure consists in denying deductions of interest or royalty expenses due by a Luxembourg resident taxpayer to a related company established in a country or territory which is non-cooperative for tax purposes and which is included in the European Union's list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes (Appendix I). As such, it contributes to combating certain aggressive tax planning structures which result in outbound interest and royalty payments made by Luxembourg-based companies to such jurisdictions escaping taxation or being taxed at a low level because such payments - in particular to jurisdictions which do not operate a corporate tax regime or which apply zero or near zero nominal corporate tax rates - are otherwise not subject to any taxation, or are only taxed at very low levels in the recipient's jurisdiction.¹³ The effectiveness of this measure in dealing with low or double non-taxation situations stems from the adjustment of the Luxembourg tax base by adding back the amount of interest or royalty payments made to these jurisdictions, thereby significantly reducing any incentive for a resident taxpayer to set up financing structures involving such jurisdictions.

All of the above measures, especially the measure introduced by the law dated 10 February 2021, constitute an adequate and decisive response by Luxembourg to this challenge. These measures will be supplemented in the future by the progressive implementation in Luxembourg law of more specific measures aimed at resolving residual instances of tax base erosion and profit shifting and ensuring that companies operating internationally pay at least an effective minimum tax (Pillar 2) arising from the global agreement at OECD level.

Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing

In addition to the 2020 National Risk Assessment (NRA), the Prevention Committee carries out vertical risk assessments (VRAs). One of these is the VRA in the area of terrorist financing, which is intended to improve the understanding of the dynamics of terrorist financing. This VRA is currently being finalised and should be adopted by the Prevention Committee in the second quarter of 2022.

The VRA related to legal persons and arrangements, as required by criterion 24.2 of the FATF Recommendations, has meanwhile been finalised and was published in February 2022 on the website of the Ministry of Justice.

The draft law n°7961 on the transformation of the Trade and Companies Register (hereinafter RCS) was submitted on 27 January 2022. This law also aims to modify the register of beneficial owners (hereinafter RBE). As with the RCS, it is expected to offer the same range of incentives and even coercive measures to the manager of the RBE so that this person has the required levers to induce

¹³ European Commission's 2020 Report for Luxembourg, published on 26 February 2020 as part of the European Semester.



registered entities to file their declaration with the RBE and to keep the information on their beneficial owners up to date.

In the area of trust and company service providers ("TCSPs"), the Ministry of Justice has engaged the services of an external expert to prepare a study to strengthen the regime applicable to TCSPs. The study aims at strengthening the common legislative framework for all TCSPs, reviewing the existing supervisory regime applicable to TCSPs, improving the centralised collection of data on TCSP activities and clarifying the sanction mechanisms applicable in case of non-compliance with professional obligations by TCSPs. The results of the study, which will be presented in the near future, will then guide the Ministry in drafting, in due course, a preliminary bill for the consolidation of the legal regime applicable to TCSPs.



4.2. Other policy responses to the major economic, employment and social challenges

Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic led to a temporary adaptation of the European Semester to coordinate it with the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). This includes replacing the European Semester country reports by European Commission assessments of the substance of the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs), as well as suspending country-specific structural recommendations in 2021 for those Member States that have submitted such plans. Nevertheless, in 2021, the European Commission proposed country-specific recommendations on the fiscal situation. In its 2022 cycle, the European Semester resumes its broad economic and employment policy coordination, while becoming more responsive to the implementation requirements of the Recovery and Resilience Plans.

In this context, this NRP aims to provide sufficiently comprehensive information on Luxembourg's implementation as well as on reform and investment initiatives. Furthermore, it is worth recalling that the envelope that has been allocated to Luxembourg under the EU RRF is marginal compared to that of other Member States. The total envelope amounts to 0.1% of GDP, which is the lowest rate among the Member States. It is therefore not a question of reducing the measures taken by the government in the context of specific recommendations for Luxembourg to solely the components of the RRP, but also of taking into account the many additional measures taken by the government other than of this plan.

Accordingly, in addition to completing the biannual report required by Article 27 of the RRF Regulation, the 2022 NRP also serves to provide information on reforms and investments undertaken outside the framework of the RRP. The challenges addressed in this section stem from specific recommendations for Luxembourg issued in 2019, 2020 and 2021. As a result, the topics covered in this section are relatively broad and range from decarbonising the economy to increasing the employment rate of older workers.

One area that is not specifically addressed in the challenges, although it is important for the overall development of the country, is spatial planning. By ensuring optimal living conditions for the entire population through the sustainable development of all parts of the national territory, spatial planning policy plays a central role in the reflections and measures concerning the green, digital and inclusive transition as well as in implementing the United Nations Agenda 2030. Its role of foresight, design, organisation and monitoring is exercised in its cross-sector coordination function, both horizontally and vertically.

The drafting of the new Master Programme for Spatial Planning (PDAT) - which outlines an integrated strategy for sector planning with an impact on territorial development and sets out guidelines, political objectives and measures for the government and municipalities - is underway. As part of the PDAT revision, territorial visions for the country's three urban agglomerations, namely the *Nordstad*, the Central Agglomeration and the Southern Region, have been initiated by the Department of Spatial Planning and will be finalised during 2022. The aim of these visions is to promote sustainable urban development and efficient land use while supporting climate and ecological transition processes.

In order to assimilate the climatic and environmental challenges of territorial development, an urban-architectural and landscape consultation called "Luxembourg in Transition - *Spatial visions for the low-carbon and sustainable future of the Luxembourg functional region* " was launched in June 2020 as part of the PDAT's revision effort, and was completed in January 2022.¹⁴ It assembled strategic spatial

¹⁴ Website: <https://luxembourgtransition.lu/>



planning proposals, produced ecological transition scenarios for 2050 and recommended specific transition projects that will be partly integrated in the new PDAT.

The primary objective of the four Sectoral Master Plans relating to "Housing", "Landscape", "Transport" and "Economic activity zones", which came into force on 1 March 2021, is to reserve land for future projects in order to anticipate future needs by avoiding development contrary to the objectives of spatial planning, while ensuring the protection of certain areas.

Long-term sustainability of public finances, in particular the pension system

The various pillars of social security are regularly monitored to ensure that the benefits provided are in line with the needs of the insured and that their financial sustainability is guaranteed over a given period, which varies according to each pillar of social security. In recent years, the monitoring mechanisms have been strengthened or extended by specific legislative provisions introduced during the reforms. This applies in particular to pension insurance and also to long-term care insurance, which, by the very nature of their benefits, require medium- and long-term planning.

The results of the analyses carried out through the mechanisms in place or on an *ad hoc* basis are discussed with the social partners and other stakeholders to ensure good strategic management and long-term sustainability of each pillar.

General pension insurance scheme

With regard more specifically to the general pension insurance scheme, the latest major reform of which came into force on 1 January 2013, the legislation provides that the General Inspectorate of Social Security (IGSS) shall carry out for each ten-year period of coverage both a technical and actuarial forecasting report which serves as a basis for determining the overall contribution rate for the period of coverage and an actuarial assessment in the middle of the ten-year period of coverage. In practice, this amounts to a report on the general pension insurance scheme every five years.

As the current coverage period started in 2013, the next one will start in 2023 and run until 2032. The IGSS carried out its technical assessment at the beginning of this year. Subsequently, the Government Council was asked to set the overall contribution rate for the period 2023-2032 and also to decide on the follow-up to the report and the results and conclusions contained therein.

As regards the overall contribution rate, currently set at 24% and divided equally amongst employees, employers and the State, the Government Council has decided to maintain this for the next coverage period, given that the technical balance sheet shows that the scheme's reserve, which is currently equivalent to 4.8 times the annual benefit level (consolidated data as at 31 December 2020), i.e. a level equivalent to 37.5% of GDP, will still be well above the legal minimum of 1.5 times over the entire 2023-2032 coverage period and this situation is expected to continue until 2041 (2035 in the 2016 balance sheet). In fact, the reserve is even expected to grow in absolute terms over the next period. Therefore, an increase in the rate is not appropriate and its current level is maintained.

In view of the importance of the long-term sustainability of the general pension insurance scheme, which concerns all persons affiliated to it especially with regard to intergenerational equality, the report was made public on 26 April 2022 for all stakeholders to see.

In addition to this publication, the Government Council decided to consult the Economic and Social Council (CES)¹⁵ for analysis of this technical report and to discuss and propose possible future avenues

¹⁵ Website: <https://ces.public.lu/fr/ces.html>



for guaranteeing the financial sustainability of the general pension insurance scheme in the very long term.

While it is true that the scheme is viable in the short and medium term, there are challenges in the long and very long term given the demographic trends that concern all EU countries, and Luxembourg is no exception to the rule. It is with a view to sustainability that the 2012 reform, which came into force on 1 January 2013, incorporated various mechanisms and parameters into the general pension insurance scheme. According to the results of the IGSS work included in the 2022 assessment, these measures should make it possible to reduce scheme expenditures by between 3.7 and 5.5 percentage points of GDP by 2070, depending on the adjustment moderator applied.

The referral of such an important issue to the ESC is in line with the government's desire to involve the social partners in discussions of substance that concern the whole of society. It should be remembered in this respect that the last IGSS actuarial assessment presented on 2 December 2016¹⁶ had already been reviewed within a group of experts appointed by all the stakeholders. This group had been set up by the government of the 2013-2018 legislation period. However, the government does not want to limit the debate only to expert, but broadening it through a platform that aims to conduct such substantive exchanges, which is the ESC. Once the ESC will have submitted its report to the government, the government will decide on what steps to take next.

Long-term care insurance

The government has undertaken a reform to modernise long-term care insurance, which had 15,480 beneficiaries as at 31 December 2020 (latest consolidated data), in order to meet the challenges of demographic change and to continue to guarantee fair access to quality benefits¹⁷. The main objectives of the reform,¹⁸ which came into force on 1 January 2018, are to provide a more individualised approach in delivering quality benefits that meet the daily needs of each person, to boost quality by means of clear standards and criteria with adequate controls, to simplify procedures and to consolidate the system in the light of societal changes and in compliance with the fundamental principles of the 1998 Basic Law.

In addition, the reform has set up tools for better monitoring of the entire long-term care insurance system, so as to better anticipate future changes and the financial balance of the system. This is achieved by drawing up analyses and reports on the quality of the services provided via a long-term care insurance assessment and control administration (*l'Administration d'évaluation et de contrôle de l'assurance dépendance* - AEC) and assessing how appropriate packages established with the reform are with regard to real requirements in terms of basic day-to-day tasks (IGSS), the last report of which was produced in 2021¹⁹. The AEC quality report was published in 2020²⁰.

It should be noted that it is a priority of the government to involve, as far as possible, the social partners and, more broadly, all stakeholders in the development and implementation of the various reforms through concerted action. This approach aims to ensure that the reforms are also driven as much as possible by the stakeholders and to continue to ensure access to quality benefits in the future while ensuring the financial balance of the different pillars of social security. Indeed, in addition to the obvious requirement of keeping a positive financial balance, the benefits available in each pillar is

¹⁶ Press release of 2 December 2016: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2016/12-decembre/02-bilan-assurance-pension.html

¹⁷ Press release dated 21 June 2016: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2016/06-juin/21-schneider-copas.html

¹⁸ Law dated 29 August 2017: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2017/08/29/a778/lq>

¹⁹ Forecast analysis report 2021: <https://igss.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-previsionnel-2019/2021/rapport-analyse-previsionnel-2021.html>

²⁰ Biennial Quality Report 2020: <https://aec.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-biennal-qualite/rapport-biennal-qualite-2020.html>



equally important, whether it be pensions, health care (health insurance) or long-term care (long-term care insurance).

This priority is thus in line with the United Nations' sustainable development goals²¹ and, more specifically, with those aimed at providing access to accessible and high-quality social security benefits for all protected persons. This also applies to pensions, which must be sufficient to allow all beneficiaries to live in dignity, particularly pensioners who had low incomes throughout their working lives.

The same applies to benefits aimed at maintaining a certain degree of independence to beneficiaries who need support from a third party (dependent persons).

Anti-money laundering/anti-financing of terrorism

Supervision of trust and company service providers (TCSP)

Since 2020, the national anti-money laundering legal and regulatory framework has been modernised and strengthened through a series of laws and regulations, including provisions related to the monitoring of TCSPs.²²

As a reminder, all TCSPs as defined in Article 1, paragraph 8 of the law dated 12 November 2004 as amended are subject to continuous anti-money laundering supervision by the supervisory authority or self-regulatory organisation to which they are subject pursuant to Article 2-1.

To this end, in October 2021, the "Trust and Company Service Providers (TCSPs)" Working Group of the Committee for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing adopted guidelines aimed at clarifying the registration obligation of TCSPs under Article 7-2, paragraph 1 of the amended Law dated 12 November 2004.

In addition, Bill 7972, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on 8 March 2022, aims to strengthen the anti-money laundering system through various targeted amendments, including clarifications to the definition of TCSPs.

For other ongoing projects to strengthen AML/CFT monitoring, reference is made to the chapter on projects included in the RRP.

Reduction of barriers to competition

In Luxembourg, many foreign companies are established or even provide services on a daily basis on the national territory. In addition, a large number of company founders rely on the recognition of their professional qualifications on the basis of European rules. Authorisations for company establishment in Luxembourg reflect a picture close to the structure of its population (around 47% foreign residents) and its workforce (>70% foreigners, both foreign residents and cross-border workers). Luxembourg is thus clearly among the most open economies in the EU. These factors make it necessary to put into perspective the message that barriers to competition are important in Luxembourg. Moreover, the government is of the opinion that regulations such as those in the area of professional training or conditions of access to regulated professions make sense insofar as they aim not only to provide quality services but also to guarantee the safety of users.

²¹ Luxembourg 2030: 3rd National Plan for Sustainable Development: <https://environnement.public.lu/dam-assets/documents/developpement-durable/PNDD.pdf>

²² National Reform Programme 2021: <https://odc.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/publications/rapport-etude-analyse/programme-national-de-reforme/2021-pnr-luxembourg/2021-pnr-luxembourg-fr.pdf>



Access to the commercial, craft and liberal professions

With a view to improving the business environment by reducing regulatory barriers, the government continues to adapt the regulations governing access to the commercial, craft and liberal professions.

As of 5 November 2021, the law on control of proportionality came into force before the adoption of new regulation of professions, transposing Directive 2018/958 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 June 2018.²³ It requires control of proportionality with regard to any new provision regulating the access to and exercise of regulated professions. This control will ensure that national regulations in this area comply with the principles of non-discrimination and proportionality and will ultimately aim to reduce fragmentation of the internal market. Through the proportionality checks now in place, national regulations should no longer constitute an unjustified or disproportionate obstacle to the free movement of workers, the freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, as the national contact point, will closely monitor the implementation of this law and compliance with these principles.

Reform of the right of company establishment

A bill reforming the right of company establishment in the Chamber of Deputies was tabled on 8 April 2022. This new text aims to promote and facilitate access to the profession by creating a framework adapted to the current business world. This work was designed on the basis of the criteria prescribed by Directive 2018/958 on control of proportionality. With the aim of considerably simplifying its legal framework, the key element of this reform consists in setting down three new lists of professions established according to the required professional qualifications:

- List A - Professional qualifications resulting from the possession of a Master Craftsman certificate
- List B - Professional qualifications resulting from the possession of a professional aptitude diploma
- List C - No qualifications

In addition, in order to allow better identification of certain entities such as business centres or distributors of high-value goods, the right of establishment will introduce certain sub-categories within the framework of commercial activities, without making access to these professions more cumbersome.

Investment and innovation ...

... in the private sector

As regards investments in general, the government is analysing the new possibilities offered by the current situation, such as the temporary EU framework linked to Covid-19, in order to set up, if needed, a new regime to promote the green and digital transition.

Law on the promotion of RDI

The entry into force of the law on the promotion of RDI²⁴ (June 2017) gives the government access to a series of tools to effectively support companies in their RDI efforts. This law allows action both on companies of all sizes and at different levels of the innovation chain. It also allows to strengthen the innovation of SMEs via a specific regime. Furthermore, it offers a strong incentive to set up collaborative research between companies and with public players.

²³ Law dated 2 November 2021: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2021/11/02/a763/1o>

²⁴ Law dated 17 May 2017: <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2017/05/17/a544/1o>



Industry

R&D efforts and investments, especially in energy efficiency, will be encouraged to stabilise modern industrial activity at the cutting edge of technology.

Start-ups

Support for start-ups continued through the *Fit4Start* programme - a coaching and funding programme for start-ups²⁵ - which, with 35 start-ups participating per year, was intensified and diversified since beyond the ICT sector, with start-ups from the HealthTech, Space and recently the High Performance Computing (HPC) & Data analytics sectors, also eligible for the programme. The Catapult: Kickstarter²⁶ concept was launched in partnership with the LHoFT Foundation, an acceleration programme for start-ups bringing innovative solutions to the financial sector. The Ministry of the Economy continues to support start-ups through various State grants. At the same time, Luxembourg continues to support the implementation of hosting infrastructures dedicated to start-ups in strategic sectors such as HealthTech and Ecotech. The Digital Tech Fund, a seed fund dedicated to innovative companies, continued its investments with a commitment of €20.3 million in public and private funds. For better visibility, a website has been created which lists the various players in the Luxembourg ecosystem.²⁷

Small and medium-sized enterprises

Support for SMEs and incentives for innovation are strengthened through the implementation of a chain of programmes to accompany SMEs with innovation mentalities: the *Fit4Innovation* programme²⁸ which contributes to helping SMEs gain competitiveness to free up resources for innovation, support for companies to participate in the new “EIC Accelerator instrument of the Horizon Europe programme” and the Innovation Club as a forum for exchanging information on the key success factors of innovation, as well as on the emergence of new ideas. Since 2017, we have seen the implementation of RDI projects by companies that did not carry out such projects before participating in the *Fit4Innovation* programme.

Space policy

The implementation of the space policy reflects the government's desire to diversify its economy by actively supporting the development of a new space industry. This is notably based on the experience acquired in Luxembourg by one of the world leaders in the satellite communications sector. Through the *spaceresources.lu* initiative²⁹, Luxembourg is projecting itself into the future space economy, the development of which will be facilitated by the use of resources available in space. After adopting a law in July 2017, the aim of which is to clarify the question of the appropriation of resources that can be collected in space and to set up a system for authorising and supervising these activities³⁰, Luxembourg has positioned itself as a European hub for the exploration and use of space resources. In 2018, with the creation of the Luxembourg Space Agency (LSA)³¹, Luxembourg created a dynamic structure to support its space policy. This structure rests on five pillars and addresses the specific requirements of the sector: intensified support for the sustainable development of companies, including the facilitation of access to space; implementation of policy and financing instruments; development of national talent in space systems and their marketing processes; implementation of

²⁵ Website: <https://www.startupluxembourg.com/fit-4-start>

²⁶ Website: <https://catapult.lu/Kickstarter/>

²⁷ Website: <https://www.startupluxembourg.com/>

²⁸ Website: <https://www.luxinnovation.lu/fr/fit-4-innovation/>

²⁹ Website: <http://www.spaceresources.public.lu/en.html>

³⁰ Law dated 20 July 2017: <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2017/07/20/a674/jo>

³¹ Website: <https://space-agency.public.lu/en.html>



measures to facilitate recruitment; and finally, implementation of a promotion and communication strategy for the LSA and the Luxembourg space ecosystem. This pioneering approach has already resulted in short-term economic benefits from the establishment of new space companies in Luxembourg.

In 2020, the implementation of the *SpaceResources.lu* initiative took a major turn with the launch of the European Space Resources Innovation Centre (ESRIC),³² in partnership with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST). Based in Luxembourg, ESRIC is positioned as a catalyst for public-private partnerships. Its ambition is to become an internationally recognised centre of expertise in the scientific, technical, commercial and economic use of space resources for human and robotic exploration, but also in the creation of a future space economy.

ESRIC will focus on the development of the research and development component in the field of space resources. It will also contribute to the diversification and development of the national economy by supporting business initiatives and start-ups related to space resources through an incubator, and by facilitating technology transfer between space and terrestrial industries.

The Joint Research Programme and health technologies

In collaboration with the National Research Fund, this programme aims to foster strong, long-term public-private partnerships between Research and Technology Organisations and industry in areas identified as priorities by the government. The first call for projects was launched in 2021 in the HealthTech field. The next one will focus on the theme of HPC and is planned for 2022.

With this first call for projects in the field of HealthTech, centring on the clinical validation of digital health technologies, the Ministry of the Economy is pursuing three objectives. Firstly, to enable companies with digital technologies in the prototype phase of development to collect data to document the safety and benefit for patients of their technologies in order to obtain marketing authorisation for these technologies in accordance with the Medical Devices Regulation (EU) 217/745. Secondly, to foster innovation by strengthening the network between industrial players and start-ups in the sector, biomedical research players and hospitals. Finally, to facilitate the adoption of innovative digital health technologies by Luxembourg health professionals and patients by allowing them to be used within a well-defined and controlled framework of clinical investigation so as to understand the benefits in terms of diagnosis or monitoring and management of a pathology. This first call for projects, which spurred a strong reaction amongst the players in the field and which will therefore be renewed in 2022 in the health technology sector, aimed to contribute to improved coordination of public and private investments in R&D related to the *HealthTech* field in order to stimulate growth and favour the transition towards a more resilient health system by reinforcing the use of digital health tools and/or services such as digital apps, digital therapeutics and digital diagnostics likely to promote transition towards more preventive approaches. At this first call for projects launched on 1 April 2021, four projects were selected from among the eight submitted. The selection process, which took place in two phases, involved 17 expressions of interest.³³

More generally, the Ministry of Economic Affairs' priorities for action in relation to the health technology sector are centred around two pillars: helping companies in the sector to respond actively to the Covid-19 pandemic; and implementing the sector roadmap described in "*Ons Wirtschaft vu*

³² Website: <https://www.esric.lu/>

³³ Press release of 8 April 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/04-avril/08-technologies-sante.html



muer” (*Our economy for tomorrow*)³⁴, as well as the Data Driven Innovation Strategy³⁵ so as to foster the development of a resilient, competitive and sustainable sector in the years to come. The competitiveness and resilience of the sector implies the establishment of an appropriate infrastructure to host companies active in the field of digital health, medical devices and in vitro diagnostics, the importance of which has been underlined in the context of the Covid-19 crisis.

On the strength of the success of the House of BioHealth,³⁶ a structure for hosting companies active in the field of health technologies in Esch-sur-Alzette, the Ministry of the Economy is actively working on setting up a HealthTech Campus project³⁷ so it can translate its ambitions for the development of the health technology sector in the years ahead. This project, announced on 9 March 2022 and initiated by private investors, will benefit from the granting of a right to build by the Intermunicipal syndicate for the creation, development, promotion and operation of regional economic activity zones in Ehlerange (*Syndicat intercommunal pour la création, l'aménagement, la promotion et l'exploitation de zones d'activités économiques à caractère régional à Ehlerange - ZARE*). This infrastructure project called Health And Life science Innovation (HE:AL) Campus aims to attract primarily companies active in the field of medical devices, in vitro diagnostic devices, and digital health tools and services. Other targeted areas include R&D, innovation, production, consulting and service activities in the field of health technologies.

Major Project of Common European Interest - Cloud, Infrastructure and Services (IPCEI-CIS)

The government is participating in the potential IPCEI-CIS, which aims to establish a cloud-edge continuum in Europe and has published a public call for projects in 2021.³⁸ A consortium of about 15 companies has been selected. These companies will develop new platforms and tools capable of promoting collaboration and cross-border information exchange between companies operating a Security Operation Centre (SOC) or a Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT).

All these tools will exchange data via the first cybersecurity data space set up by the consortium in line with the European Data Regulation, the European Data Governance Regulation and the General Data Protection Regulation.

With the data contained in the data space, some of the companies in the consortium intend to create protective tools based on artificial intelligence, federated machine learning and reasoning with the help of semantic databases.

The government thus wants to encourage the creation of an open data economy in the field of cybersecurity to promote innovation and research. Through these projects, the government also wants to address the problems associated with the shortage of experts and encourage the creation of protective tools for SMEs.

Gaia-X project

The government actively supports the Gaia-X initiative³⁹ which was created after the invalidation of the Privacy Shield and the implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation. The aim is to define an open, transparent and secure ecosystem in which data sovereignty is ensured while respecting European values, standards and laws and in which data can be exchanged in a secure

³⁴ Roadmap "Ons Wirtschaft vu muer": <https://meco.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/strategie/strategie-ons-wirtschaft.html>

³⁵ Data-driven innovation strategy: <https://gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-etude-analyse/minist-economie/intelligence-artificielle/data-driven-innovation.html>

³⁶ Website: <https://hobh.lu/>

³⁷ Press release dated 9 March 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/03-mars/09-fayot-campus-sante.html

³⁸ Press release dated 8 June 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/06-juin/08-ipcei-cis.html

³⁹ Website: <https://www.gaia-x.lu/>



setting. The role of the international non-profit association (AISBL) Gaia-X is to define the governance and specifications of what constitutes an ecosystem that is compatible with the points listed above. Gaia-X-compatible clouds will also have to be interoperable on a legal, semantic and technical level.

A Luxembourg Gaia-X hub was created to encourage and facilitate the participation of Luxembourg companies in the various working groups initiated by the AISBL Gaia-X as well as to set up collaborations between companies at national or even European level with a view to developing use cases that can be implemented within the framework of Gaia-X as a basis for defining standards. The hub also acts as a contact point between AISBL Gaia-X, other European hubs and our national players.

The government seeks to promote cross-border projects related to the exchange of data made interoperable at the technical, semantic and legal levels. It also encourages national companies that would like to offer services or products that comply with the specifications required by Gaia-X.

... in the public sector

National Research and Innovation Strategy

In terms of research, the government is pursuing its objectives by implementing an ambitious public research policy. The implementation of the National Research and Innovation (R&I) Strategy for Luxembourg, adopted in December 2019, is being pursued in order to increase the efficiency of the research system.⁴⁰ This strategy describes the national research priorities, namely the areas of industrial and service transformation, personalised healthcare, 21st century education and sustainable and responsible development, whose implementation will place particular emphasis on interdisciplinary projects, and sets out the general framework, which should allow for a targeted development of the scientific ecosystem. In developing the strategy, the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals were also taken into account. The implementation of the strategy will involve mission-oriented research targeting societal challenges in line with sustainable development goals in the priority areas defined above.

Multi-annual agreements

The new multi-annual agreements setting out the State allocations for the University of Luxembourg, the three public research centres LIST (Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology), LIH (Luxembourg Institute of Health) and LISER (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research) as well as the National Research Fund for the period 2022-2025 were signed in January 2022. The total State allocations to the five institutions will amount to €1.70 billion, an increase of some 17.6% compared to the 2018-2021 multiannual agreements. These allocations are broken down as follows:

Table 2: State allocations in the multiannual agreements 2022-2025 (in € million)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
University of Luxembourg	220.67	223.95	228.78	234.88	908.28
LIST	52.94	53.97	55.50	57.00	219.41
LIH	44.30	44.97	45.97	47.30	182.54
LISER	14.63	15.21	15.82	16.42	62.08
FNR	69.03	70.00	75.00	80.00	294.03
Total	401,57	408,10	421,07	435,60	1.666,34

⁴⁰ National Research and Innovation Strategy: <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/documents/actualites/2020/02-fevrier/25-mesr-strategie-recherche-innovation/mesr-strategie-recherche-innovation.pdf>



The performance-based institutional bonus is maintained in the 2022-2025 multi-annual agreements. An additional envelope with a minimum of €8.5 million per year will reward successful research teams and groups in the EU Research and Development Framework Programme, the largest research programme in Europe and highly competitive. By maintaining this objective performance reward element, the quality and excellence of research institutions and the international dimension are clearly reinforced, which also responds to one of the recommendations of the 2016 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report. A rule of three will make it possible to distribute this institutional bonus between the University and the three public research centres on the basis of the average results of the framework programme over the last three years preceding the year in question.

Table 3: Institutional bonus 2022-2025 (in € millions)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total 2022-2025
Bonus	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	35.0

For the first time, the multi-annual agreements include a joint chapter for the various public research institutions. This chapter introduces, among others, the concept of “missions”. In addition to their long-term ambition, missions are above all a collective commitment by public research to nourish and strengthen a country's economic and social development. The concept of missions is based on the triple helix model, i.e. increased collaboration between public research, higher education and the economic world and society in general.

The University and the public research centres have agreed to develop four missions within the framework of the multi-annual agreement, in the following areas:

- Digital technology for personalised medicine
- Financial technologies of the future
- Education, training and skills in the 21st century
- Climate and energy challenges

These four missions would be co-financed by instruments of the National Research Fund (NRF).

Joint activities in the framework of missions are reflected in the multi-annual agreements via a percentage of the collaborative funding. In addition to missions, the University and the public research centres have identified the following topics for enhanced cooperation: joint affiliation of researchers, inter-institutional research groups, joint platforms and infrastructures, knowledge and technology transfer, doctoral education, open science.

National data exchange platform

In July 2021, the government approved the creation of a National Data Exchange Platform (PNED). The PNED, which will be set up in the course of 2022 as an Economic Interest Grouping (EIG), will provide all the necessary services for exploiting the data value chain and as such will provide public sector and research actors with the opportunity to efficiently harness all the data produced in these sectors and remain in compliance with the legal framework with regard to data protection. This will spur the development of innovative services in the public sector and new knowledge from scientific research and establishing the PNED will open the door to a variety of public-private research and innovation partnerships.



Public-private collaboration

In order to foster public-private collaboration in the field of research and innovation, the FNR launched in 2021 an initial call for projects in the field of biotechnology with the Ministry of the Economy and Luxinnovation.⁴¹ It has also launched a pilot call for projects with the Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development to support research projects in the areas of climate change, water protection and biodiversity.

In the context of the management of the Covid-19 pandemic and following two successful Covid-19 fast-track calls, the FNR launched a new (co-)funding programme to support projects addressing the current and future challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic.⁴²

Promoting digitisation

Data-driven innovation strategy

The government launched in 2019 the data-driven innovation strategy that supports the digital transformation of economic sectors considered as priorities: manufacturing 4.0, logistics, eco-technologies, health technologies, space industry and financial services.⁴³ The field of information and communication technologies (ICT) is the cross-cutting driver of the digital transformation of these sectors, which have been actively developed for more than 10 years to further diversify the national economy. This innovation strategy offers specific actions to be implemented in each of the targeted economic sectors to increase their productivity and ensure their sustainable development in a data economy. The measures are based on three axes: strengthening the digital infrastructure, supporting businesses to integrate innovative digital technologies and creating a legal and financial environment favourable to the data economy. This data-driven innovation strategy is fully in line with the framework set up by the Third Industrial Revolution (TIR)⁴⁴ in Luxembourg and also applies to the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) by reducing the digital divide and promoting access to information and communication technologies. It is a question of identifying channels in the priority sectors for development and innovation underpinned by data processing. In addition, some existing flagship projects and measures are incorporated into this strategy, which should also help to stimulate private sector RDI spending.

Ons Wirtschaft vu muer

The "*Ons Wirtschaft vu muer*"⁴⁵ roadmap is based on the lessons to be learned from the pandemic, on the reflections initiated in the framework of the Rifkin process,⁴⁴ on the global megatrends to which Luxembourg is exposed and on existing governmental strategic orientations, notably in the fields of the circular economy, artificial intelligence and digitalisation. The document also includes measures contributing to the EU's combined objectives of climate neutrality by 2050 and global leadership in the digital revolution.

⁴¹ Please see the section on the "*Joint Research Programme* and Health Technologies" for more details.

⁴² Press release of 22 April 2021: <https://www.fnr.lu/launch-of-fnr-covid-19-funding-instrument/>

⁴³ Data-driven innovation strategy: <https://gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-etude-analyse/minist-economie/intelligence-artificielle/data-driven-innovation.html>

⁴⁴ Press release of 30 July 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/07-juillet/30-rifkin.html

⁴⁵ Roadmap "*Ons Wirtschaft vu muer*": <https://meco.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/strategie/strategie-ons-wirtschaft.html>



Product Circularity Data Sheet

Initiated in 2019 by the Ministry of the Economy, the Product Circularity Data Sheet initiative⁴⁶ to provide reliable data on the circular characteristics of products continues to be promoted and developed.

HPC and Big-data enabled applications

Within the framework of the *EuroHPC* Joint Undertaking and in line with the data-driven innovation strategy, Luxembourg has acquired a supercomputer "*Meluxina*" which supports the digital transition of the economy and offers companies new opportunities to innovate and remain competitive in an increasingly digital world. The establishment of a supercomputer in Luxembourg was also one of the priority measures of the Rifkin strategy for the third industrial revolution⁴⁴ which places digitalisation and the use of data at the centre of economic and social development. This supercomputer is focused on the needs of users. It is dedicated to applications in research, personalised medicine and *eHealth* projects, but also to the needs of companies, in particular SMEs and start-ups. In order to facilitate access to the use of *Meluxina's* capabilities, a specific competence centre guides and supports companies with limited skills in this field.

The competence centre, which is managed by the independent company *LuxProvide*, is tasked with supporting companies, particularly SMEs, throughout the value chain leading to the valorisation of their data and to develop the necessary skills in the field of HPC, simulation and Big Data, in line with the national strategy for the implementation of the HPC and Big-data enabled applications infrastructure.

Digital innovation Hub

The Digital Innovation Hub (L-DIH)⁴⁷ is the result of a partnership between the Ministry of the Economy, FEDIL, Luxinnovation, the Chamber of Commerce, LIST and FNR, and is a support element for the data-driven innovation strategy. This digital exchange platform offers companies access to expertise in digital strategy, technological implementation, training and digital knowledge management.

National strategy for ultra-high-speed electronic communications networks 2021-2025

This strategy, presented at the "Connecting Tomorrow" hybrid conference from 5 to 7 October 2021 in Luxembourg, aims to connect households without access to a high-speed or very high-speed Internet infrastructure.⁴⁸ Indeed, Luxembourg has very good connectivity on its territory. However, some households still do not have access to a very high-speed connection. With the new ultra-high-speed strategy, the government has acquired the means to implement measures to support the connectivity of the most disadvantaged persons and to promote transparency for the benefit of the citizen. At the same time, this ensures the resilience and sustainability of the connectivity market ecosystem and healthy competition in a growing marketplace.

⁴⁶ Website: <https://pcds.lu/>

⁴⁷ Website: <https://www.dih.lu/fr-lu>

⁴⁸ Press release of 5 October 2021: <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/documents/actualites/2021/10-octobre/05-connecting-tomorrow/Broadband-FR-.pdf>



Digital government

The government that took office at the end of 2018 created the Ministry of Digitalisation^{49,50} whose main strategic pillars are digital government, digital inclusion, administrative reform and new technologies. This ministry crystallises the government's desire to place digital transformation at the heart of its initiatives.

In view of the advances brought about by the introduction of new technologies and the importance of data, the main objective of the Ministry of Digitalisation is the success of digital government. This aims to promote more participatory, innovative and agile forms of governance, with objectives that go beyond the electronic management of online public services. Today, interoperability, accessibility, security and transversality are at the heart of the transformation towards digital government.

Also, in order to strengthen and support Luxembourg in the transition to digital government, the Ministry has commissioned a study on the digital government of Luxembourg, the "Digital Government Review of Luxembourg", from the OECD. The results of this study and the recommendations will be published at the end of 2022.

In order to facilitate the daily life of public administrations, citizens and businesses, the main objective of a large part of the activities of the Ministry of Digitalisation, which has the *Centre des technologies de l'information de l'État* under its supervision, is to strengthen Luxembourg's digital transformation through the digitalisation and simplification of administrative procedures in a user-friendly and secure environment.⁵¹ To this end, on 5 February 2021, the Government Council approved its e-governance strategy 2021-2025, which is based on the following six principles: 'digital only, digital by default', transparency, inclusion and accessibility, reliability and security as well as interoperability/standardisation. These principles guide the public administration in its continued efforts to develop an innovative and efficient digital administration. Moreover, in February 2020, the Ministry of Digitalisation announced the inception of a digital governance body in Luxembourg by creating an inter-ministry committee for digitalisation.

National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion

One of the ministry's other major challenges is digital inclusion. This involves making digital opportunities available to all. In this context, the Ministry of Digitalisation has set up an inter-ministry working group to discuss the current state of initiatives underway or planned by the various ministries with a view to drawing up the first national action plan for digital inclusion for the period 2021-2025.^{52,53} In October 2021, the Minister for Digitalisation presented the National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion, which was adopted by the Government Council in September 2021. The National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion focuses on three interdependent strategic levers to ensure digital inclusion in Luxembourg, namely increasing motivation and digital confidence, facilitating access to digital and developing digital skills.

⁴⁹ Grand Ducal Decree of 5 December 2018: <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/État/adm/agd/2018/12/05/b3633/fo>

⁵⁰ Website: <https://digital.gouvernement.lu/fr.html>

⁵¹ Press release dated 24 June 2019: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2019/06-juin/24-hansen-digitale.html

⁵² Press release dated 6 October 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/10-octobre/06-hansen-inclusion-numerique.html

⁵³ National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion: <https://digital.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/document-de-reference/panin-2021.html>



A Digital Strategy for Cultural Heritage

Digital technologies have profoundly transformed the cultural heritage professions and the Covid-19 pandemic has further accentuated this trend. Cultural heritage institutes need to strengthen and adapt their skills and know-how to cope with the digital transition and to take advantage of innovative technologies, such as artificial intelligence, data technologies, blockchain, 3D scanning, virtual reality and other technologies. To address the current shortage of skilled people and the need to evolve digital skills in this field, several measures have been implemented as part of the Ministry of Culture's digital strategy for cultural heritage.⁵⁴ Among the initiatives is the creation of a skills network that brings together digital specialists from different cultural institutes. It aims at creating synergies between actors, notably through exchanges of information, determination of common frameworks, transfer of knowledge and development of joint projects. The projects initiated within this framework are also accompanied by external experts, which reinforces and transfers skills.

Artificial intelligence

In May 2019, the government presented the strategic vision for artificial intelligence (AI).⁵⁵ The government's strategic AI vision is inspired by the policy principles issued by the European Commission. In October 2019, an interdepartmental coordination committee for the AI vision was set up by the government. At the same time, in order to promote the use of AI within the public administration, the government launched its second call for projects for public actors for experimentation projects in AI and data science in December 2020, known as AI4Gov. The initiative foresees both the development of new services in order to become more efficient and therefore, in the long run, less costly and the development of new internal services or services for citizens that until now could not be achieved without AI.

A total of 12 projects proposed by eight administrations were collected, demonstrating an interest in these technologies and in the themes of AI and Data Science. A panel composed of internal government experts and external experts from the private sector analysed these applications with regard to their maturity, innovation potential and use of AI. A selection of four projects were awarded technical and financial support in 2021 through a call for support from external service providers, with the objective of producing a functional prototype that can be used by internal users (government employees) or external users (general public). These projects were started in 2020 and were completed in the first quarter of 2021 with concrete, quantifiable and presentable results. In January 2022, a new call for projects was launched by the AI4Gov committee.

Also, on 20 November 2020, the government implemented a key element of its strategic vision for AI by launching a public consultation on the perception of AI among the population and societal actors. The results of the consultation were presented in April 2021 by the Prime Minister.⁵⁶

Governance of the National Interoperability Framework (NIF)

The National Interoperability Framework (NIF)⁵⁷ provides a general framework for public actors falling within its scope to achieve a higher level of interoperability.

A high level of interoperability is a central and indispensable element for effective, sustainable and reliable progress on the path of digital transformation and for a modern, efficient and effective

⁵⁴ Implementing a digital strategy for national cultural heritage: <https://kep.public.lu/fr/mises-en-oeuvre-du-kep/industries-culturelles/strategie-numerique-patrimoine-culturel-national.html>

⁵⁵ Press release dated 24 May 2019: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2019/05-mai/24-bettel-schneider-ai.html

⁵⁶ Press release dated 28 April 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/04-avril/28-bettel-consultation-publique.html

⁵⁷ Dossier on the Luxembourg Interoperability Framework: <https://digital.gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers/2019/NIF-2019.html>



administration, that defines a user and that person's needs, expectations and requirements as a fundamental priority.

Following the approval of the National Interoperability Framework by the Government Council in 2019, at the end of 2020 the Ministry of Digitalisation introduced governance of interoperability in the public sector to facilitate the effective implementation of the NIF principles and recommendations.

This governance sets up a National Interoperability Committee (NIC), composed of representatives of the different sectors concerned, and the seven sector interoperability committees (SICs).

The Ministry of Digitalisation also established the Competence Centre for Interoperability (CCIOP) under this governance umbrella, which is a unit within the Ministry, dedicated to implementing the NIF, furnishing secretariats for the NIF and the SICs of the central government and generally coordinates the activities and initiatives in the implementation of the National Interoperability Framework.

In 2021, the NIC added new items to the national catalogue of interoperability products and approved new actions to be initiated in order to support the implementation of the NIF in the public sector in Luxembourg for national interoperability.

Actions:

- Standardised and interoperable *eDelivery* service
- Systematisation and acceleration of the 'Once Only' approach
- Universal digital mailbox
- API Portal
- NIF Extranet for the Interoperability (IOP) community
- NIF4Gov
- NIF Day
- DevOps for Data Science
- Generic system for processing electronic invoices
- Extension of *Quapital IT* to all government IT projects
- Web portal for validation of electronically signed documents and archives

Public Sector Blockchain (PSBC) pilot projects

While DLT (Distributed Ledger Technology) is today mainly used in the financial sector, this technology can also be used for transactions outside of it. Digital identification, proof of land ownership, supply chain management are just a fraction of the potential applications that will be of interest to the public sector. With this in mind, the Minister for Digitalisation announced the creation of a Public Sector Blockchain (PSBC) at the Infrachain Summit 2019. This project enables the government to develop a series of new blockchain applications reserved for the public sector as well as applications involving interactions between the public and private sectors.

In 2021, the PSBC expanded its network with the addition of nodes hosted by Restena. Major work was carried out to put into practice the pilot project for the digitalisation of student loans as part of State financial aid for higher education, in a collaboration between the Ministry of Digitalisation, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research and the *Banque et Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat* as the pilot bank. This work culminated in September 2021 with the official launch of the pilot, to digitise and simplify the granting of student loans, with the technical work for 'Smart Contracts' carried out on the PSBC network and the establishment of a first PSBC node in the private sector, in this case at the



Banque et Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat. Since the launch, there has been widespread adoption of the digitised procedure for subsequent loan tranches.

Other related activities, such as the Ministry's participation in Infrachain, resulted in a new edition of the Infrachain Challenge which took place in September 2021. The resulting projects are being considered for future development and implementation on the PSBC.

The Ministry of Digitalisation is also involved at European level in the European Blockchain Partnership (EBP), which is setting up a European Blockchain Service Infrastructure (EBSI). This infrastructure spread out at the European level will be used to launch interoperable and cross-border services, such as data notarization and support for digital identity. Since 2020, the Ministry has been operating an EBSI node in collaboration with Infrachain, joining the 28 nodes already operational in various European countries.

The Ministry of Digitalisation has also established a consortium with Infrachain, the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST) and the Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust (SnT) of the University of Luxembourg to submit a first EBSI use case implementation project in Luxembourg under the 2020 CEF Telecom - Blockchain call for projects. This EBSILUX project, co-funded by the European Union, integrates Luxembourg into EBSI.

Luxembourg has made student mobility, multilingualism and international cooperation one of its priorities. An interoperable and cross-border solution is therefore essential. EBSILUX aims to develop a solution to provide digital higher education diplomas whose authenticity can be verified automatically. Accordingly, EBSILUX will enable citizens to become familiar with the concepts of digital portfolios. In this sense, this project is an important first step in creating the necessary infrastructure for the exchange of data from trusted sources between the public and private sectors in a cross-border environment.

Launch of the GovTech Lab

On 26 November 2020 the GovTech Lab was launched at a virtual press conference.⁵⁸ The GovTech Lab (GTL) enables the Ministry of Digitalisation and the CTIE to accelerate the innovation of digital public services through open innovation.

GTL has three main missions: First, it must accelerate innovation in government through biannual tenders for challenges and solutions. Secondly, the GTL will create a GovTech community through the organisation of specialised events, positioning itself as the exchange platform par excellence for digital requirements, new technologies and innovative solutions within the State. Finally, GTL seeks to become the reference and meeting place for government officials interested in GovTech.

In order to accelerate the technological transformation of the State, the GovTech Lab has two ways of transmitting their demand to economic operators to participate in projects, namely via innovation partnerships or 'SpeedUPS'. The innovation partnership is dedicated to finding innovative technological solutions still non-existent on the market for identified concrete challenges. The SpeedUP route will launch calls for projects in the framework of a legal study, conceptual analysis or even pilot projects.

The first call for solutions for an innovation partnership was 'Bye Bye Robots' launched by the GTL in November 2020 and attracted a good number of participants. The second call for solutions entitled

⁵⁸ Dossier on *GovTech Lab* Luxembourg: <https://digital.gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers/2021/govtechlab.html>



'Trust My Data', published as an innovation partnership on the public procurement portal in July 2021 is in the pilot project phase. Speed-Ups will be launched in 2022 for the first time.⁵⁹

Implementation of the "Zesumme Vereinfachen" (Let's simplify together!) platform

In order for the digitalisation of government services to bring greater added value to users, it must go hand in hand with administrative simplification and the adaptation of procedures. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Digitalisation aims to draw on the experience of citizens to simplify procedures in a participatory manner.

To this end, since January 2022, the Ministry of Digitalisation has been offering everyone the opportunity to become directly involved in this process by providing them with a platform dedicated to participatory administrative simplification www.zesumme-vereinfachen.lu.⁶⁰

The platform offers citizens the opportunity to follow ongoing projects step by step, to submit ideas or proposals for administrative simplification, or to add to other users' proposals. They can also take part in surveys, vote for proposals and prioritise initiatives, and register for digital or face-to-face participatory workshops.

Framework agreement between the Ministry of Digitalisation and the Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust (SnT)

A 4-year framework agreement has been concluded between the Ministry of Digitalisation and SnT whereby the Ministry of Digitalisation calls on SnT's expertise to promote and strengthen the digital transformation of the public administration and the digitalisation of administrative procedures in Luxembourg.

This is a new approach for the Ministry of Digitalisation whereby it benefits from access to working prototypes demonstrating that technology can solve a concrete challenge for the public sector as well as knowledge transfer through access to innovative technologies.

Through this agreement, specific topics will be addressed through concrete collaborative research contracts. This cooperation should contribute to and complement the work done to achieve the Ministry's objectives in terms of public sector data, interoperability, digital inclusion and *GovTech* solutions.

Development of new applications for citizens

- MyGuichet app⁶¹

In July 2021, the Minister Delegate for Digitalisation presented the new mobile application MyGuichet.lu, developed by the Government IT Centre (CTIE). This application allows citizens to access their private space in MyGuichet.lu using their smartphone or tablet. In a world increasingly turned towards mobile solutions, this new means of accessing MyGuichet.lu is a major achievement of the commitment set out in e-Governance 2021-2025 to offer citizens cross-media accessibility of digital public services, accessible on smartphones and tablets.

⁵⁹ Article dated 28 February 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/gouv_digitalisation+en+news+article+2022+govtechlab-new-way-speed-up.html

⁶⁰ Press release dated 15 March 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/03-mars/15-zesumme-vereinfachen.html

⁶¹ Please see Chapter 4.1. on RRP projects for more details.



- CovidCheck app

The government has made the mobile application CovidCheck.lu available since June 2021, allowing the authenticity and validity of certificates to be verified in accordance with the rules in place in Luxembourg. This application was developed by the Government IT Centre, the technological arm of the Ministry of Digitalisation.

- App GouVID

The new GouVID app, developed by the Government IT Centre (CTIE), offers citizens the possibility of using their electronic identity card (eID) in conjunction with their smartphone to authenticate themselves with various digital State services. This app will therefore make it possible to do without a specific eID reader.

A prerequisite must be met in order to be able to use GouVID: a citizens must have activated the Luxtrust certificates on their identity card when they applied to their local administration or to the CTIE.

Electronic signature for public authorities - *eSign*

With digitalisation, more and more documents exist only in electronic form. However, putting an electronic signature on a PDF document without an integrated solution is significantly more difficult than signing a physical letter and is complicated for two reasons:

- This is often restricted to specific products: a person wishing to sign a PDF electronically is forced to use a LuxTrust smart card, a computer with a card reader and proprietary software. The procedure is therefore also incompatible with the use of mobile devices.
- Time-consuming: the sequence of operations to be carried out in order to affix an electronic signature is long and non-intuitive for the majority of users.

In the wake of the health crisis, CTIE decided to offer all its State customers an IT solution that makes it easy to sign PDF documents and at the same time digitise the signature flow between a requester (e.g. a secretary) and a signatory (e.g. head of administration). The *eSign* solution is the digital version of a classic signature pad.

The advantages of this web-based solution, which was developed entirely in-house, make it possible to counter all the traditional problems and it fits perfectly into the e-Governance 2021-2025 strategy for two reasons:

- It facilitates the efficient transition to a paperless administration because it digitises a crucial step in the document flow.
- It can be used on a computer as well as on a tablet or mobile phone and is thus a tool that is favourable to new ways of working and cross-media processes.

Hive: Roll-out of a new electronic State document management solution ⁶²

An electronic document management (EDM) platform is an essential IT tool for setting up a modern and efficient electronic administration that can be described as paperless. Such a platform effectively supports the administration in the management of its day-to-day business, including incoming and outgoing mail, the management of accounting flows and case management.

⁶² Please see Chapter 4.1. on the projects included in the RRP for further information.



CTIE launched an ambitious programme in 2019 to replace the existing electronic document management tool with a new generation platform. The European call for tender, published at the end of 2019, was available for award during 2020.

The year 2021 was devoted to the complete roll-out of this new platform, which is based on 120 virtual machines supporting all of its various components and interfacing with the following solutions:

- *eSign* for electronic signature of managed documents
- The State accounting system for the exchange of data related to accounting workflows
- The long-term digital archiving platform to guarantee the durability of documents in accordance with legal archiving obligations

In addition, the first pilot project, which consisted of developing an accounting EDM system for CTIE, was implemented that same year. Three workflows were developed, which are essential for the accounting of a separately managed State service (SEGS), namely setting up commitments and managing purchase orders and orders, validating invoices and managing travel slips, reimbursement of travel expenses and accommodation abroad.

This pilot project was designed from the outset in a generic manner so that it could serve as the basis for the "Financial Management" module to be rolled out to all SEGS that so desired.

The implementation of the onboarding concept, which was defined in 2020 and whose objective is to streamline the roll-out to State entities to meet the strong demand from them for new EDM available quickly. About ten onboarding projects have been started in 2021.

Like the development of business applications, the development and roll-out of the new State EDM is a fundamental pillar for providing administrations with the IT solutions needed to become a paperless administration (see e-Government Strategy 2021-2025).

Digital Workplace Concept

As CTIE hoped to pursue the implementation of an IT policy based on mobility, it made the best of its move to a main site in the Neudorf-Weimershof district of Luxembourg City by introducing the Digital Workplace concept to its staff. This concept consists of equipping each employee with a laptop, a docking station, a headset and telephony software, all like equipment that they could use to work either in the office or from home.

Following the same approach of homogeneous integration of teleworkers into on-site work, multimedia equipment was installed in the meeting rooms.

These efforts were undertaken in line with the eGovernment 2021-2025 strategy, which also includes equipping administrations with an IT environment that supports new ways of working.

Deployment of a DataWarehouse and Business Intelligence platform

This big data platform is expected to facilitate data analysis (data analytics) within the public administration and to visualise it in order to deliver regular reports (data reporting & visualization) on a specific situation and to detect trends in good time. It provides decision-makers with in-depth knowledge of their data and enables them to make strategic decisions, simulate a priori or evaluate a posteriori their impacts.



Progressive decarbonisation of the economy

Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC)

The Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC) is the basis for Luxembourg's climate and energy policy. It describes the policies and measures to achieve the ambitious national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (-55%), renewable energies (25%) and energy efficiency (from 40 to 44%) by 2030. As such, it constitutes a roadmap that will be put into practice through the adoption of regulations, programmes and projects in specific areas between 2020 and 2030.

The final version of the NECP for the period 2021-2030 was adopted by the Government in Council at its meeting on 20 May 2020.

National roadmap for the decarbonisation of the manufacturing industry

As part of the gradual decarbonisation of the economy, the Ministries of the Economy, of Energy and Spatial Planning and of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development, are drawing up a national roadmap for the decarbonisation of the manufacturing industry in Luxembourg. This project is coordinated at the level of the High Committee for Industry / "Climate" working group.

The objectives of this roadmap are to identify and analyse decarbonisation potential in the manufacturing industry (NACE Rev. 2 Section C), as well as to identify strategic measures to form required enabling framework for implementing potential processes and for the transformation of the industrial sector.

The roadmap is expected to be finalised in November 2022. Regular monitoring and updating is planned for the coming years.

Climate pact for companies

The decarbonisation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is addressed in the framework of the future 'Climate Pact for Business' (*Klimapakt fir Betriber*). This project is being developed by the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainability in close cooperation with the *Klima-Agence* (formerly *myenergy*)⁶³ and the launch phase as a pilot project is planned for autumn 2022. Participation will be voluntary for SMEs, but participation means that a company makes a commitment to achieve stated objectives. The Climate Pact for Business will not only address the topic of decarbonisation, but has as its main objectives the reduction of the carbon footprint of companies, an expansion of the range of climate-friendly products and solutions, the positioning of member companies as climate-friendly companies and the reduction of costs.

Energy performance of buildings

With the Grand-Ducal regulation dated 9 June 2021⁶⁴ concerning the energy performance of buildings, the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning has started on the road to decarbonisation/electrification of buildings. As of 1 January 2023, few new commercial and residential buildings can be equipped with a fossil fuel based boiler, the reference standard being the heat pump from now on. In other words, the production of heat for heating a building and for producing domestic hot water will be based on electrical energy and renewable energy.

⁶³ Press release dated 15 March 2022: <https://logement.public.lu/fr/actualites/2022/03/15klima-agence.html>

⁶⁴ Grand-Ducal Regulation dated 9 June 2021: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/rgd/2021/06/09/a439/jo>



High Committee for the Support, Development and Promotion of Industry

Established in 2013 to guide and coordinate government choices and actions affecting the industrial sector in Luxembourg, the "High Committee for the Support, Development and Promotion of Industry" is a forum for regular exchanges between representatives of Luxembourg's industrial sector and the ministers concerned.

Four key themes were launched that are decisive for anchoring a competitive, resilient and sustainable industry in Luxembourg. It was decided to create working groups based on these themes in order to extend the discussions and carry out relevant analyses.

The working group will draw up an action plan in the area of industry and climate for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through effective and realistic measures, including the climate legislative framework and decarbonisation targets.

The government is actively encouraging logistics companies located in its national economic activity zones to install photovoltaic installations on the roofs of their warehouses in order to support the energy transition. More than 40,000 solar panels had been installed on the roofs of logistics warehouses in Luxembourg by the end of 2021, producing green electricity for around 4,000 households.

Inter-ministry working group on the subject of energy transition

An inter-ministry working group on the subject of the energy transition of the logistics sector was established in 2021. The objectives of this working group, in which the Ministry of the Economy participates, are to draw up an inventory of the characteristics of the logistics sector in Luxembourg, with a view to determining its potential in terms of "energy transition" and to draw up, on the basis of this inventory, an initial assessment of the various options for a zero-carbon strategy and the associated infrastructure requirements and, if necessary, dedicated policy instruments, which will drive the change towards a "zero-carbon" logistics sector.

Hydrogen strategy

The Ministry of the Economy continues its activities related to the hydrogen theme. Participating in the inter-ministry steering committee 'Taskforce H2 Luxembourg', the Ministry of the Economy ensures the transposition of the measures detailed in the working document "A Hydrogen Strategy for Luxembourg" finalised by the Ministry of Energy and Regional Planning in 2021.⁶⁵ The Ministry of the Economy, as a member of the "Clean Hydrogen Alliance (CH2A)", supports companies in their efforts to develop projects aiming at the implementation of a hydrogen value chain. Having launched a call for expressions of interest from national players in 2021, the Ministry of the Economy is supporting the process of setting up an Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) in the hydrogen sector.

Strategy for a circular economy

In February 2021, the "Strategy for a Circular Economy Luxembourg (*Strategie Kreeslafwirtschaft Lëtzebuerg*)" was introduced and developed by the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning in close consultation with the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Finance.⁶⁶ The strategy will provide concrete expression to the

⁶⁵ Press release dated 27 September 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/09-septembre/27-turmes-hydrogene.html

⁶⁶ Press release dated 8 February 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/02-fevrier/08-strategie-economie-circulaire.html



common vision of the circular economy and offers a toolbox to federate public and private actors and to implement the vision through projects in sectors of importance for the Luxembourg economy.

In the course of 2021, a consultation mechanism between the above-mentioned ministries was set up under the leadership of the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning, with the aim of initiating and supporting implementation projects. Projects carried out by the agencies attached to the various ministries are monitored, such as Luxinnovation and the *Klima-Agence*. In 2022, the group will be enlarged, with the participation of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy, integrating aspects of the social and solidarity economy into the exchanges. Communication is conducted with companies, to municipalities and citizens through the portal www.economie-circulaire.lu, available in three languages (FR, EN, DE) as well as a monthly news bulletin, the "Luxembourg CE Monthly Briefing". In 2022, priority will be given to awareness-raising and training, in collaboration with professional chambers or even relays towards companies and municipalities, such as the "Circular Innovation Hub" of the municipality of Wiltz. Active cooperation is also sought with the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth for basic and further training in the circular economy.

Sustainable transport

Because of the environmental, social and economic impact, mobility remains a government priority. Efficient and sustainable mobility is not only essential for Luxembourg's economy, but also for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and beyond, as well as for the quality of life for all those who live and work in Luxembourg.

Global strategy for sustainable mobility

In the field of mobility, the government is aiming for a real paradigm shift through the implementation of the actions and projects proposed by the global strategy for sustainable mobility (MoDu 2.0).⁶⁷ The ongoing work to extend the tram network in Luxembourg City is emblematic of this change. MoDu 2.0 aims at the development of public transport and more attractive infrastructures for so-called active mobility. This strategy is supported by the "Transport Sector Plan" (TSP). In addition, the promotion of the development of electric mobility is advocated, as well as the introduction of a green mobility label for companies.

Public transport

As planned in the government programme⁶⁸, free travel on trains, trams and buses has been in place nationwide since 1 March 2020. The fares for cross-border transport were reduced after consultation with the neighbouring networks SNCB, DB, SNCF. On the RGTR network, the "*RegioZone*" fares have also been reduced. This means that not only residents but also cross-border commuters benefit from the measure.

In addition, the government plans ambitious investments in railway infrastructure between 2018 and 2023 amounting to €2.21 billion. In addition, the CFL (*Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois*) has concluded the largest rolling stock purchase contract in its history amounting to €360 million, which will be delivered during the period 2023-2025. Investments in the tram amount to €390 million over the period 2018-2023.⁶⁹

⁶⁷ Sustainable Mobility Strategy "Modu 2.0" (brochure): <https://transports.public.lu/dam-assets/publications/contexte/strategie/modu2-fr-brochure.pdf>

⁶⁸ Coalition Agreement 2018-2023: <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/documents/actualites/2018/12-decembre/Accord-de-coalition-2018-2023.pdf>

⁶⁹ Press release of 21 January 2019: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2019/01-janvier/21-bausch-transport.html



At the same time, the national RGTR bus network is currently undergoing a comprehensive reform. The objectives of the reorganisation of the RGTR network are to prioritise and optimise regional bus routes, to improve services on Sundays and public holidays and to improve evening frequencies. In addition, the government is pursuing its no-emissions by 2030 objective by introducing electric buses on the national RGTR bus network. As far as urban buses are concerned, the City of Luxembourg, with 40% co-financing from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), has acquired 10 buses that are 100% electric.

In order to further promote the use of public transport by making mobility more pleasant, efficient and economical, the government has introduced a near-real-time telematics information system for public transport.

Fuels

In the interests of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting the climate, and following an initial increase in excise duty on road fuel in May 2019, the government introduced a CO₂ tax on fossil fuels at the beginning of 2021, amounting to €20 per tonne of CO₂. The budgetary revenues from this increase in excise duty are earmarked for measures to support the energy transition and measures to promote social equity. From 1 January 2022, this tax has been increased to €25 per tonne of CO₂. A further increase of €5 is planned for 2023.

After achieving the 10% target for renewable energy in the transport sector in 2020, the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning has maintained the rate of biofuels to be incorporated into petrol and road diesel at 7.70% for the year 2021.

The minimum rate for 2021 for so-called "double-counting" biofuels, biofuels that do not compete with the food chain, was 50% (after application of the double-counting rule).

For 2022, the biofuel incorporation rate is increased from 7.70% to 8.00%, not only in order to gradually increase the share of renewable energy in the transport sector but also to align with the objectives set out in the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC).⁷⁰

Electromobility

In order to encourage the purchase of electric vehicles, the government has decided to increase the purchase subsidies for 100% electric cars and vans. Accordingly, an increase of 60% in the subsidies granted for 100% electric cars and vans (€8,000 instead of €5,000) has been granted for vehicles ordered between 11 May 2020 and 31 March 2021. The purchase bonus for plug-in hybrid vehicles were not increased and remained at €2,500.

Similarly, the government is encouraging the purchase of 100% electric quadricycles, motorbikes and mopeds, as well as pedal-assisted bicycles and cycles by doubling the current premiums from 25% to 50% of the cost of the vehicle, excluding VAT, up to a maximum of €1,000 for 100% electric quadricycles, motorbikes and mopeds, and up to a maximum of €600 for pedal-assisted bicycles and cycles. This applied to vehicles ordered, bicycles and pedelecs purchased between 11 May 2020 and 31 March 2021.

⁷⁰ Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan: <https://environnement.public.lu/content/dam/environnement/actualites/2020/05/Plan-national-integre-en-matiere-d-energie-et-de-climat-du-Luxembourg-2021-2030-version-definitive-traduction-de-courtoisie.pdf>



In 2021, 9,092 new electric cars (100% electric or plug-in hybrids) were registered representing a market share of new registrations of 20.5%, and the Luxembourg car fleet boasts some 17,425 electric cars in circulation, representing a market share of 3.9%.

Amidst a sustainable economic recovery and with a view to achieving the objectives set out in the PNEC, on 24 March 2021 the Government Council agreed to the draft Grand Ducal regulation amending the amended Grand Ducal regulation dated 7 March 2019. The purpose of this draft Grand-Ducal regulation was to extend and increase the aid scheme for zero- or low-emission vehicles until 31 March 2022.

On 9 March 2022, the Government Council adopted a draft Grand Ducal regulation extending this financial aid scheme, known as "*Clever fueren*", for a further twenty-four months until 31 March 2024. Accordingly, this aid scheme developed by the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development, resolutely oriented towards zero CO₂ emissions mobility and active mobility, will continue to promote pure electric motor vehicles, hydrogen fuel cells as well as bicycles and pedal-assisted cycles.⁷¹

In Luxembourg, the government and the network operators have followed up on the deployment of 800 public charging points for cars powered by an electric motor as well as for chargeable hybrid electric cars (*plug-in* hybrid cars). The first of these 800 public charging points, called "*Chargy*"⁷², were installed in early 2017. More than 700 charging points have been installed so far across the country.

In January 2021, the first public fast charging stations, called "*SuperChargy*", were installed in Luxembourg. Provided by the distribution network operators, the deployment of 88 fast charging stations (160-320 kW) for 100% electric cars is planned to take place gradually until 2023.

In addition to setting up a network of public "*Chargy*" charging stations and fast charging stations, on 21 August 2020 the government introduced a support scheme for the installation of private charging stations, powered, like all households in the Grand Duchy, by green electricity. Luxembourg is now promoting the establishment of a dense and practical network of charging solutions and is becoming one of the forerunners in Europe. The amount allocated is between €750 and €1,650 depending on the type of installation and may not exceed 50% of the purchase price (excluding VAT).

In cooperation with the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning, the Ministry of the Economy is supporting electromobility with the submission of a bill that allows for the implementation of additional support measures for companies aimed at providing Luxembourg with the charging infrastructure required to enable the transition to electromobility based on a 100% renewable electricity supply: aid for publicly accessible charging infrastructure and private charging infrastructure awarded following a competitive tender, and incentive aid for SMEs to make the transition to electromobility within their activities.⁷³

Interdepartmental working group on intelligent mobility

The Ministry of the Economy continues to support the development of the intelligent mobility sector and the automotive industry by supporting companies in their development efforts and by encouraging the growth of an ecosystem favourable to sustainable economic activities in this field. As part of its coordination efforts, the Ministry of the Economy leads the inter-ministry working group "*Intelligent Mobility*", composed of key players in mobility in Luxembourg representing the private sector, the public sector and public research. The main tasks of this group are the promotion of RDI

⁷¹ Press release of 14 March 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/03-mars/14-clever-fueren.html

⁷² Website: <https://chargy.lu/>

⁷³ Please see Chapter 4.1. on RRP projects for more details.



activities, the attraction, implementation and coordination of sustainable mobility projects, the linking of different stakeholders, and the identification of synergies between actors and projects.

In addition, the Ministry of the Economy:

- continues its commitment to the "France-Germany-Luxembourg Digital Experimental Site" for cooperative, connected and automated driving, an initiative that is being implemented jointly with the Ministry of Mobility and Public Works.
- coordinated a study to assess Luxembourg's ability to foster the development of cooperative, connected and automated mobility, in coordination with the key actors involved. After having determined the status at national level in terms of governance, infrastructure, authorisation procedure and accessibility to mobility data, the second and third phases identify good practices at European level and elaborate a perimeter of actions conducive to reinforcing Luxembourg's assets in this field.
- participated in the "Data for Road Safety" collaboration effort. A public-private partnership between nine EU Member States, several key industry representatives and under the observation of the European Commission, this new ecosystem formalises the general conditions and determines the technical framework for accessing, processing and making available road safety data from both connected vehicles, smart infrastructure and other sources of interest.
- is actively contributing to the process resulting from the Rome agreement on connected and automated driving. In order to provide a better framework for research and development, the Ministry of the Economy has joined the group of Member State representatives of the *CCAM Partnership*, a new European partnership under the Horizon Europe programme, with the objective of accelerating the implementation of innovative, connected, cooperative and automated mobility technologies and services.

Business development strategy for low carbon and sustainable mobility

The Ministry of the Economy, in collaboration with Luxinnovation and the network of *Luxembourg Trade and Investment Offices* (LTIO), is developing and implementing a prospecting strategy focusing on technologies related to decarbonised and sustainable mobility, as well as cooperative, connected and automated driving. The Ministry of the Economy has also proactively contributed to Luxembourg's promotional efforts through targeted visits to key players and public presentations of the assets and major initiatives related to this field at specialised events both at European and international level.

Clean and efficient energy production and use

According to the results published by EUROSTAT, the target of an 11% share of renewable energy in final energy consumption has been reached by 2020, with a share of 11.70%, which in 2019 was still only 7.05%.

The share of renewable electricity increased from 10.86% to 13.89%, transport from 7.71% to 12.58% and heat/cold from 8.69% to 12.61%. The efforts and policies undertaken throughout the period 2010-2020 have borne fruit and have also contributed to the overall EU target.

Cooperation mechanism

For 2020, Luxembourg has made use of the cooperation mechanism provided for in Directive 2009/28/EC and its successor, Directive (EU) 2018/2001, by concluding cooperation agreements with Estonia and Lithuania for 650 GWh.



It is also planned to use cooperation measures for the period 2021-2030, taking into account the objectives and forecasts included in the NECP and in this aspect the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning has concluded a "*memorandum of understanding*" with Lithuania and aims to conclude a cooperation agreement with Denmark during 2022.

In addition to cooperation agreements, Regulation 2018/1999 on the governance of the Energy Union and climate action provides for an EU renewable energy financing mechanism, and after a first unsuccessful attempt, the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning has again expressed interest in participating in the financing mechanism in 2022.

Changes to the legal framework

On 23 September 2021, the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning announced the transposition of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 dated 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and certain provisions of this Directive, including the reduction of deadlines, the establishment of a one-stop shop and the expansion of the scope of guarantees of origin to the gas and heat/cold sectors.

With regular amendments to the Grand Ducal Regulation dated 1 August 2014 on the production of electricity based on renewable energy sources, the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning has aimed since 2016 to refine the existing provisions and improve the current framework to accelerate the roll-out of installations based on renewable energy sources on the national territory.

In 2020, in view of the implications of the health crisis, a further amendment to the amended Grand Ducal Regulation dated 1 August 2014 on the production of electricity based on renewable energy sources was made in an attempt to counteract possible adverse effects and to prevent the momentum noted in 2019 from being broken. Thus, the guaranteed tariffs for all technologies have been extended for three months, before the next regulatory tariff degression scheduled for 1 April 2021 comes into play.⁷⁴

Exploiting the potential of solar energy

For photovoltaics, the scope of the guaranteed tariffs in the 30-100 and 100-200 kW categories was extended to all beneficiaries, including SMEs, and the feed-in tariffs were adapted. This measure has effectively generated increased demand, most of the effects of which were already palpable in 2021 with an increase of about 80 MW (for 2021) according to first estimates.

In addition to the tariff measures, the development and refinement of the solar cadastre at national level, aimed at simplifying and accelerating the exploitation of the solar energy potential in Luxembourg, is being pursued in collaboration with the *Klima-Agence*, as is the development of a thermal cadastre.

In terms of national and European tenders for new large-scale solar power installations, the fourth tender, launched at the end of 2021, foresees a total capacity to be allocated of 55 MW, divided into 5 sections.

In order to broaden the scope of photovoltaic installations and to give the agricultural sector the opportunity to participate further in the expansion of renewable energies and in view of the many studies that have been carried out at European and international level on the benefits of "agrivoltaics", a pilot project in the form of a call for tenders will be launched in the course of 2022, effectively aiming to implement photovoltaic installations on the ground while involving farmers and improving

⁷⁴ Grand Ducal Regulation dated 29 September 2020: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/rgd/2020/09/29/a800/jo>



biodiversity on the areas concerned. A meeting on this subject was held on 14 January 2022 with the stakeholders of the sector, together with the ministries having agriculture and environment in their competences.

Other energy sources

In addition to the changes for the promotion of solar energy, a study focusing on the revision of compensation for the production of electricity from biogas and for the injection of biomethane was carried out in 2021 with a view to further promoting the use of livestock effluent and assimilating the new conditions for the reduction of methane and ammonia emissions. The first tariff proposals include a significant increase in the manure premium for 90% of gross tonnage. There will also be plans to introduce new remuneration categories for small plants to promote on-farm use of biogases of livestock manure.

In the field of hydrogen, after consultation with the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning has drawn up a national strategy on the political aspects and ambitions for developing a renewable hydrogen market. A joint study within the Benelux Union on the development of a cross-border hydrogen structure in the Benelux and neighbouring regions is planned for 2022.

For geothermal energy, the optimal exploitation of this energy in Luxembourg will be necessary to decarbonise the heat sector by 2050. Therefore, in addition to the existing subsidies for shallow geothermal energy (boreholes up to 400 metres depth) in combination with heat pumps, the exploitation of deep geothermal energy (e.g. 2,000 metres) as well as subsidy and 'de-risking' instruments for such projects will be reviewed.

Energy performance of buildings

With the Grand Ducal Regulation dated 9 June 2021 on the energy performance of buildings⁷⁵, the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning has increased the requirements for energy efficiency/energy performance of buildings. These new requirements will apply from 1 January 2023 for all new construction (commercial and residential buildings). The same regulation also provides for more ambitious minimum requirements for all energy renovation work on buildings.

Environmental Technologies Action Plan

In 2009, the Ministry of the Economy launched its "ecotechnologies" action plan to promote the ecotechnologies sector as a diversification branch of the Luxembourg economy. The aid scheme is one of the instruments designed by the Ministry of the Economy to encourage private companies to implement environmental protection and rational use of natural resources beyond the prescribed thresholds. The Environmental Protection Act, which came into force on 15 December 2017, includes five additional aid measures in addition to the six measures carried over from the previous law, including:

- Investment aid for projects promoting energy efficiency in buildings
- Investment aid for the remediation of contaminated sites
- Investment aid for efficient heating and cooling networks
- Investment aid for recycling and reuse of waste
- Investment aid for energy infrastructure

⁷⁵ Grand-Ducal Regulation dated 9 June 2021: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/rgd/2021/06/09/a439/jo>



This law is the tool to support companies to meet the objectives promoted by the PNEC.

Affordable housing and sustainable buildings

For many years, Luxembourg has been confronted with an almost constant increase in housing prices, despite the implementation of a range of measures. The government therefore intends to further stimulate the creation of affordable housing, particularly in the rental sector. The priorities for public action focus on the following points:

- Complete overhaul of the amended law dated 25 February 1979 on housing assistance and the system of subsidies for the creation of housing (with reinforcement of the means for a detailed increase in the supply of affordable rental housing)
 - Two bills to be introduced in December 2021:
 - Bill 7937 on affordable housing
 - Bill 7938 on individual housing aid
- Boosting construction of affordable rental housing by public developers
 - Tabling and voting of several financing laws for major projects:
 - Kehlen (*Elmen*), Dudelange (*Neischmelz*)⁷⁶, Wiltz (*Wunne mat der Woltz*), Mamer (*Wëltgebond*), Biwer (*An der Schmëtt*)
- Acquisition of building plots
 - See Article 29bis of the Municipal Planning Act, introduced by the passing of the Housing Pact 2.0 Act
- Improving existing resources for increasing supply (land use plans, communal planning and protection of nature)
- Introduction of the new 2.0 "State-Municipalities" Housing Pact to better support municipalities wishing to implement a housing development strategy⁷⁷
- Increased urban quality, quality of life and social cohesion in the neighbourhoods, as well as improved building and energy quality and the biology of the habitat in general
- Action against land speculation and improving price transparency in the rental market

Tackling the housing shortage

Apart from the two existing public actors, namely the Housing Fund (*Fonds du Logement*) and the National Low-Cost Housing Administration (*Société Nationale des Habitations à Bon Marché*, SNHBM), the municipalities will be more involved in the fight against the housing shortage. In order to support the municipalities, special support is being provided within the Ministry of Housing to advise the municipalities on how to implement their own housing projects. The Housing Pact provides municipalities with additional professional housing advisors and combines this with the know-how of private initiative.

In terms of land acquisition, the effects of the right of pre-emption of the State, municipalities and public developers were analysed and the system was simplified and adapted. The aim is to generalise the right of pre-emption at a price fixed at the time a project is carried out if the property concerned is sold.

Generally speaking, the land potential for housing available in the short and medium term is sufficient for the creation of a significant number of dwellings. It is therefore necessary to better identify the factors blocking the development of projects and to strengthen the incentives for owners. Only in the

⁷⁶ Please see Chapter 4.1. on RRP projects for more details.

⁷⁷ Please see Chapter 4.1. on RRP projects for more details.



medium and long term will additional land be mobilised, provided that it is developed in the short term and in accordance with spatial planning objectives.

The government programme 2018-23 provides for the acquisition of land to be designated for housing. As a result, the Ministry of Housing has set up a land evaluation unit comprising representatives of the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Finance, the Housing Fund and SNHBM for possible acquisition. Through this process, the State has already been able to acquire several plots of land in the 2019-2021 budget years for a total amount of more than €35.1 million.

Since 2020, the State has had a Special Fund to support housing development, through which it intends to continue its active policy of land acquisition and development of affordable housing. Thus, the expenditure of the Special Fund for the year 2021 alone amounts to €170,307,024.

In addition, capital gains and profits from the sale of land by private persons to the State or a municipality are always exempt from income tax.

The reform of the property tax, which should help to counteract land speculation, is linked to the redesign of the 'new generation' urban planning documents (PAG). The reform of the property tax will provide an opportunity to replace and simplify the system of the specific communal tax for vacancy or non-use for construction of certain buildings.

In order to meet the challenge of mobilising building land reserves, the Spatial Development Observatory (*Observatoire du Développement spatial*, ODS) has implemented the *Raumplus* project. One of its tasks is to establish a qualitative overview of the building land reserves in the municipalities by actively involving the stakeholders at the municipal level. The active participation of the municipalities is essential because of their knowledge of the terrain and enables a qualitative assessment of the areas: for example, their current use, the state of their facilities, the obstacles to their development or their availability in the long term. This information is essential for action and for the development of development strategies and targeted measures to mobilise the reserves.

Rental

Concerning the social rental management tool (*Gestion locative sociale*, GLS), the State has increased the financial participation since 2021 so that it corresponds more closely to the real needs of the actors on the ground. This mechanism has two major objectives: to mobilise unoccupied housing and to provide access to affordable housing for low-income households.

In view of the sharp rise in rental market prices over the last few years in Luxembourg, it is necessary to better control trends in rents and rental charges. The recent study carried out by LISER for the Housing Observatory (*Observatoire de l'Habitat*) showed that in 2018, around 18,000 households among the 40% of the population with the lowest standards of living spend more than 40% of their disposable income on renting accommodation. The government wishes to contribute to a better protection of the lowest income households by better regulating tenants' rights. Thus, the recast of the tenancy law brings several changes to the current law, of which the key elements are

- Better regulation of agency fees and rental guarantees
- Facilitating co-tenancy and strengthening the rights of the contracting parties
- Specify how the invested capital is determined
- Clarify the maximum rent for furnished accommodation, including furnished rooms
- Abolish the concept of luxury housing
- Clarification on the qualification of the lease contract in case of lease extension



Reform of the amended 1979 law on housing assistance

In the context of the reform of the amended 1979 law on housing assistance, which took shape with the introduction of a bill on 24 December 2021, the government planned to introduce a fairer system for calculating rents for tenants of State-subsidised housing for low-income households. The current calculation method, which dates back to 1979, was inconsistent and no longer adapted to the composition of households currently looking for affordable housing. This was particularly to the detriment of single-parent and single households. Another objective of the reform is to harmonise the calculation of rents for subsidised housing, regardless of the developer of the project.

Similarly, the reform of the 1979 law provides for the creation of the social landlord who will be the actor in charge of the rental management of housing rented at affordable rents and according to the conditions of the social lease. To this end, the social landlord will have to have an approval from the Ministry of Housing as well as dwellings allocated to it by a social developer. As the activity of the social landlord may be in deficit, a service compensation for the exercise of this public mission is also foreseen in this bill.

PRIME House Programme

The *PRIME House* programme⁷⁸, developed by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development and adopted by the government in July 2021, has been extended beyond 31 December 2021. "*PRIME House*" is a financial aid scheme aimed at promoting sustainability, rational use of energy and the use of renewable energy in the housing sector. It aims to encourage the construction of new sustainable homes, the energy renovation of existing homes and the installation of heating systems using renewable energy sources. The central objectives are to reduce the heat demand of the housing stock, to promote the development of renewable energy sources by making alternatives to fossil fuels more accessible, and to promote environmentally friendly building methods and materials.

Guide to sustainable construction and renovation

In order to bring together the available information on sustainable construction at national level, the "Guide to Sustainable Construction and Renovation"⁷⁹ is currently being updated by the Resource Centre for Building Technologies and Innovation (*Centre de Ressources des Technologies et de l'Innovation pour le Bâtiment* - CRTI-B), in close consultation with the key public and private players in the construction sector. This guide is being produced in digital form and will provide interested parties with an updated compilation of regulations, good practices and innovations in sustainable construction from mid-2022. Particular attention is given to new challenges arising from intelligent materials management, such as healthy construction, modularity, deconstruction, reuse, digitisation, materials passports, etc.

An important element of sustainable construction for people, which will be further highlighted in the 'Guide to Sustainable Construction and Renovation' and in the new *PRIME House* (2023) / LENOZ 2.0 aid scheme, is healthy construction. The Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning will roll out a methodology and accreditation for the assessment of health and indoor environmental quality aspects in 2022 to help construction professionals, but also to guide future building owners in the choice of healthy materials. These recommendations are also developed in a green paper on "healthy construction" to be published in 2022. The training of construction professionals, but also of future experts in healthy construction has been started in 2020/2021 and will be continued in 2022. A key tool of the methodology is the CLAIRE (*Clean Air & Environment*) healthy materials database, which

⁷⁸ Press release dated 1 April 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/04-avril/01-regime-prime-house.html

⁷⁹ Website: <http://www.crtib.lu/fr/guide-construction-durable>



will also be presented in 2022 and which will allow to choose from hundreds of building materials free of harmful pollutants. This database will be accessible to the general public and the sector to make it easier for them to choose healthy building materials.

Increase in the employment rate, especially of older workers

A system for combating long-term unemployment

In force since July 2017, the scheme to combat long-term unemployment aims to support the creation of new jobs in the municipal, semi-public or social sector that meet real needs. These jobs must be new jobs, not aimed at replacement and above all they should not create situations of unfair competition with the market sector. Specific measures are aimed at jobseekers aged 50 and over. Since the launch, 80% of the beneficiaries of this scheme have reached the age of 50.

Vocational Reclassification System

In force since 1 January 2016, the reform of the professional reclassification system aims in particular to speed up procedures, better safeguard the rights of persons in an external reclassification process and create the necessary conditions to favour internal reclassification. The idea is to support the efforts of companies to improve working conditions, particularly by making experts available, to promote internal placement, i.e. within companies, over external placement and above all to improve the reintegration of reclassified people into employment. On the basis of the first conclusions drawn from the implementation of the 2016 law, and in close consultation with the social partners, adjustments were made to certain points of this reform by means of the law dated 24 July 2020, in force since 1 November 2020.

The mentor training programme⁸⁰ and the professional reintegration contract⁸¹ are two measures applicable since 1 January 2016 that are aimed at jobseekers aged 45 or over or those undergoing external reclassification or who are disabled employees. The first measure is an internship of a maximum duration of six weeks offering the jobseeker the opportunity to demonstrate his or her professional skills within a company. The second measure offers the jobseeker the opportunity to improve his or her professional knowledge and skills within a company for a maximum of 12 months. These measures are intended for companies that can offer a real chance of subsequent employment on a permanent contract. In the context of the pandemic, these measures have been temporarily extended (from 24 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) to categories of jobseekers previously excluded.

Reform of early retirement schemes

In force since 11 December 2017, the reform of the early retirement schemes⁸² (solidarity, progressive and early retirement for shift workers and night workers, subject to adjustment) will target more employees in difficult jobs, and thus takes better account of employees' working conditions, while promoting the retention of older people in working life. More specifically, the law abolishes the early retirement solidarity scheme and adapts the other early retirement schemes.

⁸⁰ Website: <https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demplacement/aides-financieres-mesures/mesures-emploi/stage-professionnalisation.html>

⁸¹ Website: <https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demplacement/salaries-capacite-travail-reduite/aides-mesures/mesures/contrat-reinsertion-emploi.html>

⁸² Law of 30 November 2017: <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2017/11/30/a1032/jo>



Mitigating the impact of the crisis on employment

Short-time working scheme

Since the declaration of the state of crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, Luxembourg has implemented numerous legislative and financial measures to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic on employment, including the short-time working scheme.

Accordingly, several different short-time working schemes were introduced throughout the pandemic, which were adapted as the health and economic situation evolved, in order to ensure that they did not hinder the restructuring of certain companies and economic sectors and the reallocation of labour to sectors that were economically more promising and job-creating. Thus, the granting of partial unemployment has been made conditional on the applicant companies submitting a restructuring, recovery or job maintenance plan.

At the end of January 2022, the government announced an extension of the simplified short-time working scheme for certain sectors still affected by the consequences of the pandemic, until 30 June 2022.⁸³

It should be remembered that at the peak of the crisis, in April 2020, up to 139,244 employees working for 14,269 different employers were in short-time working schemes. From 2020 until the beginning of 2022, the Luxembourg State paid nearly €800 million (net amount after reimbursement of the overpayment) in partial unemployment benefits to companies. It should also be noted that part of the short-time working was financed through European funds, namely the REACT-EU programme, for a total amount of €73.2 million (2021-2022).

It is also important to recall that from the beginning of the crisis the government decided that the short-time working allowance, which normally amounts to 80% respectively 85% of the salary, could not be less than 100% of the amount of the minimum social wage (with a ceiling of 250% of the SSM) in order to protect the most vulnerable employees from falling into precarious situations and social exclusion.

Unemployment rate

While the unemployment rate rose sharply between March 2020 and June 2020 to 7.0% (20,698 registered jobseekers), it fell back below the 5% mark in January 2022 (14,897 registered persons, or 4.9%), the lowest rate recorded since 2009. Employment has grown almost uninterrupted throughout the pandemic, rising by around +1.9% in 2020 and +3.1% in 2021. The Stability and Growth Programme (SGP) 2022 forecast, which also provides a framework for the implementation of the NRP, assumes that total domestic employment will grow by around 3.1% in 2022. Finally, it is worth noting that the National Employment Agency (ADEM) recorded a new record in 2021 in terms of registered job offers, with 42,745 positions declared.⁸⁴ On 31 January 2022, ADEM had 10,679 vacancies.

⁸³ Press release of 25 January 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/01-janvier/25-conference-presse-aides.html

⁸⁴ ADEM key figures for December 2021: <https://adem.public.lu/fr/publications/adem/2021/cp-chiffres-cles-2021-12.html>



Education and skills

Diversification of the educational offering

In order to respond to the heterogeneity of the school population and to create more equitable training conditions, the country's educational landscape is expanding and diversifying.

In addition to the regular Luxembourg system, the international offer allows access to recognised qualifications and diplomas. Thus, free public school accessible to all residents offers diversified courses and language sections more adapted to the heterogeneous linguistic profiles of pupils. There are already five accredited European schools throughout the country, and a sixth will open its doors at the start of the 2022-2023 school year in Luxembourg City.⁸⁵

The International Baccalaureate (IB) diploma is a traditional baccalaureate (general option) which is also offered in Luxembourg, with classes leading to the International Baccalaureate offered in French and English.

English classes where students take all classes in English and choose French and German as a second or third language are also offered. The classes prepare for the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE) at around 16 years of age and for Advanced Subsidiary level (AS-levels) and Advanced level (A-levels) at around 18 years of age.

Modernisation of the school system

The diversification of the educational offering also involves the modernisation of the 'traditional' school system, in particular through greater autonomy and flexibility of sections.

New sections are being created, section N - 'Entrepreneurship, Finance and Marketing' in 2022 and a new section P in 2023, which will focus on the humanities, including pedagogy, psychology, sociology and philosophy in mainstream secondary education.

As part of the diversification of the educational offer and in addition to the international offer, a number of vocational courses leading to the Technician Diploma - *Diplôme de technicien* (DT) or the Professional Competence Diploma - *Diplôme d'aptitude professionnelle* (DAP) are offered in English: e.g. (DAP) International Restorer, Smart Technologies Technician, Computer Technician, Mechanical or Electronic courses.

The school of the 21st century must be able to respond to an essential challenge: to prepare children and young people to evolve successfully and safely in a digital environment, while combating the digital divide, which is synonymous with social injustice. Since September 2020, the development of coding skills in the mathematics curriculum has spread to all classes of basic education in cycle 4. In 2021-2022, coding has already made its appearance in cycles 1 to 3, in a cross-curricular manner, in the various teaching disciplines: languages, science awareness, etc.

A new course in 'digital sciences' is being phased in from September 2021 in all classes below mainstream and general secondary education.

Since the 2018-2019 school year, secondary schools wishing to join the 'one2one' programme can apply for tablet computers for their pupils. To do so, they have to submit a pedagogical application that includes a detailed pedagogical project, supported by a team of teachers. The 'one2one' principle

⁸⁵ Press release dated 9 February 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/02-fevrier/09-meisch-ecole-internationale-gaston-thorn.html



is that, on the basis of an annual rental system (€50 per year), each pupil can have his or her own tablet computer with the required software for all subjects.

Professional digital training

The training of technicians in Smart Technologies, which covers the fields of Industry 4.0: robotics, Smart and Green Energy, Smart Homes, electromobility, Internet of Things, communication networks, has been offered since the beginning of the 2019-2020 school year in five vocational high schools.

From the year 2021-2022 a new training course "E-commerce management technician" is also offered.

Relaunch of lifelong learning

With the People's University, the government is relaunching the Lifelong Learning programme aimed at the general public. The public players, namely the CNFPC (*Centre National de Formation Professionnelle Continue* - National Centre for Continuing Professional Education), ENAD (*École Nationale pour Adultes* - National School for Adults), INL (*Institut National des Langues* - National Institute for Languages) and the *Service de la Formation des Adultes* - Adult Education Service (SFA), will work together to develop a range of training courses for adults. The new structure will serve to coordinate efforts and increase accessibility and visibility. The People's University will operate in several locations in the different regions of the country in order to be close to the citizens.

Basic instruction

The SFA has a long history of offering basic education courses for people who want to improve their reading and writing skills. These courses will be further developed and will also develop numeracy and digital skills. In parallel, the SFA has been offering language integration courses since the migration crisis in 2015. This scheme is also in constant development. In order to increase the attractiveness and effectiveness of these courses, the SFA is developing "Blended Learning" materials to enable learners to continue their learning independently alongside the face-to-face courses. This material is supported by a teaching method and a learner's progress booklet.

In order to reduce the gap between basic education and the formal system, the SFA intends to gradually introduce a preparatory track for adults. This pathway provides highly individual and flexible access to the skills required for an apprenticeship or for further study at secondary level. Together with ENAD, it is planned to expand the offer of a second qualification pathway for different profiles and formats.

Care of the adult learner

With the opening of the Guidance House as a one-stop shop for all training issues, the SFA also offers a one-stop shop with a counselling and information service for adults. It is planned to further develop the services offered to adult learners through a holistic approach. To this end a psychosocial team is being set up.

Rapid access to vocational training

Together with the Vocational Training Service (VTS), the SFA is developing an efficient procedure for applicants for an 'adult' apprenticeship. The new procedure will include, in addition to a competency test, a reinforced supervision of the candidates.



Development of formal provision for partially qualified people

For people who have dropped out of an apprenticeship and for those who have had partial validation of prior learning, it is important to offer the different modules of vocational training in a flexible framework and format.

*Skillsdësch*⁸⁶

On 3 July 2020, the Tripartite Coordination Committee decided to set up a skills round table, called "*Skillsdësch*"⁸⁷, which periodically brings together the main partners concerned, including the Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy, the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, representatives of employers' organisations and trade unions. The mission of *Skillsdësch* is to :

- Respond quickly to the current and future skills needs of the Luxembourg labour market
- Develop a sustainable national skills strategy

In this context, ten measures were developed:

1. Introduction of the "*FutureSkills*" training programme to strengthen the cross-functional skills (personal, digital and management) of jobseekers
2. Reflections on the implementation of the "*SkillsPlang*" programme (institutionalisation of the "Luxembourg Digital Skills Bridge" pilot project), aimed at helping companies to draw up skills development plans and train employees in the skills that the company will need in the future
3. Carrying out sector-based studies in close cooperation with the various entities concerned
4. Proposal for short-term continuing vocational training for people working in sectors particularly affected by the pandemic
5. Proposal for training modules for young graduates of secondary and higher education and vocational training aimed at providing them with additional transversal skills and better preparing them for the world of work
6. Introduction of a system of partial qualifications in vocational training
7. Creation of a national digital learning platform
8. Expansion of the University of Luxembourg Competence Centre's continuing education offer
9. Accessibility to adult learning for people in employment
10. Strengthening links with companies in the context of continuing vocational training

The development of the national skills strategy is based on the conclusions of a study conducted by the OECD on behalf of the *Skillsdësch*. The study aims to identify a sustainable and long-term approach in the field of continuing vocational training and skills⁸⁸ by drawing on good practices from other countries, while taking into account the specificities of the Luxembourg context.⁸⁹

Measures initiated and proposed by the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (MENJE) and the social partners

In addition to the OECD study and the development of a long-term skills strategy, the "*Skillsdësch*" has the task of responding rapidly to the current and future skills needs of the labour market in order to counteract the impact of the Covid-19 crisis and to cope with the effects of technological and social transformations on the labour market. MTEESS, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy, and the MENJE have already implemented several measures and initiatives

⁸⁶ Please see chapter 4.1. on the projects included in the RRP for further information.

⁸⁷ Press release of 15 June 2021: <https://men.public.lu/en/actualites/communiqués-conference-presse/2021/06/15-skills-strategy.html>

⁸⁸ Press release dated 28 October 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/10-octobre/28-national-skills-strategy.html

⁸⁹ Please also see the section on "Labour market skills" for more details.



in the field of continuing vocational training and the social partners have formulated proposals for additional measures to meet the current challenges. These initiatives and measures are presented below:

- The MENJE has developed training modules for people who have completed their initial training. The aim of these modules is to provide young graduates with additional cross-functional skills that prepare them for the world of work and improve their employability. In autumn 2020, the "*Diplom +*" pilot project was implemented for secondary school and technician training graduates. Young graduates who have not yet found a job or do not yet feel ready for higher education will benefit from an additional school year during which they will acquire more cross-cutting skills. For other vocational training graduates, similar modules are being developed.
- The MENJE will introduce a system of partial certifications in the framework of continuing vocational training. These partial certifications are created at the level of the so-called "standard" vocational training and can be accumulated and lead to a diploma. The procedure of validation of acquired experience (VAE) can be complementary to partial certifications in order to obtain recognised diplomas through an interaction between VAE and in-service training. In this context, the VAE procedure needs to be reformed on certain points.
- In order to meet the increased need for university-based continuing education for employees with higher education, the range of training courses in this field offered by the University of Luxembourg Competence Centre is being expanded.

Expansion of the higher education academic offering

In terms of higher education, the government is continuing its efforts to create a favourable environment for expanding the range of public and private higher education programmes, as well as consolidating the quality culture in the sector, based on European standards, in particular through a revision of the law on the organisation of higher education, which is fully underway, as provided for in the government's 2018-2023 programme. The revision focuses especially on optimising the governance of study programmes leading to the *Brevet de Technicien Supérieur* (BTS) and reviewing the accreditation and monitoring procedures of BTS programmes as well as of private higher education institutions and programmes on Luxembourg territory. In this context, a framework agreement with the Dutch-Flemish accreditation agency NVAO (*Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatieorganisatie*), which is responsible for the quality assurance of higher education in the Netherlands and the Flemish Region of Belgium, was signed in February 2022. This framework agreement aims to establish a strengthened cooperation with a view to establishing, in a step-by-step approach, a consolidated and coherent quality assurance system applicable to all public and private degree programmes as well as, in the long term, to micro credentials on the higher education level issued under the Luxembourg seal. This new, holistically reworked quality assurance system will subsequently be anchored in the revised legal framework for higher education.

In the new multi-annual agreement between the University of Luxembourg and the government, which covers the institution's objectives for the period 2022-2025, the University also commits to ordering the accreditation of several new Bachelor's and Master's programmes in order to guarantee and support a quality education corresponding to trends in innovation.

At the start of the 2021-2022 academic year, eight programmes offered by two private higher education institutions were accredited. For the same reference period, the number of accredited BTS courses is 34 offered in 13 high schools with a total of 857 students (provisional figure).



The total number of students enrolled at the University of Luxembourg has been increasing slightly in recent years. For the academic year 2021-2022, 6990 students were enrolled at the University of Luxembourg, an increase of 16.1% compared to the academic year 2016-2017.

Luxembourg Media and Digital Design Centre

In December 2020, the government decided to create a national platform for services and innovation in the field of learning in a digital environment, the Luxembourg Media and Digital Design Centre (LMDDC).⁹⁰ This economic interest grouping (EIG), the result of an initiative by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR) and the Ministry of National Education, Children and Youth (MENJE) in collaboration with the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), aims to offer hosting services, strategic advice, information monitoring, pedagogical design, creation of customised content, engineering services, information and training to actors or stakeholders in both the public and private sectors. It hence aims to channel national efforts in terms of e-learning strategy or digital training, by offering as many common solutions as possible to service providers. At the end of 2021, the LMDDC management board launched a study, in collaboration with the University of Luxembourg Competence Centre (ULCC), in order to detail the vision of the LMDDC and to establish a roadmap for the deployment of its service offer.

Digital Learning Hub

Another initiative to address the shortage of IT skills will be the Digital Learning Hub (DLH), a new part of continuing vocational education and training, which will help to address this shortage while providing many employment opportunities for learners.⁹¹

The DLH will offer practical and user-friendly training in modern facilities that encourage creativity, peer-to-peer work and exchanges with experts. Accessible to all from 18 years old, the DLH targets more particularly, in Luxembourg and in the Greater Region:

- Young people who have left high school or university, with or without a degree
- Jobseekers who wish to retrain or who are benefiting from a professional retraining measure (reskilling)
- Digital professionals, sent by their company to improve their skills in a very specialised field (upskilling)

It will initially bring together four training entities:

- The "Design Thinking School" which, in collaboration with the *Hasso-Plattner-Institut* in Potsdam, offers a human-centred approach to solving complex problems and designing innovative products
- "The Blockchain Thing": training courses to raise awareness of the main principles of blockchain, its legal and accounting implications, and an introduction to blockchain programming
- Cybersecurity: short training courses, developed with the Ministry of the Economy, present the risks and good practices related to the protection of computer systems and networks
- Coding School: a training course with a fun and practical pedagogical approach that will operate in Belval without courses or instructors. It will favour group work and exchange between peers

⁹⁰ Press release dated 18 December 2020: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2020/12-decembre/18-conseil-gouvernement.html

⁹¹ Website: <https://digital-learning.lu/>



Advanced digital skills

To help address the challenge of the shortage of IT professionals, the Media, Connectivity and Digital Policy Department of the Ministry of State (SMC) through the Digital Luxembourg initiative⁹², and in close cooperation with key ministries, the University of Luxembourg, and the private sector, promotes and co-finances digital skills projects.

To support the promotion of innovation through connectivity infrastructures and advanced technologies, SMC has a cross-functional advisory function on digital skills policy. In line with the European Commission's 2022 guidelines for the 'Structured dialogue on digital education and skills' for the 'Digital Decade', 'whole-of-government' and collaborative coordination between public and private institutions is at the heart of SMC's 'skills' action.

In 2022, *Digital Luxembourg*

- Continues to support the flagship project "Lux Tech School", an extracurricular training course for young digital leaders that is attracting a growing number of high school students.
- Is coordinating, together with the Institut de formation de l'Administration Publique (INAP), an AI Ethics course for AI stakeholders in the public sector.
- In collaboration with ULCC, is rolling out a hybrid training course on the opportunities and challenges of 5G.
- In collaboration with the ULCC, is rolling out a hybrid training course on the basics of artificial intelligence. The training is based on a MOOC platform created by the *Reaktor* technological institute and the University of Helsinki, which is looking forward to a great success in Luxembourg and in Europe.

To strengthen Luxembourg's resilience in the aftermath of the pandemic, the Minister for Communications and Media, Xavier Bettel, and Sundar Pichai, CEO of Google, announced a partnership in the field of digital learning. Two hundred and fifty "Google Career Certificate" licences are being made available free of charge to job seekers. In addition, 1,000 "Grow with Google" e-business training licenses are granted to interested SMEs and start-ups through the Chamber of Commerce and its House of Entrepreneurship.

Digital Luxembourg leads the Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition Luxembourg (DSJC), in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Crafts. Its aim is to bring together all digital skills stakeholders in the country and to promote digital skills projects. The number of members of the digital coalition now exceeds 60. Two webinars on "skills for the space industry" and "digital skills in traditional sectors" as well as a visit to the Luxembourg Science Centre were organised for the members.

Digital Luxembourg mandated IMS Luxembourg for a "Digital Skills Matchmaking" event in September 2021 during the ICT Spring. The objective was to mobilise IMS (Inspiring More Sustainability) member companies, companies motivated by Corporate Social Responsibility as contributors to "digital skills" initiatives. Sixteen partnerships were signed. The initiative will be repeated in 2022.

The Department of Media, Connectivity and Digital Policy (SMC) represents Luxembourg in the Digital Europe Programme (DEP), and organises the appropriate communication towards the relevant industry and research ecosystem. A reinforced communication on the calls for proposals in the

⁹² Website: <https://digital-luxembourg.public.lu>



framework of the DEP work programme of 2021 and 2022 is organised through the Digital Coalition Luxembourg.

Skills needed in the labour market

In January 2022, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy (MTEESS) and the National Employment Agency (ADEM) presented seven studies on the occupations and skills in demand on the Luxembourg labour market, which were carried out by ADEM on the basis of job offers declared by companies.⁹³ These studies are part of the *FutureSkills Initiative*⁹⁴ and the Partnership for Employment between ADEM and the *Union des entreprises luxembourgeoises* (UEL), representing Luxembourg private sector businesses. Labour market trends, future occupations and skill requirements were analysed for seven different sectors: construction, transport and logistics, crafts, finance, hospitality, trade and industry. The studies were carried out in collaboration with the relevant professional federations and chambers (Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Crafts, ABBL, ALFI, ACA, Federation of Craftsmen, *Horesca*, FEDIL, CLC and Cluster for Logistics).

In October 2020, ADEM launched its "*FutureSkills Initiative*", which aims to develop the cross functional and digital skills of jobseekers. The *FutureSkills* training programme, set up during the health crisis, enabled almost 500 jobseekers to follow three months of training in digital, behavioural and project management skills. A practical 'internship' (in the form of a temporary paid job) was also set up.⁹⁵

The second part of the *FutureSkills Initiative* consisted of an analysis of the occupations and skills in demand. The sector-based studies and analyses carried out on the basis of the job offers registered in ADEM and the job descriptions attached to them should make it possible to target the training offer as closely as possible so that it corresponds to the current and future needs of companies. The completion of seven sector-based studies is a first step on the road to a better knowledge of the employment market. This analytical work must continue and be strengthened.

Development of a Skills Strategy for Luxembourg

During the tripartite meeting in July 2020, it was decided to contract with OECD for drafting a study on skills in Luxembourg ("*skills strategy*").⁹⁶ A national project team was set up to monitor the study in Luxembourg. It is made up of representatives of MENJE, MESR, MTEESS and ADEM.

The study focuses on four key priorities:

1. Providing labour market relevant adult learning opportunities
2. Guiding and incentivising skills choices
3. Attracting and retaining talent to fill skills shortages
4. Strengthening the governance of skills data

After discussions with the main entities in Luxembourg concerned with skills issues, the OECD will draw up a status report on the above priorities, and will try to develop proposals for concrete actions that Luxembourg could implement as part of its future skills strategy. The final report is scheduled for the second half of 2022.

⁹³ Sector studies: <https://adem.lu/etudes-sectorielles>

⁹⁴ Press release of 6 October 2020: <https://adem.public.lu/en/actualites/adem/2020/10/futureskills.html>

⁹⁵ Please see Chapter 4.1 on RRP projects for more details.

⁹⁶ Please also see the section on "*Skillsdësch*" for more details.



Health system resilience

More than two years of pandemic have highlighted the importance of a resilient and sustainable health system. To optimise the functioning of the health system in the future, not only to confront a health crisis, the government has taken several steps:

- Drawing up a National Health Plan setting out the broad lines for the development of the health system up to 2030, based on an analysis of the weaknesses and risks of the current system, in collaboration with all the participants in the health system
- Setting up a Health Observatory⁹⁷ with the aim of collecting and analysing statistical data on the health system, which will eventually provide a precise view of its functioning
- Establishment of a Luxembourg agency for medicinal products and health products⁹⁸, whose mission is to ensure the management of potential risks to public health, in particular with regard to medicinal products, medical devices and even all health products
- Digitalisation of the health system, in particular through the implementation of an IT system for managing and monitoring pandemics
- Detailed analysis by the OECD, showing the strengths and weaknesses of Luxembourg's response to the pandemic
- Mobilisation of additional resources dedicated to the preparation of a pandemic action plan
- Establishment of a national purchasing and logistics centre (CNAL) for health equipment and products in Luxembourg, with potential entities and clients including acute hospitals, specialised hospitals, all the structures of the Confederation of Care and Aid Providers (*Confédération des Organismes Prestataires d'Aides et de Soins COPAS*), the Grand Ducal Fire and Rescue Service (*Corps grand-ducal d'incendie et de secours - CGDIS*) and others. The objectives would be multiple, in particular to realise "intelligent savings", i.e. to buy better in order to get additional room for manoeuvre to the establishments concerned without hindering the quality and safety of patient care or the working conditions of their staff, thus enabling hospitals to refocus on their mission. Such a centre would also make it possible to free up storage space in hospitals and care facilities that could be used for other purposes, to guarantee an adequate buffer stock to be prepared for a crisis, covering all the needs of hospitals and care homes (particularly in terms of technical medical equipment and logistical services), and to centralise all the other national stocks of equipment existing in the country (CGDIS and the High Commission for National Protection).
- Recasting and updating of the missions and attributions of health professionals practising in Luxembourg in order to improve the attractiveness of the medical and health professions, complemented by the launch of a campaign to enhance and promote the health professions⁹⁹

⁹⁷ Press release dated 11 October 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/02-fevrier/11-observatoire-national-sante.html

⁹⁸ Press release dated 20 December 2019: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2019/12-decembre/20-agence-medicaments.html

⁹⁹ Please see Chapter 4.1. on RRP projects for more details.



Measures to ensure appropriate training for health professionals

In addition, in 2020, an interministerial committee¹⁰⁰ was created that is responsible for proposing measures to ensure that the training of health professionals is adapted to scientific and technical progress and to the future public health challenges facing Luxembourg.

On 30 April 2021, the main lines of the reform of the practice and training of certain categories of health professions in Luxembourg (nursing assistants, nurses, specialised nurses and midwives), drawn up and recommended by the interministerial committee, were approved by the Government Council.

At present, higher education for the health professions in Luxembourg takes the form of BTS (Brevets de technicien supérieur), provided by the *Lycée Technique pour Professions de Santé*. The reform provides for the introduction, at the University of Luxembourg, of several Bachelor's degree courses, namely a Bachelor's degree programme for nurses in general care, four Bachelor's degree programmes for specialised nurses (nurse in anaesthesia and resuscitation, paediatric nurse, psychiatric nurse, medical technical assistant in surgery) and two Bachelor's degree programmes for midwives and medical technical assistant in radiology¹⁰¹

In terms of medical studies, it should be noted that an initial cycle of medical studies leading to a Bachelor's degree, which started in 2020 at the University of Luxembourg, will contribute ensuring the supply of doctors in Luxembourg. An additional protocol on scientific and university cooperation, signed in 2018 with the government of the French Republic, provides for inter-university cooperation in Master's programmes in medicine and hospital-university programmes in the context of basic medical training and specialisations. A new agreement on university cooperation in medical training was also signed in January 2022 with the French Community of Belgium.

Combating aggressive tax planning

Measures to combat aggressive tax planning

Luxembourg has long been committed to the fight against tax fraud and evasion. For several years now, Luxembourg has been regularly reinforcing its tax legislative framework with far-reaching measures, in particular with the aim of countering aggressive tax planning.

More specifically, Luxembourg has an effective tax information exchange framework guaranteeing administrative cooperation between tax authorities at European and international level that supports effectively combating tax fraud and evasion.¹⁰² This framework is the result of the transposition of several administrative cooperation directives (DAC 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) which incorporate globally accepted standards of tax transparency. The DAC 6 directive allowing the automatic exchange of information on certain aggressive cross-border tax planning schemes has just been transposed into Luxembourg law. By its deterrent and preventive effect, the reporting of information on aggressive tax planning schemes is likely to contribute effectively to efforts to create a fairer tax environment. This exchange framework will be complemented by the DAC 7 Directive, which, in addition to clarifications on administrative cooperation in general, provides for reporting obligations for sellers in the sharing and on-demand economies from 1 January 2023.

The transposition during 2018 and 2019 of the ATAD 1 and ATAD 2 directives containing anti-tax avoidance provisions has implied the introduction and strengthening of certain mechanisms to

¹⁰⁰ Composed of representatives from the Ministry of Health, the Directorate of Health, the Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region, the Ministry of Social Security, the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research

¹⁰¹ Please see Chapter 4.1. on RRP projects for more details.

¹⁰² Dossier on Tax Transparency and Combating Aggressive Tax Planning: <https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers/2018/transparence-fiscale.html#bloub-7>



combat aggressive tax planning in Luxembourg law. With regard to this, a substantial reinforcement of the anti-hybrid rules is apparent, which aim at counteracting the effects of tax schemes consisting in taking advantage of subtleties or inconsistencies between two or more tax systems.

In addition, the Multilateral Convention on the Implementation of Measures Relating to Tax Treaties to Prevent BEPS ("Multilateral Instrument" or "MLI") was ratified in 2019 by Luxembourg. By introducing a number of minimum standards, including in particular the so-called "Principal Purpose Test" rule, in the double tax treaties concluded by Luxembourg, the Multilateral Instrument specifically strengthens the Luxembourg legal framework in the context of the fight against aggressive tax planning structures using treaty shopping.

In recent years Luxembourg has also adapted certain provisions of Luxembourg tax law in addition to the measures mentioned above to counteract certain undesirable behaviour. More specifically, in 2018, adjustments were made to two legislative provisions whose interpretation by taxpayers could have led to the implementation of tax base erosion and profit shifting practices, or even to the non-taxation of certain income. Both amendments contribute to strengthening the level of protection against aggressive tax planning within the Internal Market. These two measures result, on the one hand, in Luxembourg requiring a taxpayer to prove that the other State also recognises a permanent establishment before granting an exemption on the basis of the applicable double tax treaty and, on the other hand, in the abolition of the tax-free exchange or conversion of a convertible loan in favour of participations or shares¹⁰³ (paragraph 16(5) of the Tax Adaptation Act and Article 22bis L.I.R.).

Moreover, in order to fight against certain tax planning structures, since 1 January 2019, on the basis of an administrative circular Luxembourg has been applying mechanisms of reinforced control vis-à-vis jurisdictions included on the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions of the Code of Conduct (business taxation) (7 May 2018, L.G. - A n°64).

4.3. Measures taken to implement the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights¹⁰⁴

The European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights at the Social Summit for Fair Growth and Jobs in Gothenburg on 17 November 2017.¹⁰⁵ This European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) is a set of 20 key principles and rights essential for the development of fair and well-functioning labour markets and social protection systems. These principles are structured in three broad areas:

- Equal opportunities and access to the labour market
- Fair working conditions
- Social protection and inclusion

The Pillar is the first set of social rights proclaimed by the EU institutions since the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights adopted in 2000.

The Action Plan for the implementation of the EPSR sets out a series of actions that the European Commission is committed to carrying out, building on the many steps taken since the principles of the Foundation were proclaimed in 2017. It proposes three European targets to be achieved by 2030,

¹⁰³ Law dated 21 December 2018: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2018/12/21/a1164/jo>

¹⁰⁴ Please also take into account the measures, such as the "Skillsdësch", mentioned in chapters 4.1, 4.2 and 5.

¹⁰⁵ Press release dated 17 November 2017: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/fr/press/press-releases/2017/11/17/european-pillar-of-social-rights-proclamation-and-signing/>



which should help guide national policies and reforms. The European Summit in Porto in May 2021 reaffirmed these objectives.

The European Pillar of Social Rights addresses a clear requirement: to ensure that the employment and social performance of euro area Member States is monitored not only for budgetary discipline but also to ensure greater convergence within the Economic and Monetary Union.

The Luxembourg government supports the European Pillar of Social Rights, which should be the guideline for social policy over the next decade. Furthermore, Luxembourg, like the vast majority of delegations, had called for the inclusion of quantified social objectives at EU level, notably at the informal EPSCO Council of 22 February 2022 and the EPSCO Council of 15 March 2021.

For Luxembourg, this means acting on the three dimensions of the Pillar: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions (including training) and social protection and inclusion. The issues that require particular attention are therefore:

- Transmitting adequate skills, the persistent gender gap in employment and integration of older workers into the labour market
- The high segmentation of the labour market and workers at risk of poverty
- The effect of social transfers on poverty reduction

Luxembourg is in the process of developing a National Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, which will define national headline targets for employment rates, participation rates in adult education, and the reduction of the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion. The Government in Council adopted an initial draft action plan at its meeting on 9 March 2022, which will be discussed with the European Commission as a next step.

European Social Fund Plus

A key instrument in the strategy for increasing the employment rate in the context of the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights is the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) in its new programming phase for the years 2021-2027.¹⁰⁶

The investment focus for ESF+ is a more social Europe by implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights. The largest share of the ESF+ resources goes to the most vulnerable people in the labour market, namely:

- Bolster active labour market policies for jobseekers furthest from the labour market by targeting populations such as the long-term unemployed, immigrants, older workers, young people, etc.
- Carry out a real policy of reflection on skills, so as to focus on developing the skills of older people
- Promote social inclusion, particularly through access to employment.

Integration

In 2021, the Integration Department of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region digitised elements of the Welcome and Integration Contract (*Contrat d'Accueil et d'Intégration*, CAI).¹⁰⁷ This made them more accessible during and after the periods of confinement linked to the

¹⁰⁶ Website: <https://fonds-europeens.public.lu/fr/fonds-europeens/fse.html>

¹⁰⁷ Website: <https://forum-cai.lu/>



pandemic. As a result, two orientation days in hybrid mode were organised, with digital participation by over 500 people.

On the basis of these results, the Department will step up its efforts in 2022 to improve the quality of messages supporting integration and living together, by developing a new CAI manual. A qualitative analysis is currently being carried out to evaluate all these measures.

In terms of communication, the Department has developed a newsletter which is sent regularly to all its subscribers. It is used to inform external partners of the main information on projects and activities of interest.

With regard to the National Action Plan (NAP) on Integration, an evaluation is currently being carried out in order to identify possible projects for continuation. In 2022, new NAP integration projects will focus on political and civic participation. As 2023 is an election year in Luxembourg, the Department is actively preparing its "I can vote" campaign, with a view to promoting the political participation of citizens and thus attracting the attention of people who are not on the electoral roll. One of the objectives is to raise awareness among residents with an immigrant background and to strengthen their active participation in the democratic life of the country. Similarly, the number of municipalities that have signed the "Pact for Living Together" is increasing.

In order to be able to provide better support to municipalities wishing to set up a municipal integration plan, the Department has hired four integration advisers. With regard to the study on racism and ethno-racial discrimination, launched in 2021 and conducted by LISER and the Centre for Intercultural and Social Studies and Training (*Centre d'étude et de formation interculturelles et sociales* - CEFIS) under the responsibility of the Department, the final report was officially presented to the Chamber of Deputies in March 2022.¹⁰⁸

Finally, following the public consultation phase in 2021, the Department is drafting a bill to reform the 2008 Integration Act.

Creation of an employment inclusion assistance activity

The law dated 1 August 2019¹⁰⁹ supplementing the Labour Code by creating an inclusion assistance activity in employment for disabled employees and employees undergoing external reclassification, aims to facilitate the integration, and above all the maintenance of employment, particularly of people with the status of disabled employee, by creating an activity called "employment inclusion assistance". In specific terms, the law provides that disabled employees or those undergoing external reclassification, together with their employer, can request assistance from ADEM. The task of this assistant is to support the inclusion of the employee within the company. The assistance is based on the needs of the employee, but also of the employer and other colleagues in the company. The creation of the activity of "employment inclusion assistance" makes it possible to reduce the unemployment rate of people with the status of disabled employees.

People with disabilities

The policy on support for people with disabilities is pursued with respect for individual autonomy. On the basis of a study on socio-educational support (ASP package) commissioned by the Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region, in collaboration with representatives of the disability sector within the framework of the steering committee provided for in the ASP agreement, an assessment of the current ASP system will be carried out and a common approach to assessing

¹⁰⁸ Article from 7 March 2022: <https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/2022/racisme.html>

¹⁰⁹ Law dated 1 August 2019: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/08/01/a545/jo>



disability according to the principle of a "*one-stop-shop*" will be proposed. The aim will also be to propose a new system of financing and supervision that will promote the autonomy of disabled people (personal assistance budget) while taking into account their specific needs. The results of this study are expected by the end of 2024.

A second study will analyse the living conditions of people with disabilities in Luxembourg. The aim of the study is to take stock of the measures and services that already exist and to determine which services and offers should be put in place in Luxembourg in order to ensure independent living for people with disabilities. The study will also provide more detailed and reliable statistics on the situation and needs of people with disabilities. The results of this study are expected by the end of 2023.

These two studies should lead to the creation of a personal assistance budget so that all persons with a disability can finance the aids they need independently and according to their own choices.

With the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2011, Luxembourg committed to implement the provisions of the Convention progressively. The new national action plan for the implementation of the CRDP 2019-2024, provided for in the coalition agreement 2018-2023 of the Luxembourg government, includes 29 priorities, 55 objectives and 97 concrete actions that the ministries concerned have committed to carry out. It was approved on 21 December 2019 by the Government Council.

One objective of the action plan for the implementation of the CRDP is the creation of affordable housing for people with disabilities. The aim is to diversify the forms of housing adapted to the needs of people with disabilities and to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities through housing.

National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion

In addition, the government has adopted a national action plan for digital inclusion for an inclusive society to address the dangers of a digital divide.¹¹⁰ The government thus wants to counteract a digital divide that is detrimental to the whole of society. It aims to ensure the inclusion of all individuals in the digital transformation of society. An inter-ministry working group coordinated by the Ministry of Digitalisation has been set up to analyse all facets of digital inclusion and to initiate actions to meet the needs identified.

Renewal and increase of the cost of living allowance

In order to combat the phenomenon of the working poor and to make targeted social transfers, the Government Council has renewed the allocation of a cost-of-living allowance (COLA) to low-income households for 2022.¹¹¹

It should also be noted that the maximum amounts of COLA have been increased by at least €200 per year per household.

This increase in the COLA is generally intended to allow beneficiary households to cushion the loss of purchasing power due to the significant increase in consumer prices, including energy prices.

¹¹⁰ National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion: <https://digital.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/document-de-reference/panin-2021.html>

¹¹¹ Press release dated 3 January 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/01-janvier/03-parametressociaux-janvier22.html



Energy premium for low-income households

On 28 February 2022, the Government Council adopted a package of measures in the context of rising energy prices.¹¹² After an initial increase in the cost-of-living allowance on 1 January 2022 and considering the surge in energy prices, the government decided to continue supporting the most vulnerable households with the introduction of an energy premium for low-income households. Indeed, households benefiting from the COLA will receive a one-off premium of minimum €200 and maximum €400 depending on the composition of the household. This single premium can also be claimed by households whose income is up to 25% higher than the current COLA scale.

Reintroduction of indexation of child benefit

By means of the law dated 17 December 2021 on the State revenue and expenditure budget for the financial year 2022, the government has reintroduced indexation of the family allowance as from 1 October 2021, the date on which an index-linked bracket also expired.¹¹³ This measure increases the purchasing power of families with children.

Social Inclusion Income (REVIS)

In the field of social exclusion policy, the law dated 28 July on the social inclusion income (REVIS)¹¹⁴ has been in force since 1 January 2019, and provides financial benefits, access to services and activation measures. Beneficiaries under the jurisdiction of the National Social Inclusion Office (ONIS) receive individualised follow-up by regional agents in the social offices. Thirty-nine percent of them are referred to measures such as "work of collective utility" to prepare for a possible transition to the labour market. Every second beneficiary is directed to stabilisation or preparation measures, especially in the field of training. The State invests in the development of new training courses in languages, use of public services, digital and financial inclusion that support participation in society, with offers particularly targeted at the beneficiaries in question.

An evaluation of the system, including the achievement of the objectives of the law and the operation of the services concerned, will be published in 2022.

Adaptation of the SSM, REVIS and RPGH

As of 1 January 2021, the amounts of the Social Inclusion Income (REVIS) and the Severely Disabled Income (RPGH) have been increased by 2.8%, identical to the increase in the minimum social wage rate.¹¹⁵

Social Assistance Act

During 2021, the 30 Social Offices provided non-reimbursable financial assistance in a total amount of €3,816,260. This measure was allocated an annual budget of approximately €24 million (50% of which is paid by the State and 50% by the municipalities).

¹¹² Press release dated 28 February 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/02-fevrier/28-impact-prix-energie.html

¹¹³ Press release dated 3 January 2022: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2022/01-janvier/03-parametres-sociaux-janvier22.html

¹¹⁴ Website: <https://revis.public.lu/fr.html>

¹¹⁵ Press release dated 21 December 2020: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2020/12-decembre/21-adaptation-parametres-sociaux.html



European Fund for Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)

In Luxembourg, the FEAD¹¹⁶ makes it possible to address a situation of distress in terms of food and basic material goods. A total of 12,706 people, spread over 5,421 households, benefited from food aid and basic material aid.

Homelessness and housing exclusion

Luxembourg advocates the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS) and therefore refers to the problem of homelessness in its broadest sense, covering all housing situations that can be considered inadequate.

Recently, Luxembourg signed the Lisbon Declaration on the European Platform on Combatting Homelessness, committing itself to ending homelessness by 2030.¹¹⁷

In order to achieve the ambitious objectives of the Declaration, Luxembourg will take all the necessary initiatives to contribute to the eradication of homelessness as defined by the European Pillar of Social Rights.

At present, Luxembourg does not have accurate data on the extent of homelessness as homeless people are not statistically counted. In order to better determine the needs in the fight against homelessness, it is planned to set up a regular physical count of homeless people on the territory of Luxembourg.

The government programme plans for a final external evaluation of the national homelessness and housing exclusion strategy 2013-2020. To this end, the Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region has commissioned LISER, a public research institute, to carry out a final evaluation of the strategy. The evaluation will verify the implementation of the actions recommended in the strategy and the achievement of the defined objectives, analyse the effects of this implementation, draw conclusions and make recommendations to enable the Ministry to continue its fight against homelessness in a consistent manner. The results will be published in 2022.

People affected by homelessness may have mental health problems, psychiatric disorders, addiction problems and even polymorbidities. Thus, the care of homeless people requires not only providing housing but also assimilating the social, psychological and medical needs of the persons concerned. The Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region will therefore continue to cooperate with and support homelessness organisations in order to ensure comprehensive care for homeless people.

In addition, the Ministry will continue to increase and diversify its offer for homeless people, in cooperation with non-governmental organisations. In 2021, the offer has been completed with a night shelter specifically for women.

In addition, a concept for a care home for ageing homeless people is being developed.

In general, long-term and stable projects are preferred to temporary solutions. The focus is on innovative projects such as the "Housing First" model, which will be further developed.

¹¹⁶ Website: <https://fonds-europeens.public.lu/fr/fonds-europeens/fead.html>

¹¹⁷ Press release dated 22 June 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/06-juin/22-cahen-declaration-lisbonne.html



Revision of the law and the Grand-Ducal regulation on gerontological care

A 'gerontological care' supplement may be paid under certain conditions to people admitted to integrated centres for the elderly and care homes whose personal resources are not sufficient to cover the costs of accommodation and personal needs. The government's 2018-2023 programme includes a review of gerontological care. A draft bill is currently being prepared.

Reference budget

The reference budget¹¹⁸ is a monthly amount that represents all the goods and services that a certain type of household needs to live decently and to participate actively in society. The different basic needs are grouped into different baskets. In order to determine this minimum budget, STATEC implemented the project "Household requirements - towards a reference budget" between 2013 and 2016 on behalf of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region. In 2019, the existing baskets were revised and new baskets were added. Particular interest was given to the creation of a basket dedicated to early childhood, which provides the Ministry with the necessary indications to better target policies in favour of families with children. The baseline budget for young people aged 15-18 was finalised in 2021. In 2022, the project will be completed with a basket dedicated to the needs of the elderly.

Gender equality

The Labour Code (Articles L.241-1 et seq.) enshrines the principle of equal treatment of men and women in the world of work, which includes positive action and the possibility of positive discrimination in favour of the under-represented sex in certain occupations (e.g. in terms of financial aid for recruitment), as well as the prohibition of sexual harassment.

Through the law dated 15 December 2016¹¹⁹, pay inequalities between women and men have been elevated to the status of an offence, making the perpetrators liable to fines (Articles L.225-1 et seq. of the Labour Code). This means that whenever a difference in pay cannot be justified by objective reasons and is based on gender considerations, the employer can be fined between €251 and € 25,000. It is therefore forbidden for an employer to use criteria other than knowledge, experience and responsibility to determine an employee's pay.

In terms of family policy, reconciling private and professional life is one of the government's priorities, notably through the reform of parental leave, the reform of paternity leave and the transposition of Directive (EU) 2019/1158 on work-life balance for parents and carers.

Work-life balance

Making parental leave periods more flexible and improving how they are granted, as well as the substantial increase of the parental leave allowance, introduced by the reform in force since 1 December 2016¹²⁰, have been very successful. Prior to this reform, the education allowance and the maternity allowance were abolished in order to promote employment, especially female employment, and job retention. These measures support the financial independence of both parents and thus act against the risk of poverty. The expected positive effects on the reconciliation of private and professional life, on equal opportunities and on the time that parents, and especially fathers, have at their disposal for the upbringing of their child have been achieved thanks to this package of reforms.

¹¹⁸ Website: <https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/services-public/methodologie/methodes/conditions-sociales/conditions-vie/budget-reference.html>

¹¹⁹ Law dated 15 December 2016: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2016/12/15/n2/jo>

¹²⁰ Law dated 3 November 2016: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2016/11/03/n1/jo>



On 31 December 2021, 11,636 persons took parental leave, compared to 10,886 on 31 December 2020.

Parental leave is constantly increasing, although the rate of increase is slowing down. In 2021 the number of persons taking such leave increased by +3.14% compared to +7.33% in 2020 and +12.51% in 2019.

Table 4 Comparison between first and second parental leave - status at 31 December of each year

Year	Women 1st leave	Men 1st leave	Women 2nd leave	Men 2nd leave
2012	2,879	116	204	826
2013	2,859	141	169	908
2014	3,006	122	200	928
2015	3,268	149	221	957
2016	3,320	187	237	976
2017	4,058	327	519	3,347
2018	4,287	402	588	4,319
2019	4,364	456	580	4,987
2020	4,555	486	529	5,316
2021	4,882	523	568	5,663

Since the reform of parental leave in 2016, parental leave has become more attractive to men. In the past, the majority of parental leave was taken by women. In 2018, near gender parity was achieved. On 31 December 2021, 6,186 men and 5,450 women took parental leave, which is a gap of 13.5%.

Table 5 Comparison of full-time and half-time parental leave - situation on 31 December of each year

Year	Women half-time	Women full-time	Women split leave	Men half-time	Men full-time	Men split leave
2012	1,187	1,896		600	342	
2013	1,180	1,848		664	385	
2014	1,325	1,881		686	364	
2015	1,302	2,187		719	387	
2016	1,275	2,282		679	484	
2017	1,231	3,064	282	1,334	1,378	962
2018	1,163	3,183	529	1,326	1,366	2,029
2019	1,146	3,223	575	1,331	1,569	2,543
2020	1,092	3,411	581	1,297	1,702	2,803
2021	1,189	3,651	610	1,436	1,796	2,954

The table above shows that women predominantly opt for full-time parental leave. In contrast, men have a clear preference for split parental leave.



Access to quality health care

With regard to health insurance, children under 18 years of age are always covered if they cannot be covered by any other means. The cost of this care is borne by the State. Thus, access to health care is guaranteed by the Social Security Code to every child up to the age of 18.

Introduction of Universal Health Care Coverage

The government programme provides for the implementation of access to health care for people who cannot be affiliated or co-affiliated to the health insurance system. These are mainly homeless people or people in country illegally who do not qualify for existing social benefits.

As such, the Ministries of Health and Social Security, together with the main stakeholders, are in the process of putting Universal Health Care Coverage into practice. This project, presented in December 2021¹²¹, should be operational in April 2022 so that people can have access to health insurance benefits, through the approved associations that already follow the people targeted by this measure. It is planned that these associations will carry out the administrative procedures and provide regular follow-up, particularly for beneficiaries who require treatment that they could not provide on their own.

Immediate direct payment (health insurance)

In addition to the "social third-party payment" system already in place for people on low incomes, the social security bodies are working towards the introduction of immediate direct payment ("third-party payment" system) for services for which a global third-party payment system is not yet in place, particularly for doctors' bills. This new computerised system should be operational in 2023 and should enable doctors and insured persons who so wish to obtain direct financial coverage by the CNS for the part borne by the health insurance scheme and to allow insured persons to pay their personal share directly, if necessary. In this way, bills would be paid directly without the insured having to advance the funds. Such a measure would enable all insured persons, particularly families, to benefit from a "third-party payment" system even without fulfilling the conditions for social third-party payment, which will evolve in this new digital world to make it easier to use.

Risk prevention and accident reduction in the workplace (accident insurance)

In the area of social security, the Accident Insurance Association has developed a charter to combat accidents and deaths at work¹²². This has quantified targets for the period 2016-2022 and KPIs have been put in place to measure the impact of the actions taken by all stakeholders. For the new period starting in 2023, the charter will be reviewed and adapted to current and future challenges, such as the use of teleworking, which has both advantages and risks, so that working at home does not become an additional burden for a person due to issues involving keeping private and professional life separate or adapting private premises for teleworking. It should be noted that accidents at work are also covered when they occur during and at the place where telework is performed.

¹²¹ Press release dated 27 October 2021: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/10-octobre/27-cuss.html

¹²² VISION ZERO strategy and charter: <https://visionzero.lu/fr/strategie/>



5. Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)^{123,124}

Goal 1 - No poverty

Introduction

Luxembourg's society is based on diversity. A considerable part of the population is not of Luxembourg nationality, an element to which great importance is attached in social cohesion policies. One of the government's priorities is to strengthen this cohesion by working against all types of social exclusion and discrimination, by actively combating poverty and by promoting social and professional inclusion. The government's objective is to support the implementation of social convergence through the principles set out in the European Pillar of Social Rights, which aims to improve the living conditions of our citizens and implement a series of measures to counteract opposite trends.

Status

The table shows that Luxembourg ranks above the EU average for most indicators related to the first sustainable development goal. However, the fight against poverty remains a challenge to which the government pays particular attention. The government maintains a strong commitment to the most vulnerable people, through a variety of measures to support them. Investments in families and children are being continued, with a particular emphasis on benefits in kind. These are not, however, directly reflected in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, although the impact of these benefits on household living standards is significant.¹²⁵

Table 6: SDG 1 Indicators of assessment

Indicator	Assessment unit	Year	Value
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	% of the population	2020	20.9
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers	% of the population	2020	17.4
Severely materially deprived people	% of the population	2020	1.7
People living in households with very low work intensity	% of 0–59-year-olds	2020	7.9
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate	% of persons aged 18 years and older	2020	11.9
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames of floor	% of the population	2020	15.4
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care	% of persons aged 16 years and older	2020	0.1
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household	% of the population	2020	0.0
Population unable to keep home adequately warm	% of the population	2020	3.6
Overcrowding rate	% of the population	2020	8.5

Source: EUROSTAT

Remarks: Colour of the values (number): red = LU performance below the EU average; orange = LU performance equal to the EU average; green = LU performance above the EU average

Excerpt from the areas of action and the measures put in place¹²⁶

- Promotion of affordable housing construction by public developers
- Modernisation of tenancy legislation to better control rent developments and protect tenants

¹²³ Please note that in Luxembourg, the NDPD3 is the main instrument for the implementation of the SDGs for 2015-2030. This NDPD3 specifies the areas of action, the objectives and the measures to be taken in the perspective of sustainable development. The NDPD3 links national policy with the commitments made by the country when it adopted the 2030 Agenda.

¹²⁴ The data presented in this chapter was extracted on 1 April 2022.

¹²⁵ Labour and Social Cohesion Report 2019: <https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/series/analyses/2019/analyses-02-19.html>

¹²⁶ The measures put in place to limit the risk of poverty are closely linked to those relating to the European Pillar for Social Right. Therefore, please refer to section 4.3 for more details on the other measures implemented.



- Increased urban quality, quality of life and social cohesion in the neighbourhoods, as well as improved building and energy quality and the biology of the habitat in general
- Distribution of food and basic necessities to people in situations of severe material deprivation
- Implementation of measures to reintegrate unemployed or inactive people into the labour market and to increase their work intensity
- New programming phase (2021-2027) of the ESF + for increasing the employment rate of the most vulnerable people in the labour market in the framework of the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights
- Inclusion in employment for disabled employees and employees undergoing external reclassification, in order to facilitate integration and, above all, job retention
- Digital inclusion action plan for an inclusive society to address the dangers of a digital divide
- Renewal and increase of the cost-of-living allowance for low-income households on 1 January 2022
- Introduction of an energy premium for low-income households to counteract soaring energy prices
- Reintroduction of indexation of child benefit from 1 October 2021 to increase the purchasing power of families with children
- 2.8% increase in the REVIS and RPGH amounts from 1 January 2021, identical to the increase in the minimum wage increase
- Gerontological care supplement paid to persons admitted to integrated centres for the elderly and care homes whose personal resources are not sufficient to cover the cost of accommodation and personal needs
- Increase in parental leave allowance, in order to promote employment, especially women's employment, job retention and support the financial independence of both parents, thus acting against the risk of poverty



Goal 4 - Quality education

Introduction

Quality education is of paramount importance, both for the individual and for society at large. It is a cornerstone of inclusive, sustainable and intelligent development. Consequently, the government is pursuing an objective of promoting educational achievement and lifelong skills development in general.

Status

As regards Luxembourg's performance in this area, with the exception of the indicator from the PISA study on insufficient reading literacy, the monitoring indicators show generally favourable performance.

Table 7: SDG 4 Indicators of assessment

Indicator	Assessment unit	Year	Value
Early leavers from education	% of 18–24-year-olds	2020	8.2
Participation in early childhood education	% of children between 3 years and the age of starting compulsory primary education	2019	88.4
Underachievement in reading	% of students aged 15	2018	29.3
Tertiary educational attainment	% of 25–34-year-olds	2020	60.6
Employment rates of recent graduates	% of 16–74-year-olds	2019	65
Adult participation in learning	% of 25–64-year-olds	2020	16.3

Source: EUROSTAT

Note: Colours of the values (figure): red = LU performance below the EU average; orange = LU performance equal to the EU average; green = LU performance above the EU average

Excerpt from the areas of action and the measures put in place¹²⁷

- Promoting quality in early childhood education and childcare
- Promotion of plurilingual education to prepare for schooling and socialisation in a multilingual and multicultural society
- Diversification of the academic offer in public education, to better respond to the multiple profiles of pupils
- Diversification of sections in secondary education to better meet labour market requirements
- Continued efforts to combat school failure and dropout
- Lifelong learning - Development of a people's university
- Increasing the number of targeted training courses for jobseekers to address skills gaps in the labour market and provide a concrete employment perspective

¹²⁷ Closely related to the measures implemented to further develop the education system are those concerning the challenges in the field of education and skills. Therefore please refer to section 4.2, subsection 'Education and skills', for more details on the other measures implemented.



Box 1

Staark Kanner initiative: the best possible framework for the best possible chances of success

The Luxembourg government wants to offer all children the same starting point and the same opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background. To support children's development in a consistent way, the government has made childcare a national priority.

Educational and care facilities in the field of non-formal education (early childhood and out-of-school care for children up to the age of 12) have been given a public service mission. One of the main objectives is to integrate children into the life of their municipality and community and to prepare them for Luxembourg society and school.

A significant number of children aged 0-12, 58,300 in January 2020, attend a childcare facility, be it a nursery, a childcare centre or a children's home, or are looked after by a parental assistant. All these facilities fall in the category non-formal education.

The *Staark Kanner* initiative is a coherent package of measures for children and their families, which includes:

- the State contribution to the costs of childcare, through the reception service voucher
- a system of educational quality assurance in all facilities
- determining of educational objectives for children's development at national level
- a multilingual education programme and 20 hours of free supervision for children aged 1-4 in nurseries

Socio-economic background, mother tongue and migration profile still have far too much impact on the educational pathway and success of pupils. The education policy consists of many measures to improve equality of opportunity that have already been put in place: an extensive inclusion programme for pupils with special needs, modern and differentiated language learning, and a wide range of support courses.

National concept for help with homework

In the coming months, discussions will be held with the relevant partners to develop the concept of a nationwide qualitative homework support offer for pupils in basic education.

Despite steady improvement in recent years and a dropout rate that is below the European level, too many young people still leave school without a diploma in Luxembourg: in 2016-17, the rate was 8.15% (1,720 pupils); in 2019-20, it was 6.92% (1,457 pupils).

Extension of compulsory education

A bill proposing the extension of compulsory schooling to 18 years has been tabled. Extending compulsory education to 18 will help to reduce the drop-out rate and improve integration into the world of work. This measure to combat school drop-out rates will be accompanied by the introduction of alternative training opportunities.

Increasing the length of compulsory education can only be successful if concrete measures are taken to adapt to the background and profile of dropouts.

It is expected that compulsory schooling at the age of 18 will not come into force until three years after the publication of the law in the Official Journal. During this period, the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth will continue its efforts to keep young people in school, and to create alternative



training opportunities such as the Socio-Professional Integration Centres (*Centres d'insertion socioprofessionnelle* - CISP).

Through personal follow-up and innovative pedagogical concepts, these alternative educational facilities will help to strengthen the social and professional skills of young people with a view to later access to vocational training or the labour market.

Reform of integration processes of newly arrived pupils

In order to systematise and improve the procedures for the integration and orientation of foreign pupils, a School Integration and Reception Service (*Service de l'intégration et de l'accueil scolaire* - SIA), with its own legal basis, will be created, replacing the Ministry's current Service for the Education of Foreign Children (*Service de la scolarisation des enfants étrangers du ministère* - SECAM).

The SIA will ensure a holistic approach to the pupil: it will no longer be pupils' language skills alone that will be taken into account in their orientation, but all their skills, as well as their aspirations and their family's life plan. The SIA will draw up an integration project encompassing several schooling proposals, subject to the parents' choice. If families so wish, the SIA will monitor pupils regularly for two years. SIA will also act as a resource service for schools and colleges to support them in integrating these pupils into school.



Goal 7 - Clean and affordable energy

Introduction

Improving energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy sources are the foundations of Luxembourg's climate policy and energy transition. The government continues to encourage measures that reduce energy dependency and create growth and employment, such as energy renovations of existing buildings and the use of ecological building materials. In addition, in order to better protect the environment and the climate, the government has set itself the goal of substantially increasing the share of renewable energy sources in energy consumption.

Status

Luxembourg's performance in this sustainable development objective is worse than the EU average. However, compared to last year's results, some indicators such as energy productivity or the share of renewables in gross final energy consumption show improvements while others, such as final household energy consumption per capita, have worsened since then. It should be noted, however, that Luxembourg did reach its target of 11% renewable energy by 2020.

Table 8: SDG 7 indicators of assessment

Indicator	Assessment unit	Year	Value
Primary energy consumption	million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	2020	3,9
Final energy consumption	million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	2020	3,8
Final energy consumption in households per capita	kgoe	2020	786
Energy productivity	€ per kgoe	2020	13,09
Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption	Index, 2000 = 100	2020	92,3
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	%	2020	11,7
Energy import dependency	% of imports in gross available energy	2020	92,5
Population unable to keep home adequately warm	% of the population	2020	3,6

Source: EUROSTAT

Note: Colours of the values (figure): red = LU performance below the EU average; orange = LU performance equal to the EU average; green = LU performance above the EU average

Excerpt from the areas of action and the measures put in place¹²⁸

- Implementation of the PNEC.¹²⁹ Adopted in May 2020, the implementation of the PNEC is a priority
- Introduction of a carbon tax on 1 January 2021, accompanied by a social compensation measure with the increase of the tax credit (lower taxes on the income of low-income households)
- "PRIME House" financial aid scheme to promote sustainability, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in housing

¹²⁸ Closely related to the challenge of clean and efficient energy production and use are the measures put in place to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources. Therefore please refer to section 4.2, sub-section "Clean and efficient production and use of energy" for more details on the other measures implemented.

¹²⁹ Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan: <https://environnement.public.lu/fr/actualites/2020/05/pnec.html>



- "KlimaPrêts" climate loans to promote the sustainable renovation of housing older than 10 years through pre-financing of renovation work. These climate loans not only contribute to the responsible consumption of energy and the preservation of the environment, but also to a reduction in energy costs and an increase in comfort.
- Updating of the "Guide to Sustainable Construction and Renovation" by the Resource Centre for Building Technologies and Innovation (CRTI-B), in close consultation with the key public and private players in the construction sector, in order to bring together the available information on sustainable construction at national level
- Further simplification and acceleration of the exploitation of the potential of solar energy in Luxembourg, in collaboration with the *Klima-Agence*
- Development of the hydrogen strategy for Luxembourg
- Increased energy efficiency/energy performance requirements for buildings from 1 January 2023 for all new construction (Grand Ducal Regulation dated 9 June 2021 on energy performance of buildings)
- Promotion of rational energy use and renewable energies through municipal subsidies (in addition to State subsidies)
- Renewal and increase of the cost-of-living allowance for low-income households on 1 January 2022
- Introduction of an energy premium for low-income households to counteract soaring energy prices
- Complete overhaul of the amended law dated 25 February 1979 on housing assistance and the system of subsidies for the creation of housing (with improving resources for a detailed increase in the supply of affordable rental housing)
- Application of the Mechanism to avoid energy cuts (electricity and natural gas) due to unpaid bills, in cooperation with social offices
- Introduction of free public transport in Luxembourg from 1 March 2020
- Continuation of the Climate Pact 2.0¹³⁰ with the municipalities¹³¹

¹³⁰ Law dated 25 June 2021: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2021/06/25/a482/jo>

¹³¹ Please see the box on SDG 13 for more details.



Goal 8 - Decent work and economic growth

Introduction

The debate on the future development of the country calls for a more qualitative and inclusive economic growth, i.e. one that consumes fewer resources and provides quality jobs that will ensure well-being for all in the future. The government has been committed to this path for several years by reflecting on the transformation of the economy in a cross functional manner through the “Third industrial revolution” process, which has mobilised all levels of society. In addition, reconciling work and family life will remain a priority target of the government, which will respond to the need for flexibility on the part of families and companies through an ambitious policy on the level of work organisation, social transfers and fiscal policy.

Status

In 2021, GDP per capita continued to increase and stood at €86,550. At the same time, the employment rate decreased, thus remaining below the EU average, the long-term unemployment rate increased slightly to 1.7% and the gap between men and women inactive due to family responsibilities widened (+3.8 pp).

Table 9: SDG 8 indicators of assessment

Indicator	Assessment unit	Year	Value
Real GDP per capita	€ per capita, chain-linked volumes (2010)	2021	86.550
Investment share of GDP	% of GDP	2020	16.8
Resource productivity	€ per kg, chain-linked volumes (2010)	2020	4.4
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training	% of 15–29-year-olds	2020	7.7
Employment rate	% of 20–64-year-olds	2020	72.1
Long-term unemployment rate	% of the working population (15-74 year-olds)	2020	1.7
Gender gap for the population inactive due to caring responsibilities ¹³²	Percentage points (pp) of 20–64-year-olds	2019	16.2
People killed in accidents at work	number per 100,000 employees	2019	3.1
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate	% of the population	2020	11.9

Source: EUROSTAT

Note: Colours of the values (figure): red = LU performance below the EU average; orange = LU performance equal to the EU average; green = LU performance above the EU average

Excerpt from the areas of action and the measures implemented¹³³

- Continued implementation of an economic policy conducive to qualitative and sustainable growth, focusing on the "Ons Wirtschaft vu muer" roadmap.
- Submission of a bill proposing the extension of compulsory schooling until the age of 18. This extension will contribute to reducing the school dropout rate and to better integration into the professional world.

¹³² Please note that at the time of extraction, German data for 2020 was missing. Therefore, reference is made to 2019 figures.

¹³³ The measures put in place with the aim of qualitative, sustainable and inclusive growth are closely linked to those concerning several major challenges. Therefore please refer to section 4.2, sub-sections "Investment and innovation", "Fostering digitalisation", "Increasing the employment rate of older workers" and "Mitigating the impact of the crisis on employment" for more details on the other measures implemented.



- Development and refinement of the Youth Guarantee measure through the activation pathway for young people who are not in employment, education or training ("NEET") and through school
- Extension of ADEM's youth services to young people up to the age of 30 since 2018
- Supporting the professional integration of jobseekers by targeting vulnerable populations, including young people, women, older people, people with special needs and the long-term unemployed.
- Renewal of the partnership between the *Union des entreprises luxembourgeoises* (UEL) and ADEM for a new three-year period (2021-2023) in order to better adapt ADEM's training offers to the needs of companies.
- Support for the creation of new jobs in the municipal, quasi-public or social sector for jobseekers who have been registered with ADEM for at least 12 months through the scheme to combat long-term unemployment ("insertion jobs"), which has been in force since July 2017, and the introduction of specific measures for jobseekers aged 50 and over.
- Facilitating the reconciliation of professional and family life through the reform of parental and paternity leave
- Strengthening the principle of equal pay for men and women¹³⁴
- Implementation of the national strategy for the prevention of accidents at work "VISION ZERO"¹³⁵ aiming at a maximum reduction of potential sources of risk in order to avoid serious and fatal accidents.

¹³⁴ Law of 15 December 2016: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2016/12/15/n2/i/o>

¹³⁵ VISION ZERO strategy and charter: <https://visionzero.lu/fr/strategie/>



Goal 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Introduction

Strengthening the links between business and research is essential to support innovation and employment in the sectors of the future. The government has considerably increased its research budgets and also wishes to stimulate private research, which is still insufficient, through a range of measures. The government will continue to promote the use of public transport and electromobility in all sectors. In this respect, the national strategy for sustainable mobility 'MoDu 2.0' includes some fifty measures that all mobility players must help to implement.

Status

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D decreased slightly compared to last year and remains significantly below the EU average. The rate of R&D personnel has decreased slightly compared to the previous period but is now above the EU average in terms of level. As for tertiary education, this rate has improved and amounts to 60.6% of 25-34 year olds. In addition, progress has been made with regard to the share of buses and trains in total passenger transport, which has increased compared to last year. In addition, broadband internet coverage is high and above the EU average.

Table 10: SDG 9 indicators of assessment

Indicator	Assessment unit	Year	Value
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	% of GDP	2020	1.13
R&D staff	% of the working population	2020	1.83
Patent applications filed with the European Patent Office	number	2020	394
Share of buses and trains in total passenger transport	% of total land transport, in passenger-km	2019	17.4
Share of rail and inland waterway transport in total freight transport	% of total land freight transport, in tonne-km	2019	15
Intensity of air emissions from industry	Particles < 2.5µm in grams per €, in chain-linked volumes (2010)	2019	0.06
Higher education level	% of 25-34 year olds	2020	60.6
Average CO2 emissions per kilometre from new passenger cars	grams CO ₂ per km	2020	119.8
High-speed internet coverage	% of households with a very high capacity fixed network (VHCN)	2021	95.9

Source: EUROSTAT

Note: Colours of the values (figure): red = LU performance below the EU average; orange = LU performance equal to the EU average; green = LU performance above the EU average



Excerpt from the areas of action and the measures put in place¹³⁶

- Supporting companies in their RDI efforts, in particular by using a series of tools introduced by the law on the promotion of RDI
- Continued encouragement of R&D efforts by industrial companies, particularly in favour of energy efficiency
- Implementation of the Space Policy including the launch, in partnership with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST) of the European Space Resources Innovation Centre (ESRIC).
- Encouragement of strong, long-term public-private partnerships between Research and Technology Organisations and industries in areas identified as priorities by the government
- Announcement of the creation of a campus dedicated to health technologies, baptised "Health And Life science Innovation (HE:AL) Campus" aiming to attract primarily companies active in the health technology sector
- Establishment of multi-annual agreements setting the State allocations for the University of Luxembourg, the three public research centres and the National Research Fund for the period 2022-2025 with an increase in total allocations of some 17.6% compared to the multi-annual agreements for 2018-2021
- Implementation of the National Research and Innovation Strategy, adopted in December 2019 to increase the efficiency of the research system
- Creation of a National Data Exchange Platform (PNED) to provide the full range of services needed to exploit the data value chain
- Further implementation of the Sustainable Mobility Strategy (MoDu 2.0)
- Reform of the national RGTR bus network to optimise service
- Revision of the law on the organisation of higher education in order to, among other things, create a favourable environment for the expansion of the range of public and private higher education programmes
- Adjustments to the "*Clever fueren*" financial aid scheme for the promotion of electric mobility and active mobility
- Presentation of the National Strategy for Ultra-High Speed Electronic Communications Networks 2021-2025 to connect, in particular, households without access to a high-speed or very high-speed Internet infrastructure

¹³⁶ The measures put in place to foster sustainable industry and to invest in scientific research and innovation are closely linked to those for several major challenges. Therefore please refer to section 4.2, sub-sections "Investment and innovation", "Fostering digitalisation", "Progressive decarbonisation of the economy", "Sustainable transport" and "Education and skills" for more details on the other measures implemented.



Goal 13 - Measures to combat climate change

Introduction

Climate change is an ongoing crisis that requires immediate action. Luxembourg is increasingly aware of the consequences of climate change through the increase in average temperature, the amount and distribution of precipitation and a greater frequency of extreme weather events. In this context, the government decided in the coalition agreement 2018-2023 "... to do its utmost to comply with the Paris Agreement and to take into account the conclusions of the 1.5°C special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)." As a result, it has committed to a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 2005 levels, as well as to the long-term goal of climate neutrality, which is to achieve "zero net emissions" in Luxembourg, by 2050 at the latest.

Status

Greenhouse gas emissions as well as greenhouse gas emission intensity have increased slightly compared to the previous period. It should be noted that for greenhouse gas emissions, the sustainable development indicator used under goal 13 covers emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) and international aviation which, like ETS emissions, are excluded from the calculations in relation to Luxembourg's national and international objectives. The inclusion of international aviation penalizes the index obtained by Luxembourg. Without this activity, the index would be 81.2, as this source of emissions more than quadrupled between 1990 and 2019, when it represented almost 16% of total greenhouse gas emissions (including EU ETS and LULUCF). In 2020, the contribution to the international commitment for climate-related expenditure was €31.5 million. The share of the population covered by the signatories of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy has remained constant. Finally, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption and the average CO₂ emissions per kilometre from new passenger cars improved, although it did remain below the EU average.

Table 11: Indicators for the evaluation of SDG 13

Indicator	Unit	Year	Value
Greenhouse gas emissions	Index, 1990 = 100	2019	92.7
Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption	Index, 2000 = 100	2019	92.3
Mean near-surface temperature deviation	temperature deviation in °C, compared to the average for 1850-1899	N/A	N/A
Climate related economic losses	in € million (current prices)	N/A	N/A
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending	in € million (current prices)	2020	31.5
Population covered by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy signatories	million people	2020	7.3
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	%	2020	11.7
Average CO ₂ emissions per km from new passenger cars	g of CO ₂ per km	2020	119.8
Global mean ocean surface acidity	pH value	N/A	N/A

Source: EUROSTAT

Notes: Colour of values (number): red = LU performance below EU average; orange = LU performance equal to EU average; green = LU performance above EU average

For the indicators marked with * data are only available at global or European level and not at national level.



Excerpt from the areas of action and the measures put in place¹³⁷

- Implementation of the PNEC.¹³⁸ Adopted in May 2020, the implementation of the PNEC is a priority
- Strategy to reduce other greenhouse gases (especially methane) (*Klimadäsch* in progress)
- Further implementation of the Sustainable Mobility Strategy (MoDu 2.0)
- Climate change adaptation strategy - implementation of priority measures (completed, strategy review from June 2022)¹³⁹

Box 2

Climate Law¹⁴⁰ and the associated sector-based PRGD objectives; establishment and support of governance bodies

The Climate Act dated 15 December 2020 defines the medium-term (55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions excluding the EU ETS, LULUCF and international aviation in 2030 compared to 2005) and long-term (climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest) targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It is also setting up a new climate governance system, including the creation of the "Climate Action and Energy Transition Platform" - which aims to establish a multi-level dialogue between representatives of local authorities, civil society organisations, the business world, investors and other relevant stakeholders, as well as the general public - and the "Climate Policy Observatory", which is intended to provide a scientific assessment of the climate policy measures being implemented or planned.

Continuation of the Climate Pact 2.0 with the municipalities¹⁴¹

The Climate Pact 2.0 has taken over from the first successful climate pact with municipalities. Through the Climate Pact, the State offers municipalities a legislative, technical and financial reference framework to facilitate their targeted intervention in the fight against climate change. In this way municipalities are encouraged to strengthen their exemplary role in climate policy, to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants, to contribute to efforts to adapt to climate change, to promote resource efficiency and the principles of the circular economy, and thus to stimulate sustainable local and regional investments. Three specific areas of the Climate Pact were developed in a focused manner during the second phase: better quantification of the results achieved, continuous improvement of the operational framework of the municipalities, and increased citizen participation.

***Klimabonusbäsch* (Investigating measures with positive effects on climate protection in agriculture and forestry)**

The government encourages private forest owners to participate in measures to promote climate action by implementing close-to-nature forestry in return for a premium called "*Klimabonusbäsch*". This premium is only available for private forests. The aim is to preserve the many services that forest ecosystems offer to society, such as soil protection, water and air filtration, preservation of biodiversity and a recreational or ecological tourism environment, carbon dioxide capture and the supply of natural products such as wood. It also helps to adapt forests to the effects of climate change and contributes to the implementation of the PNEC. The premium is intended to reward

¹³⁷ Please also take into account the set of measures presented under Objective 7 on clean and affordable energy. These measures, aimed at reducing energy consumption and promoting greater energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, have a de facto positive effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

¹³⁸ Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan: <https://environnement.public.lu/fr/actualites/2020/05/pnec.html>

¹³⁹ Climate change adaptation strategy: https://environnement.public.lu/fr/actualites/2018/juin-2018/effets_changement_climatique.html

¹⁴⁰ Law dated 15 December 2020: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2020/12/15/a994/jo>

¹⁴¹ Law dated 25 June 2021: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2021/06/25/a482/jo>



private forest owners who provide the vital services that forests offer to society as a whole through sustainable forest management.

Participation in International Climate Finance (ICF)

On a per capita basis, Luxembourg is one of the largest public ICF donors in the world. For the period 2014-2020, Luxembourg has made available €120 million for mitigation, adaptation and land use (including reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) in developing countries. Luxembourg doubled its ICF envelope to € 200 million over the period 2021-2025, and then raised it to €220 million at the Glasgow conference (COP26, November 2021). The funds linked to the ICF are new and additional funds. They are made available by Luxembourg on top of its official development assistance, which was equivalent to about 1% of gross national income in 2020.

Long-term low greenhouse gas development strategy (October 2021)

In October 2021, the government adopted a long-term national climate action strategy which sets out the strategic vision and identifies the guidelines and key policy areas and measures for a successful transition to climate neutrality. It will serve as a guideline for national climate policy up to 2050 as agreed in the coalition agreement 2018-2023.

Accordingly, the following guiding principles will pilot the transition to climate neutrality in Luxembourg:

1. Exploit the potential for reducing anthropogenic GHG emissions so that only residual, unavoidable emissions need to be compensated for by removals
2. Socially just transition: leaving no one behind
3. Economically efficient and financially sustainable transition: preserving or even improving Luxembourg's competitiveness, while ensuring sustainable sound and balanced public finances at all times
4. Involve society and economic actors in the design of the transition
5. Integrated approach: fostering an approach that respects the sustainable development objectives of the 2030 Agenda, while controlling administrative complexity
6. Clear, coherent and stable respectively predictable legislative and policy framework: ensure the coherence of the Luxembourg legislative and policy framework (including strategies, plans, instruments and investments) with the objective of climate neutrality
7. Enabling EU framework: working towards and taking advantage of an enabling EU framework that is essential for a successful transition from a small open economy to climate neutrality
8. Regional cooperation and with other Member States: cooperate in the Greater Region and with other Member States to improve the efficiency and speed of transition
9. Green finance: exploiting the assets of the Luxembourg financial market ecosystem to successfully finance the green transition on a national and global scale
10. Post-Covid-19 Green Recovery: using post-Covid-19 economic recovery programmes to accelerate the transition
11. Integrated environmental mitigation: not to act to the detriment of human health, biodiversity, air quality, water quality or other environmental components and to make the best use of co-benefits, particularly in terms of human health
12. Renunciation of the promotion of nuclear energy
13. Resilience enhancement: not harming, but enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience of the natural environment to climate change



6. Use of structural funds

6.1. Complementarity, coherence and avoidance of double funding risks (RRF)

The ERDF Managing Authority and the RRF Managing Authority meet regularly within the Concertation Committee (see below) to discuss the evolution of the respective programmes but also to identify possible complementarities or even risks of double funding.

When submitting the Recovery and Resilience Plan to the European Commission, a list of eligible projects was submitted to the Consensus Building Committee. In addition, the Ministry of Finance published the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP), which provides an overview of all projects and their relative costs funded by the Recovery and Resilience Facility. As ERDF projects only result from a public call for projects, it is relatively easy to identify projects with risks of double funding. Nevertheless, consultations between the two funds are useful to identify a project that might be complementary to an RRF project in a given region, for example.

6.2. Coordination with structural funds

Coordination between the NRP and the structural funds is necessary for the period 2021-2027 because the projects developed and supported by EU funding under the structural funds contribute to the implementation of a green, digital and inclusive transition.

Since the 2007-2013 programming period, a concertation committee has been set up, bringing together the managing authorities of European funds in Luxembourg. The committee meets regularly, quarterly or ad-hoc at the request of one of its members.

The objectives of this committee are to:

- Ensure complementarity between the various Community interventions in Luxembourg
- Coordinate the development of priorities and specific objectives for each programme
- Define clear distinctions between each fund to avoid the risk of double funding
- Identify actions where closer collaboration would be beneficial
- Organise and ensure frequent and necessary follow-up and exchange of information

For the period 2021-2027, the consultation committee is composed of the following representatives:

- Ministry of the Economy (ERDF Managing Authority)
- Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Economy (ESF+ Managing Authority)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Consumer Protection (EAFRD Managing Authority)
- Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning (Managing Authorities of INTERREG programmes)
- Grand-Ducal Police (ISF and BMVI Management Authorities)
- Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (AMIF Managing Authority)
- Ministry of Finance (RRF Management Authority)
- Inspectorate of Finance, in its capacity as Audit Authority

The members of the committee also consult each other on current issues and coordinate preparatory work in relation to the working groups held at European level (SMWP, COREPER, Inform EU etc.).

Representatives from the Ministry of Finance joined the Consensus Building Committee to cover also the part related to new measures and initiatives such as the RRF and the public sector lending facility.

It should also be noted that Luxembourg has a cohesion policy advisor seconded to the Permanent Representation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the EU.



Implementation of the "Investment for Jobs and Growth" programme (2014-2020)

European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Implementation of the "Investment for Jobs and Growth" programme (2014-2020)

One year after the entry into force of the various cohesion policy regulations, the European Commission approved the ERDF Operational Programme (OP) on 15 December 2014 covering the period 2014-2020. The ERDF Operational Programme, whose budget allocation is €19.5 million, with an estimated total cost of €48.2 million, focuses equally on two thematic objectives: strengthening research, technological development and innovation and the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors, in line with the objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 1303/2013 and closely linked to the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy.

In accordance with the regulation above, the Managing Authority ensures that the "integrated territorial investment" system is implemented. The City of Dudelange was designated as "Intermediate Body", on the recommendation of the auditing body (General Inspectorate of Finance) by ministerial decision in December, 2016, whose delegation of competence was limited to the selection of "ITI" area projects only, with a budget set at €1.2 million. The urban strategy of the City of Dudelange and the guide "Method and selection criteria" are integral parts of the agreement. The City of Dudelange has selected two projects, which are part of its urban strategy: "Validation of the deep geothermal potential in Dudelange by medium-depth drilling" and "Development of a shared space, Niddeschgaas in Dudelange" of the City of Dudelange.

The initial call for projects was launched in 2015. Ten projects were selected in the first half of 2016. A second call in November 2016 led to the selection of four new projects in the first half of 2017. A third call in May 2017 led to the selection of three projects in the second half of 2017. A fourth call for projects was launched in the third quarter of 2018, which produced five new projects. Finally, a fifth call for projects was launched in September 2019, resulting in the approval of four new projects in 2020. By 31 December 2021, 26 projects had been selected and contracted.

A full list of projects can be found on the Internet.¹⁴²

Fifteen payment requests were submitted to the European Commission through 31 December 2021 for a total amount of €35,087,699.04 (ERDF €14,188,740.14), of which €19,825,875.86 (ERDF 7,930,350.33) fall under Area 1 to support research, technological development and innovation and €13,725,218.27 (ERDF 5,490,087.32) are under Area 2, aimed at supporting the transition to a low carbon economy. The balance of € 1,536,604.91 (ERDF 768,302.49) covers expenditure incurred by contracting technical assistance. The total amount declared to the European Commission is above the forecasted amount.

¹⁴² Website: <https://fonds-europeens.public.lu/fr/programmes/ice-2014-2020/ice-volet-feder.html>



Table 12 Financial agreement by area (in €)

Priority area		2014-2020	
		TOTAL COST	ERDF contribution
Priority area 1	Improve research, technological development and innovation a. Improving research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure b. Fostering business investment in R&I	24,183,851.56	9,673,540.62
Priority area 2	Support the transition to a low carbon emissions economy a. Promoting the production and distribution of energy from renewable sources b. Supporting energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructure c. Supporting low-carbon development strategies, including the promotion of sustainable multi modal-urban mobility	29,475,487.18	10,042,162.64
Technical assistance	Technical assistance to the programme	2,340,288.00	1,170,144.00
TOTAL		55,999,626.74	20,885,847.26

Source: Ministry of the Economy

The REACT-EU Programme

In parallel to the 2014-2020 programming period, the ERDF Managing Authority is in charge of the implementation of the REACT-EU programme, up until 2023. On 23 December 2020, the Council and the European Parliament adopted the proposal for a regulation on REACT-EU (Supporting recovery in Europe's cohesion and regions). This initiative extends and complements the crisis response measures implemented under CRII and CRII+. REACT-EU has allocated €139.8 million to Luxembourg for the years 2021-2023 and is managed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), and the European Fund for Assistance to the Most Deprived (FEAD). The funds allocated to Luxembourg under REACT-EU will be used to co-finance the short-time working scheme, the costs related to the Covid-19 vaccination and the green transition initiatives.

On 7 February 2022, the Ministry of the Economy signed Agreements in Principle for the Covid-19 Vaccination and RGTR Bus Network Redesign projects with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Transport, respectively. The two projects amount to some €35 million each.

The amount allocated to the ERDF was subject to the creation of a new area in its operational programme, which was amended in the last quarter of 2021. The Monitoring Committee gave its formal approval on 10 December 2021, and the adoption of this modification by the European Commission was finally received on 3 February 2022.

On 10 December 2021, the ERDF authority presented the progress of the operational programme and analysed the financial data and performance indicators at its annual monitoring committee. At the end of this presentation, the Monitoring Committee, which European Commission representatives attended as observers, gave its approval for the revised exercise.



At the end of 2021, an additional tranche of €3.9 million has been allocated to Luxembourg, which will be used to co-finance the short-time working scheme.

European Social Fund (2014-2020)

The Operational Programme 2014-2020, which is in line with the Europe2020 strategy and the country specific recommendations, was approved by the European Commission on 12 December 2014 (Decision C(2014)9912 final).

With this decision, the Commission validated the choice of thematic objectives, investment priorities and corresponding financial allocations. The thematic objectives selected are the following:

- the labour market
- education and training
- social inclusion and the fight against poverty

A new area was created in 2021. It relates to the European REACT-EU scheme.

These themes are reflected in the following priority areas and investment priorities:

Priority Area 0: REACT-EU (created in 2021)

- P.I. 0.1: Promote damage mitigation arising from the Covid-19 pandemic crisis and prepare for an ecological, digital and resilient recovery of the economy

Priority area 1: Supporting sustainable professional integration

- P.I. 1.1: Access to employment for jobseekers and inactive people, especially the long-term unemployed and those furthest from the labour market, also through local employment initiatives and support for occupational mobility
- P.I. 1.2: The sustainable integration into the labour market of young people, in particular those not in employment, education or training, including young people at risk of social exclusion and those from marginalised groups, in particular by implementing the Youth Guarantee

Priority 2: Strengthen social inclusion

- P.I. 2.1: Active inclusion, including promoting equal opportunities, active participation and enhanced employability

Priority 3: Promote the acquisition of new skills

- P.I. 3.1: Greater equality of access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, non-formal and informal settings, upgrading the knowledge, skills and competences of the workforce and promoting flexible learning pathways including career guidance and validation of acquired competences.

The Operational Programme also includes a Technical Assistance area. This assistance will provide support for the management, monitoring and implementation of the OP as well as information and communication, in particular with a view to efficient programme management. It will provide technical support to beneficiaries in the implementation and monitoring of their operations.

Covid-19, REACT-EU and a call for projects

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the implementation of projects and their activities. In order to enable them to complete their activities, projects due to end in 2021 were granted a six or twelve-month extension.



By the end of the summer it became clear that the implementation of the future programming period would still take some time and that there would be budget shortfalls on ongoing projects. It was therefore decided to launch an extraordinary call for the 2022 financial year in September. The Selection Committee met on 26 November 2021 and selected 17 new projects with a budget of €1.9 million.

With the REACT-EU facility, an additional €139.8 million was allocated in December 2020 to Luxembourg to provide support to mitigate the damage following the pandemic crisis and its social consequences and furthermore to prepare for an ecological, digital and resilient recovery of the economy.

These resources are used jointly by the ESF, the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and the FEAD (Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived). The ESF used its tranche of €69,687,379 to cover part of the expenditure of the partial unemployment scheme in order to support businesses affected by the health crisis.

An additional tranche of €3,509,141 was allocated to Luxembourg for 2022.

Following this new modification of the OP, the programme has a budget of €113,308,966 (standard areas: €40,112,446 + REACT-EU areas €73,196,520). For the standard areas the ESF share is 50% and for the REACT-EU area it is 100%. Accordingly, the Community contribution to the programme amounts to €93,252,743 (€20,056,223 + €73,196,520).

Communication processes and visibility

As a result of the Covid-19 health crisis, many face-to-face events had to be cancelled, such as the participation in the *Relais pour la vie* and the *Fête de l'Europe*.

Nevertheless, two publicity campaigns were launched to show that ESF projects were active and always available to their beneficiaries even in times of crisis:

- A "*Fête de l'Europe 2021*" campaign with a common spot for the European funds broadcast on 9 and 10 May 2021 on RTL TV. A series of spots presenting each fund was produced and the spots were broadcast on the Facebook pages of the different ministries (June, July & September) and on the common YouTube channel
- A campaign of seven spots featuring ESF projects was broadcast on the Ministry of Labour's Facebook page from September to November 2021

Other actions to be noted include:

- Collaboration with the Representation of the European Commission in Luxembourg, notably as part of their "Europe works" campaign with the production of a spot presenting an ESF project focused on young people
- Sending newsletters with a presentation of the teams of the different funds each time
- The redesign of the structural funds portal, a new version of which will be online in the course of 2022
- Participation in numerous videoconference meetings organised by the European Commission, notably in the framework of Inform EU

On 8 December 2021, the traditional ESF project information and exchange morning was held in compliance with health requirements.



Implementation of European Territorial Cooperation programmes (Interreg)

The European Territorial Cooperation programmes (known as *Interreg*) for the period 2014-2020 contribute with their thematic areas to the green, digital and inclusive transition. The three Interreg programmes that apply to the territory of Luxembourg are:

- The cross-border programme Interreg Greater Region, with an ERDF budget of around €140 million for the period 2014-2020.
- The transnational programme Interreg North-West Europe, with an ERDF budget of around €396 million for the period 2014-2020.
- The interregional programme Interreg Europe, with an ERDF budget of €359 million for the period 2014-2020.

The cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation projects with a participation of partners from Luxembourg, which have been approved in the Interreg Greater Region, Interreg North-West Europe and Interreg Europe programmes, fall within three areas of intervention:

- 34 projects in the field of green transition (covering the themes of energy, transport and mobility, environment and resource management) with financial support of approximately €37.2 million (ERDF co-financing + own funds) for Luxembourgish beneficiaries;
- 17 projects in the field of digital transition (covering the themes of innovation and economic development) with financial support of around €9 million (ERDF co-financing + own funds) for Luxembourg beneficiaries; and
- 27 projects in the field of inclusive transition (covering the themes of health, social inclusion, education and training) with financial support of around €13.1 million (ERDF co-financing + own funds) for Luxembourg beneficiaries.

6.3. Funding priorities for the period 2021-2027

REACT-EU Programme

On 7 February 2022, the Ministry of the Economy signed Agreements in Principle for the Covid-19 Vaccination and RGTR Bus Network Redesign projects with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Transport, respectively. Both projects amount to some €35 million each.

National ERDF programme

For the programming period 2021-2027, inter-institutional negotiations have resumed and it is expected that the investment policy and strategy will continue: the focus will still be on research and innovation as well as on a sustainable and resilient economy.

The Luxembourg ERDF Operational Programme will include a Community budget of €19.5 million, including the Just Transition Fund which will be included in the Operational Programme as a separate area. The Operational Programme consists of four priority areas, namely:

1. "A more competitive and intelligent Europe"
2. "A greener, more resilient and low-carbon Europe"
3. "Just Transition Fund"
4. "Technical assistance"

Priority area 1 aims to achieve a more competitive and intelligent Europe by fostering innovative and intelligent economic transformation and regional ICT connectivity and supports several specific objectives (SO1) such as:



- Develop and improve research and innovation capacities and the use of advanced technologies - (SO1 i)
- Harness the benefits of digitisation for the benefit of citizens, businesses, research organisations and public authorities - (SO1 ii)
- Strengthen sustainable growth and competitiveness of SMEs and job creation in SMEs, including through productive investments - (SO1 iii)

Area 1 aims to develop skills in the following priority areas of the Intelligent Specialisation Strategy:

- Industry 4.0
- *HealthTech*
- Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- *CleanTech*
- Research and Innovation

Industry 4.0 stands at the convergence of the virtual world, digital design and management and of the real world products and objects. It is a new way of organising the means of production, integrating the potential and power of modern technology. Taking the turn of this digitalisation of the sector is a necessity in order to maintain the competitiveness and productivity, and by the same token the attractiveness, of Luxembourg players in the sector.

In the Luxembourg industrial landscape, this concept of the "digital factory" will find concrete initiatives in the manufacturing sector active in the production of materials and surfaces. This will involve supporting projects related to composite materials, nanomaterials, high-performance steel, biodegradable and recyclable materials as well as glass, concrete and plastics.

HealthTech: According to the latest available figures, the health technology sector generated added value of €180 million in Luxembourg in 2017, representing 0.35% of GDP. The sector currently comprises 136 companies and employed nearly 1,600 people in 2019. Half of these 136 companies are less than 10 years old. These figures reflect the youth and potential of this sector. In Luxembourg, it is distributed in activities related to Bio-Pharma, medical diagnostics or medical devices.

Luxembourg is already active in supporting this sector of activity. In 2019, among the 30 start-ups participating in the Fit4Start programme (programme of GIE Luxinnovation for coaching and financing start-ups), five were initiatives in the field of *HealthTech*. In parallel, the public authorities continue to support the implementation of reception infrastructures dedicated to start-ups in strategic sectors, including those active in *HealthTech*.

The ICT sector has been strongly supported by the Luxembourg government for the past 10 years, as it considers it to be the transversal driver of the digital transformation of sectors that will further diversify the national economy. The proposed measures are based on three areas: the reinforcement of the digital infrastructure, the support to companies to integrate innovative digital technologies and the creation of a legal and financial environment favourable to the data economy.

At the end of 2017, the government adopted the smart specialisation strategy for Luxembourg. It proposes the implementation of specific action plans in favour of priority sectors (Manufacturing 4.0, Cleantech, Soft Mobility and Circular Economy, *HealthTech*). The ICT sector and the circular economy take a special position in the sense that Luxembourg believes that they provide the basis for an innovative economy and a smart society. The research projects targeted for support by the ERDF will help to create an environment conducive to the development and internationalisation of companies in the ICT sector. These projects potentially address topics such as digital content storage, cloud



computing, megadata management, advanced electronic payment development, high performance computing (HPC), sustainable computing (ICT for Green).

CleanTech: Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the governance of the Energy and Climate Action Union provides for the establishment by Member States of integrated national energy and climate plans for the period 2021-2030.

The law dated 15 December 2020 on the climate constitutes the framework for the implementation of the NECP in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg covering the period 2021-2030 and sets national targets for the reduction of GHG emissions: -55% of greenhouse gas emissions outside the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) by 2030 compared to their 2005 level.

This plan is based on three major objectives:

- GHG reduction
- Energy efficiency
- Increasing the share of renewable energy

Achieving results in these three areas requires action to be taken, which is identified as decarbonisation, renewables, energy efficiency and security, the internal energy market, and research, innovation and competitiveness.

In order to be part of this national dynamic, the 2021-2027 OP aims to support research projects in the field of clean technologies, renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable urban mobility, waste management, water treatment and eco-construction.

Research and Innovation: In order to increase the efficiency of the research system in Luxembourg, the government approved a new "National Research and Innovation Strategy for Luxembourg", presented on 25 February 2020. This strategy aims to establish the general framework that will allow the Luxembourg scientific ecosystem to develop in a targeted manner while contributing to making Luxembourg a sustainable, diverse and digital knowledge society by 2030.

To this end, the strategy identifies four main priority areas of research that are of lasting importance for the country's societal, ecological and economic development:

- Industrial and service transformation
- Sustainable and responsible development
- Personalised healthcare
- 21st century education

In addition, it discusses the means that the research and innovation ecosystem must have to fulfil this mission, namely coordinated governance, policies and infrastructures, a strong anchoring of science in society, and the regulatory framework and funding instruments necessary for research to act as a driver of innovation in industry, services and the public sector.

Priority Area 2 aims to achieve a greener, more resilient and low-carbon Europe moving towards a net zero carbon economy, through the promotion of a clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investments, circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility through support entitled "Grant (code: 01)":



It supports the achievement of the following specific objectives (SO2):

- i. promoting energy efficiency measures and reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- ii. promoting renewable energy in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001, including the sustainability criteria set out therein

Energy efficiency and CO reduction₂ (SO2 i):

The Grand-Ducal Regulation dated 23 July 2016 amending the amended Grand-Ducal Regulation dated 30 November 2007 on the energy performance of residential buildings brought into force the "Nearly Zero Energy Building" (NZEB), the new energy performance standard required for new residential buildings, on 1 January 2017.

The energy efficiency of the NZEB generally corresponds to the building having the energy classes AA (energy performance class and thermal insulation class). These requirement levels also contain an implicit incentive to use renewable energy. For new functional buildings, the requirement for the near-zero energy building standard was introduced on 1 January 2021.

As far as functional buildings are concerned, work on the transposition of this aspect is being finalised. A first amendment to the Grand Ducal Regulation in this sense came into force in April 2019 and a new draft Grand Ducal Regulation on the energy performance of functional buildings is underway, modifying the methodology for calculating energy efficiency taking into account new technical developments and further strengthening the requirements of NZEB, the new energy performance standard required for new functional buildings.

For residential buildings, in addition to the implementation of the "Housing Sector Plan" (HSP), an ambitious timetable has been drawn up for the gradual tightening of energy performance requirements for new residential buildings.

Accordingly, since 1 January 2017 all new residential buildings must generally meet the AA energy class standard (corresponding to the standard of the building with almost zero energy consumption), which made Luxembourg one of the forerunners in the EU to impose such a criterion. As the cost of housing in Luxembourg has risen sharply in recent years and energy renovation needs to be further promoted, the government introduced a "Climate bank" in 2017. This initiative is part of the "Climate Bank and Sustainable Housing Premium" package, published at the end of 2016, whereby the government proposed new provisions to promote both sustainable construction, sustainable energy renovation of existing residential buildings and the development of renewable energy in housing.

This ambitious long-term renovation strategy will increase the rate of renovation (by 3% per year), as well as the extent of renovation ("deep renovation"), so that by 2050 all existing houses will reach the target of net zero emissions.

Promoting renewable energy (SO2 ii)

This measure is mainly aimed at the development of renewable energies on the national territory through the production of electricity and heat/cold from renewable sources (in particular biomass) as well as through the use of geothermal heat pumps – the following efforts are being co-financed:

- Studies, promotion activities and elements of innovative infrastructures or pilot projects
- The setting up of biogas production facilities injecting biogas into the natural gas networks in Luxembourg



- The promotion of technologies and actions aimed at accelerating the deployment of renewable energy (including geothermal energy) and energy efficient technologies in the domestic sector
- The development of the potential of renewable energy sources (wood) from public and private forests
- Projects to build and install high efficiency cogeneration, district heating and cooling

The third priority area includes the Just Transition Fund. In view of the modest financial allocation, the ERDF and ESF managing authorities decided not to create a separate operational programme, but to include part of this new fund as a separate priority area in the respective operational programmes.

In close cooperation with the Ministry of Spatial Planning, which was responsible for drawing up the Plan for a Just Territorial Transition, defining the scope of application, it was decided to invest in the following areas

- Invest in the deployment of affordable clean energy technologies, systems and infrastructure, including energy storage technologies, and in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- Investing in renewable energy in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, including the sustainability criteria set out therein, and investing in energy efficiency, including for the purpose of reducing fuel poverty
- Investing in smart and sustainable local mobility, including the decarbonisation of the local transport sector and its infrastructure
- Promote the transition to a circular and resource efficient economy

Finally, the last priority area is Technical Assistance. The Directorate for Regional Policy of the Ministry of the Economy is the managing authority and manages the programme in its entirety. Technical assistance is placed under its authority. As in the previous programming period, the Managing Authority 2021-2027 is placed under the authority of a senior civil servant and currently consists of a total of two civil servants and two technical assistants. The latter provide support for the management, monitoring and implementation of the operational programme as well as for information and communication. A large majority of these staff have more than 12 years of professional experience in ERDF management. The central objective of technical assistance is to ensure the smooth implementation of the programme by providing the managing authority with the means to guarantee an efficient management process throughout the implementation period and to respond to the various requests for exchanges and transmissions of data requested by the European Commission in accordance with Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1060. The implementation of previous programmes has demonstrated the importance of allocating sufficient budgetary, technical and IT resources to the programmes, as well as staff resources for the collection of project progress data, the dissemination of information, and assistance and support for beneficiaries. These resources should make it possible to consolidate the management, coordination and information actions to be implemented for this programme.

The types of actions managed by ERDF technical assistance are listed below:

- Support for institutional and administrative capacity building to ensure effective management of the OP
- Assistance in project development and evaluation
- Studies related to the preparation of the Commission's reports under the OP



- Actions necessary for the analysis, management, monitoring, exchange of information and implementation of the OP, as well as those related to the implementation of control systems and technical and administrative assistance
- Establishment, operation and interconnection of computerised management, monitoring, audit, control and evaluation systems
- Actions related to audits
- Evaluations, expert reports, statistics and studies, including those of a general nature, relating to the current and future functioning of the OP
- Improvement of evaluation methods and exchange of information on evaluation practices - implementation of a new ERDF website, e-Cohesion system and database
- Launch of several calls for applications for ERDF projects in the print media and on the Internet
- Launch of several publicity and communication campaigns - announcements, conferences, distribution of publicity items, etc
- Support for measures to combat fraud and corruption

The ERDF Managing Authority expects its 2021-2027 programme to be formally adopted in the first half of 2022.

European Social Fund Plus (ESF+ 2021-2027)

The year 2021 was devoted to the establishment and programming of the future programming period for the years 2021-2027. ESF has become the "European Social Fund Plus" to further strengthen the social dimension of the Union. It is the result of the merger of the current European Social Fund (ESF), the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), the European Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) and the EU Health Programme.

The ESF+ will focus on investment in human capital and support the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. It will therefore not only help to address global challenges and safeguard social equity, but also boost Europe's competitiveness. It will provide integrated and targeted support in response to the social and labour market challenges facing European citizens today.

At European level, the adoption of the regulatory framework took place only at the end of June 2021 still under the Portuguese Presidency and a new fund was also launched: the Just Transition Fund. This will be partially integrated into the ESF+ programming. Its objective is to enable regions and individuals to address the social, economic, environmental and employment consequences of the transition to the Union's specific 2030 energy and climate objectives and to a climate-neutral EU economy by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement.

In 2021, the ESF Managing Authority has continued its exchanges with the other Structural Funds and the European Commission services in order to prepare and set the architecture of the 2021-2027 programming. Various strategic documents have been drafted and finalised and it is expected that the new programme will be formally adopted in the first half of 2022.

The estimated budget for the future period is €45 million (national and Community share combined) and the programming will be based on the following themes of a more social Europe:

Employment and skills

- Access to employment and activation measures for all
- Quality and inclusive education and training systems, guarantee for youth
- Lifelong learning and professional transitions



Social inclusion and the fight against child poverty

- Active inclusion and employability
- Non-discrimination
- Child Guarantee for vulnerable children

Combating material deprivation

- Food aid and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived people, including children

Climate transition

- Further training and retraining of employees
- Job search assistance for job seekers
- Active inclusion of jobseekers

This last point on climate transition is the means of the Just Transition Fund (FTJ) and will be implemented in the framework of the ESF programme through an area dedicated to climate transition. The indicative budget is €3.9 million (Community share).

European territorial co-operation programmes (Interreg) (2021-2027)

For the 2021-2027 programming period, the Interreg cross-border, transnational and interregional programmes with the participation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will continue to support the green, digital and inclusive transition in Luxembourg.

- The INTERREG Greater Region cross-border programme, with an ERDF budget of around €182 million for the period 2021-2027
- The transnational INTERREG North-West Europe programme, with an ERDF budget of around €310 million for the period 2021-2027
- The interregional programme INTERREG Europe, with an ERDF budget of around €380 million for the period 2021-2027



7. Institutional issues and the role of stakeholders

7.1. National ownership

With a view to increasing transparency and encouraging national ownership, the government closely involved Parliament and social partners:

- The government presented the NRP, and the SGP to the Chamber of Deputies before submission to the European Commission at the end of April
- The social partners have been involved in the national social dialogue¹⁴³

7.2. Communication

Diverse studies have shown that the resistance that forms to structural reforms is linked to the fact that uncertainty regarding expected future benefits of reforms is often greater than the uncertainty regarding costs incurred. The government attaches particular interest to this challenge and intends to pursue its efforts.

In view of the fact that some structural indicators used for the quantitative monitoring of the Lisbon Strategy did not sufficiently take into account the specific nature of Luxembourg's national situation, in 2003 the Tripartite Coordination Committee decided that it would be appropriate to publish an annual national competitiveness scoreboard compiling a number of key indicators in a single document. The Competitiveness Observatory (ODC) then updated this national scoreboard until 2016. After more than ten years of use, a revision was necessary. The new scoreboard is based on 67 indicators, 41 of which are entirely new, grouped into the three categories of economy, social and environment. In the new edition published in December 2021, Luxembourg ranks 3rd in the EU, within the group of "high performing" countries. It ranks 8th for the economic aspect, 2nd for the social aspect and 5th for the environmental aspect.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴³ Please see Chapter 2 for more details.

¹⁴⁴ Competitiveness and Resilience Report 2021: <https://odc.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-etude-analyse/perspectives-politique-economique/ppe-037.html>



National Reform Programme 2022 annex tables

Extract from the “CeSaR” database¹⁴⁵



Luxembourg's contribution to the Country-specific recommendations (CSR) assessment

Semester Cycle 2022

CSR.2021.1

CSR 1 Subpart 1: In 2022, pursue a supportive fiscal stance, including the impulse provided by the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and preserve nationally financed investment.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 13:32 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Fiscal policy in 2022 is fully oriented towards qualitative and job-creating growth, while pursuing an ambitious investment policy to meet the dual challenge of climate and digital transition. In total, public investments at general government level represent 3.2 billion euros (4.4% of GDP) in 2022, which represents an increase of +5.1% compared to 2021. Reforms and investments provided for in the Luxembourg Recovery and Resilience Plan are implemented in parallel with the aforementioned investment programme. (FR) La politique budgétaire en 2022 est pleinement orientée en faveur d'une croissance qualitative et créatrice d'emplois, tout en poursuivant une politique d'investissement ambitieuse permettant de relever le double défi de la transition climatique et numérique. Au total, les investissements publics au niveau des administrations publiques représentent 3,2 milliards d'euros (4,4% du PIB) en 2022, ce qui représente une augmentation de +5,1% par rapport à 2021. Les réformes et les investissements prévus dans le Plan pour la reprise et la résilience du Luxembourg sont mis en œuvre en parallèle au programme d'investissement précité.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 1 Subpart 2: When economic conditions allow, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring fiscal sustainability in the medium term.

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 13:34 PM)

¹⁴⁵ Please note that this extract is dated 8 April 2022.



	<p>(EN) Despite the fact that the general escape clause has been in force since 2020, Luxembourg manages to reduce its government deficit to below 3% of GDP from 2021. In 2022, the improvement in Luxembourg's public finances continues, resulting in a nominal general government balance close to balance and a structural balance close to the medium-term objective (MTO). The multi-annual budgetary programme for the period 2021 to 2025 foresees full compliance with the MTO from 2023 onwards. Throughout the period 2022-2025, public investment will continue to increase at an average annual rate of +6.5% per year and will thus be above 4% of GDP at all times. (FR) Malgré le fait que la clause dérogatoire générale (« general escape clause ») est en vigueur depuis 2020, le Luxembourg parvient à ramener son déficit public à un niveau inférieur à 3% du PIB dès 2021. En 2022, l'amélioration des finances publiques luxembourgeoises se poursuit, permettant d'aboutir à un solde nominal des administrations publiques presque à l'équilibre et un solde structurel proche de l'objectif budgétaire à moyen terme (« OMT »). La programmation budgétaire pluriannuelle sur la période 2021 à 2025 prévoit la pleine conformité à l'OMT à partir de 2023. Tout au long de la période 2022-2025, les investissements publics continueront à augmenter à un rythme annuel moyen de +6,5% par année et se situeront ainsi à tout moment au-dessus de 4% du PIB.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 1 Subpart 3: At the same time, enhance investment to boost growth potential. Pay particular attention to the composition of public finances, on both the revenue and expenditure sides of the budget, and to the quality of budgetary measures in order to ensure a sustainable and inclusive recovery. Prioritise sustainable and growth-enhancing investment, in particular investment supporting the green and digital transition.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 13:46 PM)</p> <p>(EN) The quality of public finances is determined not only by the quantitative dimension, but also through qualitative aspects. Thus, the government is continuing its efforts to prioritise spending that can have a positive impact on long-term growth, in particular in line with the objectives set for the dual green and digital transition, as well as for the cohesion of society. The commitments under the government's climate and environmental policy are described in Luxembourg's Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC). The expenditure identified in the draft State Budget to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the NECP amounts to 1.9 billion euros in 2022. The commitment to the fight against climate change in the area of taxation is reflected in particular in the implementation of the carbon price introduced in 2021, which was raised to €25 per ton on 1 January 2022. (FR) La qualité des finances publiques ne se détermine non seulement par la dimension quantitative, mais aussi à travers les aspects qualitatifs. Ainsi, le gouvernement continue ses efforts visant à privilégier les dépenses susceptibles d'avoir un impact positif sur la croissance à long terme, en conformité notamment avec les objectifs fixés au niveau de la double transition verte et numérique, ainsi qu'au niveau de la cohésion de la société. Les engagements sous la politique climatique et environnementale du gouvernement sont décrits au plan national intégré en matière d'énergie et de climat (PNEC) du Luxembourg. Les dépenses identifiées au projet de Budget de l'Etat permettant de contribuer à l'atteinte des objectifs du PNEC s'élèvent à 1,9 milliard d'euros en 2022. L'engagement en faveur de la lutte contre le changement climatique dans le domaine de la fiscalité se concrétise notamment par la mise en œuvre du prix du carbone introduit en 2021 qui a été relevé à 25 € / tonne au 1er janvier 2022.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.



State of play

CSR 1 Subpart 4: Give priority to fiscal structural reforms that will help provide financing for public policy priorities and contribute to the long-term sustainability of public finances, including, where relevant, by strengthening the coverage, adequacy and sustainability of health and social protection systems for all.

Measures

Entry 1

MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 14:00 PM)

(EN) As regards efforts to promote social cohesion, social benefits (in cash and in kind) will account for some 43% of total public spending in 2022, which corresponds to the average observed during the period 2016 to 2021 and confirms the government's firm and ongoing commitment to social protection. Finally, as regards the sustainability of public finances, and in line with the government's efforts in recent years, the various social security pillars are regularly monitored and the results of the analyses are discussed with the social partners and other stakeholders in order to ensure long-term sustainability and sound strategic management. In this context, the next actuarial assessment of the General Inspectorate of Social Security (IGSS) on the general pension insurance scheme, including updated financing forecasts, will be presented in the first quarter of 2022. In the same vein, the modernisation of long-term care insurance through the introduction of the 2018 reform ensures that the whole system is monitored with a view to better anticipating future changes and the financial balance of the system. (FR) Quant aux efforts en faveur de la cohésion sociale, les prestations sociales (en espèce et en nature) représentent quelque 43% du total des dépenses publiques en 2022, ce qui correspond à la moyenne observée pendant la période 2016 à 2021 et confirme l'engagement ferme et continu du gouvernement en faveur de la protection sociale. Enfin, quant à la soutenabilité des finances publiques, et dans la lignée des efforts du gouvernement des dernières années, les différents piliers de la sécurité sociale font l'objet d'un suivi régulier et les résultats des analyses sont discutés avec les partenaires sociaux et autres parties prenantes afin d'assurer la viabilité à long terme et une bonne gestion stratégique. Dans ce contexte, le prochain bilan actuariel de l'Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale (IGSS) au sujet du régime général d'assurance pension, y compris la mise à jour des prévisions relatives au financement, sera présenté en cours du premier trimestre 2022. Dans la même veine, la modernisation de l'assurance dépendance par l'introduction de la réforme de 2018 assure le suivi de l'ensemble du dispositif en vue d'une meilleure anticipation des futurs changements et de l'équilibre financier du système.

Comments

Entry 1

Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.

State of play



CSR.2020.1

CSR 1 Subpart 1: Take all necessary measures, in line with the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact, to effectively address the COVID-19 pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery. When economic conditions allow, pursue fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investment.

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 08:19 AM)</p> <p>(EN) In its coalition agreement, the government pledged to respect the medium-term budgetary objective throughout the period of the legislature and to ensure consistently to keep the public debt below at all times of 30% of GDP. Following the activation of the general escape clause, the Government made use of the budgetary flexibility to take all the necessary measures to fight effectively the pandemic. The Government is continuously monitoring the orientations of its budgetary policy and plans to pursue more prudent budgetary positions in the medium term as soon economic conditions allow for it. (FR) Dans son accord de coalition, le gouvernement s'est engagé de respecter l'objectif budgétaire à moyen terme (OMT), tout au long de la période de législature et de veiller de façon conséquente à maintenir la dette publique à tout moment en-dessous de 30% du PIB. Suite à l'activation de la clause pour récession économique sévère, le Gouvernement a misé sur la flexibilisation budgétaire pour prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour lutter efficacement contre la pandémie. Le Gouvernement surveille en continue les orientations de sa politique budgétaire et envisage de poursuivre des positions budgétaires prudentes à moyen terme lorsque les conditions économiques le permettront.</p>
<p>Entry 2</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:14 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Recovery aid: Grand-Ducal regulation of 19 August 2020 on the operation of the compensation mechanism for the service of general economic interest in the field of energy efficiency temporarily implemented in order to reinforce energy saving activities in the context of the economic recovery between 1 June 2020 and 31 December 2020. Support electricity and natural gas suppliers in their energy saving obligations during the economic recovery phase (June to December 2020). (FR) Aide de relance : Règlement grand-ducal du 19 août 2020 relatif au fonctionnement du mécanisme de compensation du service d'intérêt économique général en matière d'efficacité énergétique temporairement mis en oeuvre en vue de renforcer les activités d'économies d'énergie dans le contexte de la relance de l'activité économique entre le 1er juin 2020 et le 31 décembre 2020. Soutenir les fournisseurs d'électricité et de gaz naturel dans le cadre de leurs obligations d'économies d'énergie pendant la phase de relance économique (juin à décembre 2020).</p>
<p>Entry 3</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:14 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase in maximum working time in essential business sectors Extend, with the agreement of the staff delegation, the maximum work time up to 12 hours a day and 60 hours a week. (FR) Augmentation de la durée de travail max. dans les secteurs d'activités essentielles Prolonger, avec l'accord de la délégation du personnel, la durée de travail max. jusqu'à 12 heures par jour et 60 heures par semaine.</p>
<p>Entry 4</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:15 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Refusal or cancellation of leave of absence in essential activity sectors Allow employers to refuse leave requests, and leave already granted during the state of crisis. (FR) Refus ou annulation de congés dans les secteurs d'activités essentielles Permettre aux employeurs de refuser pendant</p>



	<p>l'état de crise (du 18 mars jusqu'au 24 juin 2020), les demandes de congé, et les congés déjà accordés.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:15 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase in working hours for certain student contracts in essential business sectors Extend the weekly duration of fixed-term contracts concluded with a student to 40 hours over a period of 4 weeks or a month. (FR) Augmentation de la durée de travail pour certains contrats étudiants dans les secteurs d'activités essentielles Prolonger la durée hebdomadaire des CDD conclus avec un étudiant à 40 heures sur une période de 4 semaines ou d'un mois.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:15 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Financial support for companies carrying out an investment or R&D project for products helping to combat the health crisis Co-fund up to 80% of costs for industrial research and experimental development projects as well as investment projects to produce / develop medical devices or hospital and medical equipment for the fight against COVID-19. (FR) Soutien financier aux entreprises portant un projet d'investissement ou de R&D pour des produits aidant à combattre la crise sanitaire Cofinancer jusqu'à 80% les projets de recherche industrielle et de développement expérimental ainsi que les projets d'investissement pour produire/ développer des dispositifs médicaux ou de l'équipement hospitalier et médical destiné à la lutte contre le COVID-19.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:15 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Investment aid for the production of articles relevant to the fight against Covid-19 Support companies that reorient their production chain to make, for example, protective masks or produce hydroalcoholic gel. (FR) Aide à l'investissement pour la production d'articles pertinents pour la lutte contre le Covid-19 Soutenir les entreprises qui réorientent leur chaîne de production pour confectionner p.ex. des masques de protection ou produire du gel hydroalcoolique.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:16 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Platform connecting individual protective equipment supply and demand Establishment of the EPI-Covid19.lu platform in order to link supply and demand for personal protective equipment (PPE) produced and supplied in Luxembourg. (FR) Plateforme de mise en relation de l'offre et la demande pour les équipements de protection individuelle Mise en place de la plateforme EPI-Covid19.lu afin de mettre en relation l'offre et la demande en matière d'équipements de protection individuelle (EPI) produits et fournis au Luxembourg.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:16 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Reinforced coverage of the financing needs of young innovative companies In order to support start-ups, the maximum applied co-financing rate of 50% has been raised to at least 70% for all new aid for young innovative companies granted. (FR) Couverture renforcée du besoin en financement des jeunes entreprises innovantes Afin de soutenir les start-up, le taux maximum de cofinancement appliqué de 50 % a été relevé à au moins 70 % pour toutes les nouvelles aides jeunes entreprises innovantes octroyée.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:16 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Support to start-ups Call for projects on the development of innovative products or services of a technological nature intended to limit or even overcome the economic, health and societal effects to the COVID-19 pandemic. (FR) Soutien aux start ups Appel à projet portant sur le développement</p>



	<p>de produits ou services innovants d'ordre technologique destinés à limiter voire à surmonter les effets économiques, sanitaires, sociétaux de la crise liée à la pandémie covid-19</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:16 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Suspension of the forced execution of evictions ordered for residential leases as well as those ordered for commercial leases Protect tenants during the time of crisis. (FR) Suspension de l'exécution forcée des déguerpissements ordonnés pour les baux à usage d'habitation ainsi que ceux ordonnés en matière de bail commercial Protéger les locataires pendant la période de crise de l'exécution forcée immédiate du Déguerpissement.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:16 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Measures for the self-employed with regards to social contributions As a self-employed person, take advantage of measures to better manage the payment of social contributions. (FR) Mesures pour indépendants au niveau des cotisations sociales Profiter en tant qu'indépendant des mesures pour mieux gérer le paiement des cotisations sociales.</p>
Entry 13	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Recovery and solidarity fund for companies Over a period of 6 months, a monthly direct aid of 1,250 EUR per employee and of 250 EUR per employee in short-time work to companies which suffer a loss of at least 25% of their turnover. (FR) Fonds de relance et de solidarité pour entreprises Accorder, sur une période de 6 mois, une aide directe mensuelle de EUR 1.250 par salarié en poste et de EUR 250 par salarié au chômage partiel aux entreprises ayant repris leurs activités et qui subissent une perte d'au moins 25% du chiffre d'affaire.</p>
Entry 14	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Restart support for retail stores Grant direct aid to retail stores of EUR 1,000 per employee in June, EUR 750 per employee in July and EUR 500 per employee in August. (FR) Aide de redémarrage pour le commerce de détail en magasin Accorder une aide directe aux commerces de détail en magasin de EUR 1.000 par salarié en juin, de EUR 750 par salarié en juillet et de EUR 500 par salarié en août.</p>
Entry 15	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase in the State's coverage of fees in the context of legal assistance Increasing the hourly rates charged for legal assistance by lawyers and paid for by the state by 10%. (FR) Augmentation de la prise en charge par l'Etat des honoraires dans le cadre de l'assistance judiciaire Soutenir les avocats en augmentant de 10% les taux horaires facturés dans le cadre de l'assistance judiciaire par les avocats et pris en charge par l'Etat.</p>
Entry 16	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Restart support for the cultural sector Support the cultural sector via various support mechanisms. (FR) Aides en faveur de la relance de la culture et de la créativité artistique Soutenir le secteur culturel via des mécanismes de soutien et de relance des investissements.</p>
Entry 17	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:18 AM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Specific support for the sport sector Targeted aid for the sport sector. (FR) Mesures spécifiques pour soutenir le secteur du sport Aides ciblées pour soutenir le secteur du sport et l'activité sportive.</p>
Entry 18	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:18 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Doubling of the cost of living allowance for the year 2020 Provide specific support to low-income people who have been particularly hard hit by the COVID-19 crisis. (FR) Dédoublément de l'allocation de vie chère pour l'année 2020 Accorder un soutien spécifique aux personnes à faible revenu qui ont été frappées d'une façon particulièrement grave par la crise du Covid-19.</p>
Entry 19	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:18 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Special leave for family reasons Leave for family reasons has been extended to provide, during the closure of schools and education and childcare facilities, a solution to parents who do not have the possibility of ensuring the care of their children. Eligible are children up to the age of 12, respectively up to the age of 18 for a disabled child. When classes resume, extension of the possibility of benefiting from leave for family reasons during the quarantine or isolation of the child. (FR) Mise en place d'un congé pour raisons familiales spécifique Le congé pour raisons familiales a été élargi pour apporter pendant la fermeture des écoles et des structures d'éducation et d'accueil une solution aux parents qui n'ont pas la possibilité d'assurer la garde de leur(s) enfant(s) à charge jusqu'à l'âge de 12 ans, respectivement jusqu'à l'âge de 18 ans accomplis pour un enfant en situation de handicap, par d'autres moyens. À la reprise des classes, extension de la possibilité de bénéficier du congé pour raisons familiales lors de la mise en quarantaine ou de l'isolation de l'enfant.</p>
Entry 20	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:19 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Apprenticeship measures Extension of the deadline for signing new apprenticeship contracts until December 31, 2020. Financial support for training organizations that maintain existing apprenticeship positions or even create new apprenticeship positions in order to guarantee the integration of young people into vocational training. Measures to ensure the continuity of teaching and learning, as well as access to exams for the 2019-2020 school year. Short-time working scheme for apprentices (measure extended at the end of 2020 for apprentices in confined sectors). Solutions are provided directly to young people who find it difficult to find apprenticeship positions. To compensate for the lack of apprenticeship positions, the "Centre national de formation professionnelle continue" (CNFPC) can provide employer training during the first year of CCP ("certificat de capacité professionnelle"). High schools can also offer full-time vocational training classes as needed, to make up for the lack of apprenticeship positions in companies. They then provide both school education and so-called employer training. (FR) Mesures concernant l'apprentissage Prolongation de la date limite de signature des nouveaux contrats d'apprentissage jusqu'au 31 décembre 2020. Soutien financier des organismes de formation qui maintiennent des postes d'apprentissage existants, voire créent de nouveaux postes d'apprentissage afin de garantir l'insertion des jeunes en formation professionnelle. Mesures pour assurer la continuité de l'enseignement et des apprentissages, ainsi que l'accès aux examens de l'année scolaire 2019-2020. Accorder le chômage partiel aux apprentis (mesure prolongée en fin d'année 2020 pour les apprentis dans les secteurs confinés). Des solutions sont apportées directement aux jeunes qui éprouvent des difficultés à trouver des postes d'apprentissage. Pour pallier le manque de postes d'apprentissage, le Centre national de formation professionnelle continue (CNFPC) peut assumer la formation patronale durant la première année de certains CCP (certificat de capacité professionnelle). Les lycées peuvent également proposer des classes de formation professionnelle à plein temps selon les besoins, pour pallier le manque de postes d'apprentissage en entreprise. Ils assurent alors à la fois l'enseignement scolaire et la formation dite patronale.</p>
Entry 21	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:19 AM)</p>



	(EN) Programme Fit 4 Resilience Targeted programme to help companies overcome the crisis and strategic repositioning with the support of a consultant. (FR) Programme Fit 4 Résilience Programme ciblé pour aider les entreprises vers la sortie de crise et le repositionnement stratégique avec l'appui d'un consultant.
Entry 22	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 08:14 AM) (EN) 2.8% increase in the amounts of social inclusion income and income for people with severe disabilities on January 1, 2021. Promote social inclusion (concomitant adaptation to the increase in the social minimum wage (SSM) in order to avoid a widening of the gap between SSM and income intended to support the most vulnerable people in our society) (FR) Adaptation de 2,8% des montants du revenu d'inclusion sociale et du revenu pour personnes gravement handicapées au 1er janvier 2021. Favoriser l'inclusion sociale (adaptation concomitante à l'augmentation du SSM afin d'éviter un creusement de l'écart entre le SSM et les revenus destinés à soutenir les personnes les plus vulnérables de notre société)
Entry 23	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 08:18 AM) (EN) Cost of living allowance renewal for 2021 and a ten percent increase in the initial amounts for 2020 Fight against the phenomenon of the "working poor" and make targeted social transfers. (FR) Reconduction de l'allocation de vie chère pour 2021 et augmentation de dix pour cent des montants initiaux de 2020. Lutter contre le phénomène des « working poor » et procéder de manière ciblée à des transferts sociaux.
Entry 24	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 08:19 AM) (EN) Fit4VET Program offered in the CNFPC to students who have not found a tutor/trainer employer by December 31, 2020 and who cannot integrate another measure such as employer training organized for certain professions in the CNFPC. (FR) Fit4VET Programme offert dans les CNFPC aux élèves qui n'auront pas trouvé de patron formateur au 31 décembre 2020 et qui ne peuvent pas intégrer d'autre mesure telle que la formation patronale organisée pour certains métiers dans les CNFPC.
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 1 Subpart 2: Improve the resilience of the health system by ensuring appropriate availability of health workers.

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:13 AM) (EN) Implementation of a series of measures to meet future public health challenges: - Creation of an interministerial committee made up of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Directorate of Health, the Ministry for the Family, Integration and the Greater Region, the Ministry of Social Security, the Ministry of National Education, Children and Youth and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, which will be responsible, among other things, for proposing measures to ensure that the



	<p>training of health professionals is adapted to scientific and technical progress and enables them to meet the future challenges of public health; - Recasting and updating of the missions and attributions of health professionals working in Luxembourg (nursing profession, nursing auxiliary profession, etc.) - Reform of the training of health professionals in Luxembourg, with, for example, the creation of new health professions and the organisation and implementation of a Bachelor's degree for certain categories of nurses; - Launch in 2021 of a broad campaign to enhance and promote the health professions. Develop university medical studies in Luxembourg and improve the attractiveness of the medical and health professions. (FR) Mise en place d'une série de mesures permettant de répondre aux défis de santé publique à venir : • Création d'un comité interministériel composé de représentants du ministère de la Santé, de la Direction de la santé, du ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région, du ministère de la Sécurité sociale, du ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse et du ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche, chargé entre autres de proposer des mesures permettant de garantir que les formations des professionnels de santé soient adaptées au progrès scientifique et technique et permettent d'appréhender les futurs défis de santé publique ; • Refonte et actualisation des missions et attributions des professionnels de santé exerçant au Luxembourg (profession d'infirmier, profession d'aide-soignant, ...) • Réforme de la formation des professions de santé au Luxembourg, avec par exemple, la création de nouvelles professions de santé, l'organisation et la mise en place d'une formation de niveau Bachelor pour certaines catégories d'infirmiers ; • Lancement en 2021 d'une large campagne de valorisation et de promotion des professions de santé. Développer les études universitaires de médecine au Luxembourg et améliorer l'attractivité des professions médicales et de santé.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:12 AM)</p> <p>(EN) The vaccination against COVID-19 will be co-financed through the React-EU programme, which is managed by the ERDF Managing Authority of the Ministry of Economy. The total amount of co-financing is EUR 34.6 million. The proposal for this initiative was formally adopted by the European Commission on 4 February 2021. (FR) La vaccination contre la COVID-19 sera cofinancée via le programme React-EU, qui est géré par l'Autorité de gestion FEDER du Ministère de l'Economie. Le montant total du cofinancement s'élève à 34,6 millions EUR. La proposition de cette initiative a été adoptée formellement par la Commission européenne le 4 février 2021.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:11 AM)</p> <p>(EN) In order to improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis, the government has taken the following measures, among others: Introduction of new special COVID tariffs for the care of COVID patients Establishment of a GP on-call line for nursing homes from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Acquisition of additional respirators for intensive care units Increased capacity for personal protective equipment, PCR testing and critical drugs Implementation of a hospital capacity ramp-up plan Establishment of large-scale PCR testing and contact tracing Establishment of "COVID" (primary care) consultation centres Establishment of a COVID monitoring and epidemiological reporting system (FR) Afin d'améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire, le gouvernement a pris entre autres les mesures suivantes: Introduction de nouveaux tarifs spéc. COVID pour prise en charge des patients COVID Mise en place d'une ligne de garde de médecins généralistes assurant une disponibilité sur appel pour les maisons de soins de 20.00 à 7.00 heures Acquisition de respirateurs supplémentaires pour unités de soins intensifs Augmentation des capacités en équipement de protection individuelle, tests PCR et en médicaments critiques Mise en place d'un plan de montée en charge des capacités hospitalières Mise en place d'un dispositif de test PCR à large échelle et de « contact tracing » Mise en place de centres de consultation « COVID » (soins primaires) Mise en place d'un système de monitoring et de reporting épidémiologique COVID</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:10 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of a sanitary reserve Opt as a private doctor or a person practicing a health profession on a private basis for a fixed-term state employee contract. (FR) Mise en place d'une réserve sanitaire Opter en tant que médecin libéral ou personne exerçant une profession de santé à titre libéral pour un contrat d'employé de l'État à durée déterminée.</p>



<p>Entry 5</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 08:10 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Law of July 31, 2020 on 1° organization of specialized studies in medicine at the University of Luxembourg; 2° modification of the amended law of 29 April 1983 concerning the exercise of the professions of doctor, dentist and veterinarian; 3° modification of the law of October 28, 2016 on the recognition of professional qualifications. Organize at the University a cycle of medical studies in general medicine leading to the degree of "master" and further develop the offer of specialized training courses in medicine at the University (medical oncology, neurology, general medicine). (FR) Loi du 31 juillet 2020 portant 1° organisation d'études spécialisées en médecine à l'Université du Luxembourg ; 2° modification de la loi modifiée du 29 avril 1983 concernant l'exercice des professions de médecin, de médecin-dentiste et de médecin-vétérinaire ; 3° modification de la loi du 28 octobre 2016 relative à la reconnaissance des qualifications professionnelles. Organiser à l'Université un cycle d'études médicales en médecine générale menant au grade de « master » et développer davantage l'offre des formations spécialisées en médecine à l'Université (oncologie médicale, neurologie, médecine générale).</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.</p>
<p>State of play</p>	

CSR 1 Subpart 3: Accelerate reforms to improve the governance of the health system and e-health.

<p>Measures</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 08:58 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Currently, the ERDF is co-financing a joint project of the LIH and the CHL in the field of translational research, whose current priority is the COVID-19 study. (FR) Actuellement, le FEDER cofinance un projet conjoint du LIH et du CHL dans le domaine de la recherche translationnelle, dont la priorité actuelle est l'étude COVID-19.</p>
<p>Entry 2</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:00 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Ad hoc establishment of a permanent commission for the elderly sector. The permanent committee is composed of representatives of the Ministry for the Family, the Directorate of Health, the Ministry of Social Security, the Administration for the Evaluation and Control of Insurance for the Elderly, Copas, the AMMD, the Higher Council for the Elderly and the Higher Council for Certain Health Professions. Its task is to issue recommendations to the elderly sector and to the management of health crises in the structures and services for the elderly. (FR) Mise en place ad hoc d'une commission permanente pour le secteur des personnes âgées La Commission permanente est composée de représentants du Ministère de la Famille, de la Direction de la Santé, du Ministère de la Sécurité sociale, de l'Administration d'Evaluation et de Contrôle de l'assurance-dépendance, de la Copas, de l'AMMD, du Conseil supérieur pour personnes âgées, du Conseil supérieur de certaines professions de santé. Sa mission est d'émettre des recommandations à l'adresse du secteur pour personnes âgées et concernant la gestion de la crise sanitaire dans les structures et services pour personnes âgées.</p>
<p>Entry 3</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:58 AM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Establishment of a COVID epidemiological monitoring and reporting system Improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. (FR) Mise en place d'un système de monitoring et de reporting épidémiologique COVID Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:58 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of "COVID" consultation centers (primary care) Improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. (FR) Mise en place de centres de consultation « COVID » (soins primaires) Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:58 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Setting up large-scale PCR testing and contact tracing Improving the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. Vaccination against COVID-19 will be co-financed through the React-EU programme. The total amount of co-financing is EUR 34.6 million. The proposal for this initiative was formally adopted by the European Commission on 4 February 2021. (FR) Mise en place d'un dispositif de test PCR à large échelle et de « contact tracing » Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire. La vaccination contre la COVID-19 sera cofinancée via le programme React-EU. Le montant total du cofinancement s'élève à 34,6 millions EUR. La proposition de cette initiative a été adoptée formellement par la Commission européenne le 4 février 2021.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:57 AM)</p> <p>(FR) Establishment of a plan to increase hospital capacity Improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. (EN) Mise en place d'un plan de montée en charge des capacités hospitalières Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:57 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increased capacities in personal protective equipment, PCR tests and critical medications Improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. (FR) Augmentation des capacités en équipement de protection individuelle, tests PCR et en médicaments critiques Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:57 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Acquisition of additional ventilators for intensive care units Improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. (FR) Acquisition de respirateurs supplémentaires pour unités de soins intensifs Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:57 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of a general practitioner on-call line ensuring on-call availability for care homes from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. (FR) Mise en place d'une ligne de garde de médecins généralistes assurant une disponibilité sur appel pour les maisons de soins de 20.00 à 7.00 heures Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire.</p>



Entry 10	MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 08:56 AM) (EN) Introduction of new special tariffs for the management of COVID patients Improve the resilience of the health system in the context of the health crisis. (FR) Introduction de nouveaux tarifs spéc. COVID pour prise en charge des patients COVID Améliorer la résilience du système de santé dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire.
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	



CSR.2020.2

CSR 2 Subpart 1: Mitigate the employment impact of the COVID-19 crisis, with special consideration for people in a difficult labour market position.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Temporary modification of the structural short-time working scheme Retroactively for the year 2021, increase of the maximum number of hours that can be reimbursed to employers for structural short-time work from 1,022h to 1,714h per employee, provided that the company has concluded a job protection plan. (FR) Modification temporaire du régime de chômage partiel structurel Rétroactivement pour l'année 2021, hausse du nombre maximal d'heures pouvant être remboursées aux employeurs à titre de chômage partiel structurel de 1.022h à 1.714h par salarié, pour autant que l'entreprise ait conclu un plan de maintien dans l'emploi.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:16 AM)</p> <p>(EN) In view of the uncertainties linked to the presence of the Omicron variant, the Government has imposed the closure of establishments in the HORECA (hotel, restaurant, café) sector by 23:00 at the latest. The establishments concerned are supported by the short-time working scheme. Possibility to request short-time working scheme retroactively. Avoiding layoffs by having the state pay the salaries of employees who receive 80% of their salary from the company. (FR) Face aux incertitudes liées à la présence du variant Omicron, le Gouvernement a imposé la fermeture des établissements du secteur HORECA au plus tard à 23h00. Les établissements concernés sont soutenus par la mesure de chômage partiel. Possibilité de demander du chômage partiel de manière rétroactive. Éviter des licenciements par la prise en charge par l'Etat des rémunérations des salariés qui reçoivent 80% de leur salaire par l'entreprise.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:14 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Following the heavy rainfall of 14 and 15 July 2021 which led to flooding throughout the country and its consequences on professional activity, the Government has decided that the short-time working scheme in case of force majeure may exceptionally be applied to all companies located in Luxembourg affected by the flooding and which are experiencing economic difficulties and/or are unable to continue their usual activity. Possibility to request short-time working scheme retroactively. Avoiding layoffs by having the State cover the salaries of employees who receive 80% of their salary from the company. (FR) Suite aux fortes précipitations des 14 et 15 juillet 2021 qui ont entraîné des inondations sur l'ensemble du territoire et leurs conséquences sur l'activité professionnelle, le Gouvernement a décidé que le régime de chômage partiel en cas de force majeure pourra exceptionnellement être appliqué à toutes les entreprises situées au Luxembourg concernées par les inondations et qui rencontrent des difficultés économiques et/ou sont dans l'impossibilité de continuer leur activité habituelle. Possibilité de demander du chômage partiel de manière rétroactive. Éviter des licenciements par la prise en charge par l'Etat des rémunérations des salariés qui reçoivent 80% de leur salaire par l'entreprise.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:13 AM)</p> <p>(EN) From 1 July 2021, transition to pre-crisis short-time working scheme defined according to the legal provisions of the Labour Code, Book V, Title 1: "Preventing layoffs and maintaining employment". Avoiding layoffs by having the State pay the salaries of employees who receive 80% of their salary from the company. (FR) Depuis le 1er juillet 2021 passage au chômage partiel d'avant crise défini selon les dispositions légales prévues au Code du travail, Livre V, Titre premier : "Prévenir des licenciements et maintien de l'emploi". Éviter des licenciements par la prise en charge par l'Etat des rémunérations des salariés qui reçoivent 80% de leur salaire par l'entreprise.</p>



Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:19 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Special "lockdown" arrangements for companies affected by a government decision to close down. Apprentices are exceptionally admitted to the short-time working scheme for the duration of the legal closure. Allow companies to benefit from a simplified structural short-time working scheme according to the vulnerability of the sector with the possibility of derogating from the thresholds. (FR) Modalités spéciales « lockdown » pour les entreprises impactées par une décision gouvernementale de fermeture administrative. Les apprentis sont exceptionnellement admis au régime de chômage partiel pour la durée de la fermeture légale. Faire bénéficier les entreprises d'un régime de chômage partiel structurel simplifié en fonction de la vulnérabilité du secteur avec possibilité de déroger aux seuils.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:12 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Short-time working scheme under the so-called "simplified structural short-time working scheme" conditions. Eligibility for short-time working scheme is now based on sectors of activity with different compensation thresholds. Possibility to derogate from the thresholds on the basis of a job maintenance plan / recovery plan. Avoiding layoffs by having the state pay the salaries of employees who receive 80% of their salary from the company. (FR) Chômage partiel aux conditions dites « chômage partiel structurel simplifié ». L'éligibilité au chômage partiel est dorénavant basée sur des secteurs d'activités avec différents seuils d'indemnisation. Possibilité de déroger aux seuils sur base d'un plan de maintien dans l'emploi / plan de redressement. Éviter des licenciements par la prise en charge par l'Etat des rémunérations des salariés qui reçoivent 80% de leur salaire par l'entreprise.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:10 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Setting up an advance payment system. Strengthen the cash flow of companies. (FR) Mise en place d'un système de paiement d'avance. Renforcer la trésorerie des entreprises.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:10 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Accelerated procedure for processing applications for short-time working scheme for companies that have had to stop their activities completely or partially following the government decision of 16/03/2020. Strengthen the cash flow of companies. (FR) Procédure accélérée de traitement des demandes de chômage partiel pour les entreprises qui ont dû arrêter complètement ou partiellement leurs activités suite à la décision gouvernementale du 16/03/2020. Renforcer la trésorerie des entreprises.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:09 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Opening up short-time working scheme for reasons of force majeure to all sectors of activity except the finance and insurance sector because the impact of the crisis on their business is considered to be limited. Avoiding company closures. (FR) Ouverture du Chômage partiel pour cas de force majeure à tous les secteurs d'activités à l'exception du secteur des finances et des assurances en raison de l'impact de la crise jugé limité sur leur marche des affaires. Éviter des fermetures d'entreprises.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:08 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Diplom+ The Diplom+ training program for young people who need a helping hand during the transition from high school to working life or higher education. The economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic have increased the risks inherent in this transition period. The time to find a first job is likely to lengthen due to the decrease in vacancies in the labour market. Young people who</p>



	<p>were considering higher education may face new restrictions on international mobility imposed by some countries. This continuing education over two semesters offers them the opportunity to increase their know-how and interpersonal skills, to acquire or strengthen their useful transversal skills both in professional and student life, thus improving their chances of finding a job or succeed in their future higher education. It also avoids a possible unfortunate void in a curriculum. (FR) Diplom+ Programme de formation Diplom+ destiné aux jeunes qui ont besoin d'un coup de pouce lors de la transition entre le lycée et la vie active ou les études supérieures. Les conséquences économiques de la pandémie COVID-19 ont accru les risques inhérents à cette période de transition. Le temps de recherche d'un premier emploi risque de s'allonger en raison de la diminution des offres d'emploi sur le marché du travail. Les jeunes qui envisageaient des études supérieures peuvent être confrontés à de nouvelles restrictions à la mobilité internationale imposées par certains pays. Cette formation continue sur deux semestres leur offre la possibilité d'augmenter leurs savoir-faire et savoir-être, d'acquérir ou renforcer leurs compétences transversales utiles tant dans la vie professionnelle qu'étudiante, améliorant ainsi leurs chances de trouver un emploi ou de réussir leurs futures études supérieures. Elle évite également un éventuel vide malencontreux dans un curriculum.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:08 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Programme « FutureSkills » ADEM training programme for compensated job seekers. The training course aims to facilitate the professional reintegration of participants by focusing on transversal skills required by the job market (soft skills, digital skills and project management skills). The training is followed by a 3-month internship in the public sector (OTI). (FR) Programme « FutureSkills » Programme de formation de l'ADEM destiné aux demandeurs d'emploi indemnisés. Le parcours de formation vise à faciliter la réinsertion professionnelle des participants en se focalisant sur les compétences transversales demandées par le marché du travail (« soft skills », compétences digitales et compétences en gestion de projet). La formation est suivie d'un stage de 3 mois dans le secteur public (OTI).</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:08 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Extension of certain active employment policy measures (until 31/12/2021) Temporary extension (from July 24, 2020 to December 31, 2021) of certain active employment policy measures to categories of job seekers that were excluded or relaxation of the conditions for granting: - Opening of the aid for the re-employment of older jobseekers to job seekers aged between 30 and 45; easing of granting conditions in the event of a job retention plan, declaration of bankruptcy or judicial liquidation; - Professional training: open to job seekers under the age of 30, registered with ADEM for at least one month; - Reintegration-employment contract: open to job seekers aged between 30 and 45; increase in state aid for certain categories of beneficiaries (aged over 45, in external reclassification, with the status of disabled employee, belonging to the underrepresented sex). (FR) Extension de certaines mesures de politique active de l'emploi (jusqu'au 31/12/2021) Extension temporaire (du 24 juillet 2020 au 31 décembre 2021) de certaines mesures de politique active de l'emploi à des catégories de demandeurs d'emploi jusqu'à présent exclues ou allègement des conditions d'octroi : - Ouverture de l'aide à l'embauche de chômeurs âgés aux demandeurs d'emploi âgés entre 30 et 45 ans ; allègement des conditions d'octroi en cas de plan de maintien dans l'emploi, déclaration de faillite ou liquidation judiciaire ; - Stage de professionnalisation : ouverture aux demandeurs d'emploi âgés de moins de 30 ans, inscrits à l'ADEM depuis un mois au moins ; Contrat réinsertion-emploi : ouverture aux demandeurs d'emploi âgés entre 30 et 45 ans ; augmentation de l'aide étatique pour certaines catégories de bénéficiaires (âgés de plus de 45 ans, en reclassement externe, ayant le statut de salarié handicapé, appartenant au sexe sous-représenté).</p>
Entry 13	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:08 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Law of 23 November 2020 amending the law of 20 June 2020 introducing family support leave in the context of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Family support leave has been extended until 25 May 2021. Law of 20 May 2021 amending the amended law of 20 June 2020 on the introduction of family support leave in connection with the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Further extension of the granting of leave until 24 November 2021 inclusive. After this date, the deadline for applying for family support leave has not been extended as the approved services have been able to resume their activities. (FR) Loi du 23 novembre 2020 portant modification de la</p>



	<p>loi du 20 juin 2020 portant introduction d'un congé pour soutien familial dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pandémie COVID-19. Le congé pour soutien familial a été prolongé jusqu'au 25 mai 2021. Loi du 20 mai 2021 portant modification de la loi modifiée du 20 juin 2020 portant introduction d'un congé pour soutien familial dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pandémie COVID-19. Nouvelle prolongation de l'octroi du congé jusqu'au 24 novembre 2021 inclus. Après cette date, le délai de demande du congé pour soutien familial n'a pas été prolongé vu que les services agréés ont pu reprendre leurs activités.</p>
Entry 14	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:06 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Law of 20 June 2020 introducing a leave for family support as part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic Paid leave granted to employees and self-employed workers who must take care of their relatives while due to closure of certain facilities for disabled or elderly people due to the pandemic. (FR) Loi du 20 juin 2020 portant introduction d'un congé pour soutien familial dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pandémie Covid-19 Le congé pour soutien familial est un congé rémunéré octroyé aux salariés et travailleurs indépendants qui doivent s'occuper de leurs proches le temps de la fermeture d'une structure pour personnes handicapées ou âgées, en raison de la pandémie. Le but est de faire en sorte que les personnes concernées ne soient pas obligées d'utiliser leur congé de récréation pour s'occuper de leurs proches.</p>
Entry 15	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:06 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Support measures in favor of independent professional artists and intermittent entertainment workers and employees in the cultural sector. Grant additional social measures, guarantee subsidies for canceled projects and give access to the short time working scheme to employees in the sector. (FR) Mesures de soutien en faveur des artistes professionnels indépendants et des intermittents du spectacle et salariés du secteur culturel Accorder des mesures sociales supplémentaires, garantir des subsides pour des projets annulés et accorder le chômage partiel aux salariés du secteur.</p>
Entry 16	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:06 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Investment aid for infrastructure intended to set up a teleworking system. Support companies that invest in telework systems. (FR) Aide à l'investissement dans des infrastructures destinées à mettre en place un système de télétravail Soutenir les entreprises qui investissent dans des outils afin de permettre à leurs salariés de faire du télétravail.</p>
Entry 17	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:05 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Modified taxation of teleworking for cross-border workers in Belgium, France and Germany Allow cross-border workers to work from their home during the crisis without the related remuneration being taxed in their country of origin. (FR) Imposition modifiée du télétravail pour les salariés frontaliers belges, français et allemands Permettre aux frontaliers de travailler pendant la crise depuis leur domicile sans que la rémunération afférente ne soit imposée dans leur pays d'origine.</p>
Entry 18	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:05 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Modification of the lump-sum allowance for domestic service costs, aid and care costs due to the state of dependency as well as for childcare costs Increase for the 2020 tax year, the tax allowance from 5,400 to 6,750 euros for taxpayers who employed for the period from April to December 2020 a household help. (FR) Modification de l'abattement forfaitaire pour frais de domesticité, frais d'aides et de soins en raison de l'état de dépendance ainsi que pour frais de garde d'enfant Augmenter pour l'année d'imposition 2020 l'abattement forfaitaire de 5.400 à 6.750 euros pour les contribuables qui ont employé pour la période d'avril à décembre 2020 une aide de ménage effectuant des travaux domestiques dans leur habitation.</p>



Entry 19	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:05 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Extension of residence permits for third-country nationals During the state of crisis, visas and residence permits expired for third-country nationals remain valid. (FR) Prolongation des titres de séjour des ressortissants de pays tiers Pendant la durée de l'état de crise, les visas et autorisations de séjour venus à échéance des ressortissants de pays tiers restent valables.</p>
Entry 20	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:05 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Extension of unemployment benefit rights Extension of the duration of unemployment benefit rights, whether initial or extended, for the duration of the state of crisis (3 months). (FR) Prolongation des droits aux indemnités de chômage Extension de la durée des droits aux indemnités de chômage, qu'ils soient initiaux ou en prolongation, de la durée de l'état de crise (3 mois).</p>
Entry 21	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:05 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase the short time working scheme benefit to 100% for those earning the unskilled minimum social wage Avoid the precariousness of paid employees earning the unskilled minimum social wage by increasing the amount of short time work benefit to 100% of the unskilled social minimum wage, by way of derogation from the standard rate of 80%. (FR) Augmentation de l'indemnité de chômage partiel à 100% du salaire social minimum non qualifié (SSM-NQ) Éviter la précarisation des salariés rémunérés aux alentours du SSM-NQ en augmentant le montant de l'indemnité de chômage partiel à 100% du SSM-NQ, par dérogation au taux normal de 80%.</p>
Entry 22	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:04 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Short-time working scheme for reasons of force majeure during the crisis period (18 March to 30 June 2020) Avoiding layoffs by having the state pay the salaries of employees who receive 80% of their salary from the company. Part of the short-time working due to force majeure, especially in the sectors most affected by the lockdown and administrative closures (e.g. retail trade, construction, horesca and events, tourism and travel) has been financed through the REACT-EU programme. (FR) Chômage partiel pour cas de force majeure durant la période de l'état de crise (du 18 mars au 30 juin 2020) Éviter des licenciements par la prise en charge par l'Etat des rémunérations des salariés qui reçoivent 80% de leur salaire par l'entreprise. Une partie du chômage partiel pour cas de force majeure Covid-19, notamment dans les secteurs les plus touchés par le confinement et les fermetures administratives (comme par ex. le commerce de détail, la construction, l'horesca et l'événementiel, le tourisme et les voyages) a été financée à travers le programme REACT-EU.</p>
Entry 23	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 09:08 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Roundtable on Future skills (« Skillsdësch ») Analyze skills needs, identify the most promising professional areas, define a training action plan and implement it. The round table will periodically bring together various partners (Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Labor, companies and unions) from autumn 2020 and should lead by 2022 to the development of a set of courses specifically designed training courses, skillsbridges. (FR) Table-ronde sur les compétences futures (« Skillsdësch ») Analyser les besoins en compétences, identifier les domaines professionnels les plus porteurs, définir un plan d'action de formations et le mettre en œuvre. La table-ronde va réunir périodiquement les partenaires sociaux (ministère de l'Éducation nationale, ministère du Travail, entreprises et syndicats) à partir de l'automne 2020 et devra aboutir d'ici 2022 à l'élaboration d'un ensemble de parcours de formation conçus spécifiquement, les skillsbridges.</p>
Comments	



Entry 1

Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.

State of play



CSR.2020.3

CSR 3 Subpart 1: Ensure effective implementation of measures supporting the liquidity of businesses, in particular SMEs and the selfemployed.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:30 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Tax allowance for owners who waive a fraction of the rents due by tenants during the calendar year 2020 Encourage landlords to reduce company rents via an allowance corresponding to twice the amount of the rent reduction granted. (FR) Abattement fiscal au bénéfice des propriétaires qui renoncent à une fraction des loyers dus par les locataires pendant l'année civile 2020 Encourager les bailleurs à réduire les loyers des entreprises via un abattement correspondant à deux fois le montant de la réduction de loyer accordée.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:30 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Greater flexibility in the payment of social contributions Offer flexibility to companies in the payment of social contributions, e.g. by temporarily suspending the calculation of default interest for late payments. (FR) Flexibilité accrue pour le paiement des cotisations sociales Offrir une souplesse aux entreprises en matière du paiement des cotisations sociales, p.ex. en suspendant temporairement le calcul des intérêts moratoires pour les retards de paiements.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:30 AM)</p> <p>(EN) No forced recovery of debts related to VAT and the subscription tax Suspend the recovery of debts related to VAT and the subscription tax. Declarations which have not been submitted due to the health crisis must be submitted as soon as possible. (FR) Pas de recouvrement forcé des dettes liées à la TVA et à la Taxe d'abonnement Renoncer au recouvrement des dettes liées à la TVA et à la Taxe d'abonnement. Les déclarations qui n'ont pas été introduites en raison de la crise sanitaire, sont à remettre dans un bref délai.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:30 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Postponement of the submission of tax returns Set the deadline for submitting tax returns for legal and natural persons on June 30, 2020. (FR) Report de la remise des déclarations d'impôt Fixer la date-limite pour la remise des déclarations d'impôt pour les personnes morales et physiques au 30 juin 2020.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:30 AM)</p> <p>(EN) 4-month tax deadline Request the deferral of payment (without interest) of income tax, municipal business tax and wealth tax. (FR) Délai de paiement d'échéances fiscales de 4 mois Demander le report du paiement (sans intérêts) de l'impôt sur le revenu, de l'impôt commercial communal et de l'impôt sur la fortune.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:30 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Cancellation of tax advances for the first two quarters of 2020 To grant an automatic cancellation of tax advances for the first 2 quarters of 2020, the income tax (of communities) and the municipal business tax are covered. (FR) Annulation des avances fiscales des deux premiers</p>



	<p>trimestres 2020 Accorder d'office une annulation des avances en matière d'impôt pour les 2 premiers trimestres de 2020, sont visés l'impôt sur le revenu (des collectivités) et l'impôt commercial communal.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:29 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Strengthening of measures to support exports and international development (Office du Ducroire) Further support companies that export and prospect internationally, including to markets affected by the coronavirus. (FR) Renforcement des mesures d'aide à l'exportation et au développement à l'international (Office du Ducroire) Soutenir davantage les entreprises qui exportent et qui font de la prospection à l'international, y compris vers les marchés touchés par le coronavirus.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:29 AM)</p> <p>(EN) "Special SME Anti-Crisis Guarantee" by SNCI in collaboration with banks active in business financing Provide guarantees for obtaining new working capital lines from banks. (FR) « Garantie Spéciale Anti Crise PME » par la SNCI en collaboration avec les banques actives dans le financement des entreprises Mettre à disposition des garanties pour l'obtention de nouvelles lignes de fonds de roulement auprès des banques.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:29 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Funding over 5 years in favor of the mutual fund for small and medium-sized enterprises and the mutual guarantee fund (SNCI) Allow mutual societies of the "chambres professionnelles" to extend the guarantees provided to SMEs. (FR) Financement sur 5 ans en faveur de la mutualité des P.M.E. et de la mutualité de cautionnement (SNCI) Permettre aux mutualités des chambres professionnelles d'élargir les garanties fournies aux PME.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:29 AM)</p> <p>(EN) "Special Anti-Crisis Financing - FSAC" via the company's bank and SNCI Cover financing needs in relation to the current crisis via indirect loans of between 12.5 and 16.6 million euros. (FR) « Financement Spécial Anti Crise - FSAC » via la banque de l'entreprise et la SNCI Couvrir des besoins de financement en relation avec la crise actuelle via des prêts indirects d'un montant entre 12.500 et 16,6 mio euros.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:29 AM)</p> <p>(EN) State guarantee scheme for new bank loans for a max. duration of 6 years Guarantee new bank credit lines for which the State guarantees up to 85% for a total envelope of 2.5 billion euros. (FR) Régime de garantie étatique pour de nouveaux crédits bancaires pour une durée max. de 6 ans Garantir de nouvelles lignes de crédit bancaire pour lesquelles l'Etat se porte garant à hauteur de 85% pour une enveloppe totale de 2,5 mia d'euros.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:29 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Suspension until December 31, 2020 of default interest on contributions not paid by the due date Benefit from more flexibility in the management of social contribution payments for employers in temporary financial difficulties. (FR) Suspension jusqu'au 31 décembre 2020 des intérêts moratoires sur les cotisations non-payés à l'échéance Bénéficiaire de plus de flexibilité dans la gestion des paiements de cotisations sociales pour les employeurs en difficultés financières temporaires.</p>



Entry 13	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:28 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Payment of an advance on allowances for leave for extraordinary family reasons Advance part of the reimbursement of wages that employers must continue to pay to the parents concerned. (FR) Versement d'une avance sur les indemnités du congé pour raisons familiales extraordinaire Avancer une partie du remboursement des salaires que les employeurs doivent continuer à payer aux parents concernés.</p>
Entry 14	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:28 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Early repayment of VAT. To meet liquidity needs by early repayment of VAT credit balances below 10,000 euros. (FR) Remboursement anticipé de la TVA Subvenir aux besoins de liquidités par un remboursement anticipé des soldes créditeurs TVA en dessous de 10.000 euros.</p>
Entry 15	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:27 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Relaxation of repayment conditions for SNCI loans and credits Suspend the repayment of capital on March 31 and June 30 for direct and indirect loans. (FR) Assouplissement des conditions de remboursement des prêts et crédits SNCI Suspendre le remboursement de capital aux échéances 31 mars et 30 juin pour prêts directs et indirects.</p>
Entry 16	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:27 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Moratorium granted by certain banks on the repayment of existing loans Postpone loan repayment to better cope with cash flow difficulties. (FR) Moratoire accordé par certaines banques sur le remboursement des prêts existants Reporter le remboursement des crédits pour mieux faire face aux difficultés de trésorerie.</p>
Entry 17	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:27 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Full coverage by the CNS of financial compensation exclusively in the event of illness (and partial recovery for therapeutic reasons) The normal mechanism of the legal retention of remuneration for work incapacity for the sole cause of illness (and partial recovery for therapeutic reasons) is waived and the CNS takes charge of the compensation of sick employees from the first day of disease. (FR) Prise en charge intégrale par la CNS de l'indemnité pécuniaire exclusivement en cas de maladie (et reprise partielle pour raisons thérapeutiques) Il est dérogé au mécanisme normal de la conservation légale de la rémunération pour les incapacités de travail pour la seule cause de maladie (et reprise partielle pour raisons thérapeutiques) et la CNS prend la charge de l'indemnisation des salariés malades dès le premier jour de maladie.</p>
Entry 18	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:27 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Extension of the aid scheme for companies in temporary financial difficulty for a period of 4 months (15 May to 15 September) Provide an additional repayable advance that broadens the eligible cost base for all businesses facing liquidity problems. (FR) Extension du régime d'aides en faveur des entreprises en difficulté financière temporaire pour une période de 4 mois (15 mai au 15 septembre) Accorder une avance remboursable supplémentaire qui permet d'élargir la base des coûts admissibles pour toutes les entreprises qui font face à des problèmes de liquidité.</p>
Entry 19	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:27 AM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Capital grant in the form of a repayable advance Grant financial assistance of a maximum amount of 500,000 euros in the form of a reimbursable advance to cover operating costs. (FR) Subvention en capital sous forme d'avance remboursable Accorder une aide financière d'un montant max. de 500.000 euros sous forme d'avance remboursable pour couvrir les frais de fonctionnement.</p>
Entry 20	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:27 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Direct aid of 12,500 euros for companies employing between 10 and 20 employees Grant companies employing between 10 and 20 people a nonrefundable aid of 12,500 euros when 1.) they have not been authorized to resume their activities ceased by government decision 2.) they have been authorized to resume their activities but are subject to a significant loss in turnover 3.) they were not forced to cease their activities but suffered a significant loss in their turnover. (FR) Aide directe de 12.500 euros pour les entreprises occupant entre 10 et 20 salariés Accorder aux entreprises occupant entre 10 et 20 personnes une aide de 12.500 euros non-remboursable lorsque 1.) elles n'ont pas été autorisées à reprendre leurs activités cessées sur décision gouvernementale 2.) elles ont été autorisées à reprendre leurs activités mais subissent une perte importante de leur chiffre d'affaires 3.) elles n'ont pas été contraintes de cesser leurs activités mais subissent une perte importante de leur chiffre d'affaires.</p>
Entry 21	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:27 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Additional direct aid of 5,000 euros for micro-enterprises Grant non-refundable aid of 5,000 euros to companies with less than 10 employees when 1.) they have not been authorized to resume their activities which have ceased by government decision 2.) they have been authorized to resume their activities but suffer a significant loss in turnover 3.) they were not forced to cease their activities but suffered a significant loss in their turnover. (FR) Aide directe supplémentaire de 5.000 euros pour les micro-entreprises Accorder une aide non-remboursable de 5.000 euros aux entreprises de moins de 10 salariés lorsque 1.) elles n'ont pas été autorisées à reprendre leurs activités cessées sur décision gouvernementale 2.) elles ont été autorisées à reprendre leurs activités mais subissent une perte important de leur chiffre d'affaires 3.) elles n'ont pas été contraintes de cesser leurs activités mais subissent une perte importante de leur chiffre d'affaires.</p>
Entry 22	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:26 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Direct aid of 5,000 euros for micro-enterprises which have ceased their activities by government decision Grant non-refundable aid of 5,000 euros to companies with fewer than 10 employees forced to cease their activity following the amended regulation of March 18, 2020. (FR) Aide directe de 5.000 euros pour les micro-entreprises qui ont cessé leurs activités sur décision gouvernementale Accorder une aide non-remboursable de 5.000 euros aux entreprises de moins de 10 salariés obligées de cesser leur activité suite au règlement modifié du 18 mars 2020.</p>
Entry 23	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:26 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Additional direct assistance for the self-employed according to their income Grant the self-employed (regardless of the number of people employed) assistance of 3,000, 3,500 or 4,000 euros, depending on the income bracket of the person. (FR) Aide directe supplémentaire pour les indépendants en fonction de leur revenu Accorder aux indépendants (peu importe le nombre de personnes occupées) une aide de 3.000, 3.500 ou de 4.000 euros, en fonction de la tranche de revenu dans laquelle la personne se situe.</p>
Entry 24	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:26 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Emergency aid of 2,500 euros for the self-employed Grant self-employed workers employing less than 10 people a non-refundable and non-taxable aid of 2,500 euros. (FR) Aide d'urgence de</p>



	2.500 euros pour les indépendants Accorder aux indépendants occupant moins de 10 personnes une aide de 2.500 euros non remboursable et non imposable.
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 2: Front-load mature public investment projects [to foster the economic recovery]

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 09:31 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Maintaining an ambitious investment policy in line with the dual "green and digital" transition. Public investments are largely maintained at the levels of the multi-year budget adopted in December 2019. The levels stand at 4.3% for 2021. For the period 2022-2024, the Government plans to maintain an ambitious investment policy. (FR) Le maintien d'une politique d'investissement ambitieuse et en lien avec la transition double « vert et digital ». Les investissements publics sont largement maintenus aux niveaux du budget pluriannuel adopté en décembre 2019. Les niveaux s'élèvent à 4,3% pour 2021. Pour la période 2022-2024 le Gouvernement envisage de maintenir une politique d'investissement ambitieuse.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 3: and promote private investment to foster the economic recovery.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:32 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Aid to stimulate investment in the COVID-19 era - Neistart Encourage companies with high subsidy levels (up to 50% of eligible costs) to carry out economic development, digitalization or environmental protection projects. (FR) Aides pour stimuler les investissements dans l'ère du Covid-19 - Neistart Inciter les entreprises moyennant des niveaux de subvention élevés (jusqu'à 50% des coûts éligibles) à réaliser des projets de développement économique, de digitalisation ou de protection de l'environnement.</p>
Comments	



Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 4: Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on sustainable transport

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 10:45 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Klimapaakt 2.0 - Climate Pact with the municipalities, version 2.0. The second version of the Climate Pact, to which all municipalities in Luxembourg have now subscribed, is based on three development axes that have been identified and determined on the basis of the experiences gathered and taking into account the objectives of the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (NECP): - quantification through centralised indicators - improvement of the framework for the municipalities; - the more consistent integration of citizens, companies and other local actors. For this second version, additional themes such as governance, circular economy or adaptation to climate change have been included in the catalogue of the European Energy Award (eea), which determines the niceau of dertification of the municipalities.The Climate Pact is supported by the MECDD, which has appointed My Energy G.I.E. to ensure the management of the project and the technical assistance (FR) Klimapaakt 2.0 – Pacte Climat avec les communes, version 2.0. La deuxième version du Pacte Climat, auquel à présent toutes les municipalités du Luxembpurg ont adhéré, s'articule autour de trois axes de développement qui ont été identifiés et déterminés sur base des expériences récoltées et compte tenu des objectifs du Plan national intégré en matière d'énergie et de climat (PNEC) : - la quantification par le biais d'indicateurs centralisés ; - l'amélioration du cadre de travail des communes ; - l'intégration plus conséquente des citoyens, entreprises ou autres acteurs locaux. Pour cette deuxième version, des thématiques supplémentaires comme la gouvernance, l'économie circulaire ou l'adaptation au changement climatique ont été intégrées au catalogue de l'European Energy Award (eea) qui détermine le niceau de dertification des communes.Le Pacte Climat est porté par le MECDD, qui a désigné My Energy G.I.E. pour assurer la gestion du projet et l'assistance technique.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 09:37 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of two advisory bodies: the "Platform for Climate Action and Energy Transition" (PACTE) and the "Climate Policy Observatory" (OPC). To critically analyse Luxembourg's climate policy with a view to improving it so as to ensure the transition to a carbon neutral economy. On 29 September 2021 the Government appointed the 26 members of the PACTE, who come from the business community, NGOs, the State, municipalities and other stakeholders (such as professional chambers). PACTE provides policy advice to the Government. At the same time, the 7 members of the OPC were appointed, who sit independently of their institution and as scientists. The OPC gives scientific advice and opinions to the Government. It is not only composed of climate scientists, but also of researchers or professors in social or political sciences, specialists in "life cycle" analysis, etc. (FR) Mise en place des deux organes de consultation : la « plateforme pour l'action climat et la transition énergétique » (PACTE) et « l'observatoire de la politique climatique » (OPC). Analyser de manière critique la politique climatique du Luxembourg en vue de l'améliorer de façon à assurer la transition vers une économie neutre en carbone. Le 29 septembre 2021 le Gouvernement a nommé les 26 membres de la PACTE qui proviennent du monde économique, des ONGs, de l'Etat, des communes et d'autres parties prenantes (telles que les chambres professionnelles). Le PACTE donne des conseils et avis politiques au Gouvernement. A cette même date furent nommés les 7 membres de l'OPC qui siègent indépendamment de leur institution et en tant que scientifiques. L'OPC donne des conseils et avis scientifiques au Gouvernement. Il n'est pas composés que de climatologues, mais aussi de chercheurs ou professeurs en sciences sociales ou politiques, de spécialistes des analyses de « cycle de vie », etc.</p>



Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:24 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Development of an "Eco-urbanism Guide" promoting sustainable construction, renewable energy, circular economy, resource efficiency and carbon neutrality as well as collaborative and participatory processes. In order to strengthen the positive impact eco-urbanism approach at the neighbourhood level. (FR) Elaboration d'un « Guide éco-urbanisme » promouvant la construction durable, les énergies renouvelables, l'économie circulaire, une utilisation rationnelle des ressources et la neutralité carbone ainsi que des processus collaboratifs et participatifs. Afin de renforcer la démarche d'éco-urbanisme à impacts positifs à l'échelle des quartiers.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:23 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of a new department within the Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning Federating national actors around the themes of "sustainable construction and circular economy", through a systemic and participatory approach. (FR) Création d'une nouvelle direction au sein du ministère de l'Énergie et de l'Aménagement du territoire Fédérer les acteurs nationaux autour des thématiques « construction durable et économie circulaire », à travers une approche systémique et participative.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:16 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Entry into force of the four sectoral plans relating to "Housing", "Landscape", "Transport" and "Economic activity zones". Implement the spatial planning policy as defined in the Master Plan for Spatial Planning (PDAT). (FR) Entrée en vigueur des quatre plans sectoriels ayant trait aux « Logement », « Paysages », « Transports » et « Zones d'activités économiques » (1er mars 2021). Mettre en œuvre la politique d'aménagement du territoire telle qu'elle a été définie dans le Programme directeur d'aménagement du territoire (PDAT).</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:14 AM)</p> <p>(EN) An urban-architectural and landscape consultation "Luxembourg in Transition" (CI-LiT) - Territorial visions for the decarbonised and resilient future of the Luxembourg functional region was launched in June 2020. It aims to gather strategic proposals for spatial planning and to produce ecological transition scenarios for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its functional region by 2050. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2021. Gather strategic proposals for spatial planning and produce ecological transition scenarios for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its functional region by 2050. (FR) Une consultation urbano-architecturale et paysagère Luxembourg in Transition (CI-LiT) – Visions territoriales pour le futur décarboné et résilient de la région fonctionnelle luxembourgeoise a été lancée au mois de juin 2020. Elle vise à réunir des propositions stratégiques d'aménagement du territoire et à produire des scénarios de transition écologique à l'horizon 2050 pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et sa région fonctionnelle. Censé aboutir fin 2021. Réunir des propositions stratégiques d'aménagement du territoire et à produire des scénarios de transition écologique à l'horizon 2050 pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et sa région fonctionnelle.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:12 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Launch of the elaboration of territorial visions ("Landesplanerische Leitbilder") for the three urban agglomerations of the country. To promote sustainable and innovative urban development and to propose/ensure/guarantee a rational use of land by reconciling urban and economic development, the provision of appropriate services, social and functional mix. Presentation at a conference planned for February/March 2022. (FR) Lancement de l'élaboration de visions territoriales (« Landesplanerische Leitbilder ») pour les trois agglomérations urbaines du pays. Promouvoir un développement urbain durable et innovateur ainsi que veiller à proposer/assurer/garantir une utilisation rationnelle du sol en conciliant le développement urbain et</p>



	<p>économique, l'offre en services adaptés, la mixité sociale et fonctionnelle. Présentation lors d'une conférence prévu pour février/mars 2022.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:43 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of an interministerial working group on the energy transition of the logistics sector. Coordinated by the Ministry of Mobility and Public Works, this working group aims, among other things, to establish an inventory of the characteristics of the logistics sector in order to determine its potential in terms of energy transition and to agree on possible economic policies to support the transition. (FR) Création d'un groupe de travail interministériel sur la thématique de la transition énergétique du secteur logistique. Coordonné par le ministère de la Mobilité et des Travaux publics, ce groupe de travail vise, notamment, à établir un état des lieux des caractéristiques du secteur de la logistique en vue de déterminer son potentiel en matière de transition énergétique et s'accorder sur des éventuelles politiques économiques pour soutenir la transition.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:44 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Law on investment aid for environmental protection To effectively support companies in their investments in eco-technologies or environmentally friendly processes (FR) Loi relative aux aides à l'investissement en faveur de la protection de l'environnement Soutenir efficacement les entreprises dans leur investissements dans le domaine des éco-technologies ou dans des procédés respectueux de l'environnement</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 09:45 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Leading an interministerial working group on smart mobility with the participation of representatives from public research and the private sector in order to coordinate on planned or ongoing initiatives to implement the strategic vision of the "Third Industrial Revolution" strategic study. Establish and develop an intelligent, integrated, sustainable and resilient mobility and transport ecosystem at the service of Luxembourg's society and economy. (FR) Animation d'un groupe de travail interministériel portant sur la mobilité intelligente (« Working Group Smart Mobility ») avec participation des représentants de la recherche publique et du secteur privé afin de se coordonner sur les initiatives prévues ou en cours permettant de transposer la vision stratégique issue de l'étude stratégique « Troisième Révolution Industrielle ». Établir et développer un écosystème de mobilité et de transport intelligent, intégré, durable et résilient au service de la société et de l'économie du Luxembourg.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:47 AM)</p> <p>(EN) New financial aid scheme for the installation of electric home charging stations Support the transition to electric mobility and guarantee the autonomy of electric vehicles in Luxembourg The amount allocated is between EUR 750 and EUR 1,650 depending on the type of installation and cannot exceed 50% of the purchase price (excluding VAT). (FR) Nouveau régime d'aides financières pour l'installation de bornes de recharge électriques à domicile Soutenir la transition vers la mobilité électrique et de garantir l'autonomie des véhicules électriques au Luxembourg. Le montant alloué se situe entre EUR 750 et EUR 1650 selon le type d'installation et ne peut dépasser 50% du prix d'acquisition (HTVA).</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:46 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase in premiums for other 100% electric vehicles as well as for bicycles and pedelecs Encourage the purchase of electric quadricycles, motorcycles and mopeds, as well as bicycles and pedal-assisted cycles by doubling the current premiums from 25% to 50% of the cost of the vehicle excluding VAT without exceeding a maximum amount of EUR 1,000 for quadricycles, electric motorcycles and mopeds and a maximum amount of EUR 600 for bicycles and pedal-assisted</p>



	<p>cycles. This applies to the vehicles ordered, respectively bicycles and pedelecs purchased by the end of the first quarter of 2021. (FR) Augmentation des primes pour les autres véhicules 100% électriques ainsi que pour les vélos et pedelecs Encourager l'achat de quadricycles, motocycles et cyclomoteurs 100% électriques, ainsi que de vélos et cycles à pédalage assisté en doublant les primes actuelles de 25% à 50% du coût du véhicule hors TVA sans dépasser un montant maximal de EUR 1.000 pour les quadricycles, motocycles et cyclomoteurs 100% électriques et un montant maximal de EUR 600 pour les vélos et cycles à pédalage assisté. Sont visés les véhicules commandés, resp. les vélos et pedelecs, achetés avant la fin du 1er trimestre 2021.</p>
Entry 13	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:46 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase in purchase premiums for 100% electric cars and vans Encourage the purchase of electric vehicles by applying a 60% increase to the subsidies granted for electric cars and vans (EUR 8,000 instead of EUR 5,000). This covers vehicles ordered by the end of the first quarter of 2021. (FR) Augmentation des primes d'achat pour les voitures et camionnettes 100% électriques Encourager l'achat de véhicules électriques en appliquant une majoration de 60% aux subventions accordées pour les voitures et camionnettes 100% électriques (EUR 8.000 au lieu de EUR 5.000). Sont visés les véhicules commandés avant la fin du 1er trimestre 2021.</p>
Entry 14	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 10:46 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Subsidy programme for electric charging stations Promotion of electromobility through the implementation of smart charging solutions A subsidy program for electric charging stations accessible to the public is being studied and a related bill will be drawn up allowing financial assistance covering up to 50% of the cost of capital. (FR) Programme de subventionnement des bornes de charges électriques Promotion de l'électromobilité par la mise en place de solutions de recharge intelligentes. Un programme de subventionnement des bornes de charges électriques accessibles au public est étudié et un projet de loi y relatif sera rédigé permettant une aide financière couvrant jusqu'à 50% du coût du capital.</p>
Entry 15	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 10:42 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Adoption of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) by the Council of Government in its meeting of 20 May 2020. The target rates are as follows: - GHG emissions, excluding ETS: National climate target of 55% reduction by 2030 compared to 2005; - Renewable energy: Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption of 25% (26% for transport); - Energy efficiency: Energy efficiency improvement target of 40-44% by 2030 (compared to the EU PRIMES (2007) baseline for the year 2030). (FR) Adoption du Plan national intégré en matière d'énergie et de climat (PNEC) par le Conseil de gouvernement en sa séance du 20 mai 2020. Les taux visés sont les suivants : • Émissions de GES, hors SEQUE : Objectif climatique national de réduction de 55% d'ici 2030 par rapport à 2005 ; • Énergies renouvelables : Part des énergies renouvelables dans la consommation d'énergie finale brute de 25% (26% pour les transports); • Efficacité énergétique : Objectif d'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique de 40 à 44% d'ici 2030 (par rapport au scénario de référence EU PRIMES (2007) pour l'année 2030).</p>
Entry 16	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 10:23 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Redesign of the national "Guide to Sustainable Construction and Renovation", in close collaboration with the Resource Centre for Building Technologies and Innovation (CRTI-B) and other key public and private actors in the construction sector. To provide stakeholders with an updated compilation of regulations, good practices, innovations in sustainable construction. (FR) Refonte du « guide de la construction et de la rénovation durables » national, en étroite collaboration avec le Centre de Ressources des Technologies et de l'Innovation pour le Bâtiment (CRTI-B) et les autres acteurs clés publics et privés du secteur de la construction. Fournir aux intéressés une compilation actualisée des réglementations, bonnes pratiques, innovations en matière de construction durable.</p>



<p>Entry 17</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 09:49 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Presentation of the "Circular Economy" strategy with three major elements: - identify methods and tools in three key levers of action of the State to stimulate innovations, which are a) regulation and standards, b) financial aspects (e.g. incentives in the form of subsidies or taxes) c) knowledge management with the components education, training, public research, but also digitalisation and support by information and communication technologies (ICT), in particular for data management; - propose a methodology for activating processes and tools in a number of key economic sectors, through concrete projects that are driven by public actors, but carried out in co-creation with key stakeholders; - Provide for a close and continuous consultation mechanism between the ministries carrying the strategy, as well as communication tools, aimed at supporting the implementation project leaders. Accelerate the implementation of the circular economy in the Luxembourg economy. (FR) Présentation de la stratégie « Economie circulaire » comportant trois éléments majeurs : • identifier des méthodes et des outils au niveau de trois leviers d'action clés de l'État pour stimuler des innovations, qui sont a) la réglementation et les standards, b) les aspects financiers (par ex. des incitations sous forme de subides ou taxes/impôts) c) la gestion des connaissances avec les volets éducation, formation, recherche publique, mais également la digitalisation et le support par les technologies de l'information de la communication (TIC), notamment pour la gestion des données ; • proposer une méthodologie pour activer les procédés et les outils dans un certain nombre de secteurs économiques clés, à travers des projets concrets qui sont pilotés par les acteurs publics, mais réalisés en co-création avec les parties prenantes principales ; • prévoir un mécanisme de concertation étroit et continu entre les ministères porteurs de la stratégie, ainsi que des outils de communication, visant à supporter les porteurs de projets d'implémentation. Accélérer la mise en œuvre de l'économie circulaire dans l'économie luxembourgeoise.</p>
<p>Entry 18</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 09:35 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Various policies related to waste management. Policies to reduce waste generation and further recycle waste have the corollary of reducing environmental pressures, air pollutant emissions and promoting "green" jobs. In 2018, the Government validated the National Waste and Resource Management Plan (NWRMP), which outlines strategies and measures to substantially reduce the amount of waste generated nationally. The plan also provides the basis for a major revision of waste legislation in line with the EU directives of the circular economy package and the single-use plastics directive. In July 2020, with the aim of meeting or exceeding the targets set out in the PNGDR, the MECDD proposed a zero waste strategy ("Null Offall Lëtzebuerg"), followed in February 2021 by a circular economy strategy presented jointly by the MECDD, MECO and MEA. (FR) Politiques diverses en lien avec la gestion des déchets. Les politiques visant à réduire la production de déchets et à les recycler encore davantage ont pour corollaires de réduire les pressions sur l'environnement, les émissions de polluants atmosphériques et de promouvoir des emplois « verts ». En 2018, le Gouvernement a validé le plan national de gestion des déchets et des ressources (PNGDR), qui décrit les stratégies et mesures pour réduire de manière substantielle les quantités de déchets produits au niveau national. Le plan fournit également la base pour une révision majeure de la législation sur les déchets selon les directives européennes du paquet « économie circulaire » et la directive sur les plastiques à usage unique. En juillet 2020, dans le but d'atteindre, voire dépasser les objectifs visés dans le PNGDR, le MECDD a proposé une stratégie zero déchets (« Null Offall Lëtzebuerg »), suivie en février 2021, par une stratégie pour une économie circulaire présentée conjointement par le MECDD, le MECO et le MEA.</p>
<p>Entry 19</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 09:42 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Sectoral reduction targets in the framework of the "Climate Law". Make each sector responsible for climate targets. Discussed within the "Interministerial Committee for Climate Action", ambitious sectoral targets by 2030 have been set for 5 major categories of GHG emissions sources, excluding ETS and LULUCF: energy and manufacturing industries, construction (-45% compared to 2005), transport (-58%), residential and functional buildings (-64%), agriculture and forestry (-20%), waste and wastewater treatment (-40%). (FR) Objectifs de réduction sectoriels dans le cadre de la « Loi climat ». Responsabiliser chaque secteur en matière d'objectifs climatiques. Discutés au sein du « Comité Interministériel pour l'Action Climat », d'ambitieux objectifs sectoriels à l'horizon 2030 ont été arrêtés pour 5 grandes catégories de sources d'émissions de GES, hors SEQE et UTCATF : industries de l'énergie et manufacturières, construction (-45% par rapport à 2005), transports (-58%),</p>



	bâtiments résidentiels et fonctionnels (-64%), agriculture et sylviculture (-20%), déchets et traitement des eaux usées (-40%).
Entry 20	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 09:41 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Adoption of the "Climate Law" (Law of 15 December 2020 on the climate and amending the amended law of 31 May 1999 on the establishment of an environmental protection fund) by the Council of Government in its meeting of 8 December 2020. Putting Luxembourg's climate objectives into a legal framework. Thus, this law records the national climate objective of a 55% reduction in GHG emissions, excluding the EU ETS, in 2030 compared to 2005, as well as the objective of climate neutrality ("zero net emissions") in 2050. It determines that the 55% reduction target by 2030 is to be accompanied by sectoral reduction targets for 5 main categories of GHG emissions sources. It establishes two advisory bodies: the "Platform for Climate Action and Energy Transition" and the "Climate Policy Observatory". The law includes the deadlines for the NECP, the "long-term strategy for the reduction of GHG emissions" and the "strategy for adaptation to the effects of climate change". Finally, the law reinforces the "Climate and Energy Fund" and specifies its areas of intervention and its financial sources. It also covers the procedures related to the ETS. (FR) Adoption de la « Loi climat » (Loi du 15 décembre 2020 relative au climat et modifiant la loi modifiée du 31 mai 1999 portant institution d'un fonds pour la protection de l'environnement) par le Conseil de Gouvernement en sa séance du 8 décembre 2020. Inscire les objectifs climatiques du Luxembourg dans un cadre légal. Ainsi, cette Loi consigne l'objectif climatique national de réduction de 55% des émissions de GES, hors SEQE en 2030 par rapport à 2005 ainsi que l'objectif de neutralité climatique (soit « zéro émissions nettes ») en 2050. Elle détermine que l'objectif de réduction de 55% d'ici à 2030 s'accompagne d'objectifs de réduction sectoriels pour 5 grandes catégories de sources d'émissions de GES. Elle met en place deux organes de consultance : la « plateforme pour l'action climat et la transition énergétique » et « l'observatoire de la politique climatique ». La Loi reprend les échéances liées au PNEC, à la « stratégie à long terme pour la réduction des émission de GES » et à la « stratégie d'adaptation aux effets du changement climatique ». Enfin, la Loi conforte le « Fonds climat et énergie » et précise ses domaines d'interventions et ses sources financières. Elle couvre aussi les procédures en lien avec le SEQE.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 5: and buildings,

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:37 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Entry into force of the Grand-Ducal regulation of 9 June 2021 on the energy performance of buildings amending the amended Grand-Ducal regulation of 31 August 2010 on the energy performance of functional buildings requiring the "Nearly-Zero Energy Building" (NZEB) energy performance standard for all new buildings. Increasing the energy efficiency of new buildings (residential and functional) and introducing from 1/01/2023 new and more ambitious minimum requirements for all energy renovation works. Introduction of the heat pump (air/water) as the reference heat production installation for all new buildings from 1/01/2023. (FR) Entrée en vigueur du règlement grand-ducal du 9 juin 2021 concernant la performance énergétique des bâtiments modifiant le règlement grand-ducal modifié du 31 août 2010 concernant la performance énergétique des bâtiments fonctionnels exigeant le « Nearly-Zero Energy Building » (NZEB) standard de performance énergétique pour tous les bâtiments neufs. Augmenter l'efficacité énergétique des bâtiments neufs (résidentiels et fonctionnels) et introduction à partir du 1/01/2023 de nouvelles</p>



	<p>exigences minimales plus ambitieuses pour tous travaux de rénovation énergétique. Introduction de la pompe à chaleur (air/eau) comme installation de production de chaleur de référence pour tous les nouveaux bâtiments à partir du 1/01/2023.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:51 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Publication, at the end of 2016, of the "climate bank and sustainable housing premiums" package (amended law of 23 December 2016 establishing a financial aid scheme for the promotion of sustainability, rational use of energy and renewable energies in the field of housing, valid until 31 December 2021) comprising the following measures: - Climate Bank": low-interest climate loan and zero-interest climate loan for less advantaged households to further promote sustainable energy renovation and prevent fuel poverty; - Reform of the PRIME House financial aid scheme: new and more attractive incentives to encourage sustainable housing construction and sustainable energy renovation; - Sustainability certification scheme for new housing ("LENOZ"): this certificate reflects the level of sustainability finally achieved by the housing. To promote sustainable construction, sustainable energy renovation of existing residential buildings and the use of renewable energy in housing. (FR) Publication du paquet « banque climatique et primes logement durable » (loi modifiée du 23 décembre 2016 instituant un régime d'aides financières pour la promotion de la durabilité, de l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie et des énergies renouvelables dans le domaine du logement, valide jusqu'au 31 décembre 2021) comprenant les mesures suivantes : • « Banque climatique » : prêt climatique à taux réduit et prêt climatique à taux zéro pour les ménages les moins favorisés visant à promouvoir davantage la rénovation énergétique durable et à prévenir la précarité énergétique ; • Réforme du régime d'aides financières « PRIME House » : de nouvelles primes plus attractives encouragent la construction de logements durables ainsi que la rénovation énergétique durable ; • Système de certification de durabilité des nouveaux logements (« LENOZ ») : ce certificat reflète le niveau de durabilité finalement atteint par les logements. Promouvoir à la fois la construction durable, l'assainissement énergétique durable des bâtiments d'habitation existants et la mise en valeur des énergies renouvelables dans le domaine du logement.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:55 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase in financial aid for the promotion of heating systems based on renewable energies ("PRIME House") Promote heating systems based on renewable energies by applying a 25% increase to the subsidies granted for solar thermal installations, heat pumps, wood-fired boilers and connections to a heating network Extension of the bonus for the replacement of " a fossil fuel-fired boiler. This covers installations ordered by the end of the first quarter of 2021. (FR) Augmentation des aides financières pour la promotion des systèmes de chauffage basés sur les énergies renouvelables (« PRIME House ») Promouvoir les systèmes de chauffage basés sur les énergies renouvelables en appliquant une majoration de 25% aux subventions accordées pour les installations solaires thermiques, les pompes à chaleur, les chaudières à bois et les raccordements à un réseau de chaleur Extension du bonus pour le remplacement d'une chaudière alimentée en combustible fossile. Sont visées les installations commandées entre le 20 avril 2020 et le 31 mars 2021.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:55 AM)</p> <p>(EN) ERDF projects: Promotion of the energy efficiency of residential buildings (renovations and new constructions) As part of its Infopoints and Stand-Fairs projects, GIE MyEnergy provides free energy advice to individuals who request it. After visiting the various municipalities, MyEnergy consultants inform households of feasible measures and assistance to which they may be entitled, for example. (FR) Projets Feder : Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique des bâtiments résidentiels (rénovations et nouvelles constructions) Dans le cadre de ses projets Infopoints et Stand-Foires, le GIE MyEnergy donne des conseils en énergie gratuits aux particuliers qui le demandent. Après s'être rendus dans les diverses communes, les consultants MyEnergy renseignent les ménages des mesures réalisables et des aides auxquelles ils peuvent avoir droit, par exemple.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:55 AM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Increase in financial aid for energy renovation ("PRIME House") Encourage sustainable energy renovation of housing by applying a 50% increase in subsidies granted for the remediation of the various construction elements of the building's thermal envelope, as well as for energy consulting. This covers renovation projects initiated by the end of the first quarter of 2021. (FR) Augmentation des aides financières pour la rénovation énergétique (« PRIME House ») Encourager la rénovation énergétique durable de logements en appliquant une majoration de 50% aux subventions accordées pour l'assainissement des différents éléments de construction de l'enveloppe thermique du bâtiment, ainsi que pour le conseil en énergie. Sont visés les projets de rénovation initiés entre le 20 avril 2020 et le 31 mars 2021.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 13:38 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Revision of the financial aid scheme for the promotion of sustainability, rational use of energy and renewable energy in the housing sector ("PRIME House") Encouraging and subsidising the promotion of sustainable construction and housing, the sustainable energy renovation of old houses and the use of renewable energy sources in housing. (FR) Révision du régime d'aides financières pour la promotion de la durabilité, de l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie et des énergies renouvelables dans le domaine du logement (« PRIME House ») Encourager et subventionner la promotion de la construction et de l'habitat durables, la rénovation énergétique durable de logements anciens et la valorisation des sources d'énergie renouvelables dans le domaine du logement.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 10:50 AM)</p> <p>(EN) In July 2021, the Council of Government adopted a draft law that proposes the extension and reorientation of financial support for the promotion of sustainability, rational use of energy and renewable energy in housing beyond 31 December 2021 ("PRIME House"). The project includes the following measures - new buildings: current provisions extended by one year (building permit applied for in 2022), pending a general reform of the sustainability criteria of the "LENOZ" certification system. These subsidies are included under the labels "Clever Hétzen", "Clever Solar" and "LENOZ"; - Existing buildings: increased financial support for energy renovation for projects for which the invoice is issued between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2029 inclusive. The amounts of the subsidies will now be clearly structured according to the category of insulating materials (fossil, mineral, ecological) and the subsidies for the implementation of controlled mechanical ventilation will now be reserved for installations with heat recovery only. These aids are included under the label "Clever Wunnen"; - existing buildings: increased financial support for the promotion of heating systems based on renewable energy with a focus on heat pumps. This new scheme will further encourage the replacement of old fossil fuel boilers with a heat pump, a connection to a heat network or a wood boiler, with a bonus for replacement and improvement of the heating system. In addition, there is a specific additional aid for the neutralisation and recycling of the oil tank. Projects for which the invoice is issued between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2025 inclusive are eligible under the new scheme. With the exception of photovoltaic installations, this period is extended to 31 December 2029 inclusive on condition that the investments and services in question are carried out in conjunction with the energy renovation of an existing building. These aids are listed under the labels "Clever Hétzen" and "Clever Solar"; - Energy advice: the maximum amounts of aid are increased and services for which the invoice is drawn up between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2029 inclusive are eligible under this new scheme. Encourage sustainable energy renovation of housing by applying, compared to the 2016 scheme, an increase of up to 50% to the subsidies granted for the renovation of the various construction elements of the building's thermal envelope, as well as for energy advice. Promoting heating systems based on renewable energy by applying an increase of up to 25% over the 2016 scheme to grants for solar thermal systems, heat pumps, wood-fired boilers and connections to a heating network. Extension of the bonus for the replacement of a fossil fuel boiler. (FR) Au mois de juillet 2021, le conseil de gouvernement a adopté un projet de loi qui propose la prolongation et la réorientation des aides financières pour la promotion de la durabilité, de l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie et des énergies renouvelables dans le domaine du logement au-delà du 31 décembre 2021 (« PRIME House »). Le projet comprend les mesures suivantes : - nouvelles constructions : dispositions en vigueur reconduites d'une année (autorisation de bâtir demandée au cours de l'année 2022), en attendant une réforme générale des critères de durabilité du système de certification « LENOZ ». Ces aides sont reprises sous les labels « Clever Hétzen », « Clever Solar » et « LENOZ » ; - bâtiments existants : augmentation des aides financières pour la rénovation énergétique pour les projets pour lesquels la facture est établie entre 1er janvier 2022 et le 31 décembre 2029 inclus. Les montants des subventions seront désormais</p>



	<p>clairement structurés en fonction de la catégorie des matériaux isolants (fossiles, minéraux, écologiques) et pour ce qui est des aides relatives à la mise en œuvre d'une ventilation mécanique contrôlée, elles seront dorénavant réservées aux seules installations avec récupération de chaleur. Ces aides sont reprises sous le label « Clever Wunnen » ; - bâtiments existants : augmentation des aides financières pour la promotion des systèmes de chauffage basés sur les énergies renouvelables avec un accent mis sur les pompes à chaleur. Ce nouveau régime encouragera encore davantage le remplacement des anciennes chaudières basées sur les énergies fossiles par une pompe à chaleur, un raccordement à un réseau de chaleur ou une chaudière à bois, moyennant un bonus de remplacement et d'amélioration du système de chauffage. À cela s'ajoute une aide spécifique supplémentaire pour la neutralisation et le recyclage du réservoir au fioul. Sont éligibles sous ce nouveau régime, les projets pour lesquels la facture est établie entre le 1er janvier 2022 et le 31 décembre 2025 inclus. Mis à part pour les installations photovoltaïques, ce délai est prolongé jusqu'au 31 décembre 2029 inclus sous condition que les investissements et services en question soient réalisés conjointement avec l'assainissement énergétique d'un bâtiment existant. Ces aides sont reprises sous les labels « Clever Hëtzen » et « Clever Solar » ; - conseil en énergie : les montants maxima des aides sont revus à la hausse et sont éligibles sous ce nouveau régime les services pour lesquels la facture est établie entre le 1er janvier 2022 et le 31 décembre 2029 inclus. Encourager la rénovation énergétique durable de logements en appliquant, par rapport au régime de 2016, une majoration pouvant atteindre 50% aux subventions accordées pour l'assainissement des différents éléments de construction de l'enveloppe thermique du bâtiment, ainsi que pour le conseil en énergie. Promouvoir les systèmes de chauffage basés sur les énergies renouvelables en appliquant une majoration, par rapport au régime de 2016, pouvant atteindre 25% aux subventions accordées pour les installations solaires thermiques, les pompes à chaleur, les chaudières à bois et les raccordements à un réseau de chaleur. Extension du bonus pour le remplacement d'une chaudière alimentée en combustible fossile.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 6: clean and efficient production and use of energy, contributing to a progressive decarbonisation of the economy.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 11:05 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Development of concepts for pilot projects in the field of agri-photovoltaics Development of pilot projects for the production of solar energy on agricultural land to create synergies between electricity production, agricultural production and the development of biodiversity (FR) Elaboration de concepts pour des projets-pilotes dans le domaine de l'agri-photovoltaïque Développement de projets pilotes pour la production d'énergie solaire sur des surfaces agricoles permettant de créer des synergies entre la production d'électricité, la production agricole et le développement de la biodiversité</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 11:04 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Adoption by the Government of guidelines for a national biogas strategy Give a new impetus to the biogas sector by promoting and enhancing the environmental benefits and greenhouse gas reduction potential of biogas production towards increased use of livestock manure. (FR) Adoption par le Gouvernement de lignes directrices d'une stratégie nationale pour le biogaz Donner un nouvel élan au domaine du biogaz en favorisant et valorisant notamment les bienfaits</p>



	<p>environnementaux et le potentiel de réduction de gaz à effet de serre de la production de biogaz vers une utilisation accrue d'effluents d'élevage.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 11:03 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Continuation of tenders for large-scale photovoltaic installations and development of a multi-annual tender schedule based on the thorough analysis of the first experiences Further development of solar energy production on large surfaces. (FR) Continuation des appels d'offres concernant de grandes installations photovoltaïques et élaboration d'un calendrier pluriannuel d'appels d'offres basée sur l'analyse approfondie des premières expériences Développement accru de la production d'énergie solaire sur les grandes surfaces.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 11:02 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Adaptation of the regulation on electricity production based on renewable energy sources, among others necessary for the transposition of Directive 2018/2001 Refining the current provisions and improving the existing framework in order to allow an accelerated deployment of installations based on renewable energy sources on the national territory, in particular by opening also the categories of solar installations up to 200 kWp to all natural and legal persons (before only cooperative and civil societies) and thus targeting in particular SMEs. Modification of certain conditions for the renewal of biogas plants reaching the end of their feed-in contracts (FR) Adaptation de la réglementation relatif à la production d'électricité basée sur les sources d'énergie renouvelables, entre autre nécessaire pour la transposition de la Directive 2018/2001 Affiner les dispositions actuelles et améliorer le cadre existant en vue de permettre un déploiement accéléré des installations basées sur les sources d'énergie renouvelables sur le territoire national, notamment en ouvrant également les catégories des installations solaires allant jusqu'à une puissance de 200 kWp à toutes les personnes physiques et morales (avant seulement sociétés coopératives et civiles) et en visant ainsi particulièrement les PME. Modification de certaines conditions de renouvellement des installations de biogaz arrivant au fin de leur contrat de rachat</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:40 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Entry into force of the new voluntary agreement between the Luxembourg Government, My Energy GIE and FEDIL on the improvement of energy efficiency in Luxembourg industry. Increasing energy efficiency in Luxembourg industry. The companies adhering to the voluntary agreement undertake to contribute to the national objectives of improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to improving the security of energy supply by implementing specific efforts aimed at reducing their energy consumption for a given level and quality of production and the optional development of renewable energies in the context of their activities in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. (FR) Entrée en vigueur du nouvel Accord volontaire entre le Gouvernement luxembourgeois, My Energy GIE et la FEDIL relatif à l'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique dans l'industrie luxembourgeoise. Augmenter l'efficacité énergétique dans l'industrie luxembourgeoise. Les entreprises adhérant à l'accord volontaire, s'engagent à contribuer aux objectifs nationaux d'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique et de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à une amélioration de la sécurité d'approvisionnement énergétique par la mise en œuvre d'efforts particuliers visant une réduction de leur consommation d'énergie pour un niveau et une qualité de production donnés et le développement optionnel des énergies renouvelables dans le cadre de leurs activités au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:01 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Launch of a Call for expression of interest (CEI) to Luxembourg actors to participate in an Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) in the hydrogen sector. Identify and support Luxembourg actors who could participate in ambitious, relevant and sufficiently mature projects to be included as a national contribution to the design, production and use of renewable hydrogen-based energy solutions in the European Union. (FR) Lancement d'un Appel à manifestation d'intérêt (AMI) aux acteurs luxembourgeois pour concourir à un Projet Important</p>



	<p>d'Intérêt Européen Commun (IPCEI) dans le secteur de l'hydrogène. Identifier et soutenir les acteurs luxembourgeois qui pourraient participer à des projets ambitieux, pertinents et suffisamment aboutis pour être inclus en tant que contribution nationale à la conception, la production et à l'utilisation au sein de l'Union européenne de solutions énergétiques basées sur l'hydrogène renouvelable.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:59 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Enlargement of the circle of beneficiaries of aid for photovoltaic installations above 30 kW (until now reserved for cooperatives and civil societies) Promote investments in photovoltaics above 30 kW (FR) Elargissement du cercle des bénéficiaires des aides pour installations photovoltaïques au-dessus de 30 kW et jusqu'à 200 kW (réservées jusqu'à présent aux coopératives et sociétés civiles). Promouvoir les investissements dans le photovoltaïque au-dessus de 30 kW et jusqu'à 200 kW. Les installations au-dessus de 200 kW sont régies par des appels d'offres.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 10:58 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Strengthen private sector support programmes for energy efficiency Introduce temporary compensation for the administrative costs caused by these programmes. (FR) Renforcer les programmes de soutien du secteur privé en faveur de l'efficacité énergétique Instaurer une compensation temporaire des charges administratives occasionnées dans le cadre de ces programmes.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 11:01 AM)</p> <p>Elaboration of a roadmap: Decarbonisation of the Luxembourg industry Identification and analysis of decarbonisation potentials and determination of strategic measures forming the necessary enabling framework for the implementation of potentials and the transformation of the industrial sector (FR) Elaboration d'une feuille de route : Décarbonisation de l'industrie luxembourgeoise Identification et d'analyse des potentiels de décarbonisation et détermination des mesures stratégiques formant le cadre facilitateur nécessaire pour la mise en oeuvre des potentiels et la transformation du secteur industriel</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 11:05 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Adoption by the Government of the "Luxembourg Hydrogen Strategy" structured in three main parts: - Description of the context of decarbonisation through hydrogen in the context of climate neutrality by 2050, with renewable hydrogen being able to play a key role in sectors difficult to decarbonise through direct electrification such as heavy industry, - A review of current annual fossil hydrogen consumption in industry, and an estimate of the potential for renewable hydrogen demand by 2050 for the three priority sectors of (I) industry, (II) transport and (III) an integrated energy system. Seven key measures to promote the production, import and use of renewable hydrogen to reduce GHG emissions. Promote the development of a renewable hydrogen economy in order to contribute to the decarbonisation of the country's economy, while taking into account Luxembourg's particular situation in terms of economic fabric, geography, renewable energy potential and cross-border energy interconnection, by implementing the seven measures of the strategy: 1) Contribute to the definition of the legal, regulatory and supervisory framework at EU level, 2) Cooperate with EU Member States and third countries, 3) Identify opportunities in Luxembourg - Research and innovation, 4) Get down to business - Flagship projects to be studied and implemented, 5) Prioritise actions - Towards targeted decarbonisation through renewable hydrogen, 6) Develop instruments for a renewable hydrogen market, 7) Implement and continuously improve - Taskforce H2 Luxembourg. (FR) Adoption par le Gouvernement de la « Stratégie hydrogène du Luxembourg » structurée en trois grandes parties : • Description du contexte de la décarbonation par le biais de l'hydrogène dans le cadre de la neutralité climatique d'ici 2050, avec l'hydrogène renouvelable pouvant jouer un rôle clé dans les secteurs difficiles à décarboner par électrification directe comme par exemple l'industrie lourde, • Un état des lieux de la consommation annuelle actuelle d'hydrogène fossile en industrie, et une estimation du potentiel de</p>



	<p>demande en hydrogène renouvelable d'ici 2050 pour les trois secteurs prioritaires de (I) l'industrie, du (II) transport et d'un (III) système énergétique intégré. Sept mesures clé pour la promotion de la production, de l'importation et de l'utilisation de l'hydrogène renouvelable visant une réduction des émissions de GES. Promouvoir le développement d'une économie de l'hydrogène renouvelable afin de contribuer à la décarbonation de l'économie du pays, tout en considérant la situation particulière en termes de tissu économique, de géographie, de potentiel en énergies renouvelables et d'interconnexion énergétique transfrontalière du Luxembourg, en implémentant les sept mesures de la stratégie : 1) Contribuer à la définition du cadre légal, réglementaire et régulateur au niveau de l'UE, 2) Coopérer avec les États membres de l'UE et des pays tiers, 3) Identifier les opportunités au Luxembourg - Recherche et innovation, 4) Passer au concret - Des projets phares à étudier et à réaliser, 5) Prioriser les actions - Vers une décarbonation ciblée par l'hydrogène renouvelable, 6) Développer les instruments pour un marché de l'hydrogène renouvelable, 7) Implémenter et améliorer en continu - Taskforce H2 Luxembourg.</p>
Comments	
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State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 7: Foster innovation [in particular in the business sector]

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 11:21 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of a National Data Exchange Platform (NDEP) The NDEP aims to offer all the necessary services for the exploitation of the data value chain, thus providing public sector and research actors with the opportunity to efficiently exploit all the data produced in these sectors while respecting the legal framework in force with regard to data protection. This will not only enable the development of innovative services in the public sector and new knowledge from scientific research and innovation collaborations. (FR) Création d'une Plateforme nationale d'échange de données (PNED) La PNED vise à offrir l'ensemble des services nécessaires pour l'exploitation de la chaîne de valeur des données, offrant ainsi aux acteurs du secteur public et de la recherche l'opportunité d'une exploitation efficace de l'ensemble des données produites dans ces secteurs tout en respectant le cadre légal en vigueur en ce qui concerne la protection des données. Ceci permettra non seulement le développement de services innovants dans le secteur public et de nouvelles connaissances issues de la recherche scientifique, mais la mise en place de la PNED ouvrira aussi la porte à une variété de collaborations de recherche et d'innovation public-privé.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 11:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Analysis of the introduction of fiscal measures to encourage investment by natural persons in innovative companies. Encourage investments in innovative companies. (FR) Analyse de l'introduction de mesures fiscales pour favoriser les investissements des personnes physiques dans les entreprises innovantes. Favoriser les investissements dans les entreprises innovantes.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:43 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of multi-annual agreements fixing the state allocations of the University of Luxembourg, the 3 public research centres and the National Research Fund These state allocations will enable the public research institutions to develop specific projects within the</p>



	<p>framework of multi-annual programmes in areas such as "Digitalisation and Data", "Sustainable Development and Energy", "Medicine and Health". For the first time, the multi-annual agreements provide for joint activities within the framework of four missions in the following areas: digital technology for personalised medicine; financial technologies of the future. (FR) Etablissement de conventions pluriannuelles fixant les dotations étatiques de l'Université du Luxembourg, des 3 centres de recherche publics et du Fonds National de la Recherche Ces dotations étatiques permettront aux institutions de recherche publiques de développer dans le cadre des programmes pluriannuels des projets spécifiques dans des domaines comme p.ex. "Digitalisation et données", "Développement durable et Énergie", "Médecine et santé". Pour la première fois, les conventions pluriannuelles prévoient des activités communes dans le cadre de quatre missions dans les domaines suivants: le numérique au service de la médecine personnalisée ; les technologies financières du futur.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:28 AM)</p> <p>(EN) The law of 17 May 2017 on the promotion of research, development and innovation Actively support companies in their research and innovation projects. (FR) La loi du 17 mai 2017 relative à la promotion de la Recherche-Développement et de l'Innovation Soutenir activement les entreprises dans leurs projets de recherche et d'innovation.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:20 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Receipt of the first dedicated health technology bioincubator within the House of BioHealth business incubator. Facilitate and accelerate the development of spin-offs from public biomedical research and international start-ups attracted by the Fit4Start programme. (FR) Réception du premier bioincubateur dédié aux technologies de la santé au sein de l'infrastructure d'hébergement d'entreprises House of BioHealth. Faciliter et accélérer le développement de spin-offs de la recherche publique biomédicale et des start-ups internationales attirées par le programme Fit4Start .</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:19 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Call for Public-Private Partnerships in the HealthTech domain co-financed by the Ministry of Economy and the FNR and implemented by Luxinnovation To support innovation and accelerate the market access of innovative digital health technologies in compliance with the EU regulation 217/745, by strengthening the network between industrial actors of the HealthTech sector, public biomedical research actors and health professionals, in order to allow the clinical validation of these technologies and facilitate their adoption by Luxembourg health professionals and patients. (FR) Appel à projets de Partenariats Public-Privé dans le domaine HealthTech co-financé par le ministère de l'Économie et le FNR et implémenté par Luxinnovation Soutenir l'innovation et accélérer l'accès au marché de technologies de santé digitale innovantes en conformité avec la réglementation (UE) 217/745, en renforçant le maillage entre les acteurs industriels du secteur HealthTech, les acteurs de la recherche publique biomédicale et les professionnels de santé, afin de permettre la validation clinique de ces technologies et faciliter leur adoption par les professionnels de santé et patients luxembourgeois.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:19 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Call for projects MECO-FNR-KITS to set up the expertise necessary for the incubation of start-ups within the bioincubator dedicated to the HealthTech sector. To effectively support spin-offs and start-ups in the HealthTech sector to strengthen their attractiveness to investors and the competitiveness of the national ecosystem. (FR) Appel à projet MECO-FNR-KITS pour mettre en place les expertises nécessaires à l'incubation de startups au sein du bioincubateur dédié au secteur HealthTech. Soutenir efficacement les spin-offs et start-ups du secteur HealthTech pour renforcer leur attractivité envers des investisseurs et la compétitivité de l'écosystème national.</p>



Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Launch of an Investment Fund specializing in the space sector (PPP) - « orbital ventures » Foster the emergence of space companies in Luxembourg by developing and thus completing the national ecosystem. (FR) Lancement d'un Fonds d'investissement spécialisé dans le domaine spatial (PPP) - « orbital ventures » Favoriser l'émergence d'entreprises spatiales au Luxembourg en développant et en complétant ainsi l'écosystème national.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Implementation of space policy - Spaceresources.lu initiative (2016) - Establishment of a legal framework for the exploration and use of space resources (Law of 20 July 2017) and for space activities (Law of 15 December 2020) - Launch, in partnership with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), of the "European Space Resources Innovation Centre (ESRIC)" (04/08/2020). - Creation of the Luxembourg Space Agency Foundation (LSA) (26/07/2021) - Launch of the ESRIC Start up Support Programme (SSP), the world's first incubation programme dedicated to space resources (26/10/2021) Diversify the economy by actively supporting the development of a new space industry. (FR) Mise en œuvre de la politique spatiale • Initiative spaceresources.lu (2016) • Mise en place d'un cadre légal pour l'exploration et l'utilisation des ressources de l'espace (Loi du 20 juillet 2017) ainsi que pour les activités spatiales (Loi du 15 décembre 2020) • Lancement, en partenariat avec l'Agence Spatiale Européenne (ESA) et le Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), du « European Space Resources Innovation Centre (ESRIC) » (04/08/2020). • Création de la Luxembourg Space Agency Foundation (LSA) (26/07/2021) • Lancement de l'ESRIC Start up Support Programme (SSP), premier programme mondial d'incubation dédié aux ressources spatiales (26/10/2021) Diversifier son économie en soutenant activement le développement d'une industrie new space.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Law on the promotion of RDI Effectively support companies in their RDI approach. (FR) Loi relative à la promotion de la RDI Soutenir efficacement les entreprises dans leur démarche de RDI.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:18 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Law of 9 August 2018 on an aid scheme for small and medium-sized enterprises Accompany and support SMEs in their phases of creation, development, or reorientation. (FR) Loi du 9 août 2018 relative à un régime d'aides en faveur des petites et moyennes entreprises Accompagner et soutenir les PME dans leurs phases de création, de développement, ou de réorientation.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 11:17 AM)</p> <p>(EN) HPC Meluxina (part of the EuroHPC project) Support the digital transition of the economy and offer companies new opportunities to innovate and remain competitive in an increasingly digital world. (FR) HPC Meluxina faisant partie du projet EuroHPC Accompagner la transition numérique de l'économie et offrir aux entreprises de nouvelles opportunités pour innover et rester compétitives dans un monde de plus en plus digital.</p>
Entry 13	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 11:18 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Smart specialization strategy for Luxembourg Propose the implementation of specific action plans in favor of priority sectors: industry 4.0; clean technologies, including sustainable construction, and soft mobility; health technologies, and ICT, all in line with the prospect of a circular economy; Identify the instruments necessary for their implementation and propose annual monitoring as well as</p>



	<p>evaluations based on performance indicators. (FR) Stratégie de spécialisation intelligente pour le Luxembourg Proposer la mise en œuvre de plans d'actions particuliers en faveur de secteurs prioritaires : industrie 4.0; technologies propres, y compris construction durable, et mobilité douce; technologies de la santé, et TIC, l'ensemble s'inscrivant dans la perspective d'une économie circulaire ; Identifier les instruments nécessaires à leur mise en œuvre et proposer un monitoring annuel ainsi que des évaluations sur base d'indicateurs de performance.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 8: and digitalisation, in particular in the business sector.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:49 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Online registration with ADEM Facilitate registration as a job seeker and job search through a fully online registration procedure (via MyGuichet) with the ADEM public employment service. (FR) Inscription en ligne auprès de l'ADEM Faciliter l'inscription en tant que demandeur d'emploi et la recherche d'emploi par le biais d'une procédure d'inscription entièrement en ligne (via MyGuichet) auprès du service public de l'emploi ADEM.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:48 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Approval of the National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion Include all citizens in our increasingly digital society and counteract the digital divide that divides society. (FR) Approbation du Plan d'action national d'inclusion numérique Inclure tout citoyen dans notre société de plus en plus numérisée et contrecarrer le clivage numérique qui divise la société.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:48 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Implementation of the public enquiry platform To increase the visibility of information about public enquiry procedures, to facilitate citizens' participation in projects subject to public enquiry and to dematerialise these administrative procedures. (FR) Mise en œuvre de la plateforme enquêtes publiques Accroître la visibilité des informations au sujet des procédures d'enquêtes publiques, faciliter la participation des citoyens aux projets soumis à enquête publique ainsi que dématérialiser ces procédures administratives.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:48 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of a digital governance including an interministerial committee for the digitalisation of public administration Strengthen the digital transformation of Luxembourg through the digitisation and simplification of administrative procedures in a user-friendly and secure environment. (FR) Etablissement d'une gouvernance numérique dont un Comité interministériel pour la digitalisation de l'administration publique Renforcer la transformation numérique du Luxembourg par le biais de la digitalisation et simplification des procédures administratives dans un environnement convivial et sécurisé.</p>



Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:46 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Catapult : Kickstarter Supporting start-ups offering innovative solutions to accelerate the adoption of digital technologies within the financial sector. (FR) Catapult : Kickstarter Soutenir les start-ups proposant des solutions innovantes pour accélérer l'adoption des technologies numériques au sein du secteur financier.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:46 AM)</p> <p>(EN) ESRIC - Start-up Support Programme The Start-up Support Programme (SSP) aims to support space start-ups in the development of space resource technology with terrestrial and/or space applications. (FR) ESRIC - Programme de soutien aux startups Le programme de soutien aux start-ups (SSP) vise à soutenir les startups spatiales dans le développement de la technologie des ressources spatiales avec des applications terrestres et/ou spatiales.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:45 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of a university chair in "Digital Procurement" in collaboration with the University of Luxembourg Establishment of a university study and research programme promoting the use of new technologies in the field of supply and purchasing management (FR) Création d'une chaire universitaire en « Digital Procurement » en collaboration avec l'Université du Luxembourg Mise en place d'un programme d'étude universitaire et de recherche favorisant l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies dans le domaine de la gestion des approvisionnements et des achats</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:45 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Continuation and development of the Fit4Start initiative. Supporting start-ups in their early stages. Inclusion of a new vertical "HPC & Data Analytics", supporting innovative companies with specific HPC needs to improve their business models by giving them access to state-of-the-art supercomputing infrastructure. (FR) Poursuite et développement de l'initiative Fit4Start. Soutenir les start-up en phase de démarrage. Inclusion d'un nouveau vertical « HPC & Data Analytics », soutien aux entreprises innovantes ayant des besoins spécifiques en matière de calcul à haute performance afin d'améliorer leurs modèles d'entreprise en leur donnant accès à une infrastructure de supercalculateur de pointe.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:40 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Initiative Fit4Digital. Help SMEs take the digital transformation step and integrate digital tools in order to strengthen their competitiveness. (FR) Initiative Fit4Digital. Aider les PME à franchir le pas de la transformation digitale et à intégrer des outils numériques afin de renforcer leur compétitivité.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:39 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of the Digital Craft Competence Center (Digi-HW) Supporting Luxembourg craft companies in the challenges resulting from digitalization. (FR) Création du Centre de Compétences Digaalt Handwerk (Digi-HW) Accompagner les entreprises artisanales luxembourgeoises dans les défis résultants de la digitalisation.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:42 AM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Launch of GovTech Lab Luxembourg Accelerating innovation in digital public services through open innovation. (FR) Lancement du GovTech Lab Luxembourg Accélérer l'innovation des services publics numériques par le biais de l'innovation ouverte.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:42 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Launching a public sector blockchain Develop a range of new public sector blockchain applications as well as applications involving interactions between the public and private sectors. (FR) Lancement d'une blockchain du secteur public Développer une série de nouvelles applications blockchain réservées au secteur public ainsi que des applications impliquant des interactions entre le secteur public et le secteur privé.</p>
Entry 13	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:41 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of an inter-ministerial working group for digital inclusion to exchange information on the current state of initiatives underway or planned by the various ministries with a view to launching the implementation of the first national action plan for digital inclusion for the period 2021-2025. Making digital an opportunity for all. (FR) Création d'un groupe de travail interministériel pour l'inclusion numérique afin d'échange au sujet de l'état actuel des initiatives en cours ou prévues par les différents ministères dans le but de lancer d'implémenter le premier plan d'action national pour l'inclusion numérique pour la période 2021-2025. Faire du numérique une chance pour tous.</p>
Entry 14	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 11:38 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of a Ministry of Digitalization. The ministry was created on December 5, 2018 by the formation of the new government that emerged from the 2018 elections. The main missions of the ministry are: To advance digital development, promote digital inclusion and improve the various administrative processes at the internal level of state administrations through the simplification of administration and digitization (egovernment) in order to achieve digital government. (FR) Création d'un ministère de la Digitalisation. Le ministère a été créé le 5 décembre 2018 par la formation du nouveau gouvernement ressorti des élections de 2018. Les missions principales du ministère sont : Faire avancer le développement numérique, favoriser l'inclusion numérique et améliorer les différents processus administratifs au niveau interne des administrations étatiques par le biais de la simplification administration et de la digitalisation (egovernment) afin de réussir le gouvernement numérique.</p>
Entry 15	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 11:49 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Development and financing of a training offer for citizens who are far from digital. Social investment to combat digital exclusion and boost digital inclusion in a society in full digital transition. (FR) Développement et financement d'une offre de formation à l'attention de citoyens éloignés du numérique. Investissement social pour combattre l'exclusion numérique et dynamiser l'inclusion digitale dans une société en pleine transition numérique.</p>
Entry 16	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 11:40 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Digital twin of LIST, LIST HPC co-financed by the ERDF Digital infrastructures to develop Luxembourg in areas such as mobility, construction, energy and water management to develop sustainable solutions and services dedicated to the management of large cities: • Mobility; • Construction; • Energy; • Water. This project will probably benefit from European co-financing by the ERDF. (FR) Digital twin du LIST, HPC du LIST cofinancé par le Feder Infrastructures numériques pour développer au Luxembourg dans des domaines tels que la mobilité, la construction, l'énergie et la gestion de l'eau pour développer des solutions durables et des services dédiés à la gestion des</p>



	<p>grandes villes : • Mobilité ; • Construction ; • Énergie ; • Eau. Ce projet bénéficiera probablement d'un cofinancement européen par le Feder.</p>
Entry 17	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 11:41 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Launch of the National Interoperability Framework (NIF) To provide a general framework for public actors falling within its scope to achieve a higher level of interoperability. (FR) Lancement du cadre d'interopérabilité national (NIF) Fournir un cadre général permettant aux acteurs publics tombant sous son champ d'action d'atteindre un plus haut niveau d'interopérabilité.</p>
Entry 18	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 11:39 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Strategic vision for artificial intelligence Coordinated by the Ministry of Digitization and the Ministry of State, in particular by the Media and Communications Service, the vision proposes the development of artificial intelligence in Luxembourg, according to a human-centered approach. A public consultation was launched in November 2020 in order to understand the needs and fears identified by citizens in relation to the daily application of AI. (FR) Vision stratégique en matière d'intelligence artificielle Coordonné par le ministère de la Digitalisation et le ministère d'Etat, notamment par le Service des Médias et des Communications, la vision propose un développement de l'intelligence artificielle au Luxembourg, selon une approche centrée sur l'humain. Une consultation publique a été lancée lors du mois de novembre 2020 afin d'appréhender les besoins et craintes identifiés par les citoyens par rapport à l'application au quotidien de l'IA.</p>
Entry 19	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 11:47 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Approval by the Government in Council of the e-Government Strategy 2021-2025 (February 2021) The strategy sets out the essential elements for a successful digital transition of the state to ensure high quality digital citizen services and a gradual transition to digital government as advocated by international bodies. (FR) Approbation par le gouvernement en conseil de la stratégie sur la gouvernance électronique 2021-2025 (février 2021) La stratégie fixe les éléments essentiels à une transition numérique réussie de l'État afin d'assurer des services aux citoyens numériques de qualité et un passage progressif à un gouvernement numérique tel que préconisé par les instances internationales.</p>
Entry 20	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 11:40 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Digital strategy of the University of Luxembourg The digital strategy outlines many avenues for digital development across all of the University's missions (FR) Digital strategy de l'Université du Luxembourg La stratégie digitale esquisse de nombreuses pistes de développement du numérique à travers l'ensemble des missions de l'Université</p>
Entry 21	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 11:44 AM)</p> <p>(EN) Launch of the data-driven innovation strategy (2019) Support the emergence of a sustainable and trusted data economy by focusing on priority economic sectors by indicating a clear vision, state of the art and concrete actions to be implemented. Some existing flagship projects and measures are incorporated in this strategy, which should also help to stimulate private sector RDI spending: - High Performance Computing (HPC) and big data enabled applications - Industry 4.0 - The Digital Innovation Hub (L-DIH), a partnership between the Ministry of the Economy, FEDIL, Luxinnovation, the Chamber of Commerce, the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology and the Fonds National de la Recherche - The Fit4Digital programme - Joint Research Programme - Study to assess Luxembourg's ability to foster the development of cooperative, connected and autonomous mobility. - Study "Supporting the Emergence of Circular Business Models" (SECBM) - Product Circularity Data Sheet (PCDS) initiative to provide reliable data on the circular characteristics of products - Etc. (FR) Lancement de la stratégie d'innovation basée sur les</p>



	<p>données (2019) Soutenir l'émergence d'une économie de la donnée durable et de confiance en se concentrant sur les secteurs économiques prioritaires par l'indication d'une vision claire, de l'état de l'art et des actions concrètes à mettre en œuvre. Certains projets phares et mesures existants sont incorporés dans cette stratégie, qui devrait par ailleurs contribuer à stimuler les dépenses de RDI du secteur privé :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High Performance Computing (HPC) and big data enabled applications• Industrie 4.0• Le Digital innovation Hub (L-DIH) issu d'un partenariat entre le ministère de l'Économie, la FEDIL, Luxinnovation, la Chambre de commerce, le Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology et le Fonds National de la Recherche• Le programme Fit4Digital• Joint Research Programme• Étude pour évaluer l'aptitude du Luxembourg à favoriser le développement d'une mobilité coopérative, connectée et autonome.• Étude « Supporting the Emergence of Circular Business Models (SECBM) »• Initiative « Product Circularity Data Sheet (PCDS) » pour fournir des données fiables sur les caractéristiques circulaires des produits• Etc.
Entry 22	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 11:39 AM)</p> <p>(EN) AI4Gov As part of the launch of the AI vision, the IA4Gov project was launched to support public administrations in their AI projects. (FR) AI4Gov Dans le cadre du lancement de la vision IA, le projet IA4Gov a été lancé pour accompagner les administrations publiques dans leurs projets IA.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.</p>
State of play	



CSR.2020.4

CSR 4 Subpart 1: Ensure effective supervision and enforcement of the anti-money laundering framework as regards professionals providing trust and company services, and investment services.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 13:20 PM)</p> <p>(EN) In addition, it should be remembered that: Ongoing monitoring of corporate and trust service providers All professionals providing services to companies and trusts as defined in article 1, paragraph 8 of the amended law of 12 November 2004 are subject to continuous supervision in the area of the fight against money laundering by the supervisory authority or the self-regulatory body under the supervision of which they fall under article 2-1. The supervisory and sanctioning powers of the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies have been strengthened by the law of March 25, 2020. Strengthening the oversight and implementation of the effective anti-money laundering framework with respect to TCSPs overseen by self-regulatory bodies. Supervision activities related to TPSPs continue to increase. For example, between 2004 and 2016, the self-regulatory body in charge of certified accountants carried out 164 inspections covering 284 of the 1,170 natural persons (these 1,170 natural persons representing 530 companies), which represents 31% of the members. The self-regulatory body in charge of auditors inspects between 20 and 25 of the 90 professionals each year. Regarding the supervision of lawyers, it should be noted that in total, between 2016 and 2020, the two Bar Associations carried out 74 on-site inspections, covering 67 law firms, which means that in total 1,455 individual lawyers were subjected to a ML / FT on-site visit. It should further be emphasized that only a limited number of lawyers act as TCSP and therefore a clear distinction should be made between those who act as a TCSP, subject to ML / FT measures, and those who act only in legal defense matters, which is not subject to ML/FT. Hence, comparing the number of on-site visits carried out with the total number of lawyers is methodologically inadequate and in fact misleading. (FR) Par ailleurs, il y a lieu de rappeler que : Surveillance continue des prestataires de services aux sociétés et aux fiducies Tous les professionnels prestant des services aux sociétés et aux fiducies tels que définis à l'article 1er, paragraphe 8 de la loi modifiée du 12 novembre 2004 sont soumis à une surveillance continue en matière de la lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux par l'autorité de contrôle ou l'organisme d'autorégulation duquel ils relèvent en vertu de l'article 2-1. Les pouvoirs de surveillance et de sanctions des autorités de contrôle et organismes d'autorégulation ont été renforcés par la loi du 25 mars 2020. Renforcement de la surveillance et de la mise en œuvre du cadre de lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux efficaces en ce qui concerne les prestataires de services aux sociétés et aux fiducies supervisés par des organismes d'autorégulation En ce qui concerne les PSSF, les activités de supervision continuent d'augmenter. A titre d'exemple, entre 2004 et 2016, l'organisme d'autorégulation en charge des experts-comptables a effectué 164 inspections couvrant 284 des 1170 personnes physiques (ces 1170 personnes physiques représentant 530 sociétés), ce qui représente 31% des entités membres. 33 L'organisme d'autorégulation en charge des auditeurs inspecte entre 20 et 25 des 90 professionnels assujettis chaque année. En ce qui concerne la supervision des avocats, il convient de souligner qu'au total, entre 2016 et 2020, les deux Ordres des avocats ont effectué 74 inspections sur site, couvrant 67 cabinets d'avocats, ce qui signifie qu'au total 1455 avocats individuels ont été soumis à un contrôle BC/FT. Il convient en outre de souligner que seul un nombre limité d'avocats agissent en tant que PSSF et par conséquent, une distinction claire doit être opérée entre ceux qui agissent en tant que PSSF, assujettis aux mesures BC/FT, et ceux qui agissent seulement en matière contentieuse, non assujettis. Comparer le nombre de contrôles effectués au nombre total d'avocats n'est méthodologiquement pas adéquat et en fait trompeur.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:18 PM)</p> <p>(EN) The understanding of the risks in terms of money laundering and terrorist financing emanating from the TCSP sector and their monitoring was strengthened in 2020. The following activities should be noted: ML/FT risk analysis of specialized professionals of the financial sector providing services to companies and trusts Report published on July 20, 2020 by the CSSF analyzing the specific risks in terms of money laundering / terrorist financing presented by the specialized professionals of the financial sector (PFS) in providing services to companies and trusts. Specialized PFS should include the results and conclusions of this assessment in their internal procedures so that they remain up to date to effectively mitigate ML/FT risks. The other entities supervised by the CSSF must also take into</p>



	<p>account and use the results and conclusions of this assessment in the event that they provide TCSP services. (FR) La compréhension des risques en matière de blanchiment de capitaux et de financement de terrorisme émanant du secteur des 32 PSSF et leur surveillance a été renforcée en 2020. A noter les activités suivantes : Analyse des risques BC/FT des professionnels du secteur financier spécialisés fournissant des services aux sociétés et fiducies Rapport publié le 20 juillet 2020 par la CSSF analysant les risques spécifiques en matière de blanchiment des capitaux/financement du terrorisme que présentent les professionnels du secteur financier (PSF) spécialisés fournissant des services aux sociétés et fiducies. Les PSF spécialisés doivent refléter les résultats et les conclusions de cette évaluation dans leurs procédures internes afin que celles-ci restent appropriées pour atténuer efficacement les risques de BC/FT. Les autres entités supervisées par la CSSF doivent également prendre en compte et utiliser les résultats et les conclusions de cette évaluation dans le cas où elles fournissent des services de PSSF.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:22 PM)</p> <p>(EN) The national legal and regulatory framework for combating money laundering was modernized and strengthened in 2020 through a series of laws and regulations, including provisions relating to the supervision of TCSPs as follows : Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic system for retrieving data concerning IBAN accounts and safes. 1. Establishes the obligation for all TCSPs to register with the supervisory authority or self-regulatory body under the supervision of which they fall. This new obligation is specifically aimed at improving the effectiveness in terms of ML/FT surveillance of TCSPs and the implementation of the entire framework for fighting money laundering and terrorist financing. Finally, it adds to the existing obligations in terms of authorization for the purpose of controlling of market access by these professionals and prudential supervision. 2. Establishes the obligation for supervisory authorities and selfregulatory bodies to coordinate, establish and maintain a single list of all TCSPs. This list must inform the supervisory authority or the self-regulatory body in charge of ML / FT supervision of each entity indicated on the list. This list will also bring greater transparency to the public seeking verification whether professionals are authorized to carry out TCSP activities. Law of July 10, 2020 establishing a Register of Fiduciary Contracts and Trusts Establishes a central register of the beneficial owners of fiduciary contracts and trusts to which TCSPs have access as part of the application of customer due diligence measures. CSSF Regulation n° 20-05 of August 14, 2020 amending CSSF Regulation n° 12-02 of December 14, 2012 relating to the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism Adapts CSSF Regulation n° 12-02 of 14 December 2012 following the transposition of the AMLD5 directive by aligning terminology, avoiding redundancies and specifying certain provisions applicable to TCSPs and investment services subject to the supervision of the CSSF. Regulation of the Commissariat aux Assurances N° 20/03 of July 30, 2020 relating to the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism Replaces and repeals CAA Regulation n° 13/01 following the transposition of the AMLD5 directive by aligning terminology, avoiding redundancies and specifying certain provisions applicable to TCSPs subject to CAA supervision. (FR) Le cadre légal et réglementaire national en matière de lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux a été modernisé et renforcé en 2020 moyennant une série de lois et règlements, y compris les dispositions ayant trait à la surveillance des PSSF. A noter les textes suivants : Loi du 25 mars 2020 instituant un système électronique central de recherche de données concernant des comptes IBAN et des coffres-forts 1. Institue l'obligation pour tous les PSSF de s'enregistrer auprès de l'autorité de contrôle ou organisme d'autorégulation duquel ils relèvent. Cette nouvelle obligation vise spécifiquement à améliorer l'efficacité en termes de surveillance BC/FT des PSSF et la mise en œuvre de l'ensemble du cadre de lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux et le financement du terrorisme. Enfin, elle s'ajoute aux obligations existantes en matière d'agrément à des fins de contrôle d'accès au marché de ces professionnels et de surveillance prudentielle. 2. Institue l'obligation pour les autorités de contrôle et les organismes d'autorégulation de se coordonner, d'établir et de tenir à jour une liste publique unique de tous les PSSF. Cette liste devra renseigner l'autorité de contrôle ou l'organisme d'autorégulation en charge de la surveillance BC/FT de chaque entité renseignée sur la liste. Cette liste apportera en outre une plus grande transparence au public en quête de vérification quant à l'autorisation des professionnels à effectuer des activités de PSSF. Loi du 10 juillet 2020 instituant un Registre des fiducies et des trusts Institue un registre central des bénéficiaires effectifs des trusts et fiducies auquel ont accès les PSSF dans le cadre de l'application des mesures de vigilance à l'égard de la clientèle. Règlement CSSF n° 20-05 du 14 août 2020 portant modification du Règlement CSSF n° 12-02 du 14 décembre 2012 relatif à la lutte contre le blanchiment et contre le financement du terrorisme Adapte le Règlement CSSF n° 12-02 du 14 décembre 2012 suite à la transposition de la directive AMLD5 en alignant la terminologie, en évitant des redondances et en précisant certaines dispositions applicables aux PSSF et services d'investissement soumis à la surveillance de la CSSF. Règlement du Commissariat aux Assurances N° 20/03 du 30 juillet 2020 relatif à la lutte contre le blanchiment et contre le financement du terrorisme Remplace et abroge le Règlement CAA n° 13/01 suite à la transposition</p>



	de la directive AMLD5 en alignant la terminologie, en évitant des redondances et en précisant certaines dispositions applicables aux PSSF soumis à la surveillance du CAA.
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 4 Subpart 2: Step up action to address features of the tax system that facilitate aggressive tax planning, in particular by means of outbound payments.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:25 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Ratification of the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Measures to Prevent BEPS ("Multilateral Instrument" or "MLI") (2019). Strengthening the Luxembourg legal with the view to effectively fight against aggressive tax planning structures that have recourse to treaty shopping. (FR) Ratification de la Convention multilatérale pour la mise en œuvre des mesures relatives aux conventions fiscales pour prévenir le BEPS (2019) Permettre de renforcer spécifiquement le cadre juridique luxembourgeois dans le contexte de la lutte contre les structures de planification fiscale agressive ayant recours au chalandage fiscal.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:24 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Transposition of the anti-tax avoidance provisions of the ATAD 1 et ATAD 2 directives. Put in place mechanisms to fight effectively against tax avoidance practices. (FR) Transposition des directives ATAD 1 et ATAD 2 contenant des dispositions anti-évasion fiscales. Permettre de lutter efficacement contre l'évasion fiscale.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 13:23 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Transposition of several directives on administrative cooperation (DAC 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) Intensify administrative cooperation between tax authorities at European and international level for the automatic exchange of effective tax information with the aim of effectively combating tax fraud and tax evasion. (FR) Transposition de plusieurs directives en matière de coopération administrative (DAC 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6) Garantir une coopération administrative entre les autorités fiscales au niveau européen et international et permettre de lutter efficacement contre la fraude et l'évasion fiscales.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 13:26 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Active participation in the work taking place at the global level aimed at addressing the tax challenges resulting from the digitalization of the economy (pillar 1) and to resolve other remaining issues in the area of base erosion and profit shifting and ensure that multinational companies are subject to a minimum level of taxation (pillar 2) ("BEPS 2.0"). End tax planning practices resulting in shifting of profits from multinational companies to jurisdictions that apply low or no tax and ensure that the profits of all economic operators are taxed regardless of the sector of their activity. (FR) Participation active aux travaux au niveau global visant à répondre aux défis fiscaux soulevés par la</p>



	<p>numérisation de l'économie (pilier 1) et à résoudre d'autres problématiques subsistant en matière d'érosion de la base d'imposition et de transfert de bénéfices et s'assurer que les entreprises multinationales soient soumises à un niveau minimum d'imposition (pilier 2) (« BEPS 2.0 »). Mettre fin aux pratiques de planification fiscale permettant de transférer les bénéfices des multinationales vers des juridictions qui appliquent un impôt faible ou nul et s'assurer de l'imposition des bénéfices de tous les opérateurs économiques indépendamment de leur secteur d'activité.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 13:26 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Implementation of certain administrative mechanisms of enhanced control vis-à-vis jurisdictions included in the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions of the Code of Conduct. « Projet de loi n° 7547 » draft bill tabled in Parliament on 30 mars 2020. Put an end to tax planning practices that could possibly still exploit certain provisions of the tax system in relation to outbound payments. With the aim of strengthening the fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance, the proposed measure focuses in a targeted manner on certain transactions, in particular financial, which are carried out with related companies established in countries or territories which are considered to be non-cooperative. The measure effectively contributes to the global promotion of tax transparency, fair taxation and the implementation of anti-BEPS measures. Limiting the deductibility of certain expenses thus contributes to combating certain aggressive tax planning structures which result in outbound interest and royalty payments made by companies located in Luxembourg to jurisdictions which are considered to be non-cooperative not being taxed or being only lightly taxed to the extent that these payments are either not subject to tax, or are only lightly taxed, there. (FR) Application de mécanismes de contrôle renforcé vis-à-vis des juridictions incluses sur la liste des juridictions non-coopératives du Code de conduite (fiscalité des entreprises) Dépôt du projet de loi n° 7547 (30 mars 2020) Mettre fin aux pratiques de planification fiscale qui exploiteraient encore le cas échéant certaines dispositions du système fiscal en relation avec des paiements sortants. Dans le but de renforcer la lutte contre la fraude et l'évasion fiscales, la mesure proposée vise de manière ciblée certaines opérations, notamment financières, qui sont réalisées avec des entreprises liées établies dans des pays ou territoires qui sont considérés comme étant non coopératifs sur le plan fiscal. Elle contribue de manière efficace à la promotion au niveau global de la transparence fiscale, d'une imposition équitable et de l'implémentation des mesures anti-BEPS. La limitation de la déductibilité de certaines dépenses contribue ainsi à lutter contre certaines structures de planification fiscale agressive qui aboutissent à ce que les paiements sortants d'intérêts et de redevances effectués par des entreprises situées au Luxembourg vers des juridictions qui sont considérées comme étant non coopératives échappent à l'impôt ou ne soient que peu imposés dans la mesure où ces paiements ne sont assujettis à aucune imposition, ou ne sont que faiblement imposés, dans de telles juridictions.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 13:24 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Transposition of the directive on administrative cooperation DAC7 which is expected to be adopted by the Council in the coming weeks Guarantee administrative cooperation between tax authorities at European and international level with the aim of effectively combating tax fraud and tax evasion, including in the digital economy. (FR) Transposition de la directive en matière de coopération administrative DAC7 dont l'adoption au Conseil est prévue dans les semaines à venir Garantir une coopération administrative entre les autorités fiscales au niveau européen et international et permettre de lutter efficacement contre la fraude et l'évasion fiscales, y compris dans l'économie numérique.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 13:26 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Legislative adaptations of the Luxembourg tax law concerning two legislative provisions whose interpretation by taxpayers may have favored the introduction of practices leading to base erosion and profit shifting, or even lead to situations of non-taxation of certain income. (2018) Strengthen the average level of protection against aggressive tax planning in the internal market. (FR) Adaptations concernant deux dispositions législatives dont l'interprétation faite par des contribuables a pu favoriser la mise en place de pratiques d'érosion de la base d'imposition et de transfert des bénéfices, voire aboutir à des situations de non-imposition de certains revenus (2018) Contribuer à renforcer le niveau de protection contre la planification fiscale agressive au sein du marché intérieur.</p>



Entry 8	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 13:25 PM) (EN) Implementation of certain administrative mechanisms of enhanced control vis-à-vis jurisdictions included in the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions of the Code of Conduct. (FR) Mis en œuvre de certains mécanismes administratifs de contrôle renforcé vis-à-vis des juridictions incluses sur la liste des juridictions non-coopératives du Code de conduite (fiscalité des entreprises) par le biais de circulaire (2018). Prévoir des mécanismes de contrôle renforcé vis-à-vis des juridictions inscrites sur la liste des juridictions non-coopératives à des fins fiscales.
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	



CSR.2019.1

CSR 1 Subpart 1: Increase the employment rate of older workers by enhancing their employment opportunities and employability.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:44 PM)</p> <p>(EN) National Lifelong Learning (LLL) strategy. Providing adults of all ages with guidance, validation of prior learning and training to enhance basic and vocational skills. (FR) Stratégie nationale de la formation tout au long de la vie (LLL). Offrir aux adultes de tout âge des mesures de guidance, de validation des acquis de l'expérience ainsi que des formations qui permettent de renforcer les compétences de base et les compétences professionnelles.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:45 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Reform of early retirement schemes (Law of 30 November 2017): better targeting of employees in difficult work and taking better account of employees' working conditions, while promoting the retention of older people in working life, in force since December 2017. Abolish early retirement solidarity and adapt other early retirement schemes. (FR) Réforme des régimes de préretraite (Loi du 30 novembre 2017) : meilleur ciblage des salariés exerçant un travail difficile et tenant mieux compte des conditions de travail des salariés, tout en promouvant le maintien dans la vie active des personnes âgées, en vigueur depuis décembre 2017. Abolir la préretraite-solidarité et adapter les autres régimes de préretraite.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:46 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Employment reintegration contract for jobseekers aged at least 45 years or those undergoing external reclassification, or who are disabled employees, in force since January 2016. In the context of the pandemic, these measures have been temporarily extended (from 24 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) to categories of jobseekers previously excluded. To offer the jobseeker the opportunity to improve his or her professional knowledge and skills within a company (maximum duration of 12 months). (FR) Contrat de réinsertion-emploi destiné aux demandeurs d'emploi âgés d'au moins 45 ans ou ceux en reclassement externe, ou qui ont la qualité de salarié handicapé, en vigueur depuis janvier 2016. Dans le contexte de la pandémie, ces mesures ont été temporairement étendues (du 24 juillet 2020 au 31 décembre 2021) à des catégories de demandeurs d'emploi jusqu'à présent exclues. Offrir la possibilité au demandeur d'emploi d'améliorer ses connaissances et capacités professionnelles au sein d'une entreprise (durée maximale de 12 mois).</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:47 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Professionalization training course for jobseekers aged 45 or over or those undergoing external reclassification, or who have the status of disabled employee, in force since January 2016. To offer the jobseeker the opportunity to demonstrate their professional skills within a company (maximum duration of 6 weeks). (FR) Stage de professionnalisation destiné aux demandeurs d'emploi âgés d'au moins 45 ans ou ceux en reclassement externe, ou qui ont la qualité de salarié handicapé, en vigueur depuis janvier 2016. Offrir l'opportunité au demandeur d'emploi de mettre en évidence ses capacités professionnelles au sein d'une entreprise (stage d'une durée maximale de 6 semaines).</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:48 PM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Vocational Reclassification Reform (Law of 23 July 2015), in force since January 2016. Vocational Reclassification Reform (Law of 24 July 2020), in force since 1 November 2020. Providing additional incentives to delay retirement age by speeding up procedures, better preserving the rights of those in outplacement and creating the necessary conditions to favour internal reclassification and thus job retention. (FR) Réforme du reclassement professionnel (Loi du 23 juillet 2015), en vigueur depuis janvier 2016. Réforme du reclassement professionnel (Loi du 24 juillet 2020), en vigueur depuis le 1er novembre 2020. Fournir des incitations supplémentaires pour retarder l'âge de retraite à travers une accélération des procédures, une meilleure préservation des droits des personnes en reclassement externe ainsi que la création des conditions nécessaires afin de privilégier le reclassement interne et donc le maintien en emploi.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:48 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Law of 20 July 2017 on combating long-term unemployment, in force since August 2017. Encourage the return to employment of the long-term unemployed, and in particular the older unemployed, through job creation assistance. (FR) Loi du 20 juillet 2017 sur la lutte contre le chômage de longue durée, en vigueur depuis août 2017. Encourager le retour à l'emploi des chômeurs de longue durée, et notamment des chômeurs âgés, par une aide à la création d'emploi.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.</p>
State of play	

CSR 1 Subpart 2: Improve the long-term sustainability of the pension system, including by further limiting early retirement.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:50 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Reform of long-term care insurance (Law of 12 July 2017), in force since January 2018. To better individualise the provision of quality services that meet the daily needs of each person, to strengthen quality by means of clear standards and criteria with adequate controls, to simplify procedures and consolidation of the system in the light of societal developments and in compliance with the fundamental principles of the basic law of 1998. (FR) Réforme de l'assurance dépendance (Loi du 12 juillet 2017), en vigueur depuis janvier 2018. Individualiser mieux l'offre de prestations de qualité répondant aux besoins quotidiens de chaque personne, renforcer la qualité par des normes et des critères clairs avec des contrôles adéquats, simplifier les procédures et la consolidation du système eu égard à l'évolution sociétale et dans le respect des principes fondamentaux de la loi de base de 1998.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:51 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of a "Pensions Group" (April 2016): The Pensions Group submitted its report to the government in June 2018 after an in-depth analysis carried out by the experts making up this group and related exchanges (https://gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-etude-analyse/igss/rapport-du-groupe-de-travail-pensions/2018/rapport-du-groupe-de-travail-pensions.html). Verify, on the basis of an actuarial opinion drawn up by the IGSS (presented in December 2016), the concordance of the provisions introduced by the reform that came into force on 1 January 2013, including in particular the readjustment mechanism, and give an opinion on the need to introduce any adaptations to the scheme (FR) Mise en place d'un « Groupe des pensions »</p>



	<p>(avril 2016) : Le Groupe des pensions a remis au gouvernement son rapport en juin 2018 après une analyse approfondie réalisée par les experts composant ce groupe et des échanges y afférents (https://gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-etude-analyse/igss/rapport-du-groupe-de-travail-pensions/2018/rapport-du-groupe-de-travail-pensions.html). Vérifier, sur base d'un avis actuariel établi par l'IGSS (présenté en décembre 2016), la concordance des dispositions introduites par la réforme entrée en vigueur le 1er janvier 2013, dont notamment le mécanisme du réajustement, et se prononcer sur la nécessité de mettre en place d'éventuelles adaptations du régime.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:52 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Follow-up of the pension insurance reform that came into force on 1 January 2013. Increase the effective retirement age in line with life expectancy and adjust pensions to the budgetary situation of the pension scheme. (FR) Suivi de la réforme de l'assurance pension entrée en vigueur le 1er janvier 2013. Accroître l'âge effectif de retraite en considérant l'évolution de l'espérance de vie et adapter les pensions à la situation budgétaire du régime de pension.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.</p>
State of play	



CSR.2019.2

CSR 2 Subpart 1: Reduce barriers to competition in regulated professional business services.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:54 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Adoption of the Law of 2 November 2021 on a proportionality check prior to the adoption of new regulation of professions (Directive (EU) 2018/958 on a proportionality check). To assess the proportionality of new provisions regulating the access to and exercise of regulated professions. (FR) Adoption de la loi du 2 novembre 2021 relative à un contrôle de proportionnalité avant l'adoption d'une nouvelle réglementation de professions (Directive(UE) 2018/958 relative à un contrôle de proportionnalité). Evaluer le caractère proportionné de nouvelles dispositions réglementant l'accès et l'exercice de professions réglementées.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 14:58 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Adaptation of the right of establishment (Law of 18 July 2018), in force since July 2018. Substantially simplify access to commercial activities and services. (FR) Adaptation du droit d'établissement (Loi du 18 juillet 2018), en vigueur depuis juillet 2018. Simplifier substantiellement l'accès aux activités et services commerciaux.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 14:55 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Draft analysis of the rules on accountants and chartered accountants as a result of the planned changes to the right of establishment. Remove possible regulatory restrictions in the business services sector. (FR) Projet d'analyse des règles concernant les comptables et experts-comptables à la suite des modifications envisagées au niveau du droit d'établissement. Supprimer des éventuelles restrictions réglementaires dans le secteur des services aux entreprises.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 14:56 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Draft law no. 6795 amending the Law of 13 December 1989 on the organisation of the professions of architect and consulting engineer (submitted in March 2015). Remove regulatory restrictions in the business services sector. (FR) Projet de loi n°6795 portant modification de la loi du 13 décembre 1989 portant organisation des professions d'architecte et d'ingénieur-conseil (dépôt en mars 2015). Supprimer des restrictions réglementaires dans le secteur des services aux entreprises.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 14:57 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Comprehensive recast of the Right of Establishment Act planned for the period 2018-2023. Reassess national requirements on the basis of the criteria prescribed by Directive (EU) 2018/958 on a proportionality check. (FR) Projet de refonte globale du texte de loi sur le droit d'établissement prévu au cours de la période 2018-2023. Réévaluer les exigences nationales sur base des critères prescrits par la Directive(UE) 2018/958 relative à un contrôle de proportionnalité.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.</p>



State of play



CSR.2019.3

CSR 3 Subpart 1: Focus economic policy related to investment on fostering digitalisation

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:05 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Introduction of new support measures and additional aid in line with the needs of SMEs (5th SME Plan). Encourage the digitisation of the economy, and more particularly of SMEs. (FR) Mise en place de nouvelles mesures d'accompagnement et d'aides supplémentaires en adéquation avec les besoins des PME (5ème plan PME). Encourager la numérisation de l'économie, et plus particulièrement des PME.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:06 PM)</p> <p>(EN) SNCI support for companies' investment efforts in the context of digitalisation and Industry 4.0. Encouraging the digitalisation of the economy. (FR) Accompagnement par la SNCI des efforts d'investissement des entreprises dans le cadre de la digitalisation et de l'industrie 4.0. Encourager la numérisation de l'économie.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:07 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Ongoing modernisation of the "Guichet.lu" one-stop shop and MyGuichet (2019). Simplify exchanges between State administrations and citizens by offering quick and easy access to all information, procedures and administrative services offered by Luxembourg public bodies. (FR) Modernisation continue du guichet unique « Guichet.lu » et de MyGuichet (2019). Simplifier les échanges entre les administrations de l'Etat et les citoyens en offrant un accès rapide et facile à l'ensemble des informations, démarches et services administratifs proposés par les organismes publics luxembourgeois.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:08 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of the High Committee for Digital Transformation. The High Committee will be created in the period 2019-2020 under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Digitalisation. Advancing the digital transformation with representatives of the workforce, employers and other ministries in Luxembourg. The dialogue between the different actors will strengthen the implementation, the ownership as well as the opportunities and challenges to be seized or reduced. (FR) Création du Haut Comité à la Transformation digitale. Le Haut Comité sera créé lors de la période 2019-2020 sous la présidence du ministère de la Digitalisation. Faire avancer la transformation digitale avec les représentants du salariat, patronat et d'autres ministères au Luxembourg. Le dialogue entre les différents acteurs renforcera la mise en œuvre, l'appropriation ainsi que les opportunités et défis à saisir respectivement à réduire.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:02 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Digital organisation of the GRESIL (Group for Exchange and Support in Local Integration) Supporting the digital transformation of integration through the creation of a platform for exchange between municipalities on the subject of digital communication between municipal administrations and citizens. (FR) Organisation digitalisée du Groupe d'Echange et de Soutien en matière d'Intégration au niveau Local (GRESIL) Soutenir la transformation digitale en matière d'intégration par la création d'une plateforme d'échanges entre les communes sur le thème de la communication digitale entre administrations communales et citoyens.</p>



Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:02 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Digitalised organisation of the first inter-ministerial committee on integration open to civil society Supporting the digital transformation of integration through the creation of a platform for regular exchanges between the main integration actors in Luxembourg. (FR) Organisation digitalisée du premier Comité interministériel à l'intégration ouvert à la société civile Soutenir la transformation digitale en matière d'intégration par la création d'une plateforme d'échanges réguliers entre les principaux acteurs de l'intégration au Luxembourg.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:05 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Digitalisation of the Orientation Day of the Welcome and Integration Contract (CAI) Supporting the digital transformation through the creation of a digital platform bringing together the main integration actors around 26 information stands and 11 presentations that simultaneously allow around 500 participants to discover the most important aspects of life in Luxembourg at a distance. (FR) Digitalisation de la Journée d'orientation du Contrat d'Accueil et d'Intégration (CAI) Soutenir la transformation digitale par la création d'une plateforme numérique regroupant les principaux acteurs de l'intégration autour de 26 stands d'information et autour de 11 présentations qui permettent simultanément à environ 500 participants de découvrir à distance les aspects les plus importants de la vie au Luxembourg.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:06 PM)</p> <p>(EN) "Letzshop" initiative (launch in 2018). Enable companies in the Luxembourg commerce sector to present themselves and sell online. (FR) Initiative « Letzshop » (lancement en 2018). Permettre aux entreprises du secteur du commerce au Luxembourg de se présenter et de vendre en ligne.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:07 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Fit4Digital initiative. Helping SMEs to take the digital transformation step and integrate digital tools to strengthen their competitiveness. (FR) Initiative Fit4Digital. Aider les PME à franchir le pas de la transformation digitale et à intégrer des outils numériques afin de renforcer leur compétitivité.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:07 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Digital Luxembourg initiative (launched in 2014). Stimulating Luxembourg's digital transformation through five key areas: government, skills, policy, infrastructure and ecosystem. (FR) Initiative « Digital Luxembourg » (lancée en 2014). Stimuler la transformation numérique du Luxembourg à travers cinq domaines clés: le gouvernement, les compétences, les politiques, l'infrastructure et l'écosystème.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:09 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of a Ministry of Digitalisation. The Ministry was created on 5 December 2018 with the formation of the new government that emerged from the 2018 elections. To advance digital development in important areas of the economy, develop new strategies and improve various administrative processes at the internal level of state administrations. (FR) Création d'un ministère de la Digitalisation. Le ministère a été créé le 5 décembre 2018 par la formation du nouveau gouvernement ressorti des élections de 2018. Faire avancer le développement digital dans les domaines importants de l'économie, développer de nouvelles stratégies et améliorer les différents processus administratifs au niveau interne des administrations étatiques.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 15:08 PM)</p>



	(EN) National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion. The Ministry of Digitalisation will coordinate the implementation of a National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion. To this end, a working group has been convened in September 2019. (FR) Plan d'action national pour l'inclusion digitale. Le ministère de la Digitalisation coordonnera la mise en place d'un Plan d'action national pour l'inclusion digitale. Pour ce faire, un groupe de travail a été convoqué en septembre 2019.
Entry 13	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 15:01 PM) (EN) Development of a newsletter to promote the dissemination of information on integration in Luxembourg Supporting the digital transformation in the field of integration by proposing a newsletter gathering the main information related to the theme of Living together in Luxembourg. (FR) Développement d'une newsletter pour favoriser la diffusion des informations relatives à l'intégration au Luxembourg Soutenir la transformation numérique en matière d'intégration en proposant une newsletter regroupant les principales informations en lien avec la thématique du Vivre ensemble au Luxembourg.
Entry 14	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 15:03 PM) (EN) Digitalisation of the CAI Civic Courses Supporting the digital transformation through the creation of a digital platform allowing CAI signatories to participate remotely in the Civic Courses. (FR) Digitalisation des Cours civiques du CAI Soutenir la transformation digitale par la création d'une plateforme numérique permettant aux signataires du CAI de participer à distance aux Cours civiques.
Comments	
Entry 1	(EN) (please see also the measures put in place by the government under recommendation 3 for the period 2020-2021) (FR) (veuillez voir les mesures mises en place par le gouvernement dans le cadre la recommandation n°3 pour la période 2020-2021)
Entry 2	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 2: and innovation,

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:10 PM) (EN) (please see also the measures put in place by the government under recommendation 3 for the period 2020-2021) (FR) (veuillez voir les mesures mises en place par le gouvernement dans le cadre la recommandation n°3 pour la période 2020-2021)
Entry 2	MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:29 PM) (EN) Creation of the Luxembourg Science Center Asbl, 6 experimentation stations co-financed by the ERDF. Encouraging and promoting research for everyone, stimulating young people through



	<p>school visits. (FR) Création du Luxembourg Science Center Asbl, 6 stations d'expérimentation cofinancées par le FEDER. Encourager et favoriser la recherche pour tout le monde, stimuler les jeunes via des visites scolaires.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:30 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Reinforcing the principle of matching funds, introduced for the first time in the 2018-2021 multi-annual agreements to stimulate, broaden and generalise the participation of public research organisations in the European Horizon 2020 Framework Programme to boost collaboration between the public and private sectors. Encourage private investment in research projects at higher levels of technological maturity. (FR) Renforcement du principe des fonds complémentaires (matching funds), introduit pour la première fois dans les conventions pluriannuelles 2018-2021 afin de stimuler la participation des organismes publics de recherche au programme-cadre européen Horizon 2020, de l'élargir et de la généraliser pour dynamiser la collaboration entre les secteurs public et privé. Encourager les investissements privés dans les projets de recherche sur des niveaux de maturité technologique plus élevés.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:30 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Analysis of the introduction of tax measures to encourage investment by individuals in innovative companies. Encouraging investment in innovative companies. (FR) Analyse de l'introduction de mesures fiscales pour favoriser les investissements des personnes physiques dans les entreprises innovantes. Favoriser les investissements dans les entreprises innovantes.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:31 PM)</p> <p>(EN) A new data-driven innovation strategy with three main thrusts: - Strengthening the digital infrastructure (in particular through the setting up of the Meluxina HPC as part of the EuroHPC project); - supporting the industrial sector in the integration of digital technology, in particular by setting up a digital innovation hub as a one-stop shop for industrial companies and supporting testbeds, - creating a legal and financial environment favourable to the development of a trusted data economy. Support the emergence of a sustainable and trusted data economy by focusing on priority economic sectors by indicating a clear vision, the state of the art and concrete actions to be implemented. (FR) Nouvelle stratégie d'innovation basée sur les données, déclinée sur 3 axes : - renforcer l'infrastructure digitale (notamment à travers la mise en place du HPC Meluxina faisant part du projet EuroHPC) ; - soutenir le secteur industriel dans l'intégration du digital avec en particulier la mise en place d'un Digital innovation hub comme guichet unique pour les entreprises industrielles, le soutien de testbeds, - création d'un environnement légal et financier favorable au développement d'une économie de la donnée de confiance. Soutenir l'émergence d'une économie de la donnée durable et de confiance en se concentrant sur les secteurs économiques prioritaires par l'indication d'une vision claire, de l'état de l'art et des actions concrètes à mettre en œuvre.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:35 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Establishment of several funding programmes, such as BRIDGES, Industrial Fellowships, Industrial Partnership Block Grant as well as JUMP and KITS programmes. Strengthening cooperation between universities, research and business. (FR) Etablissement de plusieurs programmes de financement, tels que BRIDGES, Industrial Fellowships, Industrial Partnership Block Grant ainsi que les programmes JUMP et KITS. Renforcer la coopération université, recherche et entreprises.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:34 PM)</p> <p>(EN) ICT Seed Fund "Digital Tech Fund" dedicated to innovative companies with a commitment of public and private funds. Supporting start-ups in the digital field. (FR) Fonds d'amorçage TIC « Digital</p>



	<p>Tech Fund » dédié aux entreprises innovantes avec un engagement de fonds publics et privés. Soutenir les start-up dans le domaine du digital.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:34 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Fit4Start initiative. Supporting start-ups in their early stages. (FR) Initiative Fit4Start. Soutenir les start-up en phase de démarrage.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:35 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Adjustments to the tax law (2018): - decrease in the rate of community income tax, - increase in the rates of the investment tax credit, - expansion of the tax subsidy for the acquisition of software and for zero-emission cars, - new tax regime for intellectual property. Strengthen business investment and innovation. (FR) Adaptations au niveau de la loi fiscale (2018): - baisse du taux d'impôt sur le revenu des collectivités, - augmentation des taux au niveau de la bonification d'impôt pour investissement, - élargissement de la bonification d'impôt pour l'acquisition de logiciels ainsi que pour les voitures à zéro émissions, - nouveau régime fiscal en faveur de la propriété intellectuelle. Renforcer l'investissement et l'innovation auprès des entreprises.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:37 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Law on the promotion of RDI (2017). To support companies of all sizes and at different levels of the innovation chain in their R&D&I efforts, and to encourage collaborative research between companies and with public actors. (FR) Loi relative à la promotion de la RDI (2017). Soutenir les entreprises de toute taille et à différents niveaux de la chaîne de l'innovation dans leur démarche de RDI, et inciter à la mise en place de recherche collaborative entre les entreprises et avec les acteurs publics.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 15:29 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of the Luxembourg Clinical and Translational Research Center, co-financed by the ERDF. To encourage and link basic and applied research through the creation of a mixed entity bringing together researchers from the Luxembourg Institute of Health (LIH) and the Centre Hospitalier de Luxembourg (CHL). The LCTR is currently active in research projects related to Covid19. (FR) Création du Luxembourg Clinical and Translational Research Center, cofinancé par le FEDER. Encourager et faire le lien entre la recherche fondamentale et recherche appliquée par la création d'une entité mixte regroupant des chercheurs du Luxembourg Institute of Health (LIH) et le Centre Hospitalier de Luxembourg (CHL). Le LCTR est actuellement actif dans des projets de recherche en lien avec le Covid19.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 15:36 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Smart Specialisation Strategy (2017). Propose the implementation of specific action plans in favour of priority sectors: industry 4.0; clean technologies, including sustainable construction, and soft mobility; health technologies, and ICT, all within the perspective of a circular economy; Identify the instruments necessary for their implementation and propose annual monitoring and evaluations based on performance indicators. (FR) Stratégie de spécialisation intelligente (2017). Proposer la mise en œuvre de plans d'actions particuliers en faveur de secteurs prioritaires : industrie 4.0; technologies propres, y compris construction durable, et mobilité douce; technologies de la santé, et TIC, l'ensemble s'inscrivant dans la perspective d'une économie circulaire ; Identifier les instruments nécessaires à leur mise en œuvre et proposer un monitoring annuel ainsi que des évaluations sur base d'indicateurs de performance.</p>



Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	

CSR 3 Subpart 3: stimulating skills development,

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:49 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Revision of the law on the organisation of higher education foreseen in the government programme 2018-2023 Optimise the governance of study programmes leading to the brevet de technicien supérieur (BTS) and review the accreditation and monitoring procedures for BTS programmes and foreign higher education institutions and programmes on Luxembourg territory. (FR) Révision de la loi portant organisation de l'enseignement supérieur prévue par le programme gouvernemental 2018-2023 Optimiser la gouvernance des programmes d'études menant au brevet de technicien supérieur (BTS) et réexaminer les procédures d'accréditation et de monitoring des programmes de BTS ainsi que des institutions et des programmes d'enseignement supérieur étrangers sur le territoire luxembourgeois.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:57 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of an accreditation agency. Promote the quality of continuing vocational education and training and ensure transparency in the continuing education and training market. (FR) Création d'une agence d'accréditation. Promouvoir la qualité de la formation professionnelle continue et garantir la transparence sur le marché de la formation continue.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 15:58 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Update of the digital skills strategy. Addressing the lack of digital skills and digital specialists in Luxembourg. (FR) Mise à jour de la stratégie des compétences numériques. Pallier aux carences de compétences numériques et de spécialistes du digital au Luxembourg.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (14/02/2022 16:01 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Implementing a "skills strategy". Aligning training with the skills needs of different economic sectors and directing people to the right lifelong learning. (FR) Mise en oeuvre d'une « stratégie des compétences ». Aligner les formations aux besoins de compétences des différents secteurs économiques et orienter les personnes vers les bonnes formations tout au long de la vie.</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:48 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Preparation of seven sectoral studies on the occupations and skills in demand on the Luxembourg labour market. To improve knowledge of the skills in demand on the Luxembourg labour market; to better align initial and continuing (vocational) training with the needs of the labour market. The studies developed by ADEM in close cooperation with employers' organisations within the framework of the FutureSkills Initiative cover seven sectors: 1) the financial sector, 2) industry, 3)</p>



	<p>construction, 4) horesca, 5) trade, 6) transport and logistics, and 7) crafts. (FR) Confection de sept études sectorielles sur les métiers et compétences recherchés sur le marché de l'emploi luxembourgeois. Améliorer la connaissance des compétences recherchées sur le marché de l'emploi luxembourgeois ; mieux orienter la formation (professionnelle) initiale et continue sur les besoins du marché du travail. Les études élaborées par l'ADEM en étroite collaboration avec les organisations patronales dans le cadre de la FutureSkills Initiative couvrent sept secteurs : 1) le secteur financier, 2) l'industrie, 3) la construction, 4) l'horesca, 5) le commerce, 6) le transport et la logistique, et 7) l'artisanat.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:48 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Launching new university courses, among others in medicine Contribute to the sustainability of the supply of health professionals in Luxembourg. (FR) Lancement de nouveaux parcours universitaires, entre autres en médecine Contribuer à la pérennisation de l'approvisionnement en professionnels de santé au Luxembourg.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:51 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of a popular university (adult education centre) To create centres for lifelong learning for adults, whether for the purpose of promotion and professional integration, for socio-professional integration or for the promotion of active citizenship. (FR) Création d'une université populaire (centre de formation pour adultes) Créer des centres permettant aux adultes de se former tout au long de la vie, que ce soit à des fins de promotion et d'insertion professionnelle, à des fins d'intégration socioprofessionnelle ou à des fins de promotion de la citoyenneté active.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:54 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Continued efforts in the fight against school dropout Introduction of a new method of calculating the dropout rate in order to better understand the phenomenon of dropping out and then to better address it Improving the quality of data in order to gain a better understanding of the reasons why young people drop out of school without a qualification Follow-up of inactive young people by local National Youth Service agents Offers of the Division "Support for the transition to working life": information session and OSNA activities (raising young people's awareness of the importance of planning their training project and supporting the steps already taken by secondary schools with their pupils) Offers of alternatives to inactivity: voluntary service, ateliers and work experience "Fit fir d'Leier": Supporting and (re)orienting pupils who have not found an apprenticeship position (FR) Continuation des efforts dans le cadre de la lutte contre le décrochage scolaire Introduction d'un nouveau mode de calcul du taux de décrocheurs afin de mieux cerner le phénomène du décrochage et pour ensuite mieux l'adresser Amélioration de la qualité des données afin de mieux connaître les raisons du décrochage, disposer d'une meilleure appréciation des motifs qui poussent les jeunes à abandonner leur parcours scolaire sans diplôme Suivi des jeunes inactifs par les agents des antennes locales du Service National de la Jeunesse Offres de la Division « Soutien à la transition vers la vie active » : session d'informations et activités OSNA (Op der Sich no enger Aarbechtsplaaetz) (sensibilisation des jeunes à l'importance de la planification de leur projet de formation et soutien aux démarches déjà réalisées par les lycées avec leurs élèves) Offres d'alternative à l'inactif : Service volontaire, ateliers et stages découverte « Fit fir d'Leier » : Soutenir et (ré) orienter des élèves qui n'ont pas trouvé de poste d'apprentissage</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:54 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of the Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition Bringing together all the country's digital skills stakeholders and promoting digital skills projects. (FR) Création de la « Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition » Réunir toutes les parties prenantes des compétences numériques du pays et de promouvoir les projets liés aux « digital skills ».</p>



Entry 10	MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 15:55 PM) (EN) Creation of the Luxembourg Media & Digital Design Centre (LMDDC) Supporting Luxembourg's digital education actors in their innovation efforts. (FR) Création du Luxembourg Media & Digital Design Centre (LMDDC) Soutenir les acteurs de l'enseignement numérique du Luxembourg dans leurs efforts d'innovation.
Entry 11	MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 15:52 PM) (EN) Extension of compulsory education to 18 years A bill to raise the age of compulsory education from 16 to 18. More than a third of school dropouts are between 16 and 18. Postponing the time to leave school will contribute to the prevention of early school leaving and future integration into the world of work, together with new projects planned for the coming years, including the development of alternative schooling structures Alternative provision for early school leavers: The government is relying on the existing Socio-professional Integration Centres (CISP) to develop out-of-school training programmes for young people and young adults who have dropped out of school and are far removed from the labour market, with personalised follow-up and innovative teaching concepts. These alternative educational facilities will help to strengthen the educational and professional skills of young people with a view to their subsequent access to vocational training or the labour market. (FR) Prolongation de l'obligation scolaire à 18 ans Un projet de loi prévoyant d'augmenter l'âge de l'obligation scolaire de 16 à 18 ans. Plus d'un tiers des décrocheurs ont entre 16 et 18 ans. Repousser le moment de quitter l'école permettra de contribuer à la prévention du décrochage scolaire et à l'insertion future dans le monde professionnel, ensemble avec de nouveaux projets prévus pour les prochaines années dont le développement de structures alternatives de scolarisation Offres alternatives pour les jeunes en décrochage : Le gouvernement s'appuie sur les Centres d'insertion socioprofessionnelle (CISP) existant pour développer des programmes de formation extra-scolaires à destination des jeunes et des jeunes adultes en décrochage scolaire et éloignés du marché du travail, un suivi personnalisé et des concepts pédagogiques innovants ces lieux d'éducation alternatifs permettront de renforcer les compétences sociales et professionnelles des jeunes en vue d'accéder ultérieurement à une formation professionnelle ou au marché du travail.
Entry 12	MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 15:55 PM) (EN) Development of an ambitious school infrastructure programme. The multi-annual programme up to 2031 provides for the construction of additional capacity for 17 800 pupils (new buildings) + 2 600 pupils (extensions and renovations) Responding to the constant increase in the number of pupils, requiring school infrastructure that is equal to the challenge, creating the best possible conditions for stimulating pupils' motivation and learning, diversifying the school offer in all regions of the country and offering quality training courses that meet the different needs of pupils. (FR) Développement d'un ambitieux programme d'infrastructures scolaires. Le programme pluriannuel jusqu'en 2031 prévoit la construction de capacités supplémentaires pour 17 800 élèves (nouvelles constructions) + 2 600 élèves (extensions et rénovations) Répondre à l'augmentation constante du nombre d'élèves, exigeant des infrastructures scolaires à la hauteur du défi, de créer les meilleures conditions possibles pour stimuler la motivation et les apprentissages des élèves, de diversifier l'offre scolaire dans toutes les régions du pays et de proposer des parcours de formation de qualité répondant aux besoins différents des élèves.
Entry 13	MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 15:57 PM) (EN) Promotion and co-financing of numerous digital skills education and training projects to help address the challenge of the digital skills shortage. Initiative "Einfach digital - the skills of the future Publication of a general framework for the development of digital skills "Mediekompass" https://edumedia.lu/ Promotion of the 5 key competences for future professions and the world of tomorrow Introduction of coding at the start of the 2020-2021 school year in cycle 4 of basic education in the mathematics course, and from 2021-2022 in cycles 1 to 3 in all subjects, in a transversal manner. In the lycée, computer science will be a new subject in the lower classes from 2021-2022, with a gradual introduction. Section I in high school: a section of conventional secondary education, which opens up access to higher education, particularly in the fields of computer



	<p>science and communication. Introduction to programming, computer security, databases and technical computing. Professional training : Technician training in Smart Technologies, which covers the fields of Industry 4.0: robotics, Smart and Green Energy, Smart Home, electro mobility, Internet of Things, communication networks offered from the start of the 2019-2020 academic year in five high schools New training in 2021-2022: Technician e-commerce manager Planned opening in 2022 of the Digital Learning Hub - a new mechanism for continuing vocational training. Practical training offer with four training entities: Design Thinking School - The Blockchain Thing - Cybersecurity and Coding school Didactory project at the Lycée Agricole - digital learning environment for the agricultural school VET Circle - Network for teachers' exchange on the use of digital tools in vocational education EduCarnet - Introduction of a digital learning diary as a logbook for apprentices in companies (FR) Encouragement et cofinancement de nombreux projets d'éducation et de formation digitale « digital skills » afin de contribuer à remédier au défi de la pénurie de compétences numériques. Initiative « Einfach digital – les compétences du futur Publication d'un cadre général pour le développement des compétences digitales « Mediekompass » https://edumedia.lu/ Promotion des 5 compétences clés pour les métiers d'avenir et le monde de demain Introduction du coding à la rentrée 2020-2021 au cycle 4 de l'enseignement fondamental dans le cours de mathématiques, à partir de 2021-2022 aux cycles 1 à 3 dans toutes les disciplines, de façon transversale. Au lycée les sciences informatiques constitueront une nouvelle discipline des classes inférieures à partir de 2021-2022, avec une entrée en vigueur progressive. Section I au lycée : section de l'enseignement secondaire classique, qui ouvre l'accès aux études supérieures, en particulier dans les domaines de l'informatique et de la communication. Introduction à la programmation, à la sécurité informatique, aux bases de données et à l'informatique technique. Formation professionnelle : La formation de technicien en Smart Technologies, lesquelles regroupent les champs de l'Industrie 4.0 : robotique, Smart and Green Energy, Smart Home, electro mobilité, Internet of Things, réseaux de communication offerte à partir de la rentrée 2019-2020 dans cinq lycées Nouvelle formation en 2021-2022: Technicien gestionnaire d'e-commerce Ouverture planifiée en 2022 du Digital Learning Hub – nouveau rouage de la formation professionnelle continue. Offre de formations pratiques avec quatre entités de formation : Design Thinking School – The Blockchain Thing – Cybersecurity et Coding school Projet Didactory au Lycée Agricole -environnement numérique d'apprentissage pour l'école d'agriculture VET Circle – Réseau d'échange d'enseignants sur l'utilisation d'outils numériques dans l'enseignement professionnel EduCarnet – Introduction d'un carnet d'apprentissage numérique comme journal de bord des apprentis en entreprise</p>
<p>Entry 14</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 15:59 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Development of a talent attraction, retention and development roadmap for Luxembourg. Addressing the shortage of skilled labour in a number of professional sectors. (FR) Elaboration d'une feuille de route en matière d'attraction, de rétention et de développement des talents pour le Luxembourg. Répondre à la pénurie de main-d'oeuvre qualifiée dans un nombre de secteurs professionnels.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.</p>
<p>State of play</p>	

CSR 3 Subpart 4: improving sustainable transport,

<p>Measures</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:02 PM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Increased subsidies for electric vehicles as well as quadricycles, motorbikes, mopeds, bicycles and pedal cycles. Encouraging sustainable mobility. (FR) Majoration des subventions accordées pour véhicules électriques ainsi que quadricycles, motocycles, cyclomoteurs, vélos et cycles à pédalage assisté. Encourager la mobilité durable.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:02 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Introduction of a CO2 tax on fossil fuels of 20 euros per tonne of CO2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect the climate. (FR) Introduction d'une taxe CO2 sur les carburants et combustibles fossiles, à hauteur de 20 euros par tonne de CO2. Réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et protéger le climat.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:03 PM)</p> <p>(EN) National free rail, tram and bus services in the first quarter of 2020. Promote the use of public transport. (FR) Gratuité nationale des trains, des tramways et des bus au premier trimestre 2020. Promouvoir l'utilisation du transport public.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:03 PM)</p> <p>(EN) New financial aid scheme for the installation of home charging stations To support the transition to electric mobility and to guarantee the autonomy of electric vehicles in Luxembourg. The amount allocated is between EUR 750 and EUR 1650 depending on the type of installation and may not exceed 50% of the purchase price (excluding VAT). (FR) Nouveau régime d'aides financières pour l'installation de bornes de recharge électriques à domicile Soutenir la transition vers la mobilité électrique et de garantir l'autonomie des véhicules électriques au Luxembourg. Le montant alloué se situe entre EUR 750 et EUR 1650 selon le type d'installation et ne peut dépasser 50% du prix d'acquisition (HTVA).</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:03 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Subsidy programme for electric charging stations Promotion of electromobility through the implementation of intelligent charging solutions. A subsidy programme for publicly accessible electric charging points is being studied and a bill will be drafted to allow financial support of up to 50% of the capital cost. (FR) Programme de subventionnement des bornes de charges électriques Promotion de l'électromobilité par la mise en place de solutions de recharge intelligents. Un programme de subventionnement des bornes de charges électriques accessibles au public est étudié et un projet de loi y relatif sera rédigé permettant une aide financière couvrant jusqu'à 50% du coût du capital.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:04 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Introduction of a subsidy scheme for electric vehicles (Grand-Ducal regulation of 7 March 2019 on the introduction of financial aid for the promotion of zero- or low-carbon road vehicles) Promoting electric mobility. (FR) Introduction d'un régime de subventions pour véhicules électriques (Règlement grand-ducal du 7 mars 2019 portant introduction d'une aide financière pour la promotion des véhicules routiers à zéro ou à faibles émissions de CO2) Promouvoir la mobilité électrique.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:05 PM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Increase in excise duty on petrol (1ct) and excise duty on diesel (2ct) (2019). Reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (FR) Augmentation des accises sur l'essence (1ct) et des accises sur le gasoil (2ct) (2019). Réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:05 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Establish the Transport Sector Plan (TSP) as a framework for the "MoDu 2.0" strategy. Provide a regulatory framework for the strategy's measures to reserve corridors for rail and road infrastructure. (FR) Mise en place du Plan Sectoriel Transports (PST) encadrant la stratégie « MoDu 2.0 ». Donner un cadre réglementaire aux mesures de la stratégie en vue de la réservation de corridors pour les infrastructures de rails et de route.</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:05 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Replacement of tax deductions for zero- and low-emission vehicles in January 2019 with direct and higher financial support. Promote zero- or low-emission vehicles (electric, plug-in hybrid or hydrogen fuel cell cars). (FR) Remplacement des déductions fiscales pour les véhicules à zéro ou à faibles émissions en janvier 2019 par des aides financières directes et plus élevées. Promouvoir les véhicules à zéro ou à faibles émissions (voitures électriques, plug-in hybrides ou à pile à combustible à hydrogène).</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:06 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Development of a near-real-time telematics information system for public transport. Making mobility more pleasant, more efficient and more economical. (FR) Elaboration d'un système télématique d'information en temps quasi réel pour les transports publics. Rendre la mobilité plus agréable, plus efficace et plus économe.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:06 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Acquisition of 10 100% electric buses by the City of Luxembourg, 40% co-financed by the ERDF. Developing sustainable public transport. (FR) Acquisition de 10 bus 100% électriques par la Ville de Luxembourg, cofinancés à 40% par le Feder. Développer le transport public durable.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:07 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Commissioning of a tramway in Luxembourg City (first section inaugurated end of 2017). Order of new railway rolling stock. Develop efficient and sustainable public transport that takes into account the economic and demographic development of the capital and the country. (FR) Mise en service d'un tramway à Luxembourg-ville (premier tronçon inauguré fin 2017). Commande de nouveau matériel roulant ferroviaire. Développer un transport public efficient et durable qui tient compte du développement économique et démographique de la capitale et du pays.</p>
Entry 13	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:07 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Promotion of the use of public transport and sustainable mobility: "MoDu 2.0" strategy. Ambitious investment in rail infrastructure. Developing an efficient public transport infrastructure to reduce GHG emissions and traffic congestion by reducing individual transport. (FR) Promotion de l'utilisation du transport public et de la mobilité durable: stratégie « MoDu 2.0 ». Investissement ambitieux dans l'infrastructure ferroviaire. Développer une infrastructure de transport public efficiente en vue de réduire les émissions de GES et la congestion du trafic à travers une diminution du transport individuel.</p>



<p>Entry 14</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:04 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Reorganise the national RGTR bus network. Prioritising and optimising regional bus routes, improving services on Sundays and public holidays and improving evening frequencies. Within the framework of the REACT-EU fund, which is linked to the ERDF, the reorganisation of the RGTR network will be co-financed by European funds, amounting to EUR 35 million. This co-financing will be exclusively for the operation of routes with zero-emission electric buses. (FR) Réorganisation du réseau national de bus RGTR. Hiérarchiser et optimiser les lignes d'autobus régionales, améliorer les dessertes les dimanches et jours fériés et améliorer les fréquences en soirée. Dans le cadre du fonds REACT-EU, qui se rattache au FEDER, la réorganisation du réseau RGTR sera cofinancée par des fonds européens, soit 35 millions d'EUR. Ce cofinancement portera exclusivement sur l'exploitation de lignes par des bus électriques à zéro émissions.</p>
<p>Entry 15</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:04 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Agreement in principle by the Chamber of Deputies for the financing of about 30 new projects related to the financing of major infrastructure projects carried out by the State, including transport (Road Fund, Rail Fund, etc.). (2019) Improving sustainable transport. (FR) Accord de principe par la Chambre des Députés pour le financement d'une trentaine de nouveaux projets en rapport avec le financement des grands projets d'infrastructure réalisés par l'Etat, dont le transport (Fonds des Routes, Fonds du Rail, etc.). (2019) Améliorer le transport durable.</p>
<p>Entry 16</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 16:06 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Deployment of "Chargy" public charging stations since the beginning of 2017 and installation of fast charging stations at motorway service areas. Promoting electric mobility. (FR) Déploiement de bornes de charge publiques « Chargy » depuis début 2017 et installation de bornes à recharge rapide sur les aires de service des autoroutes. Promouvoir la mobilité électrique.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.</p>
<p>State of play</p>	

CSR 3 Subpart 5: and increasing housing supply, including by increasing incentives and lifting barriers to build.

<p>Measures</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:08 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Temporary moratorium on evictions During the state of crisis, no one will be put on the street. Evictions ordered in relation to residential leases are suspended during this period (FR) Moratoire temporaire des déguerpissements Pendant l'état de crise, personne ne sera mis à la rue. Les déguerpissements ordonnés en matière de bail à usage d'habitation sont suspendus durant cette période</p>
<p>Entry 2</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:09 PM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Temporary rent freeze for residential leases This rent freeze is effective immediately, for the duration of the crisis and until the end of the current year. With this measure, the government wishes to protect tenants for whom a rent increase would constitute an additional burden that would be difficult to finance. (FR) Gel temporaire des loyers des baux d'habitation Ce gel des loyers est d'application immédiate, et ceci pendant la durée de l'état de crise et jusqu'à la fin de l'année en cours. Par cette mesure, le gouvernement souhaite protéger les locataires pour lesquels une augmentation de loyer constituerait une charge supplémentaire difficile à financer.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:09 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Increase in rent subsidy Ministry of Housing supports low-income households (FR) Augmentation de la subvention de loyer Le ministère du Logement soutient les ménages disposant d'un revenu faible</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:12 PM)</p> <p>(EN) As part of the revision of the master plan for spatial planning (PDAT), the development of territorial visions for the three urban agglomerations of Luxembourg was initiated These territorial visions should be translated into an operational development strategy for the years 2035 and 2050. They should promote sustainable and innovative urban development on the one hand and respect for the balance between the protection of natural, agricultural and forest areas on the other. The strategies must ensure that they propose a rational use of land by reconciling urban development (housing) and economic development, the provision of appropriate services, and social and functional diversity, and also support the major transitions: climatic, ecological, energy, digital, etc. (FR) Dans le cadre de la refonte du programme directeur de l'aménagement du territoire (PDAT), l'élaboration de visions territoriales pour les trois agglomérations urbaines du Luxembourg a été initiée Ces visions territoriales devant se décliner en une stratégie de développement opérationnelle aux horizons 2035 et 2050. Elles devront promouvoir un développement urbain durable et innovateur d'une part et le respect de l'équilibre entre la protection des espaces naturels, agricoles et forestiers d'autre part. Les stratégies visées devront veiller à proposer une utilisation rationnelle du sol en conciliant développement urbain (logement) et économique, offre en services adaptés, mixité sociale et fonctionnelle, mais aussi à accompagner les grandes transitions: climatique, écologique, énergétique, numériques...</p>
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:14 PM)</p> <p>(EN) In order to meet the challenge of mobilising building land reserves, the Spatial Development Observatory (SDO) has implemented the Raumplus project. One of its tasks is to establish a qualitative overview of the building land reserves in the municipalities by actively involving the stakeholders at the municipal level. Mobilising building land reserves. (FR) Afin de répondre à l'enjeu de la mobilisation des réserves de terrains constructibles, l'Observatoire du développement spatial (ODS) a permis la mise en oeuvre du projet Raumplus. L'une de ses missions est d'établir une vue d'ensemble qualitative des réserves de terrains constructibles dans les communes en faisant participer activement les acteurs de l'échelon communal. Mobiliser les réserves de terrains constructibles.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:15 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of a new dedicated fund for the acquisition of land to be released for housing, financed by the state budget. Increase the supply of housing. (FR) Création d'un nouveau fonds dédié pour l'acquisition de terrains destinés à être libérés pour l'habitat, alimenté par le budget de l'Etat. Accroître l'offre de logements.</p>
Entry 7	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:10 PM)</p>



	<p>(EN) Creation of the social landlord The social landlord is the actor in charge of the rental management of housing rented at affordable rents and according to the conditions of the social lease. To this end, the social landlord must have an approval from the Ministry of Housing as well as housing allocated to him by a social developer. (FR) Création du bailleur social Le bailleur social est l'acteur en charge de gestion locative des logements loués à loyer abordable et selon les conditions du bail social. A cette fin, le bailleur social doit disposer d'un agrément du Ministère du Logement ainsi que de logements lui attribués par un promoteur social.</p>
Entry 8	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:10 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Review of the affordable rent system Review the principle of rent calculation for housing subsidised by the Ministry of Housing (FR) Révision du système du loyer abordable Révoir le principe du calcul du loyer pour les logements subventionnés par le Ministère du Logement</p>
Entry 9	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:14 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Property tax reform linked to the redesign of the "new generation" general development plans (PAG). Counteracting land speculation and increasing the supply of housing. (FR) Réforme de l'impôt foncier reliée à la refonte des plans d'aménagement généraux (PAG) «nouvelle génération». Contrecarrer la spéculation foncière et accroître l'offre de logements.</p>
Entry 10	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:15 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Additional financial incentives for municipalities to recognise their continued commitment to the creation of social and affordable housing. Increasing the supply of housing. (FR) Incitations financières supplémentaires en faveur des communes pour reconnaître leur engagement continu dans le domaine de la création de logement sociaux et à coût modéré. Accroître l'offre de logements.</p>
Entry 11	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:17 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Creation of low-cost public housing: - Complete overhaul of the amended law of 25 February 1979 on housing assistance and the system of subsidies for the creation of housing (with reinforcement of the means for a detailed increase in the supply of low-cost rental housing); - boosting the creation of social and low-cost housing - mobilisation of building land; - Reinforcing existing means to increase supply (land use plans, communal planning, nature protection); - new "State-commune" housing pact 2.0 aimed at providing better support for communes wishing to implement a housing development strategy; - Increasing the quality of urban planning, quality of life and social cohesion in the neighbourhoods, as well as improving the quality of construction and energy quality, and the biology of the habitat in general; - combating land speculation and improving price transparency in the rental market. Increase the supply of housing. (FR) Création de logements publics à coût modéré : - refonte complète de la loi modifiée du 25 février 1979 concernant l'aide au logement et du système des subsides à la création de logements (avec renforcement des moyens en vue d'une augmentation circonstanciée de l'offre de logements locatifs à coût modéré) ; - dynamisation de la création de logements sociaux et de logements à coût modéré ; - mobilisation de terrains à bâtir ; - renfort des moyens en place pour augmenter l'offre (plans d'occupation des sols, aménagement communal, protection de la nature) ; - nouveau pacte logement 2.0 « Etat-communes » visant à mieux soutenir les communes souhaitant mettre en œuvre un stratégie de développement du logement ; - augmentation de la qualité urbanistique, de la qualité de vie et de la cohésion sociale dans les quartiers, ainsi qu'une amélioration de la qualité dans la construction et de la qualité énergétique, ainsi que de la biologie de l'habitat en général ; - combat contre la spéculation foncière et amélioration de la transparence des prix sur le marché de la location. Accroître l'offre de logements.</p>
Entry 12	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 16:11 PM)</p>



	(EN) Overhaul of the rental agreement Protect and better inform the tenant (FR) Refonte du bail à loyer Protégé et mieux informé le locataire
Entry 13	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 16:11 PM) (EN) Strengthening of the social rental management tool (GLS) Increase in financial participation (FR) Renforcement de l'outil de la gestion locative social (GLS) Augmentation de la participation financière
Entry 14	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 16:16 PM) (EN) Analysis of the effects of the right of pre-emption of the state, municipalities and public developers and simplification and adaptation of the system where necessary. Mobilising land. (FR) Analyse des effets du droit de préemption de l'Etat, des communes et des promoteurs publics et simplification et adaptation du système en cas de besoin. Mobiliser les terrains.
Entry 15	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 16:16 PM) (EN) Establishment of a special support unit within the Ministry of Housing, which will be responsible for supporting municipal action in the acquisition and development of land, the creation of housing, the sale or rental of land/housing and the management of rental property. Advising municipalities on the implementation of their own housing development projects. (FR) Instauration d'un appui particulier au sein du Ministère du Logement, auquel il reviendra notamment de soutenir l'action communale en matière d'acquisition et de viabilisation de terrains, de la création de logements, de la mise en vente ou en location de terrains/logements et de la gestion du patrimoine locatif. Conseiller les communes pour réaliser des projets de lotissement en régie propre.
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	



CSR.2019.4

CSR 4 Subpart 1: Address features of the tax system that may facilitate aggressive tax planning, in particular by means of outbound payments.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:20 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Ratification of the Multilateral Convention on the Implementation of Tax Treaty Measures to Prevent BEPS ("Multilateral Instrument" or "MLI") (2019). Combating the abuse of double taxation treaties, treaty shopping and the erosion of Luxembourg's tax base. (FR) Ratification de la Convention multilatérale pour la mise en œuvre des mesures relatives aux conventions fiscales pour prévenir le BEPS («Instrument Multilatéral» ou «MLI») (2019). Lutter contre l'abus des conventions préventives de la double imposition, contre le chalandage fiscal et contre l'érosion de la base imposable luxembourgeoise.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:20 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Combating tax avoidance practices through the transposition of the ATAD 1 Directive (2018) and the forthcoming transposition of the ATAD 2 Directive (end 2019), which will complement the anti-avoidance provisions of the ATAD 1 Directive. Provide mechanisms to effectively combat aggressive tax planning and tax avoidance practices within the EU and beyond. (FR) Lutte contre des pratiques d'évasion fiscale par la transposition de la directive ATAD 1 (2018) et par la prochaine transposition de la directive ATAD 2 (fin 2019), venant compléter les dispositions anti-évasion fiscales de la directive ATAD 1. Se ménager de mécanismes pour lutter efficacement contre la planification fiscale agressive et des pratiques d'évasion fiscale au sein de l'UE mais aussi au-delà.</p>
Entry 3	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (14/02/2022 16:20 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Transpose several administrative cooperation directives (ACD 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (2018)) that incorporate globally accepted standards of tax transparency and finalise the transposition of the ACD 6 (automatic exchange of information on certain potential cross-border aggressive tax planning schemes) before the end of 2019. Intensify administrative cooperation between tax authorities at EU and international level with a view to effective automatic exchange of tax information in order to effectively combat tax fraud and evasion. (FR) Transposition de plusieurs directives en matière de coopération administrative (DAC 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 (2018)) qui intègrent les normes globalement reconnues en matière de transparence fiscale et finalisation de la transposition de la directive DAC 6 (échange de renseignements automatique relatif à certains schémas de planification fiscale agressive transfrontières potentiels) avant la fin de l'année 2019. Intensifier la coopération administrative entre les autorités fiscales au niveau européen et international en vue d'un échange automatique des renseignements fiscaux effectif dans l'objectif de lutter efficacement contre la fraude et l'évasion fiscales.</p>
Entry 4	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (14/02/2022 16:19 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Preliminary analyses, including through the continuation of a constructive dialogue with the European Commission, to identify the need to put in place the necessary measures to put an end to possible aggressive tax planning practices that may still exploit certain provisions of the national tax system, including and in particular with regard to outbound payments. Initiate analyses on possible future actions in the fight against aggressive tax planning. (draft law no. 7547) (FR) Analyses préliminaires, y compris par la poursuite d'un dialogue constructif avec la Commission européenne, pour identifier le besoin de mettre en place des mesures nécessaires pour mettre fin à d'éventuelles pratiques de planification fiscale agressive qui exploiteraient encore le cas échéant certaines dispositions du système fiscal national, y compris et en particulier en ce qui concerne les paiements</p>



	sortants. Entamer les analyses sur des possibles futures actions dans la lutte contre la planification fiscale agressive. (projet de loi n° 7547)
Entry 5	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 16:19 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Implement certain administrative mechanisms for enhanced control vis-à-vis jurisdictions included on the Code of Conduct list of non-cooperative jurisdictions (business taxation) by means of circulars (2018). Provide for enhanced control mechanisms vis-à-vis jurisdictions included on the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. (FR) Mis en œuvre de certains mécanismes administratifs de contrôle renforcé vis-à-vis des juridictions incluses sur la liste des juridictions non-coopératives du Code de conduite (fiscalité des entreprises) par le biais de circulaire (2018). Prévoir des mécanismes de contrôle renforcé vis-à-vis des juridictions inscrites sur la liste des juridictions non-coopératives à des fins fiscales.</p>
Entry 6	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (14/02/2022 16:19 PM)</p> <p>(EN) Legislative adaptations to Luxembourg tax law concerning two legislative provisions whose interpretation by taxpayers could have led to tax base erosion and profit shifting practices, or even to situations of non-taxation of certain income. Both amendments strengthen the average level of protection against aggressive tax planning within the Internal Market. The two measures result, on the one hand, in Luxembourg requiring a taxpayer to prove that the other state also recognises a permanent establishment before granting an exemption on the basis of the applicable double tax treaty and, on the other hand, in abolishing the tax-free exchange or conversion of a convertible bond into participations or shares. (FR) Adaptations législatives de la loi fiscale luxembourgeoise concernant deux dispositions législatives dont l'interprétation faite par des contribuables a pu favoriser la mise en place de pratiques d'érosion de la base d'imposition et de transfert des bénéfices, voire aboutir à des situations de non-imposition de certains revenus. Les deux amendements renforcent le niveau moyen de protection contre la planification fiscale agressive au sein du marché intérieur. Ces deux mesures aboutissent, d'une part, à ce que le Luxembourg exige d'un contribuable que ce dernier prouve que l'autre État reconnaît également un établissement stable avant d'accorder une exonération sur la base de la convention applicable en matière de double imposition, et, d'autre part, à supprimer l'échange ou la conversion exonérés d'impôts d'un emprunt convertible en faveur de participations ou d'actions.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	Disclaimer: Please note that the English version is a machine translation of the French version.
State of play	



Extract from the “Fenix” database¹⁴⁶

CSR Subpart	Measure reference	Measure name	Milestone/target reference	Milestone/target name	Target date for implementation (latest reporting)	Status (MS reporting)
2019.CSR1.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-M[1A.-.3]	Agreement by partners on the “operational phase”	2021-02-09	Completed
2019.CSR3.subpart3	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-M[1A.-.3]	Agreement by partners on the “operational phase”	2021-02-09	Completed
2020.CSR2.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-M[1A.-.3]	Agreement by partners on the “operational phase”	2021-02-09	Completed
2019.CSR1.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-T[1A.-.4]	Participants of FutureSkills aged more than 45 years	2021-10-22	Completed
2019.CSR3.subpart3	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-T[1A.-.4]	Participants of FutureSkills aged more than 45 years	2021-10-22	Completed
2020.CSR2.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-T[1A.-.4]	Participants of FutureSkills aged more than 45 years	2021-10-22	Completed
2019.CSR1.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-T[1A.-.5]	Participants of FutureSkills	2021-10-22	Completed
2019.CSR3.subpart3	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-T[1A.-.5]	Participants of FutureSkills	2021-10-22	Completed
2020.CSR2.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]	« FutureSkills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I1]-T[1A.-.5]	Participants of FutureSkills	2021-10-22	Completed
2019.CSR1.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]-T[1A.-.8]	Completion of the training	2022-06-30	Not completed
2019.CSR3.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]-T[1A.-.8]	Completion of the training	2022-06-30	Not completed
2019.CSR3.subpart3	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]-T[1A.-.8]	Completion of the training	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR2.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]-T[1A.-.8]	Completion of the training	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR3.subpart8	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]-T[1A.-.8]	Completion of the training	2022-06-30	Not completed
2019.CSR1.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]-M[1A.-.6]	Access to training offered under the “Digital Skills” programme	2021-11-08	Completed
2019.CSR3.subpart1	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]-M[1A.-.6]	Access to training offered under the “Digital Skills” programme	2021-11-08	Completed

¹⁴⁶ Please note that this extract is dated 22 April 2022.



2019.CSR3. subpart3	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.6]	Access to training offered under the “Digital Skills” programme	2021-11-08	Completed
2020.CSR2. subpart1	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.6]	Access to training offered under the “Digital Skills” programme	2021-11-08	Completed
2020.CSR3. subpart8	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.6]	Access to training offered under the “Digital Skills” programme	2021-11-08	Completed
2019.CSR1. subpart1	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.7]	Launch of the action, invitation of potential beneficiaries	2021-06-26	Completed
2019.CSR3. subpart1	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.7]	Launch of the action, invitation of potential beneficiaries	2021-06-26	Completed
2019.CSR3. subpart3	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.7]	Launch of the action, invitation of potential beneficiaries	2021-06-26	Completed
2020.CSR2. subpart1	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.7]	Launch of the action, invitation of potential beneficiaries	2021-06-26	Completed
2020.CSR3. subpart8	LU-C[1A]- I[I2]	« Digital Skills »	LU-C[1A]-I[I2]- M[1A.-.7]	Launch of the action, invitation of potential beneficiaries	2021-06-26	Completed
2019.CSR3. subpart1	LU-C[1B]- I[I1]	Single Digital Register of Health Professions	LU-C[1B]-I[I1]- T[1B.-.6]	Making available the new digital register	2022-12-31	On track
2020.CSR1. subpart2	LU-C[1B]- I[I1]	Single Digital Register of Health Professions	LU-C[1B]-I[I1]- T[1B.-.6]	Making available the new digital register	2022-12-31	On track
2020.CSR1. subpart3	LU-C[1B]- I[I1]	Single Digital Register of Health Professions	LU-C[1B]-I[I1]- T[1B.-.6]	Making available the new digital register	2022-12-31	On track
2019.CSR3. subpart1	LU-C[3A]- R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]- M[3A.-.1]	Terrestrial network and space component	2023-03-31	Not completed
2019.CSR3. subpart2	LU-C[3A]- R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]- M[3A.-.1]	Terrestrial network and space component	2023-03-31	Not completed
2020.CSR3. subpart7	LU-C[3A]- R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]- M[3A.-.1]	Terrestrial network and space component	2023-03-31	Not completed
2020.CSR3. subpart8	LU-C[3A]- R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]- M[3A.-.1]	Terrestrial network and space component	2023-03-31	Not completed
2019.CSR3. subpart1	LU-C[3A]- I[I1]	Development and deployment of test infrastructure and ultra-secure connectivity solutions	LU-C[3A]-I[I1]- M[3A.-.4]	Cross-border connection	2023-03-31	Not completed
2019.CSR3. subpart2	LU-C[3A]- I[I1]	Development and deployment of test infrastructure and ultra-secure connectivity solutions	LU-C[3A]-I[I1]- M[3A.-.4]	Cross-border connection	2023-03-31	Not completed



2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3A]-I[I1]	Development and deployment of test infrastructure and ultra-secure connectivity solutions	LU-C[3A]-I[I1]-M[3A.-.4]	Cross-border connection	2023-03-31	Not completed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[1B]-I[I2]	Telemedicine solution for remote medical follow-up of patients	LU-C[1B]-I[I2]-M[1B.-.7]	“Maela”	2020-03-23	Completed
2020.CSR1-subpart3	LU-C[1B]-I[I2]	Telemedicine solution for remote medical follow-up of patients	LU-C[1B]-I[I2]-M[1B.-.7]	“Maela”	2020-03-23	Completed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]-T[3A.-.2]	Quantum Key Distribution	2022-09-30	Delayed
2019.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]-T[3A.-.2]	Quantum Key Distribution	2022-09-30	Delayed
2020.CSR3-subpart7	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]-T[3A.-.2]	Quantum Key Distribution	2022-09-30	Delayed
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]	Boosting the creation of a new ecosystem in Luxembourg	LU-C[3A]-R[R1]-T[3A.-.2]	Quantum Key Distribution	2022-09-30	Delayed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[I1]	Electronic Document Management and Case Management	LU-C[3B]-I[I1]-M[3B.-.1]	Entry into operation of a central platform for electronic document management and case management.	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3B]-I[I1]	Electronic Document Management and Case Management	LU-C[3B]-I[I1]-M[3B.-.1]	Entry into operation of a central platform for electronic document management and case management.	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3B]-I[I1]	Electronic Document Management and Case Management	LU-C[3B]-I[I1]-M[3B.-.1]	Entry into operation of a central platform for electronic document management and case management.	2022-06-30	Not completed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]-M[3B.-.5]	Phase 1 of the Exchange via videoconference	2022-12-31	Delayed
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]-M[3B.-.5]	Phase 1 of the Exchange via videoconference	2022-12-31	Delayed
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]-M[3B.-.5]	Phase 1 of the Exchange via videoconference	2022-12-31	Delayed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]-M[3B.-.6]	Phase 2 of the Exchange via videoconference	2022-12-31	On track
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]-M[3B.-.6]	Phase 2 of the Exchange via videoconference	2022-12-31	On track
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[I2]-M[3B.-.6]	Phase 2 of the Exchange via videoconference	2022-12-31	On track
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[1B]-I[I2]	Telemedicine solution for remote medical follow-up of patients	LU-C[1B]-I[I2]-M[1B.-.8]	An integrated solution	2021-02-07	Completed



2020.CSR1-subpart3	LU-C[1B]-I[12]	Telemedicine solution for remote medical follow-up of patients	LU-C[1B]-I[12]-M[1B.-.8]	An integrated solution	2021-02-07	Completed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-T[3B.-.7]	12 new services	2022-12-31	On track
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-T[3B.-.7]	12 new services	2022-12-31	On track
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-T[3B.-.7]	12 new services	2022-12-31	On track
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-M[3B.-.8]	Deployment of a mobile version of MyGuichet (restricted audience)	2021-05-01	Completed
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-M[3B.-.8]	Deployment of a mobile version of MyGuichet (restricted audience)	2021-05-01	Completed
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-M[3B.-.8]	Deployment of a mobile version of MyGuichet (restricted audience)	2021-05-01	Completed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3A]-I[11]	Development and deployment of test infrastructure and ultra-secure connectivity solutions	LU-C[3A]-I[11]-M[3A.-.3]	LuxQCI Laboratory	2022-03-23	Completed
2019.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3A]-I[11]	Development and deployment of test infrastructure and ultra-secure connectivity solutions	LU-C[3A]-I[11]-M[3A.-.3]	LuxQCI Laboratory	2022-03-23	Completed
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3A]-I[11]	Development and deployment of test infrastructure and ultra-secure connectivity solutions	LU-C[3A]-I[11]-M[3A.-.3]	LuxQCI Laboratory	2022-03-23	Completed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-M[3B.-.9]	Deployment of a mobile version of MyGuichet.lu to the general public	2021-07-05	Completed
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-M[3B.-.9]	Deployment of a mobile version of MyGuichet.lu to the general public	2021-07-05	Completed
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3B]-I[12]	Development of MyGuichet	LU-C[3B]-I[12]-M[3B.-.9]	Deployment of a mobile version of MyGuichet.lu to the general public	2021-07-05	Completed
2019.CSR3-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[13]	« eADEM »	LU-C[3B]-I[13]-M[3B.-.10]	Creation of ADEM 2025 Strategy for the analytical phase	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR2-subpart1	LU-C[3B]-I[13]	« eADEM »	LU-C[3B]-I[13]-M[3B.-.10]	Creation of ADEM 2025 Strategy for the analytical phase	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR3-subpart2	LU-C[3B]-I[13]	« eADEM »	LU-C[3B]-I[13]-M[3B.-.10]	Creation of ADEM 2025 Strategy for the analytical phase	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR3-subpart8	LU-C[3B]-I[13]	« eADEM »	LU-C[3B]-I[13]-M[3B.-.10]	Creation of ADEM 2025 Strategy for the analytical phase	2022-06-30	Not completed



2019.CSR3. subpart1	LU-C[3B]- I[I4]	National platform for the management of public surveys	LU-C[3B]-I[I4]- M[3B.-.13]	Creation of a national platform for the management and publication of public surveys and related documents	2021-01-13	Completed
2020.CSR3. subpart2	LU-C[3B]- I[I4]	National platform for the management of public surveys	LU-C[3B]-I[I4]- M[3B.-.13]	Creation of a national platform for the management and publication of public surveys and related documents	2021-01-13	Completed
2019.CSR3. subpart3	LU-C[1A]- R[R1]	« Skillsdësch »	LU-C[1A]-R[R1]- M[1A.-.2]	Launch of the vocational trainings (« skillsbridges »)	2023-03-31	Delayed
2020.CSR2. subpart1	LU-C[1A]- R[R1]	« Skillsdësch »	LU-C[1A]-R[R1]- M[1A.-.2]	Launch of the vocational trainings (« skillsbridges »)	2023-03-31	Delayed
2019.CSR3. subpart3	LU-C[1A]- R[R1]	« Skillsdësch »	LU-C[1A]-R[R1]- M[1A.-.1]	Launch of « Skillsdësch »	2020-07-03	Completed
2020.CSR2. subpart1	LU-C[1A]- R[R1]	« Skillsdësch »	LU-C[1A]-R[R1]- M[1A.-.1]	Launch of « Skillsdësch »	2020-07-03	Completed
2019.CSR3. subpart4	LU-C[2A]- R[R1]	Electrification of the fleet of contracting authorities and entities, and of public transport	LU-C[2A]-R[R1]- M[2A.-.1]	Grand-Ducal regulation on the procurement of clean vehicles	2021-11-14	Completed
2020.CSR3. subpart4	LU-C[2A]- R[R1]	Electrification of the fleet of contracting authorities and entities, and of public transport	LU-C[2A]-R[R1]- M[2A.-.1]	Grand-Ducal regulation on the procurement of clean vehicles	2021-11-14	Completed
2019.CSR3. subpart4	LU-C[2A]- I[I1]	Support scheme for charging points	LU-C[2A]-I[I1]- M[2A.-.2]	Law on the support scheme for charging points	2022-06-30	Delayed
2020.CSR3. subpart4	LU-C[2A]- I[I1]	Support scheme for charging points	LU-C[2A]-I[I1]- M[2A.-.2]	Law on the support scheme for charging points	2022-06-30	Delayed
2019.CSR3. subpart5	LU-C[1C]- I[I1]	'Neischmelz' project	LU-C[1C]-I[I1]- M[1C.-.4]	Launch of the new test drilling	2023-06-30	Delayed
2020.CSR3. subpart5	LU-C[1C]- I[I1]	'Neischmelz' project	LU-C[1C]-I[I1]- M[1C.-.4]	Launch of the new test drilling	2023-06-30	Delayed
2020.CSR3. subpart6	LU-C[1C]- I[I1]	'Neischmelz' project	LU-C[1C]-I[I1]- M[1C.-.4]	Launch of the new test drilling	2023-06-30	Delayed
2019.CSR3. subpart5	LU-C[1C]- R[R1]	Housing Pact 2.0	LU-C[1C]-R[R1]- M[1C.-.1]	Entry into force of the Housing Pact 2.0 Law	2021-07-30	Completed
2020.CSR3. subpart5	LU-C[1C]- R[R1]	Housing Pact 2.0	LU-C[1C]-R[R1]- M[1C.-.1]	Entry into force of the Housing Pact 2.0 Law	2021-07-30	Completed
2019.CSR3. subpart5	LU-C[1C]- R[R1]	Housing Pact 2.0	LU-C[1C]-R[R1]- T[1C.-.3]	Percentage of municipalities signing an implementation agreement	2022-12-31	On track
2020.CSR3. subpart5	LU-C[1C]- R[R1]	Housing Pact 2.0	LU-C[1C]-R[R1]- T[1C.-.3]	Percentage of municipalities signing an implementation agreement	2022-12-31	On track



2019.CSR4-subpart1	LU-C[3C]-R[R1]	Modernisation of corporate taxation	LU-C[3C]-R[R1]-M[3C.-.1]	Act of 10 February 2021 amending the amended act of 4 December 1967 on income tax (formerly draft act No°7547)	2021-02-10	Completed
2020.CSR4-subpart2	LU-C[3C]-R[R1]	Modernisation of corporate taxation	LU-C[3C]-R[R1]-M[3C.-.1]	Act of 10 February 2021 amending the amended act of 4 December 1967 on income tax (formerly draft act No°7547)	2021-02-10	Completed
2020.CSR1-subpart2	LU-C[1B]-R[R2]	Reforming the remits of health professionals	LU-C[1B]-R[R2]-M[1B.-.3]	Publication of a roadmap for the implementation of the reform of the responsibilities of health professionals	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR1-subpart3	LU-C[1B]-R[R2]	Reforming the remits of health professionals	LU-C[1B]-R[R2]-M[1B.-.3]	Publication of a roadmap for the implementation of the reform of the responsibilities of health professionals	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR1-subpart3	LU-C[1B]-R[R1]	« Gesondheetsdësch »	LU-C[1B]-R[R1]-M[1B.-.2]	Work programme	2021-12-31	Completed
2020.CSR1-subpart3	LU-C[1B]-R[R1]	« Gesondheetsdësch »	LU-C[1B]-R[R1]-M[1B.-.1]	Kick-off and preparatory phase of the Gesondheetsdësch' process with the aim to address the six thematic priorities.	2021-04-30	Completed
2020.CSR4-subpart1	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]	Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]-M[3C.-.2]	Act of 25 March 2020 on AML	2020-03-25	Completed
2020.CSR4-subpart1	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]	Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]-M[3C.-.3]	Grand-ducal decree of 14 August 2020 on AML	2020-08-14	Completed
2020.CSR4-subpart1	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]	Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]-M[3C.-.4]	Vertical risk assessment in the area of terrorist financing	2022-06-30	Not completed
2020.CSR4-subpart1	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]	Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]-M[3C.-.5]	Sectoral risk assessment of legal persons	2022-02-23	Completed
2020.CSR4-subpart1	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]	Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]-M[3C.-.6]	2020 update of National Risk Assessment	2020-09-15	Completed
2020.CSR4-subpart1	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]	Fight of money laundering and terrorist financing	LU-C[3C]-R[R2]-M[3C.-.8]	Finalisation of the study on the reinforcement of the regime applicable to trust and company service providers	2022-06-30	Not completed



Implementation of the principles of the European Pillar for Social Rights: Description of the main measures and their estimated impacts¹⁴⁷

The key principles of the Pillar	List of main measures
Chapter I: Equal opportunities and access to the labour market	
<p>1. Education, training and lifelong learning</p> <p><i>Everyone has the right to quality and inclusive education, training and life-long learning in order to maintain and acquire skills that enable them to participate fully in society and manage successfully transitions in the labour market.</i></p> <p>Related Commission action: European skills strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADEM training measure: Introductory and advanced training: the possibility to follow such training during the period of unemployment either free of charge or at a reduced rate allowing participants to improve their chances of professional integration.
<p>2. Gender equality</p> <p><i>Equality of treatment and opportunities between women and men must be ensured and fostered in all areas, including regarding participation in the labour market, terms and conditions of employment and career progression. Women and men have the right to equal pay for work of equal value.</i></p> <p>Related Commission action: Gender Equality Strategy, Pay transparency proposal</p>	<p>Constitution of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 11 of the Constitution: "(2) Women and men are equal in rights and duties. The State shall actively promote the elimination of any obstacles that may exist to equality between women and men." <p>Other laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the law of 15 December 2016, pay inequalities between women and men have been elevated to the rank of an offence, meaning that persons who practice such inequalities are liable to fines (Articles L.225-1 et seq. of the Labour Code). It is forbidden for any employer to use criteria other than knowledge, experience and responsibility to determine an employee's pay. • In terms of family policy, reconciling private and professional life is one of the government's priorities, notably through the reform of parental leave, the reform of paternity leave and the transposition of Directive (EU) 2019/1158 on work-life balance for parents and carers.
<p>3. Equal opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government commissioned the <i>Centre d'étude et de formation interculturelles et sociales</i> (CEFIS) and the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) to participate in the design of a study on racism and ethno-racial

¹⁴⁷ Please also take into account the measures outlined in chapters 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 5 of the Luxembourg NRP 2022.



<p><i>Regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, everyone has the right to equal treatment and opportunities regarding employment, social protection, education, and access to goods and services available to the public. Equal opportunities of under-represented groups shall be fostered.</i></p> <p>Related Commission action:</p> <p>EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025</p>	<p>discrimination, to carry it out and to report on the main results. On the basis of these results, CEFIS and LISER were also asked to formulate policy recommendations in the field of combating racism and ethno-racial discrimination. This report, carried out on these two key issues to address a lack of data and to enable effective policies to be put in place, was officially presented to the Chamber of Deputies in March 2022.</p>
<p>4. Active support for employment</p> <p><i>Everyone has the right to timely and tailor-made assistance to improve employment or self-employment prospects. This includes the right to receive support for job search, training and re-qualification. Everyone has the right to transfer social protection and training entitlements during professional transitions. Young people have the right to continued education, apprenticeship, traineeship or a job offer of good standing within 4 months of becoming unemployed or leaving education. People unemployed have the right to personalised, continuous and consistent support. The long-term unemployed have the right to an in-depth individual assessment at the latest at 18 months of unemployment.</i></p> <p>Related Commission action:</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/economy-works-people/youth-employment-support_en</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Skills-Plang: A programme that supports companies in the preventive planning of their workforce and in the development of competence plans ● Future skills: Training programme to teach important cross-sector skills to job seekers ● Employment Support Contract (<i>Contrat d'appui-emploi - CAE</i>): Under certain conditions, young jobseekers with or without degrees can potentially entitle an employer/sponsor who hires them to reimbursement of part of their salary and all the employer's social charges. Employers who use a CAE must be able to offer young persons either a real prospect of employment at the end of the contract or improved employability, thus increasing their employment prospects on the labour market. ● Employment initiation contract: Under certain conditions, you jobseekers with or without degrees can potentially entitle an employer/sponsor who hires them to be reimbursement for a part of their salary and all the employer's social charges. The employer is required to give real practical training to young jobseekers (who will also have theoretical training) in order to increase their skills and facilitate their (re-)integration into the labour market. ● ADEM's special measures: These measures are aimed at jobseekers who are not entitled to benefits and include all trade union and municipal initiatives (<i>Forum pour l'Emploi, Pro-Actif</i>, and other non-profit associations). They help to strengthen the professional and personal skills of participants in a wide range of activities and bring them closer to the labour market. They aim to help jobseekers to enter or re-enter working life. <p>Employment support for young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under ESF+ (2022-2027): Improve active labour market policies for jobseekers furthest from the labour market. Focus on target populations such as the long-term unemployed persons, immigrants, older workers and young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to employment and activation measures for all ○ Quality and inclusive education and training systems, guarantee for youth ○ Lifelong learning and career transitions



<p>Future Commission action: Action Plan for the Social Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "YouthYourFuture" (ADEM): guiding young jobseekers in preparing a relevant professional project, and supporting them in carrying out this professional project. • "Fit4d'Léier" (MENJE): support and (re)orientation of pupils who have not found an apprenticeship position. <p>Employment support for women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping women who are looking for work to (re)enter the labour market • Work-life balance • Law dated 15 December 2016 raises gender pay inequalities to the level of an offence, making persons who practice such inequalities liable to fines
<p>Chapter II: Fair working conditions</p>	
<p>5. Secure and adaptable employment</p> <p><i>Regardless of the type and duration of the employment relationship, workers have the right to fair and equal treatment regarding working conditions, access to social protection and training. The transition towards open-ended forms of employment shall be fostered. In accordance with legislation and collective agreements, the necessary flexibility for employers to adapt swiftly to changes in the economic context shall be ensured.</i></p> <p><i>Innovative forms of work that ensure quality working conditions shall be fostered. Entrepreneurship and self-employment shall be encouraged. Occupational mobility shall be facilitated.</i></p> <p><i>Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions shall be prevented, including by prohibiting abuse of atypical contracts. Any probation period should be of reasonable duration.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to principle no. 5 of the European Pillar for Social Rights, the provisions of Article L. 010-1 of Book I of the Labour Code relating to individual labour relations, and of Book II of the same code relating to working conditions, stipulate that regardless of the type and duration of the employment relationship, workers are entitled to equal and fair treatment with regard to working conditions. Also, these same provisions aim to avoid employment relationships leading to precarious working conditions and limit trial periods to a reasonable length. • The provisions of the law dated 15 December 2020 amending the Labour Code and transposing Directive (EU) 2018/957 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 28 June 2018 amending Directive 96/71/EC concerning the secondment of workers for services contracts provide for greater respect for the rights of workers concerning working conditions during their secondment, while guaranteeing companies fair competition terms and ensuring that providing services within the European Union is not restricted. • The provisions of the aforementioned Act dated 15 December 2020 also provide that allowances directly linked to the secondment are part of the salary, but that they do not form part of the salary if they are paid as reimbursement of expenses actually incurred as a result of the secondment, since these expenses are borne by the seconding company and not by the posted employee. Also, the same provisions provide that all allowances directly related to the posting are considered to be paid as reimbursement of expenses incurred, unless the terms and conditions of employment applicable to the employment relationship determine which of the allowances are allocated to reimbursing expenses and which form part of the remuneration. • It should also be noted that certain provisions of the aforementioned law dated 15 December 2020 do not only apply to seconded employees, but to all employees working in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The provisions also stipulate that employees who are away from their usual place of work and who are offered accommodation by their employer during this period of absence must be accommodated in minimum conditions of health, hygiene, safety and habitability. • The same applies to the extension of the public policy provisions applicable to all employees working in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the points relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the minimum social wage, including all the wage components referred to in Article L. 221-1 of the Labour Code ○ equal treatment of men and women



<p>Future Commission action: initiative to improve working conditions in platform work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the employee's accommodation conditions when the employer provides accommodation for employees away from their usual place of work ○ allowances or reimbursement of expenses for travel, accommodation or food costs incurred by an employee who is away from home for work reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It should also be noted that the provisions of Bill 7901 are intended to transpose into national law Directive (EU) 2020/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 15 July 2020 laying down specific rules concerning Directive 96/71/EC and Directive 2014/67/EU on the posting of drivers in the road transport sector and amending Directive 2006/22/EC as regards monitoring requirements and Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012, which provide for the establishment of rules enabling the creation of a safe road transport sector, efficient and socially responsible road transport sector, to ensure satisfactory working conditions and social protection for drivers and adequate conditions for business and fair competition for road transport operators. ● Given the high degree of labour mobility in the road transport sector, these sector rules ensure a balance between the free provision of cross-border services for operators, the free movement of goods, satisfactory working conditions and social protection for drivers. ● Furthermore, it is planned to transpose into national law the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 20 June 2019 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the European Union, which aim to improve working conditions by promoting more transparent and predictable employment while ensuring the adaptability of the labour market.
<p>6. Wages</p> <p><i>Workers have the right to fair wages that provide for a decent standard of living. Adequate minimum wages shall be ensured, in a way that provide for the satisfaction of the needs of the worker and his / her family in the light of national economic and social conditions, whilst safeguarding access to employment and incentives to seek work. In-work poverty shall be prevented. All wages shall be set in a transparent and predictable way according to national practices and respecting the autonomy of the social partners.</i></p> <p>Related Commission action: proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With regard to principle no. 6 of the European Pillar for Social Rights, the provisions of Article L. 010-1 and Book II of the Labour Code concerning working conditions provide that workers are entitled to an unskilled minimum social wage and a skilled minimum social wage which is set by law, or by the social partners via collective labour agreements, and which are tailored to the weighted consumer price index. ● The provisions of the law dated 15 December 2020 amending the Labour Code and transposing Directive (EU) 2018/957 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 28 June 2018 amending Directive 96/71/EC concerning the secondment of workers for providing service stipulate that the concept of legal minimum social wage or a minimum wage set by a collective agreement declared or deemed to be generally binding is now understood to mean all the elements constituting the wage that are made compulsory by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions as well as those resulting from collective agreements declared to be generally binding.



<p>7. Information on employment conditions and protection in case of dismissal</p> <p><i>Workers have the right to be informed in writing at the start of employment about their rights and obligations resulting from the employment relationship, including during the probationary period.</i></p> <p><i>Prior to any dismissal, workers have the right to be informed of the reasons and be granted a reasonable period of notice. They have the right to access to effective and impartial dispute resolution and, in case of unjustified dismissal, a right to redress, including adequate compensation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• With regard to principle no. 7 of the European Pillar for Social Rights, the provisions of Article L. 010-1 and Book 1 of the Labour Code concerning individual labour relations stipulate that workers are informed in writing, on taking up their duties, of the rights and obligations arising from the employment relationship, including during the trial period, and that they are informed of the reasons leading to their dismissal and are entitled to reasonable notice. Also, workers have the right to have access to a system of dispute resolution before the labour court in the event of unjustified dismissal, a right of appeal and, where appropriate, adequate compensation.• The provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 20 June 2019 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the European Union, which is to be transposed into national law, provide for the improvement of working conditions by promoting more transparent and predictable employment while ensuring the adaptability of the labour market.
<p>8. Social dialogue and involvement of workers</p> <p><i>The social partners shall be consulted on the design and implementation of economic, employment and social policies according to national practices. They shall be encouraged to negotiate and conclude collective agreements in matters relevant to them, while respecting their autonomy and the right to collective action. Where appropriate, agreements concluded between the social partners shall be implemented at the level of the Union and its Member States.</i></p> <p><i>Workers or their representatives have the right to be informed and consulted in good time on matters relevant to them, in particular on the</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• With regard to principle no. 8 of the European Pillar for Social Rights, the provisions of Article L. 010-1, Book I of the Labour Code, on collective labour relations and Book IV on staff representation of the same code provide that the social partners may negotiate and conclude collective labour agreements and that workers or their representatives shall be informed and consulted on matters which concern them.• Finally, in the context of the preparation of draft legislation and Grand-Ducal regulations, the social partners are consulted regarding the conception and implementation of economic, social and employment policies.• Regarding social security, the social partners are an integral part of the system and are represented in the decision-making bodies of the social security institutions, which are the managing bodies of the different social security pillars. In addition, the Social Security Code also provides for "concerted action" according to the pillars. Accordingly, when dealing with health insurance, the Quadripartite Committee convokes the social partners, the providers and the government at least once a year. In addition, good social dialogue is essential for the proper functioning of the social security system, which also proved its worth in the fight against the COVID-19 health crisis.



<p><i>transfer, restructuring and merger of undertakings and on collective redundancies.</i></p> <p><i>Support for increased capacity of social partners to promote social dialogue shall be encouraged.</i></p>	
<p>9. Work-life balance</p> <p><i>Parents and people with caring responsibilities have the right to suitable leave, flexible working arrangements and access to care services. Women and men shall have equal access to special leaves of absence in order to fulfil their caring responsibilities and be encouraged to use them in a balanced way</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rendering parental leave periods more flexible and improving how they are carried out, as well as the substantial increase of the parental leave allowance, introduced by the reform in force since 1 December 2016, have been very successful. Prior to this reform, the education allowance and the maternity allowance were abolished in order to promote employment, especially female employment, and job retention. These measures support the financial independence of both parents and therefore act against the risk of poverty. The expected positive effects on balancing private and professional life, on equal opportunities and on the time that parents, and especially fathers, have at their disposal for rearing their child have been achieved thanks to this package of reforms.• With regard to principle no. 9 of the European Pillar for Social Rights, the provisions of Article L. 010-1 and Book II of the Labour Code, relating to working conditions, provide that women and men have equal access to special leave in order to fulfil their family responsibilities.• Finally, the European Commission has recently drafted a proposal for a directive on work-life balance for parents and carers.
<p>10. Healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment and data protection</p> <p><i>Workers have the right to a high level of protection of their health and safety at work. Workers have the right to a working environment adapted to their professional needs and which enables them to prolong their participation in the labour market. Workers have the right to have their personal data protected in the employment context.</i></p> <p>Future Commission actions: new strategy on safety and health at work and initiative to improve working conditions in platform work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• With regard to principle no. 10 of the European Pillar for Social Rights, the provisions of Article L. 010-1 and Book III of the Labour Code, relating to the protection, safety and health of employees, stipulate that workers are entitled to a high level of protection of their health and safety at work. <p>It should also be noted that since 2019, the following occupational safety and health directives have been transposed into national law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directive (EU) 2019/130 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 16 January 2019 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work• Directive (EU) 2019/983 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 5 June 2019 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work• Commission Directive (EU) 2019/1831 dated 24 October 2019 establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC• Commission Directive (EU) 2019/1832 dated 24 October 2019 amending Annexes I, II and III to Council Directive 89/656/EEC as regards purely technical adaptations• Commission Directive (EU) 2019/1833 dated 24 October 2019 amending Annexes I, III, V and VI to Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards purely technical adaptations• Commission Directive (EU) 2020/739 dated 3 June 2020 amending Annex III to Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the inclusion of SARS-CoV-2 in the list of biological agents known to cause infectious diseases in humans and amending Commission Directive (EU) 2019/1833.



	<p>In the area of social security, the Accident Insurance Association has developed a charter to combat accidents and deaths at work. It has numerical targets for the period 2016-2022 and KPIs have been put in place to measure the impact of the actions taken by all stakeholders. For the new period starting in 2023, the charter will be reviewed and adapted to current and future challenges, such as the use of teleworking, which has its advantages but also risks so that working at home does not become an additional burden for the individual (separation of private and professional life, adaptation of private premises for teleworking as well). It should be noted that accidents at work are also covered when they occur during and at the place of telework.</p>
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Chapter III: Social protection and inclusion

11. Childcare and support to children

Children have the right to affordable early childhood education and care of good quality.

Children have the right to protection from poverty. Children from disadvantaged backgrounds have the right to specific measures to enhance equal opportunities.

Related Commission action: [The EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child and the European Child Guarantee](#)

The *Staark Kanner* initiative

The Luxembourg government wants to offer all children the same starting conditions and the same opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background. This is why childcare facilities have a public service mission, which is to integrate children into the life of their community and prepare them for Luxembourg society and school.

Every child should have the best possible care. To support children's development in a consistent way, the government has made childcare a national priority.

The *Staark Kanner* initiative is a coherent package of measures for children and their families, including

- the state contribution to the costs of reception, through the reception service voucher
- a pedagogical quality system in all facilities
- the definition, at national level, of educational objectives for children's development
- a multilingual education programme and 20 hours of free supervision for children aged 1 to 4 in nurseries

Child and family support is aimed at children and young adults in distress and their families. Children and young adults in distress are defined as children or young adults whose physical, mental, psychological or social development is threatened, or who are in physical or moral danger, or who are at risk of social and professional exclusion.

A child or young adult in a situation of distress (difficulties with physical, mental, psychological or social development, physical or moral danger, social exclusion, etc.) may be offered help and assistance by the National Office for Children (ONE).

Different support measures are offered. These may include :

- Psychological, social or educational assistance in the family
- Psycho-educational, therapeutic and social intervention measures
- Help with learning disabilities



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and family support in the family <p>With regard to health insurance, children under 18 years of age are always covered if they cannot be covered by any other means. The cost of this membership is borne by the State. Thus, access to health care is guaranteed by the Social Security Code to every child up to the age of 18.</p>
<p>12. Social protection</p> <p><i>Regardless of the type and duration of their employment relationship, workers, and, under comparable conditions, the self-employed, have the right to adequate social protection.</i></p>	<p>All persons residing in Luxembourg are protected by social security as long as they are legally on the national territory. For people in irregular situation, a dedicated project (Universal Health Care Coverage) is being implemented. Accordingly, every person working in Luxembourg including self-employed persons must be affiliated to one of the social security funds, depending on their occupation. In addition, people may also voluntarily join the sickness and dependency insurance scheme and the pension insurance scheme in exchange for payment of contributions. So even where persons are not compulsorily affiliated or co-affiliated, they can take out voluntary insurance, provided that they can afford it, or that the contributions are paid by a third party, including the State and the social agencies.</p> <p>The Luxembourg social security system applies to all employees and provides benefits for sickness, accidents at work and occupational diseases. It also covers maternity, old age, disability, survivors' insurance, unemployment, dependency, early retirement, social inclusion income (REVIS) and family benefits.</p>
<p>13. Unemployment benefits</p> <p><i>The unemployed have the right to adequate activation support from public employment services to (re)integrate in the labour market and adequate unemployment benefits of reasonable duration, in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules. Such benefits shall not constitute a disincentive for a quick return to employment.</i></p>	<p>Unemployment benefits: In the event of an involuntary termination of employment, persons who lose their job may, under certain conditions, receive unemployment benefits to compensate for the loss of the main or sole source of income. Concerned persons then become unemployed persons with benefits. The social security and tax charges normally payable on wages are deducted from the amount of the full unemployment benefit. The Employment Fund takes over from the former employer and finances the employer's share of the costs. The amount of the full unemployment benefit is determined on the basis of the gross salary actually earned by the claimant during the three months preceding unemployment. Under certain conditions, the three-month period can be extended to a maximum of six months.</p> <p>Sick pay and current bonuses and supplements are also included in calculating unemployment benefit, except for overtime pay, bonuses and allowances for incidental expenses incurred.</p>
<p>14. Minimum income</p> <p><i>Everyone lacking sufficient resources has the right to adequate minimum income benefits ensuring a life in dignity at all stages of life, and effective access to enabling goods and services. For those who can work, minimum income benefits should be combined with incentives to (re)integrate into the labour market.</i></p>	<p>Social Inclusion Income (REVIS)</p> <p>In the area of policy to counter social exclusion, the law dated 28 July on the social inclusion income (REVIS) came into force on 1 January 2019.</p> <p>The four objectives of the law are to implement a social inclusion approach, to establish a coherent system of stabilisation, social activation and labour market reintegration policies, to act against child and single-parent poverty and to simplify administration.</p> <p>Establishing a coherent system of stabilisation, activation and reintegration policies has resulted in a sharing of faculties amongst the National Employment Agency (ADEM), the National Social Inclusion Office (ONIS) and the National Solidarity Fund (FSN). On the basis of a profiling established by ADEM, beneficiaries are either referred to ADEM, if they deemed suitable for the labour market, or to ONIS, if they have specific needs in terms of stabilisation, social and professional activation.</p>



	<p>REVIS beneficiaries who are monitored by the ONIS participate in activation measures and get individualised monitoring by Regional Social Inclusion Officers (ARIS) at the 30 social offices.</p> <p>The activation measures provided for in the Social Inclusion Income Act aim to increase the employability of the approximately 5,000 beneficiaries of working age (between 18 and 64). Participation in "public utility work" thus enables around 2,000 people per year to develop in measures close to the requirements of the labour market, and, depending on the assessment, to be ultimately directed to ADEM for support towards the labour market.</p> <p>Training courses are also part of the activation measures offered to REVIS beneficiaries monitored by the ONIS, aiming not only at employability but also at inclusion in the broad sense on the linguistic, financial, digital and other levels. These beneficiaries are referred to these courses as part of the individualised follow-up by the regional agents, and attend on from reduced rates.</p> <p>The implementation of activation measures of the "work of public utility" type contributes, through the entitlement to a social assistance benefit at the level of the minimum social wage, to the increase of the income of the households concerned which are at risk of poverty, and also allows to achieve a higher work intensity in a household, notably through the activation of all adult beneficiaries of that household. Furthermore, participation in these measures, as well as investment in other group or individual measures, enables the beneficiaries to regain confidence and to renew or establish social ties and thus supports the fight against exclusion and isolation.</p> <p>An evaluation of the system, particularly with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the law and the operation of the services concerned, is planned after a period of three years.</p> <p>Adaptation of the SSM, REVIS and RPGH</p> <p>As of 1 January 2021, the amounts of the Social Inclusion Income (REVIS) and the Severely Disabled Income (RPGH) were increased by 2.8%, identical to the increase in the Social Minimum Wage (SSM) rate.</p>
<p>15. Old-age income and pensions</p> <p><i>Workers and the self-employed in retirement have the right to a pension commensurate to their contributions and ensuring an adequate income. Women and men shall have equal opportunities to acquire pension rights. Everyone in old age has the right to resources that ensure living in dignity.</i></p>	<p>The Luxembourg pension insurance system covers the various risks associated with old age or permanent incapacity to earn an income for medical reasons (invalidity). In addition, persons related to the main insured person may receive a survivor's pension, both the spouse or partner and the children.</p> <p>Employees and self-employed persons must be affiliated to these systems and make contributions to them. The calculation of benefits (pensions) is the same regardless of status (employee/self-employed) and regardless of gender.</p> <p>Luxembourg also has a minimum pension level, regardless of amounts contributed. Accordingly, even people who have paid contributions on a very low income or who do not work fully (less than 40 hours per week) can receive a minimum pension to meet their (basic) needs. This pension may be supplemented by other aid or social measures.</p> <p>In addition, the level of pensions is regularly adjusted in line with overall wage developments and is also indexed the same way as wages (automatic indexation).</p> <p>More information is available on the National Pension Fund's website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Old age pension: https://www.cnap.lu/les-pensions/pension-de-vieillesse/les-pensions-de-vieillesse/



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Invalidity pension: https://www.cnap.lu/les-pensions/pension-dinvalidite/la-pension-dinvalidite/○ Survivor's pension: https://www.cnap.lu/les-pensions/pension-de-survie/la-pension-de-survie/
<p>16. Health care</p> <p><i>Everyone has the right to timely access to affordable, preventive and curative health care of good quality.</i></p>	<p>Law dated 24 July 2014</p> <p>The law dated 24 July 2014 brings together the rights and obligations of patients in a single text, in order to ensure greater coherence and transparency in the relationship between patients and health care providers.</p> <p>This law specifies in Art. 4 that "Without prejudice to the priorities due to the degree of urgency, patients have equal access to the health care that their state of health requires. Health care shall be provided in an effective manner and shall comply with the latest scientific findings and the legally prescribed standards of quality and safety."</p> <p>Benefit from the social third-party payment system</p> <p>The social third-party payment scheme, which was introduced on 1 January 2013, is designed to facilitate access to medical and dental care for people on low incomes by avoiding the need to pay in advance and then claim reimbursement. These expenses are covered directly by the National Health Fund (CNS).</p> <p>Implementing an immediate direct payment ("tiers payant" system)</p> <p>In addition to the "social third-party payment" system already in place for people on low incomes, the social security bodies are working towards the introduction of immediate direct payment for services for which a comprehensive third-party payment system is not yet in place, particularly for doctors' bills. This new computerised system should be operational in 2023 and should enable doctors and insured persons who so wish to receive direct financial payment by the CNS for the part paid by the health insurance scheme and to allow insured persons to pay their personal share directly. In this way, bills would be paid directly without the insured having to advance the funds. Such a measure would enable all insured persons, particularly families, to benefit from a "third-party payment" system even without fulfilling the conditions for social third-party payment, which will evolve in this new digital world to make it easier to use.</p> <p>Establishment of Universal Health Care Coverage</p> <p>The government programme provides for the implementation of access to health care for people who cannot be affiliated or co-affiliated to the health insurance system. These are mainly homeless people or people in the country illegally who do not qualify for existing social benefits.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Ministries of Health and Social Security, together with the main stakeholders (CNS, CCSS, associations under agreement with the Ministry of Social Security, etc.) are in the process of putting Universal Health Care Coverage into practice. This project, presented in December 2021, should be operational in April 2022 so that people can have access to health insurance benefits, through the associations that have already agreed to monitor the people targeted by this measure. It is expected that these associations will carry out the administrative procedures and provide regular monitoring, particularly for beneficiaries who require treatment that they could not provide on their own.</p>



	<p>More information on the project can be found on the following website: https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2021/10-octobre/27-cuss.html</p>
<p>17. Inclusion of people with disabilities</p> <p><i>People with disabilities have the right to income support that ensures living in dignity, services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society, and a work environment adapted to their needs.</i></p> <p>Related Commission action: Disability Rights Strategy 2021-2030</p>	<p>Employment reintegration contract: an employment reintegration contract has been available since 24 July 2020 and up until 30 June 2022, comprising alternating periods of practical and theoretical training, focusing on jobseekers aged at least 30 years, undergoing external reclassification or having been a disabled employee for at least one month.</p> <p>An assessment of the current ASP system will be carried out on the basis of a study on socio-educational support (ASP package), and a common approach to disability assessment based on the principle of a "one-stop-shop" will be recommended. A new system of financing and supervision will also be organised to promote the autonomy of disabled people (personal assistance budget) while taking into account their specific needs.</p> <p>A second study will analyse the living conditions of people with disabilities in Luxembourg. The aim of the study is to take stock of the measures and services that already exist and to determine which services and offers should be implemented in Luxembourg in order to ensure independent living for people with disabilities.</p> <p>The national action plan for the implementation of the CRDPH (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) 2019-2024, included in the coalition agreement 2018-2023 of the Luxembourg government, outlines 29 priorities, 55 objectives and 97 specific actions that the ministries concerned have committed to carry out. It was approved on 21 December 2019 by the Government Council.</p>
<p>18. Long-term care</p> <p><i>Everyone has the right to affordable, quality long-term care services, especially home care and community-based services.</i></p>	<p>Long-term care insurance</p> <p>Any person who has a significant and regular need for assistance from a third party (a professional, a relative or a private individual) to carry out the basic day-to-day tasks as a result of a physical, mental or psychic illness or a disability of the same nature is recognised as being dependent, regardless of age.</p> <p>In order to compensate for the costs generated by this need for assistance in everyday life, nursing care insurance can grant and pay for the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• basic day-to-day tasks• home support activities• independence support activities• Accompanying activities in institutions• Incontinence equipment package (flat rate)• technical aids• housing adaptations



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pension insurance contribution for the caregiver <p>The latest reform of the long-term care insurance system has emphasised keeping beneficiaries at home so that they can be independent for as long as possible. To this end, various specific measures have been introduced or reinforced to avoid isolation of the person (group/individual care, strengthening the role of the caregiver, etc.).</p>
<p>19. Housing and assistance for the homeless</p> <p><i>a. Access to social housing or housing assistance of good quality shall be provided for those in need.</i></p> <p><i>b. Vulnerable people have the right to appropriate assistance and protection against forced eviction.</i></p> <p><i>c. Adequate shelter and services shall be provided to the homeless in order to promote their social inclusion.</i></p> <p>Related Commission action: European platform to combat homelessness</p>	<p>For many years, Luxembourg has been facing an almost constant increase in housing prices, despite the implementation of a range of counter-measures. The government therefore intends to further stimulate the creation of affordable housing, particularly in the rental sector. The priorities for public action focus on the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete overhaul of the amended law dated 25 February 1979 on housing assistance and the system of subsidies for the creation of housing (with improved resources for a detailed increase in the supply of affordable rental housing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two bills introduced in December 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bill 7937 on affordable housing – Bill 7938 on individual housing aid • Boosting the creation of affordable rental housing by public developers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tabling and voting of several financing laws for major projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kehlen (<i>Elmen</i>), Dudelange (<i>Neischmelz</i>), Wiltz (<i>Wunne mat der Woltz</i>), Mamer (<i>Wëltgebond</i>), Biwer (<i>An der Schmëtt</i>) • Mustering of building land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Article 29bis of the Municipal Planning Act, introduced by the passing of the Housing Pact 2.0 Act • Bolstering existing means to increase supply (land use plans, communal planning, nature protection) • Introduction of the new Housing Pact 2.0 "State-municipalities" to better support municipalities wishing to implement a housing development strategy • Increased urban quality, quality of life and social cohesion in the neighbourhoods, as well as improved building and energy quality and the biology of the habitat in general • Combating land speculation and improving price transparency in the rental market <p>Concerning the social rental management tool (GLS), the State has increased its financial participation since 2021 so that it corresponds more closely to the real needs of the actors on the ground. This mechanism has two major objectives: mustering unoccupied housing and access to affordable prices for low-income households.</p> <p>The government wishes to contribute to improved protection of the lowest income households by better regulating tenants' rights. Thus, the recast of the tenancy law makes several changes to the current law, the key elements of which are:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better regulation of agency fees and rental guarantees • Facilitating co-tenancy and strengthening the rights of the contracting parties • Specifying how to determine what capital is invested • Stating maximum rents for furnished accommodations, including furnished rooms • Abolish the concept of luxury housing <p>Clarification on the classification of a lease contract in case of extension.</p> <p>In the context of the reform of the amended Housing Assistance Act 1979, which resulted in the introduction of a bill on 24 December 2021, the government has provided for a fairer rent calculation system for tenants of state-subsidised housing for low-income households.</p> <p>Recently, Luxembourg signed the Lisbon Declaration on the European Platform against Homelessness, committing itself to ending homelessness by 2030.</p> <p>The government will continue to increase and diversify its services to homeless people, in cooperation with non-governmental organisations. In 2021, the offer has been completed with a night shelter specifically for women.</p> <p>In addition, a concept for a care home for ageing homeless people is being developed.</p> <p>In general, long-term and stable projects are preferred to temporary solutions. The focus is on innovative projects such as the "Housing First" model, which will be further developed.</p> <p>In terms of access to care, the Universal Health Care Coverage project is being implemented for people who remain habitually on Luxembourg territory (see principle 16).</p>
<p>20. Access to essential services</p> <p><i>Everyone has the right to access essential services of good quality, including water, sanitation, energy, transport, financial services and digital communications. Support for access to such services shall be available for those in need.</i></p>	<p>Social assistance</p> <p>Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights forms the basis of social assistance in Luxembourg. The amended law dated 18 December 2009 establishes the right to social assistance, is aimed at combating poverty and social exclusion and at enabling every person to lead a life that conforms to human dignity.</p> <p>The Social Office of the municipality where people reside helps people in financial or social need. The Social Office can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help access legal benefits, financial aid and other material assistance • offer attentiveness and assistance in case of social problems • provide social, psychological, budgetary, administrative and pedagogical advice • offer specific and well-suited information on all existing support services and benefits in Luxembourg • refer and guide persons to other specialised services



- provide short, medium and long-term social support
- provide initial interventions in the field of social emergencies
- provide material assistance

A study conducted by the University of Luxembourg in 2018 showed that more than 83% of the beneficiaries stated that the cooperation with the Social Office led to an improvement in their personal situation.

The Social Assistance Act will be critically reviewed on the basis of the findings of this study and a broad consultation with the parties concerned.

In 2021, 30 Social Offices provided financial aid for a total amount of € 3,816,260.

Social grocery shops

The Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region financially supports a joint purchasing and supply centre for several organisations ("*Spëndchen*" asbl) which collects and distributes food donations from the supermarket sector free of charge to households in highly vulnerable condition, or provides them with food or basic necessities in return for a financial contribution.

To this end, a network of distribution points consisting of the social grocery shops of the Caritas Foundation and the Luxembourg Red Cross as well as the "*Centbutteker*" has been created throughout the country. Access to these services is through the Social Offices and various associations working in the social field.

Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)

Luxembourg has opted for a national operational programme under the European Fund for Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), consisting of free distribution of foodstuffs and basic necessities purchased with the Fund's financial resources. The operational programme relies on the existing national network (central purchasing office and distribution points) to deliver food and material aid to the most deprived families. Access to FEAD products is decided for families according to the same scheme as access to the various types of social groceries.

Social security

With regard to **social security**, social security institutions should facilitate access to various benefits, for example by reducing administrative procedures to a minimum or by digitisation (see Immediate direct payment for the payment of bills, principle 16), while ensuring that services are equally accessible to people who do not have the necessary basic digital knowledge or skills (maintenance of physical agencies, telephone reception, etc.).



Sustainable Development Goals¹⁴⁸

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	List of main measures
<i>Goal 1 - No poverty</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the construction of affordable housing by public developers • Modernisation of tenancy legislation to better control rent developments and protect tenants • Increased urban quality, quality of life and social cohesion in the neighbourhoods, as well as improved building and energy quality and the biology of the habitat in general • Distribution of food and basic necessities to people in situations of severe material deprivation • Implementation of measures to reintegrate unemployed or inactive people into the labour market and to increase their work intensity • New programming phase (2021-2027) of the ESF+ for increasing the employment rate of the most vulnerable people in the labour market as part of the implementation of the European Pillar for Social Rights • Inclusion in employment for disabled employees and employees in external reclassification processes, so as to facilitate integration and, above all, job retention • Digital inclusion action plan for an inclusive society to address the dangers of a digital divide • Extension and increase of the cost-of-living allowance to low-income households on 1 January 2022 • Introduction of an energy premium for low-income households to counteract surges in energy prices • Reintroduction of indexation of child benefit from 1 October 2021 to increase the purchasing power of families with children • 2.8% increase in the REVIS and RPGH amounts from 1 January 2021, identical to the increase in to the minimum social wage rate • Gerontological care supplement paid to persons admitted to integrated centres for the elderly and care homes whose personal resources are not sufficient to cover the cost of accommodation and personal needs • Increase in parental leave allowance, in order to promote employment, especially women's employment, job retention and to support the financial independence of both parents, thus acting against the risk of poverty
<i>Goal 4 - Quality education</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting quality in early childhood education and care • Promotion of plurilingual education to prepare for schooling and socialisation in a multilingual and multicultural society • Diversification of the academic offer in public education to better respond to the multiple profiles of students • Diversification of sections in secondary education to better meet labour market requirements • Continued efforts in the fight against failure in school and dropouts • Lifelong learning - Development of a people's university

¹⁴⁸ Please also take into account the measures mentioned in chapters 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 5 of the Luxembourg NRP 2022.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing the number of targeted training courses for jobseekers to address skills gaps in the labour market and provide a concrete employment perspective• Staark Kanner initiative: the best possible framework for the best possible chances of success• A national concept for homework help• Extending compulsory education• Reform of integration processes for newly arrived pupils
<i>Goal 7 - Clean and affordable energy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC)• Introduction of a carbon tax on 1 January 2021, accompanied by a social compensation measure with the increase of the tax credit (lower taxes on the income of low-income households)• "PRIME House" financial aid scheme to promote sustainability, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in housing• "KlimaPrêts" climate loans to promote the sustainable renovation of housing older than 10 years through pre-financing of renovation work. These climate loans not only contribute to the responsible consumption of energy and the preservation of the environment, but also to a reduction in energy costs and an increase in comfort.• Updating of the "Guide to Sustainable Construction and Renovation" by the Resource Centre for Building Technologies and Innovation (CRTI-B), in close consultation with the key public and private players in the construction sector, in order to bring together the available information on sustainable construction at national level• Further simplification and acceleration of the exploitation of the potential of solar energy in Luxembourg, in collaboration with the <i>Klima-Agence</i> (formerly <i>myenergy</i>)• Development of the hydrogen strategy for Luxembourg• Increased energy efficiency/energy performance requirements for buildings from 1 January 2023 for all new construction (Grand Ducal Regulation dated 9 June 2021 on energy performance of buildings)• Promotion of rational energy use and renewable energies through municipal subsidies (in addition to state subsidies)• Renewal and increase of the cost-of-living allowance for low-income households on 1 January 2022• Introduction of an energy premium for low-income households to counteract soaring energy prices• Complete overhaul of the amended law dated 25 February 1979 on housing assistance and the system of subsidies for the creation of housing (by improving resources for a detailed increase in the supply of affordable rental housing)• Application of the Mechanism to avoid energy cuts (electricity and natural gas) due to unpaid bills, in cooperation with social offices• Introduction of free public transport in Luxembourg from 1 March 2020• Continuation of the Climate Pact 2.0 with the municipalities
<i>Goal 8 - Decent work and economic growth</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continued implementation of an economic policy conducive to qualitative and sustainable growth, focusing on the roadmap for "<i>Ons Wirtschaft vu muer</i>".• Submission of a bill proposing the extension of compulsory schooling until the age of 18. This extension will contribute to reducing the school dropout rate and to better integration into the professional world.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development and refinement of the Youth Guarantee measure, in particular through the activation pathway for young people who are not in employment, education or training ("NEET") and through school• Extension of ADEM's youth services to young people up to the age of 30 since 2018• Supporting the professional integration of jobseekers by targeting vulnerable populations, including young people, women, older people, people with special needs and the long-term unemployed.• Renewal of the partnership between the Union des entreprises luxembourgeoises (UEL) and ADEM for a new three-year period (2021-2023) in order to better adapt ADEM's training offers to the needs of companies.• Support for the creation of new jobs in the municipal, parapublic or social sector for jobseekers who have been registered with ADEM for at least 12 months through the scheme to combat long-term unemployment ("insertion jobs"), which has been in force since July 2017, and the introduction of specific measures for jobseekers aged 50 and over.• Facilitating the reconciliation of work and family life through the reform of parental and paternity leave• Strengthening the principle of equal pay for men and women• Implementation of the national strategy for the prevention of accidents at work "VISION ZERO" aimed at a maximum reduction of potential sources of risk in order to avoid serious and fatal accidents.
<p><i>Goal 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting companies in their Research, development and innovation (RDI) efforts, in particular by using a series of tools introduced by the law on the promotion of RDI• Continued encouragement of Research and development (R&D) efforts by industrial companies, particularly in favour of energy efficiency• Implementation of the Space Policy including the launch, in partnership with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST) of the European Space Resources Innovation Centre (ESRIC).• Encouragement of strong, long-term public-private partnerships between Research and Technology Organisations and industries in areas identified as priorities by the government• Announcement of a campus dedicated to health technologies, called "Health And Lifescience Innovation (HE:AL) Campus" aiming to attract primarily companies active in the health technology sector• Establishment of multi-annual agreements setting the state allocations for the University of Luxembourg, the three public research centres and the National Research Fund for the period 2022-2025 with an increase in total allocations of some 17.6% compared to the multi-annual agreements for 2018-2021• Implementation of the National Research and Innovation Strategy, adopted in December 2019 to increase the efficiency of the research system• Creation of a National Data Exchange Platform (NDEP) to provide the full range of services needed to exploit the data value chain• Further implementation of the Sustainable Mobility Strategy (MoDu 2.0)• Reform of the national RGTR bus network to optimise service



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revision of the law on the organisation of higher education in order to, among other things, create a favourable environment for the expansion of the range of public and private higher education programmes• Adjustments to the "<i>Clever fueren</i>" financial aid scheme for the promotion of electric mobility and active mobility• Presentation of the National Strategy for Ultra-High Speed Electronic Communications Networks 2021-2025 to connect, in particular, households without access to a high-speed or very high-speed Internet infrastructure
<i>Goal 13 - Measures to combat climate change</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC)• Strategy to reduce other greenhouse gases (especially methane) (<i>Klimadäsch</i> in progress)• Further implementation of the Sustainable Mobility Strategy (MoDu 2.0)• Climate change adaptation strategy - implementation of priority measures (completed, strategy review from June 2022)• Climate law and associated sector targets; establishment and support of governance bodies• Continuation of the Climate Pact 2.0 with the municipalities• <i>Klimabonusbësch</i> (Investigating measures with positive effects on climate protection in agriculture and forestry)• Participation in International Climate Finance (ICF)• Long-term low greenhouse gas development strategy (October 2021)



For more information, please contact:

Ministry of the Economy
19-21 Boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

observatoire@eco.etat.lu
<https://odc.gouvernement.lu>

**For more information on the
Recovery and resilience plan, please contact:**

Ministry of Finance
3 Rue de la Congrégation
L-2931 Luxembourg

prf@fi.etat.lu

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