



OUR 2023 ELECTION MANIFESTO

Our green manifesto for the
2023 general election



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DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS,

As a governing party for the past 10 years, we have been committed to making sure that people living in Luxembourg have a good and independent life and to finding appropriate responses to the major challenges of our time.

At the end of this legislative term, we can confidently say that **we have moved our country forward despite the ongoing crises**. The need for fundamental change in several policy fields was ignored for too long, but in the past 10 years **we have taken courageous decisions for the future in** or the future in the fields of transport, territorial planning, housing, environment and climate, energy, policing, justice, or culture.

The general election sets the course for our future and will be about:

- **protecting our livelihoods and the climate.**
- **combatting** social inequalities and the **growing poverty** in our society.
- creating **economic opportunities for the future**, but also about preserving **social cohesion**.

Sam Tanson
Leadership Candidate

Djuna Bernard
Party Leader

Meris Sehovic
Party Leader

- enabling everyone to have **a roof over their head**.
- guaranteeing a **safe and free life** for people living in our country. No matter where they come from, what their beliefs are or who they love.
- Finally, in a world marked by war and rapid technological developments, it will above all be about **defending our values and our democracy**.

In the following 126 pages, we present our solutions to tackle these challenges together. **Our promise is to lead our country towards a fairer and more sustainable future and to preserve what makes our country unique: our nature and the people who live here.**

It is in this spirit that we present you with an electoral manifesto for a country where it is good to live, where the future is secure and fairer. That is our Luxembourg.

1.

PROTECT



1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IS HUMAN PROTECTION



Nature does not need us. But we need nature. We only have this one planet, in all its beauty and natural diversity, with all its inhabitants – and limited resources. For this reason alone, protecting our environment is the greatest responsibility that rests with humankind. Clean water and clean air, biodiversity and fertile soil are the basis for our life. And without stable ecosystems, a life of freedom, dignity and equality is not possible either. We have long since known the impact of our human life and economy on the ecosystem of our planet. In Luxembourg, one of the most heavily populated countries in Europe, nature has also suffered a great deal. And as a result of the climate crisis, many changes affecting nature and ourselves still lie ahead of us. Urgent action remains essential; we must continue to follow the course taken in the last two legislative periods with courage and consistency.

Together, we have achieved a great deal in recent years to halt the damage to our ecosystems and biodiversity and to restore damaged nature. We have implemented comprehensive reforms in the areas of nature conservation, water conservation and biodiversity. The revised Nature Conservation Act not only regulates the protection of green belt areas, but also provides instruments and financial support for the restoration of important habitats such as flower meadows or wetlands. In addition, we have ensured that, nowadays, 80% of Luxembourg's drinking water reservoirs are protected, that nitrogen emissions have fallen and that, despite population growth, we produce less non-recyclable waste. First steps for all of us in Luxembourg, relevant in the long term.

Despite these efforts, much remains to be done if we want to leave intact habitats, healthy forests, and clean watercourses for the next generation. The decline in biodiversity has not stopped. This makes it all the more important to continue with the policy that has been established. With a clear sense of direction, cooperation and at all political levels. For this reason, we will not only decisively advance climate

and environmental protection at the national and global level in the coming years, but also give the communes financial resources and moral support to make their contribution together with citizens and companies. Together, for example, we want to give nature a greater space in our villages and towns. Together, we can make a lot of difference. And only with a policy that sustainably protects natural livelihoods will we be able to achieve self-determination – for us and future generations, in a Luxembourg that is worth living in.

Preserving natural habitats and biodiversity déi gréng will:

- ✓ implement the new **National Plan for Nature Conservation** (PNPN);
- ✓ protect nature – **forests, meadows, watercourses, wetlands etc. – as well as strengthening** its biodiversity and restoring damaged nature;
- ✓ designate **new nature reserves** to preserve priceless habitats. We will give 30% of the national area protected status, one third of which – areas with a current or potentially very high value when it comes to biodiversity – will be strictly protected;
- ✓ systematically bring **valuable land areas** into the public sector for nature conservation;
- ✓ promote the **networking of habitats** through natural and near-natural areas in order to facilitate the unrestricted movement of animals;
- ✓ strengthen the **protective impact of conservation projects** by identifying priority fields of action, target-orientated implementation of measures and regular monitoring of projects for their protective impact;
- ✓ protect and create new valuable landscape elements such as individual trees, hedges and wildflower strips;
- ✓ promote the planting of trees and the restoration of ecosystems in urban areas and make project developers more accountable;



- ✓ make **commitments at international level to ambitious nature conservation** and the reversal of the loss of biodiversity, and consistently increase international nature conservation funding;
- ✓ continue not to allow the cultivation of genetically modified plants (“GMOs”) in Luxembourg, even if they have been developed using the so-called “new genetic engineering techniques”. At EU level, we advocate strict regulation of new genetic engineering processes (in accordance with the precautionary principle), including labelling and risk assessment;
- ✓ further promote and professionalise the production, cultivation and propagation of local seeds, hedges and tree species;
- ✓ implement a national **tree planting programme** to create a national **tree nursery** where trees can be advanced for public urban projects, and existing trees that have to give way to public construction work can be temporarily transplanted.

Simplifying nature conservation
déi gréng will:

- ✓ **develop dynamic approaches to nature conservation**, such as the creation and subsequent removal of temporary natural spaces within the construction perimeter (“nature on a temporary basis”) and thereby achieve an improvement in the conservation status of species;
- ✓ facilitate the **relocation of European protected species** by providing adequate public areas;
- ✓ make the conditions for **regional pooled spaces** and compensation more attractive in the vicinity of the site of intervention to be compensated. We will check the feasibility of a system that allows the collection of ecopoints in advance. We will improve the visibility of the results of the compensation system;
- ✓ create **new premium programmes for nature conservation** to strengthen biodiversity in forests, fields and urban areas and ensure that, in

addition to farmers and forest owners, private individuals can also make greater use of them.

Environmental protection is a priority for the entire country
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ strengthen **governance of environmental policy and inter-ministerial coherence**, as environmental protection must not come downstream of economic, transport or agricultural decisions;
- ✓ **substantially increase the financial resources for environmental policies**, as well as the necessary staffing level in the administrative departments for the consistent implementation of environmental policies, and guarantee the support of private, economic and municipal actors in this context;
- ✓ **ensure effective action against environmental crime** by providing the necessary financial, human and legal resources;
- ✓ develop regularly updated environmental indicators for Luxembourg in cooperation with STATEC in order to better monitor the state of the environment and the impact of protection programmes;
- ✓ introduce an **annual report on the state of nature and the environment**, which will be debated in the Chamber together with the various ministers responsible;
- ✓ launch a training offensive for environmental and conservation professions in order to make them more attractive. We will also promote training courses and further education of specialists and workers in this area;
- ✓ expand **training and further education for local and national actors in the field of environment and sustainability**;
- ✓ evaluate the effectiveness of the recently introduced sustainability check for legislation and, if necessary, reinforce it;



- ✓ **introduce environmental guidelines** in the public sector so that the public sector becomes a model and figurehead in terms of circularity, energy efficiency and resource protection in all their activities;
- ✓ strengthen Luxembourg as a **location for environmental and sustainability research**;
- ✓ strengthen education and awareness of sustainable development. In this context, we integrate environmental protection content in primary and secondary education into the curriculum of the subjects “Vie et Société / Life and Society” and “Eveil aux Sciences / Scientific Awakening”. This content forms the discussion of environmental problems and their social contexts as well as value-orientated solutions. In this area, we also promote practical teaching in nature conservation zones, agriculture, forestry and circularity;
- ✓ support nature education organisations and projects such as forest day-care centres and guide their activities in such a way that the framework for action is defined and the approval process can function in a simplified manner;
- ✓ encourage demonstration projects in the environmental field and scale the lessons and best practices of these projects through the development of policies and guidelines;
- ✓ **reduce administrative hurdles in the environmental field** and speed up and digitise approval procedures;
- ✓ promote and ensure funding for the **coherent and coordinated implementation of the goals of the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development** at national level.

Encouraging environmental protection in communes

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ reward rural communes that preserve our natural wealth and guarantee ecosystem services more for this service and, in this sense, adjust the funding of communes;

- ✓ develop “règlements-type / model regulations” for building regulations to promote urbanism which is positive towards climate and nature conservation and rainwater use, as well as limiting light pollution and soil sealing;
- ✓ introduce **minimum values for natural and near-natural green spaces and water features** (green and blue infrastructure) in urban areas, so that greening with location-adapted trees and hedges is given greater importance, especially in densely built-up places;
- ✓ create the possibility of **local protected areas**;
- ✓ revise the public sector’s right of first refusal in order to improve its ability to purchase land of particular ecological importance in the interest of the common good (such as parcels adjacent to watercourses, which are important for restoration projects);
- ✓ promote the **participation of communes in the Nature Pact** and regularly evaluate, improve and adapt the catalogue of measures to the third nature conservation plan, the Forest Act and other new legislation;
- ✓ strengthen the **role of natural parks in active conservation**;
- ✓ **develop the local nature conservation syndicates into a comprehensive network**;
- ✓ continue to implement the goals of the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in the communes.

Enabling a pesticide-free future

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ give the Ministry of the Environment **greater joint decision-making power** in the field of agricultural policy, as these policies have a significant impact on the state of biodiversity and ecosystems;
- ✓ **enlarge pesticide-free areas** to stop the mass mortality of insects;



- ✓ **collect enhanced data on pesticide exposure** to our environment and our food, as well as on exposure to the population of Luxembourg;
- ✓ pursue the objective of “**zero pesticides on public land**”;
- ✓ regulate more strictly the **use of pesticides in the vicinity of educational institutions and residential buildings, nature and water conservation areas**, as well as establishing **buffer zones along watercourses**, for example.

Creating the primeval forests of the future
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ maintain the forest areas of Luxembourg at the same level (35% of the land area);
- ✓ transform monotonous spruce forests into **near-natural and climate-adapted mixed forests**, as well as strengthening Luxembourg’s forest biotopes and the **climate resilience of the forests**;
- ✓ leave at least 5% of public forests to nature, because if untouched, they can develop into the primeval forests of the future;
- ✓ develop a **strategy for preventing and combating vegetation fires** in order to prepare ourselves for the risk of fires in forests and fields, which has been increased by the climate crisis;
- ✓ limit the development of forest roads and promote their depaving;
- ✓ increase the remuneration and extension of advisory services for forest owners for improving the ecological status, ecosystem services and climate adaptability of their forests;
- ✓ in order to **improve the exchange of information** with private forest owners, we will set up an information platform that centralises information on funding programmes, advisory and training services and commitments;
- ✓ regulate the wildlife population by **hunting** in respect of nature conservation and animal wel-

fare. We will improve the scientific monitoring of wildlife populations and identify additional solutions in coordination with all relevant actors. In this sense, we will **maintain the ban on fox hunting**;

- ✓ expand and valorise the national **timber cluster**. We will work with the Greater Saar-Lor-Lux Region to develop a strategy to enhance the added value of regional timber and promote the use of our wood in public buildings and infrastructure projects.

Clean water and soils
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ implement the existing water management and flood risk plans;
- ✓ guarantee clean drinking water. We will protect our **precious groundwater and the reservoir** from harmful inputs such as nitrates and pesticides. We will ensure that all our drinking water reserves are protected by **protection zones**. We will further strengthen the protection of water in these areas and strengthen **prevention programmes**. We will intensify cooperation with and support of farmers, businesses, and communes in this area.
- ✓ **secure the supply of drinking water in the long term**, and in this sense:
 - continue the work on the development of new drinking water sources and rehabilitate and reactivate old drinking water sources;
 - implement the **water-saving strategy** and supplement it with incentives to save water for citizens and businesses. Together with the actors in agriculture, we will develop water-conserving irrigation methods. Systems for the use of rainwater are to become mandatory in new construction projects. We will promote rainwater and greywater use, as well as water reuse from treated municipal wastewater;



- increase awareness among the population, schools and businesses of their water consumption and practices that protect water;
- ✓ promote our high-quality **tap water as drinking water**;
- ✓ continue campaigns on the quality of Luxembourg tap water;
- ✓ **support drinking water fountains** in public spaces and make the provision of free drinking water in national buildings the norm. In restaurants, **tap water will become accessible for customers**;
- ✓ launch **a renaturation offensive for living and near-natural streams and rivers** in order to achieve good quality of our flowing watercourses and to strengthen our wetlands - marshes, moors, ponds and riparian forests;
- ✓ promote the **expansion of wastewater treatment plants and expand the elimination of micro-pollutants such as microplastics, pesticides and medicines**. We will hold the producers of particularly water-polluting products more accountable;
- ✓ finalise the national sewage sludge strategy, in cooperation with the communes, by constructing sewage sludge treatment plants, taking into account aspects of the circular economy, in particular with regard to the reuse of phosphorus;
- ✓ establish permanent monitoring of micro-pollutants in our streams and rivers;
- ✓ **promote flood protection** by implementing and updating the Flood Risk Management Plan. We will **improve flood warnings** in cooperation with communes, raise awareness of being prepared (e.g. adapted building and town planning), and better prepare the responsible emergency services and commune staff for flood operations;
- ✓ ensure that resource-efficient water management is given more importance at the **commune level**. We will promote the **principles of the “sponge city”, rainwater retention and use**, the multiple use of water and the **separate discharge of wastewater and rainwater**;
- ✓ introduce a **water-related risk analysis** in the areas of industry, agriculture, and crafts to identify and minimise contamination risks at an early stage. In this context, we will introduce a quality label for companies that undertake a high level of risk prevention;
- ✓ raise the awareness of businesses, communes and private individuals of the **dangers of heavy rain** and support them in prevention and property protection;
- ✓ provide the financial resources necessary for **water and flood protection** and purchase areas relevant to water and flood protection (including for renaturation);
- ✓ in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, develop a **concept for the reservoir** that meets the multiple requirements – drinking water reservoir, nature reserve, residential area, energy production, flood protection and local recreation area;
- ✓ examine whether further bodies of water can be developed into recreational areas;
- ✓ develop new fisheries legislation which would guarantee resource protection and animal welfare;
- ✓ **strengthen soil protection** by means of legislation, ensure that fallow land is restored more quickly and that land consumption is reduced and polluted land is not created in the first place;
- ✓ **reduce soil consumption and soil sealing**, create the necessary instruments, and raise the awareness of stakeholders such as municipalities and builders in this context. We will consider the introduction of a national soil sealing levy and promote depaving measures;



- ✓ develop financial support and advice on soil protection and soils as CO2 sinks for farmers and foresters;
- ✓ establish a single framework in chemicals legislation on transparency, penalties for infringements, sanctions and levies to better combat pollution caused by chemicals. We will work at European level to improve and consistently implement chemicals legislation;
- ✓ inspect imported goods more thoroughly for poisons and pollutants, improve the information available to the population in this regard and facilitate recalls in order to better protect consumers.

Combating air, noise, and light pollution
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ in collaboration with the communes, develop a **national strategy to reduce light pollution** to protect people and nature from the negative consequences of too much artificial light, improve ecological connectivity and restore natural light levels at night. National and local authorities must be the model for this;
- ✓ introduce **maximum limits for light emissions** in ecologically sensitive areas;
- ✓ achieve **stricter air standards** by promoting electrified public transport, expanding the cycling infrastructure, creating car-free neighbourhoods, replacing combustion engines, supporting businesses and greening urban areas;
- ✓ **further systematise air quality measurements**, involve citizens actively in the collection of data and make updated and comprehensibly processed data more accessible to citizens;
- ✓ **revise the current noise legislation** to improve the **protection of quiet and reduce noise**, because noise makes people ill and harms nature;
- ✓ implement **noise mitigation plans** and adapt them to new circumstances. We will also take into account the reduction of noise pollution in nature, particularly by creating so-called

“zones calmes / quiet zones”, where noise pollution is below a certain decibel limit;

- ✓ support citizens, companies, and communes with the implementation of **measures to reduce noise, light and air pollution** (such as noise barriers, sound-absorbing windows, façade greening, light shielding). In local hotspots, we will work with communes to develop light-house projects that illustrate how measures can reduce pollution;
- ✓ promote measures to **reduce pollution and improve air quality inside buildings** by developing appropriate criteria for new builds and renovations;
- ✓ bring the establishment of new companies into line with environmental objectives through the “compatibility check for businesses”.

Circular economy/waste
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote the **implementation of ambitious waste and packaging legislation**, the “**Null Offall Lëtzebuerg / Zero Waste Luxembourg**” strategy and the circular economy strategy;
- ✓ **strengthen the “polluter pays” principle and extend manufacturer’s liability**;
- ✓ **reduce the material footprint of the country**. To this end, we will build **indicators for the analysis of Luxembourg’s material flows** and improve knowledge and
- ✓ reporting on the efficient use of resources in Luxembourg;
- ✓ evaluate and, if necessary, improve the Waste Act with regard to its impact in reducing resource consumption;
- ✓ adjust the method of taxing non-recyclable waste so that the **charges are calculated on a weight basis**, as this generally results in a halving of the volume of non-recyclable waste;



- ✓ review and revise the concept of the “Super-DrecksKëscht” (recycling companies), with the aim of reducing the generation of hazardous waste, optimising its recovery and disposal and providing the best possible services in this area;
- ✓ develop a national solution for the disposal of lightly contaminated waste (such as in the field of construction waste);
- ✓ **transform recycling centres into resource centres**, where value retention and the reuse of materials are a priority. We will offer financial and advisory support to the centres for this transition. Together with the communes, we will network resource centres nationwide so that residents have access to all centres, regardless of where they live;
- ✓ strengthen the **fight against road litter** in cooperation with the communes and the law enforcement agencies;
- ✓ in food legislation, set **binding targets for reducing food waste** in all areas of the value chain (“field to fork”) in order to combat food waste. In this legislation, we will also introduce rules for **monitoring** food waste and regulate the **obligation to donate** food which is still edible and the legal security associated with it. Public institutions will be a showcase for minimising food waste in this area;
- ✓ at European level, adopt an ambitious stance in relation to resource management, in particular as regards the reduction of packaging, packaging waste and microplastics, as well as strict “eco-design” targets to make products more durable, reusable, repairable, upgradable, recyclable and generally less harmful to the environment. We will ambitiously implement European directives on strengthening the circular economy and waste prevention at national level.

Prioritising reusable solutions

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ introduce a **deposit system for drinks containers**;
- ✓ promote **reusable packaging** and reduce packaging waste;
- ✓ support the development of reusable transport packaging and the development of **circularity** in the logistics sector;
- ✓ support associations, communes and the private sector so that reusable solutions in trade and at events become the norm;
- ✓ in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, extend the **“EcoBox” and “Spin” models to other products**;
- ✓ promote initiatives by low-packaging and packaging-free shops within the scope of legal options;
- ✓ clarify and, if necessary, adapt **hygiene regulations in the food sector** in order to enable customers at fresh food counters to fill reusable containers they have brought with them and to increase awareness of this possibility for retailers and consumers.

Favouring repair, reuse, and the sharing economy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ introduce a **repair bonus for repair services**;
- ✓ generalise **tax incentives for repair work and second-hand work**;
- ✓ clarify liability and insurance issues and, if necessary, adapt the legal framework;
- ✓ **support rental and sharing initiatives** (e.g. tool libraries);
- ✓ help **“repair café” initiatives** to network and coordinate nationally. It should be easy for citizens to see where and at what time “repair cafés” take place;



- ✓ develop and promote vocational training and further education courses in repair and maintenance in order to secure the circular economy of tomorrow;
- ✓ at European level, promote the strengthening of reparability, longer product life and product guarantees, the development of “reparability criteria” and the right to spare parts;
- ✓ clamp down on the destruction of unsold consumer goods such as textiles;
- ✓ strengthen the reuse **of materials in the construction sector** by introducing a regulatory framework for the reuse of recovered or recycled materials, setting up a material exchange in the construction sector and reducing VAT on reused materials;
- ✓ further promote the **prevention of excavation and construction waste** by supporting intelligent planning and identifying further reuse opportunities;
- ✓ in the case of **public tenders** in the infrastructure sector, increase the integration of **circularity criteria, resource protection** and the use of **fossil-free machinery** in order to promote sustainable construction.

Closing loops **Déi gréng will:**

- ✓ integrate the **principles of the circular economy** into the planning of new **activity zones**, through the development of multi-functional buildings, the sharing of infrastructures and services (e.g., warehouses or IT equipment) and the cascade use of production material, water and energy, in particular waste heat. Closer cooperation between companies along the supply chain and the implementation of circular business models such as “products as services” contribute to reducing resource consumption whilst fostering innovation and resilience;
- ✓ **consistently promote the development and application of the principles of the circular economy in the construction sector**, as this

sector has considerable potential for more efficient use of resources through the circular economy due to its role as a large consumer of materials and producer of waste. We will promote measures that increase local value creation, such as the production of innovative building materials from regional resources, the prefabrication of modular building elements, the value retention of existing building parts and the reuse of construction products and materials during dismantling. The implementation of these measures will make a significant contribution to climate protection, both in renovation work and in new buildings;

- ✓ support companies in their transition to the circular economy and resource efficiency through **new funding programmes and advice**. Using material flow analyses, we will identify the areas where priority loops can be closed and integrate these aspects into the Climate Pact for businesses;
- ✓ take greater account of the principles of circularity in public tenders and thus additionally support circular business models, especially for regional value chains such as those in agriculture (bioeconomy) or the construction industry.

1.2 LIVING IN A CLIMATE-FRIENDLY WAY



Droughts, heat waves, forest fires, torrential rain, and floods: The human-caused climate crisis is no longer something abstract, and its devastating consequences have long been felt in Luxembourg. Avoiding the climate crisis and protecting the environment is the central challenge for our generation. We still have a maximum of 27 years in which to become climate-neutral. By 2030, we must have reduced our emissions by 55% compared to 2005. The IPCC report also states that the scale of the climate crisis can be limited. It is therefore important to implement the energy transition consistently, to achieve our climate targets and at the same time to prepare our society in good time for the effects of climate change on people, the environment and our infrastructure.

The good news is: We can do it. With innovative strength and a sense of community, we have the prerequisites for coping with the socio-ecological U-turn. Not only to make our contribution to a climate-friendly world, but also to provide new prospects for our economy. With green jobs, with a greater quality of life and social justice. For generations to come.

Our goal is clear. The way to achieve this must be fair and supportive. Because only if we do not lose anyone on the way can we get where we need to go. To do this, the state must create reliable framework conditions and provide targeted support to communes and citizens. That is why we see:

Climate protection as the central task of the next legislative period

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ put compliance with the **Paris Climate Agreement and the 1.5°C target at the heart of our efforts** and guide the action of all policy areas accordingly;
- ✓ make the implementation of the **National Energy and Climate Plan** and its measures a central priority for the country, because in order to achieve our climate objectives, we must con-

tinue to drastically increase the pace and scope of climate action in the next legislative period;

- ✓ **plan the long-term financing of the measures of the Energy and Climate Plan** and ensure a **high level of funding**;
- ✓ **guarantee the human resources** necessary for the implementation of the Energy and Climate Plan;
- ✓ implement a **priority status for energy and climate transition projects** in order to prioritise and accelerate administrative and legal procedures for appropriate projects;
- ✓ ensure that the financial support provided by the state is paid out in a timely and unbureaucratic manner. To this end, we will speed up and completely digitise the processing of funding applications from private individuals and companies, as well as working to ensure that the payment of climate and energy aid could be carried out directly on the principle of random checks and then be checked via systematic ex-post checks much more easily and quickly;
- ✓ review an **Energy Transition Acceleration Act** to remove existing municipal barriers to energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and to unify and prepare local regulations for the energy transition;
- ✓ make climate protection and energy transition a **transversal priority for the government**. In order to strengthen **coordination between ministries**, each ministry will appoint a **high-level climate commissioner**, and the implementation of the Energy and Climate Plan will become a regular agenda item of the Council of Government;
- ✓ **develop a climate neutrality strategy for the state** so that it becomes a model and figurehead in terms of climate protection and energy efficiency and achieves **climate neutrality as early as 2040**. This climate neutrality strategy will be embedded in a broad environmental guideline applicable to the public sector;



✓ **give natural climate protection a special priority**, because strong ecosystems are natural climate defenders and protectors. That is why we will invest massively in the restoration of ecosystems and nature-based solutions.

Strengthening the legal framework for climate change mitigation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **remain amongst the EU leaders in climate policy and advocate ambitious action in all climate-related areas** to ensure that Western industrialised countries fulfil their particular historical responsibility in the area of climate protection;
- ✓ **make Luxembourg a climate champion and put in place the necessary measures** to achieve climate neutrality at best by 2040 and at the latest by 2050 and to take full advantage of the opportunities that this brings for the economic and industrial location, new jobs and the quality of life of citizens;
- ✓ hold the various **climate-relevant sectors more accountable**. In the Climate Act, we will introduce a clear procedure in case of a sectoral failure to meet targets: if a sector fails to meet its specific climate target, the responsible ministry will present and implement proposals for further emission reductions;
- ✓ in exchange with the two climate bodies, the “Observatoire scientifique pour la politique climatique / Scientific Council for Climate Policy” and the “Plateforme pour l’action climat et la transition énergétique / Platform for Climate Action and Energy Transition”, **regularly evaluate Luxembourg’s climate policy** and identify any **new measures to strengthen the national climate policy**, thereby ensuring that Luxembourg’s climate policy remains in line with its objectives;
- ✓ continue the **proactive participation of citizens in matters of climate policy** in the future, as initiated by the “Biergerkomitee Lëtzebuerg 2050 / Luxembourg Citizens’ Commit-

tee 2050” and the “Klima-Biergerrot / Citizens’ Climate Assembly”.

Favouring climate protection at all levels

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ regularly evaluate the catalogue of **measures in the Climate Pact** for communes and provide additional measures;
- ✓ further develop assistance to communes from the Climate Agency in the field of climate and energy transition;
- ✓ create a **climate pact for (industrial) communal syndicates** in order to support communal syndicates that are active in e.g. the waste and wastewater sector, in reducing their climate emissions, as well as in developing and implementing climate protection measures;
- ✓ position Luxembourg as a **centre of excellence for research into climate protection and adaptation**. We will support the establishment of **research chairs** and public-private partnerships at the University of Luxembourg and public research centres and position Luxembourg as a pioneer in **research on the development and promotion of sustainable and climate-positive lifestyles**;
- ✓ create a **“green valley” for green tech companies** – such as manufacturers of battery, solar or turbine technologies – in Luxembourg through active prospecting and favourable conditions;
- ✓ **create a national investment fund, “Transition énergétique / Energy transition”, which will invest exclusively in renewable energy development projects in Luxembourg** and in which citizens can participate and receive a “green return”;
- ✓ introduce a **climate savings book**, whereby **every child will receive a share in the national investment fund “Transition énergétique / Energy transition” from birth** and/or a climate-friendly loan, which will be used to finance sustainable projects, e.g. in the field of wind power or solar energy. The yield from this



savings book should be available from the age of 18;

- ✓ inform the public to a greater extent about the challenges and contexts of the climate crisis, as well as promoting existing solutions and options for action for private individuals and businesses;
- ✓ support developing countries in the fight against and adaptation to the climate crisis and maintain a **high level of national contribution to international climate financing**. We will earmark an additional budget item for Luxembourg's contribution to the international fund for climate-related loss and damage, which supports countries particularly affected by the climate crisis;
- ✓ work **at international level** towards a binding global target for the **expansion of renewable energies**.

Climate adaptation
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **improve Luxembourg's adaptation to the unavoidable consequences of climate change in all areas, updating the national climate adaptation strategy** and providing measurable targets. In addition, we will establish a clear governance structure as well as a review mechanism and enshrine it in the Climate Act;
- ✓ revise and better communicate the national "plan canicule / **heatwave action plan**" in order to strengthen the protection of vulnerable people such as the elderly against the risks of heatwaves;
- ✓ develop a drought management plan with support measures to protect forests and support farmers. The "drought plan" must also take into account measures in the event of low water levels in the watercourses. In this context, we envisage a strategy for the prevention and control of vegetation fires;
- ✓ support the implementation of the resilience plans for critical infrastructures to ensure better

protection of these important infrastructures and thus contribute to the protection of people;

- ✓ **expand training and further education on climate adaptation, such as climate-resilient planning**, e.g. for employees of communal administrative departments and inter-communal syndicates, architects and planners;
- ✓ bring together and appropriately communicate **data on local climate risks (heavy rain, flood risk, heat island maps etc.)** in order to improve the level of information for all stakeholders concerned and to facilitate the implementation of forward-looking adaptation measures by private and public actors;
- ✓ support farmers in developing new, more resilient and adapted farming systems, such as agroforestry, and encourage the use of crops that require less water and are more resistant to drought;
- ✓ **increase citizens' awareness** of climate risks through personal provision;
- ✓ **increase citizens' awareness** of climate risks through personal provision;
- ✓ better support communes in the planning of climate-adapted neighbourhoods through greening, cold air corridors and water retention infrastructure, and develop adaptation guidelines for urban areas;
- ✓ financially support communes with a **funding programme, "Climate-adapted and climate-positive urban areas"**, so that our communities become more resilient to extreme weather events;
- ✓ establish a **support programme for climate adaptation measures**, such as depaving and greening, **for individuals and businesses**;
- ✓ consider and, where appropriate, introduce **innovative financial and/or insurance instruments to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters** for individuals.

1.3 STRONG DEMOCRACY, MODERN ADMINISTRATION, LIVELY PARTICIPATION



Luxembourg is a strong, vibrant democracy. We are proud to live in a diverse, open country where citizens, regardless of origin, gender, religion, or sexual identity, decide on their common concerns on an equal and self-determined basis. The rule of law is the guarantor of this. It stands for the promise that, before the law, everyone is equal, protects citizens and human rights and ensures peaceful coexistence.

We want it to stay that way. Because the fact that democracy in our country has proved strong even in times of crisis does not mean that we can take it for granted. It must be lived, nurtured, and developed in accordance with the challenges of our time, but also the needs of our changing society.

For us, democracy is a way of life, not a formality. And the work on it is never finished. For this reason, we will continue to place a strong focus on strengthening fundamental rights in our country in the coming years and make the political process more transparent and participatory. The public administration plays a central role in the implementation of political decisions - and is the place where citizens come into contact with the state. We want to strengthen it, make it more citizen-orientated and digital at the same time, in order to ensure that the whole of society can identify with its actions. Our country can only benefit from this. For all of this contributes to strengthening democracy, better political decisions and a more resilient, just society.

Fundamental rights and human rights

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **name a disability representative** who will guarantee that the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities will be implemented in all ministries;
- ✓ **reform the Ombudsman institution** and extend its scope of activity beyond mere mediation activities. The Ombudsman should be able to obtain a right to ask questions in Parliament and to propose changes to the law;

- ✓ make more resources available to the **Consultative Human Rights Commission (CCDH)**, to professionalise the function of its President as a “human rights commissioner” and to examine the connection of the institution CCDH to parliament, while preserving its independence.
- ✓ enforce **respect for human rights and social and environmental standards along the entire international value chain**, and to do so, enshrine effective supply chain legislation **for all economic sectors** in European and national law;
- ✓ ensure that the financial system must also comply with future due diligence obligations in order to strengthen human rights and environmental protection;
- ✓ promote **stronger international protection for journalists, activists, scientists, and other human rights defenders** around the world.

Electoral rights and parties

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ combine the four constituencies into a **single national constituency** and adapt the electoral system accordingly so that elections take place without regional proportional representation;
- ✓ within the framework of a pilot project involving the University of Luxembourg, trial the **voluntary active right to vote in European and local elections from the age of 16** (= without compulsory voting, as with those aged 75+);
- ✓ **adapt the European Electoral Act to EU legislation**, which means abolishing the current clause due to which more than half of the candidates on each list must have Luxembourg citizenship;
- ✓ **review and, if necessary, improve the effectiveness of the existing parity rules in relation to political mandates in 2024, after the European elections;**
- ✓ strengthen information and awareness-raising campaigns for the registration of citizens without a Luxembourg passport in the electoral reg-



isters of local and European elections, including a systematic obligation to provide information when registering non-Luxembourgers locally or online – including a clear recommendation for registration;

- ✓ **review and, if necessary, tighten the law on party financing after the 2023 elections**, in particular with regard to **transparency, accounting rules, reimbursement of campaign expenditure, donation rules and advertising**. This also includes the rules which must be followed by individual candidates and the clean separation between parties and any clubs or associations in which candidates play a leading role or where there is a risk of financial commingling;
- ✓ not only **entrust the minimum rules for the clean running of official election campaigns, including sanctions, to a voluntary election campaign agreement between different parties** (official duration, deontological rules for parties and candidates etc.), but also enshrine them in law. This includes **enhancing the role of the ALIA supervisory authority** and giving it the necessary means to monitor compliance;
- ✓ in cooperation with the other parties, analyse the possible forms of a **separate legal form for political parties**, since the existing or currently used legal forms do not sufficiently fit the needs and functioning of a party;
- ✓ clarify the role and tasks of political foundations and promote them more strongly.

A strong parliament and greater transparency and citizen participation in the legislative process
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **make the work of the Chamber more transparent** by:
 - the **Parliamentary committees meeting publicly** and the exemptions being regulated;
 - MPs being obliged to publish their meetings with stakeholders in a **transparency calendar**;

✓ strengthen the democratic institution of the Chamber by improving public relations and political **citizen participation**, by the Chamber of Deputies maintaining greater direct dialogue with the citizens than before, and in particular:

- about parliamentary **hearings on important political issues with public participation**;
- by developing a **National Citizens' Dialogue or Citizens' Council model** in cooperation with the University of Luxembourg, as well as the experts and citizens of the “Biergerkomitee / Citizens' Committee”, the “Klima-Biergerrot / Citizens' Climate Assembly” and from other participation processes, for example, the CELL, which provides a **systematic platform for both Luxembourg and non-Luxembourg citizens to participate in the political process of shaping important issues of the future**;
- ✓ **strengthen the staff of the Chamber in the field of European policy and technical committees**, improve the flow of information and cooperation with the EU Liaison Office of the Chamber and the Luxembourg Deputy in Brussels and, in order to ensure the optimal and early monitoring of draft directives and regulations, thereby promote closer cooperation between the national MPs, Luxembourg MEPs and other Luxembourg representatives;
- ✓ giving MPs the right to be accompanied by parliamentary group members in the parliamentary committees, similar to the way ministers may be accompanied by civil servants;
- ✓ following the numerous adjustments made in the wake of the constitutional reform, undertake a **complete revision of the Chamber Rules**, address previously excluded issues such as birth and parental leave for MPs and draw up a crisis plan for the Chamber, so that it remains capable of acting and resolving issues even in extreme emergencies, such as natural disasters, pandemics or wars;



✓ establish an **Observatory of State Policies** (“Observatoire des politiques publiques”) in order to regularly review the application of the laws voted by Parliament and, if necessary, to adapt the legislation.

✓ **restrict double mandates by professionalising the mandates of mayors and councillors** and align the MPs’ hours of leave (“Congé politique” / “political leave”) based on professional full-time work.

Reform of the Council of State
Déi gréng will:

✓ **ensure that the Council of State can do its work faster and more efficiently, thus speeding up the legislative process. For this purpose, we will strengthen the staffing of the Council of State with regard to both employees and members** and implement further measures to improve the working conditions of state councillors on the one hand and to eliminate existing bottlenecks in the legislative process on the other. We will therefore introduce a **deadline for the preparation of expert opinions**;

✓ **revise the Council of State Act**, give Parliament the sole authority to designate the members of the Council of State at a public hearing, ensuring gender parity and party proportionality, and reviewing the incompatibility rules of the mandates.

Government
Déi gréng will:

✓ **give ministers the opportunity to nominate up to three personal cabinet advisors** and reform the status of government advisors (“Conseiller.ère.s de government”). These would be political employees of the government, whose field of activity is situated between the members of the government and the NGOs, and who support the implementation of the government’s requirements in the ministries. Cabinet members will be exempted from their regular work for the duration of their minister’s mandate and may also be recruited from the private sector.

At the end of the mandate, their function in the ministry will be terminated.

Strong, proactive communes
Déi gréng will:

✓ evaluate the effectiveness of the “Congé politique” / “political leave” rules and other financial compensation for the exercise of communal mandates 2 years after the implementation of the reform through official channels and, if necessary, further enhance the communal mandates;

✓ restrict **political double mandates** by professionalising the mandates of mayors and aldermen;

✓ review and continue the **reform of communal finances** in order, among other things, to better integrate the regional planning criteria of the new “Programme directeur de l’aménagement du territoire” / “Master programme for spatial planning” (PDAT);

✓ increase awareness-raising campaigns for the **merger of communes** and make incentives more attractive to reduce the number of communes with under 3,000 inhabitants and to enable a more uniform and equal supply of community services for all residents;

✓ promote **gender-balanced electoral lists** also at communal level;

✓ initiate a reform of the **Syvicol** municipal umbrella association, towards a kind of municipal professional chamber that can issue an opinion on the draft laws and regulations relevant to municipal policy;

✓ analyse the organisation and the course of the communal elections 2023 in order to harmonise as much as possible all organisational processes such as telling, validation of ballots, transmission channels etc., as well as professionalising the election offices to support the volunteers in their work;



✓ give communal **citizens' participation** a stronger legal framework by:

- rapidly completing the introduction of a “**communal citizens' initiative**” for all residents aged 16 and over, initiated by a legislative proposal;
- simplify **citizens' right of initiative** for a communal referendum;
- develop and institutionalise concepts for b in order to give citizens the opportunity to actively participate in the political process of shaping important issues of the future, as well as projects and decisions that affect their living environment or themselves;

✓ rapidly complete the radical **reform of the communal law** that has been initiated in order to provide the 100 communes in Luxembourg with a functional framework adapted to today's challenges, needs and missions. This also includes modern and at least partially relocated HR management from the political to the administrative level, the inclusion of the technical community service in communal legislation, including clarification of the responsibilities and signing powers of the service leaders, and the introduction of technical and administrative directors at the communal administration level;

✓ revise and modernise the **Communal Syndicate Act** to meet the significantly increased tasks, the necessary professionalisation, the sometimes high complexity as well as syndicate sizes of over 100 employees. This includes, for example, a more precise regulation of supervisory duties and generally more transparent and democratically comprehensible decision-making processes in the syndicates, in particular for the communal councillors of the member communes, the overdue clarification of the areas of competence of the directorates and the supervisory bodies, as well as the safeguarding of the directors with regard to their actual and everyday missions.

Strengthening the media landscape in the digital age

Déi gréng will:

✓ increase the **transparency of state administrative departments** by means of an information access law for journalists and, in addition, improve citizens' access to information held by state agencies. Déi gréng will therefore consider Luxembourg's accession to the Council of Europe's Tromsø Convention on Access to Official Documents;

✓ evaluate the **reform of press aid** carried out two years ago, in particular with regard to media and format pluralism and, where appropriate, make improvements;

✓ continue to support **printed media** in the medium term and possibly beyond, in order to ensure access to a variety of information media for the entire population;

✓ support free and **community media**;

✓ in the **public service broadcasting sector**, pay greater attention with regard to the relevant legislation and treaties to criteria relating to energy efficiency, sustainability, inclusion and gender equality and ensure that the relevant requirements are implemented;

✓ evaluate the feasibility and the advantages and disadvantages of creating a **public service television channel**, including an online service, together with national and international experts, and discuss the results in a transparent and public manner;

✓ continue to support small and independent radio stations in the dissemination of the new **DAB+ radio standard**;

✓ strengthen the **ALIA media supervisory authority** and provide it with the necessary resources in the long term.



Fresh perspectives in a reliable public administration

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue to raise the **country's profile as an attractive employer** and boost the recruitment of new talent to the public sector. To this end, we will raise awareness of the diversity of the professions practised in the public sector, as well as the diversity of the tasks within any one profession;
- ✓ ensure a **good work-life balance for civil servants and employees** by strengthening the implementation of existing provisions in the area of working time flexibility and working from home;
- ✓ expand and enhance the **areas of expertise and experience** of civil servants, use "in-house" and "workplace learning" and more specifically promote the development opportunities of employees based on "upskilling" and "reskilling" models. This includes building the skills of the future to meet the demands of a constantly changing modern working world;
- ✓ continue to shape the **recruitment processes** to address the shortage of staff in a forward-looking manner and boost the employment of people with special needs. The aim must be to increase diversity within the public sector workforce and access for people with physical or mental disabilities, or people with a "Redeployment" status. This requires an appropriate adaptation of recruitment procedures and criteria;
- ✓ establish strategic health and prevention management and proactively protect the workforce from psycho-social risks;
- ✓ take account of the state's role as a model in the field of equality, strive for greater representation of **women in high posts** in the public sector, consistently implement the 40% minimum quota of women on the boards of public sector institutions and make internal mobility processes more efficient;
- ✓ revise and target the range of training and further education courses offered by the National Institute for Public Administration (**INAP**) to the respective professional groups and/or adapt qualifications, occupational fields, and skills to future requirements. Climate and environmental protection should consistently be included as transversal themes. An overview of current skills must also be drawn up in order to identify more precisely the need for further training and to use the skills of civil servants more efficiently and more flexibly;
- ✓ promote horizontal and vertical mobility in administrative departments and use it as a tool for skills development;
- ✓ extend the **external audit** carried out within the tax administration to additional key areas and strengthen cooperation between the tax administration and other public bodies in the financial sector (Statec, IGF, CSSF, Central Bank etc.);
- ✓ continue to **accelerate and simplify administrative procedures** through digitisation in all areas through the "Zesumme Vereinfachen" / "Let's Simplify Together" platform. Contemporary and future-orientated solutions should be developed together with citizens. The implementation of the "once-only" principle is intended to further improve the usability of administrative services;
- ✓ when designing administrative processes, focus increasingly on the **involvement of citizens** and communicate work and messages more clearly and transparently. These should be published consistently in at least two languages. The most important information should also be available in simple language;
- ✓ consistently implement the decision to make greater use of qualitative criteria in **public procurement**. All ministries and public institutions should use environmentally friendly products and services that meet social standards when purchasing and, in appropriate cases, Fair-trade products and services. In addition, an ac-



tion plan for sustainable public procurement needs to be developed in order to harmonise the criteria and to firmly anchor implementation. A national online platform should accompany this process and network the various actors with each other;

- ✓ further promote cooperation and exchange between the **public sector and the private sector, as well as start-ups**;
- ✓ promote exchange and cooperation with foreign administrations and develop innovative common approaches in an international context;
- ✓ launch an **Innovation Fellowship programme**. This is intended to promote cooperation for the common good between talented specialists from innovative companies and public administrative departments within targeted projects;
- ✓ examine the **regulations on working from home** for injustices and remove ambiguities regarding the right to work from home, such as the purchase of digital and technical equipment for working from home, training and internal meetings, or travel costs and expenses;
- ✓ develop **“working from home” guidelines** for the communal sector in cooperation with Syvicol and ensure that direct contact with citizens in the communal contact and advice centres is guaranteed on a daily basis;
- ✓ establish an **“intrapreneurship” programme**. This is intended to allow public sector employees to present their ideas which arise from working practice for improving processes or solving problems in an annual competition. The most promising ideas can then be implemented by the employees;
- ✓ promote networking and knowledge transfer within the public sector and establish an inter-ministerial **innovation laboratory** that deals with cross-departmental innovation and modernisation processes.

Religious communities

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ by 2025 at the latest, review the **observance and effectiveness of the conventions and changes to the law** which have formed the basis of the separation of church(es) and state since 2015, together with the religious communities, and **adapt them if necessary**;
- ✓ in this context, examine the **recognition of religious communities**, such as Liberal Judaism, which have **so far been unjustifiably excluded**, including access to the “Conseil des Cultes conventionnés” / “Council of Recognised Religious Bodies”.

1.4 CREATING EQUAL RIGHTS AND RECOGNITION



We have only achieved freedom if all people, regardless of origin, gender, or lifestyle, can live independently, freely and safely. We have made great progress, particularly with regard to the role of women. But everyday life shows that real equality is far from a matter of course in all areas and for everyone.

With regard to gender equality, it is always the case that, despite the same education and training, there are differences in wages, and there are advantages in terms of opportunities for promotion and as regards protection. These injustices are often exacerbated when children and family are added to the equation. This is not only blatantly unjust, but a problem for our society and for our economy as well.

We want to change this. And thereby also support lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans*, intersex and queer people (LGBTQIA+). Especially trans-, intersex, and non-binary people continue to experience discrimination, stigmatisation or even violence, which often affects the mental well-being, quality of life and the opportunities of those affected for a lifetime.

We are fighting for a country where there is no place for hatred, exclusion, and discrimination. For us, living freely and with self-determination means that gender does not decide what someone can do or how much they earn. That it doesn't matter who you love. That children and care do not lead to the risk of poverty and that parents have the opportunity to divide family work on an equal footing.

Work Déi gréng will:

- ✓ take account of the state's role as a model in the field of equality, strive for better representation of women in **high posts** in the public sector, consistently implement the 40% minimum quota of women on the boards of directors of public bodies and make internal mobility processes more efficient;

- ✓ increase **wage transparency** and to make companies and businesses accountable, so that they have to prove that they pay the same salary for the same work and it is not up to employees to prove that they are being discriminated against;
- ✓ create incentives to encourage companies and businesses to set up their own **childcare facilities** (KiTas), especially in companies where people work in shifts;
- ✓ address the existing gender inequalities in pensions: introduce a minimum contribution in the case of career breaks and make it possible to pay 100% of the pension fund even if working **part-time**;
- ✓ make **public sector recruitment procedures** more transparent in the sense of equal opportunities and minimise the risk of possible discrimination using anonymised application procedures. We will also raise awareness among private employers and develop guidelines for non-discriminatory recruitment procedures.

Reconciliation of family and working life Déi gréng will:

- ✓ rename the "Congé de paternité" / "Paternity leave" as "**Congé de naissance**" / "Birth leave" and further expand it with the possibility of making it flexible. Furthermore, it must not be a requirement that same-sex couples must be married in order to take advantage of this leave. The specific situation of soon-to-be "rainbow families" should be taken into account accordingly;
- ✓ make **parental leave more flexible** and allow the partner to take parental leave as early as during the maternity leave;
- ✓ establish a **right to paid leave** for the partner for visits to the doctor concerning pregnancy, contraception and serious illnesses;
- ✓ advocate **new working hour models** that improve the work-life balance and create more time for family and leisure. To this end, we will



introduce family working hours that will allow young parents to reduce their working hours over a limited period of time, thus better combining work and family;

- ✓ develop the “**Congé pour raisons familiales**” / “Compassionate leave” for single parents and enable parents of seriously ill children who may need treatment abroad to take advantage of this holiday for two;
- ✓ introduce **tax benefits** for couples with children when both parents reduce their working hours.

Health

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ pay greater attention to the psychological and social care of parents during and after **pregnancy and childbirth** and set up a national advice centre for parents in this context. We will remove taboos from pre- and postnatal problems (e.g. postnatal depression) and raise the awareness of health professions of this issue;
- ✓ prohibit non-medically necessary operations for **inter* children**;
- ✓ recognise **endometriosis** and **lipoedema** as diseases, include them in the “Code de la sécurité sociale” / “Social Security Code” and improve the counselling and treatment services for patients;
- ✓ make all **contraceptives** available free of charge to prevent sexually transmitted diseases;
- ✓ provide better information and break the taboos surrounding the subject of **sexually transmitted diseases**, including in schools;
- ✓ strengthen **gender equality** in the areas of the **prevention, diagnosis, and therapy** of mental and physical illnesses and in this context:
 - establish an **action plan on equal health opportunities** for women;
- make **gender medicine** an integral part of medical studies and of education and training for health professionals;
- address the **gender data gap** in research and develop a strategy to reduce it in Luxembourg research;
- ✓ keep statistics on **abortion** in order to further dismantle the taboo;
- ✓ allow **blood donations** to be made without restriction to homosexual and transgender people;
- ✓ **abolish** the issuing of “**Certificats de virginité**” / “**Certificates of virginity**” and raise awareness amongst both health professionals and social education staff;
- ✓ develop **bioethics legislation** in cooperation between the Ministries of Justice and Health, which will regulate all issues concerning medically assisted reproduction, on a bioethical, medical and legal level;
- ✓ ensure that all children are able to have their parents recognised as such, regardless of how they were conceived.
- ✓ ensure the **depsychiatrisation and depsycho-pathologisation of trans*, inter* and non-binary persons** with regard to access to physical medical treatment such as hormone treatment and operations. This also includes updating the health insurance coverage catalogue for procedures, such as e.g. beard removal or speech therapy sessions;
- ✓ give **teenage trans* people** the possibility of taking hormone blockers, in conjunction with advice from/with trained professionals;
- ✓ **prohibit conversion therapies**;
- ✓ present an overall strategy for information and the **fight against genital mutilation** and provide concrete victim support.



Combating violence

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue to support and develop the prevention of **group-based misanthropy** (especially misogyny) and radicalisation online and offline, as well as deradicalisation programmes and counselling services;
- ✓ evaluate the Belgian model for the prevention of and **fight against femicides** and examine its implementation for Luxembourg;
- ✓ continue to implement the measures provided for by the Istanbul Conventions and actively continue to promote the most recent ones, especially at a time of anti-gender movements;
- ✓ increase prevention and the **provision of services for victims of domestic violence**, as well as increasing awareness-raising work in several languages;
- ✓ increase the **number of beds** for victims of domestic violence or the number of facilities;
- ✓ inform people affected by violence in several languages, whose residence status depends on their partner, that they have the **right to an independent residence permit** and simplify their access to the labour market;
- ✓ create an **offer of assistance for LGBTQIA+ people of all ages** who have to leave their homes because of violence or because they are being rejected by their family.

Education and raising awareness

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ integrate **gender modules** (reflection on gender roles and stereotypes, addressing sexual diversity, addressing violence and the prevention of violence, homophobia and transphobia etc.) into the basic training and further education of school and care staff;

- ✓ develop a **national anti-discrimination concept** for the entire education and care sector, analyse the teaching material for stereotypes and prejudices and revise it in a way that prevents stigma and exclusion and reflects the diversity of society;
- ✓ address the “**mental load**” and raise awareness even in children;
- ✓ reintroduce a **chair of gender studies** at the University of Luxembourg;
- ✓ in cooperation with organisations active in this field, strengthen the provision of **age-appropriate sex education and abuse prevention** in the curricula and specifically qualify more skilled workers so that all children and young people are reached at their different stages of development;
- ✓ in schools and vocational training, **confront gender-specific stereotypes in orientation**.

Culture

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ place a **consistent focus on equal opportunities and gender equality** in the public support of culture and in the relevant decision-making structures;
- ✓ pay attention to the **equal composition** of juries, boards of directors and heads of public cultural institutions;
- ✓ support queer culture and drag as an art form.

Public spaces

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **address sexual harassment in public spaces**, including prevention work from children to adults, more citizen involvement in planning new neighbourhoods or public places, better lighting of public spaces, more women’s parking spaces, upgrading underpasses and avoiding intimidating spaces;



- ✓ establish and promote **queer spaces**, places for LGBTQIA+ communities to get together and provide specific places for young people. To this end, we want to cooperate with civil society organisations who are active in this field;
- ✓ create a supportive and inclusive environment for **LGBTQIA+ senior citizens** and provide community centres with activities, meetings, and events as well as support groups. Workers in retirement homes should be trained and made aware of the issue;
- ✓ advocate the **non-discriminatory and gender-appropriate design of public toilets**, making changing tables accessible to all genders, installing period boxes and equipping new buildings with gender-neutral toilets;
- ✓ prevent **sexist advertising** (following the Spanish model) and raise people's awareness of all aspects of body models;
- ✓ more strictly regulate the spread of an **unrealistic ideal of beauty** by identifying edited photos in advertising.

Equal opportunities, including in sport

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ financially promote the creation and expansion of **girls' and ladies' sections** in the clubs & associations which are mainly made up of male members;
- ✓ raise awareness of a balanced **representation of women and men in the management of clubs & associations**;
- ✓ address the issue of **trans* people** in sport in international bodies in a targeted manner in order to regulate their participation in competitions.

Institutionally and legally enshrining feminism and gender diversity

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ advocate gender and equal opportunities policy as a whole and pursue a holistic strategy around feminism and LGBTQIA+ rights in the spirit of intersectionality;

- ✓ use **gender-appropriate language** in all public communications;
- ✓ create a **legal framework for pregnancy** and post-natal time for people with a political mandate;
- ✓ give particular support to gender equality policy and its actions through a pilot project on **gender budgeting** in the preparation of state budgets;
- ✓ take greater account of gender and equality issues in the sustainability check for new **legislative texts**;
- ✓ delete the **gender entry on the identity card**, work with experts to find a solution to the possibility of providing either no gender or a third option in the civil status register, and also work towards a European solution.

Combating human trafficking

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ consistently combat all forms of **human trafficking, forced prostitution**, inhuman exploitation of prostitutes and pimping;
- ✓ confront the punters and thus the "demand side" about their responsibility through **campaigns**;
- ✓ **expand the range of assistance** for people working in prostitution to facilitate their exit, for example through street worker projects (street social work) and local advice centres;
- ✓ develop **sex education** programmes based on mutual respect and equality between women and men;
- ✓ motivate sex workers who have chosen this activity freely and who work without pimps to **protect themselves with regard to labour and social law**;
- ✓ develop **health protection measures** for them and make these more accessible;
- ✓ **strengthen interregional cooperation** with our neighbouring countries.

1.5 VIVRE ENSEMBLE EN LIBERTÉ ET EN SÉCURITÉ : PLUS DE MOYENS POUR LA POLICE, LA JUSTICE ET LA PRÉVENTION



Luxembourg is one of the safest countries in the world. This is also due to the good work of our police and judiciary, which we have supported in the government and which we have established in a more modern and efficient way through groundbreaking reforms. We want to build on this: So that all people in Luxembourg can live freely and safely. And everyone has equal rights and equal access to justice.

For us, it is a matter of results and sustainable solutions. As a modern party based on the rule of law, we are in favour of a security policy that works by targeting specific threats, ensuring efficient and proportionate prosecution, and at the same time effectively combating the causes of crime. This includes a humane policy on drugs and addiction.

To do this, we especially need a well-equipped and trained police force, an efficient, independent judiciary, but also strong preventative work which ensures that crime does not even occur in the first place. And there is a need for improved interaction between all these instances. For this reason, one focus of green policy in the areas of justice and internal security in the coming years will be to ensure that the judiciary, police and social workers have the optimal framework conditions – both in terms of staffing and material aspects – to ensure that they can fulfil their important service to our open, free society.

Trust is an essential prerequisite for the functioning rule of law, which is why we will also focus on making the police and the judiciary closer to the citizens and more transparent. We also urgently want to continue the modernisation of the legal foundations of policing and judicial work that we have initiated, which must be constantly adapted to the latest social developments.

Preparing our judiciary for the future

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ deal with all the projects that guide us in the judicial sector through the prism of human rights;
- ✓ analyse a reform of the “Cour de cassation” / “Court of cassation” to take account of the regular case law of the European Court of Human Rights;
- ✓ continue to drive forward the “**paperless justice**” project for the purpose of digitising and dematerialising judicial procedures after the trial period in the administrative courts;
- ✓ continue to revise the **recruitment processes** in the magistracy, both ensuring the quality of the recruitment process and providing for the possibility of having access to more candidates;
- ✓ in cooperation with the magistracy, establish a **parallel career for experienced lawyers** in the magistracy;
- ✓ continue to **increase the number of judges and trainees**;
- ✓ enhance **career opportunities in the magistracy**;
- ✓ professionalise the day-to-day **administration** of the judicial system;
- ✓ establish a **school of lawyers** in order to adapt the initial and in-service training of lawyers to the specific situation of the country;
- ✓ promote opportunities for **in-service training** of judges in Luxembourg;
- ✓ through the creation of an “Observatoire national de la justice” / “National Justice Observatory”, analyse the statistics of the police, the customs administration and the judiciary more specifically and address them holistically. With this, we will create transparency and facilitate the processing of data in the judicial system and be able to define and implement **prevention policies** in a wide range of areas;



- ✓ increase the ability to make **audio and video recordings in the courtroom**;
- ✓ ensure that the judiciary is provided with the **necessary buildings** for its missions;
- ✓ expeditiously promote the legislation on the “Cours complémentaires en droit luxembourgeois - CCDL” / “**Reform of complementary courses in Luxembourg law**”;
- ✓ in cooperation with the Chamber of Notaries, adopt a new approach to the **reform of notaryships in order to increase the number of notaries and to enable a modern practice of the profession**.

Reforming our legislative texts

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue the **modernisation of the Civil Code** in cooperation with the University of Luxembourg;
- ✓ continue the fundamental review of **criminal and procedural law** in order to facilitate procedural simplification in accordance with the rights of the parties;
- ✓ advocate the **recognition of the offence of ecocide** in international criminal law and the right to a clean and intact environment as a human right;
- ✓ speed up the proposal legislation on **sexual violence** in order to better protect minors in particular and to combat child pornography more effectively;
- ✓ dedicate a chapter in the Criminal Code to **crimes in digital space**;
- ✓ complete the reform of obsolete **bankruptcy legislation**;
- ✓ act with greater transparency against money laundering, terrorist financing and tax evasion and advocate ambitious, harmonised regulations on access to the national “Registre des bénéficiaires effectifs - RBE” / “**Register of Beneficial Owners**” at European level;
- ✓ work at European level to increase the competences and resources of the **European Public Prosecutor’s Office**;
- ✓ advocate at European level the harmonised regulation of **data retention** which, in accordance with the case law of the ECJ, will combine data protection and the right to security;
- ✓ reform the “droit de la construction” / **building law** and initiate a process in inter-ministerial cooperation with the aim of codifying all relevant texts in the construction sector;
- ✓ consider the establishment of an **English-speaking chamber** at the Commercial Court and the Court of Appeal;
- ✓ analyse the Belgian model for the prevention and control of femicide and examine its implementation for Luxembourg;
- ✓ promote the legislative proposal on **surveillance activities** in order to define more clearly the areas of competence of private security firms;
- ✓ rapidly reform legislation on **gambling** in Luxembourg.

Promoting local access to justice

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ bring to a swift conclusion the legislative project to **scale legal aid to make it more income-based** and accessible to more people;
- ✓ **promote judicial and extrajudicial mediation**, network its actors and support a “Guichet unique” / “one-stop counter” platform that provides citizens with the right contact person quickly and without bureaucracy;
- ✓ develop the concept of “**justice restaurative**” / “**restorative justice**”, usually after the end of the process, where the focus is on the possibility of voluntary meetings between the victim and the perpetrator, as well as personal accountability and responsibility toward the victims, up to the point of compensation for the damage caused by the perpetrators;



- ✓ create a single point of contact with specialised advice and care for **victims of sexual violence**.

Modernising family law

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ drive forward and implement **legislative projects to introduce juvenile criminal law and a reform of the protection of minors** as soon as possible. Both laws will adopt a completely new approach to the protection of minors and are to be evaluated by the University of Luxembourg;
- ✓ give children who have been adopted, have been conceived by artificial insemination or have been born by “accouchement sous X” / “anonymous childbirth” the **right to know their ancestry**, and advance the relevant legislation rapidly;
- ✓ give children who have been conceived by **artificial insemination** a right to know their ancestry and clearly define this in bioethics legislation. This law will regulate all issues concerning medically assisted reproduction (PMA) at the bioethical, medical, and legal level and will be developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. In the interest of children, we will reduce the administrative hurdles for children born abroad through surrogacy;
- ✓ accelerate the reform of **adoption legislation** and enable adoption for single persons and those in civil partnerships;
- ✓ continue to push ahead with the reform of **guardianship** and create a single **point of contact** for guardianships;
- ✓ provide the opportunity to **make provision for the future** and appoint someone as a legal attorney for personal affairs, for example in the event of serious illness or incapacity to make decisions, and rapidly finalise the corresponding legislative proposal on the “Protection future”;
- ✓ **delete the gender entry on the identity card**, work with experts to find a solution to the possibility of providing either no gender or a third option in the civil status register, and also work towards a European solution.

Penal system for the good of society

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue the **reform of the penal system** and focus on reintegrating prisoners into society;
- ✓ **evaluate and, if necessary, revise the concept of the “Maisons de transition” / “Halfway houses”**;
- ✓ carry out a scientific analysis of the use of **alternative sanctions** and of the penal system;
- ✓ await the evaluation of the study of the University of Luxembourg on the application of the **suspended sentence** and analyse whether a revision is necessary;
- ✓ build a **juvenile detention centre** that meets the current requirements and subordinates them to the prison administration;
- ✓ define the status of **imprisoned workers**;
- ✓ continue the **redesign of the prison** in Schrasig and thus make it possible to better meet the needs of the different categories of prisoners.

Protecting against drug addiction, decriminalising drug use

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ implement the decriminalisation of drug use and expand inpatient and outpatient therapy services;
- ✓ forge ahead with the **legalisation of cannabis**. This means:
 - a rapid evaluation of experience gained with the new home-grown law;
 - swiftly implementing the government draft paper and creating a market controlled and regulated by the legislator, from cultivation to end users;
 - biological and local cultivation of plants to minimise health damage and risks from contaminated substances;



- a reduction in the black market and drug-related crime;
- better protection of minors through taboo-free and honest prevention and education, as well as through strictly-controlled, well-informed and age-restricted sale;
- bringing about a change in the European framework with other European partners, which will facilitate an evidence-based cannabis policy;
- a more sensible use of the limited resources of the judicial and police authorities;
- as in other countries, the introduction of an evidence-based THC limit value that determines the inability to drive in road traffic.

✓ **consistently prosecuting drug offences** when third parties are put at risk, e.g. in road traffic or when the sale of decriminalised substances violates the new legal rules, e.g. when selling to minors.

Creating safe public spaces

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ strengthen the instruments of prevention and improve structured **cooperation between all stakeholders concerned** (social services, street workers, police, schools, communes etc.) in order to identify societal conflict situations at an early stage;
- ✓ strengthen **police and psychiatric cooperation** to better meet the specific needs of police interventions involving people with mental illness;
- ✓ create **multi-professional crisis intervention** teams that can be dispatched to assist the police, instead of or in addition to an emergency call. The police are often not the right answer to social problems, which is why more flexible responses to complex situations are needed;
- ✓ In cooperation with specialists and relevant actors, take over responsibility for a **preventative addiction and drug policy** and draw up a na-

tional addiction prevention plan, which will also be applicable at communal level;

- ✓ create a foundation for the **creation of safety plans** at communal level, so that employees and managers are supported in strategic and substantive work;
- ✓ developing existing rapid, simple and anonymous drug testing programmes that will help people understand exactly what substance they are consuming and expanding the supply to other regions.

A strong, modern police force in touch with the people

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue the green recruitment offensive of recent years and launch a long-term strategy for the development of policing capabilities;
- ✓ involve the Ministry of Internal Security in the “Comités ministériels” / “Ministerial committees” of the Intelligence Service and the Ministry of the Interior in order to ensure a rapid and reliable exchange of information;
- ✓ ensure that the monopoly on the use of force remains **in the hands of the state**;
- ✓ **reassess the operational procedures** and responsibilities of the “Police administrative” / “Administrative Police”;
- ✓ **prioritise** community policing and the **building of trust** between law enforcement agencies and marginalised communities;
- ✓ use **town centre bicycle patrols** to increase the police presence in the streets, thereby increasing the associated preventative effect. These patrols will also enable a faster and more spontaneous reaction to disturbances from a cyclist’s perspective;
- ✓ ensure the **HR and material strengthening** of the child abuse services;
- ✓ promote increased social engagement by the



police, e.g. through **community policing initiatives**, such as public appearances and modern awareness campaigns, extending into the areas of social work;

- ✓ **strengthen** the **cross-border cooperation** service and efforts towards international co-operation, especially in the border region (e.g. Europol);
- ✓ provide the Inspectorate General of the Police (IGP) with the **necessary resources** to carry out its work as a police control body effectively and in the service of the citizens.

Ensuring high-quality and modern police training

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ ensure that **high-quality police training** is maintained through regular evaluations;
- ✓ provide a wide range of opportunities for **continuing professional development: ongoing training and further education** for police officers, e.g. as first responders in cases of domestic violence or for dealing with marginalised communities;
- ✓ **prioritise training in dealing with hate crime, hate speech and other forms of discrimination in the analogue and digital world;**
- ✓ strengthen awareness of non-discriminatory and sensitive treatment of all citizens, regardless of skin colour, ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation or disability, within the framework of policing;
- ✓ communicate the attractiveness of the profession by **modernising recruitment campaigns.**

Guaranteeing the best conditions for policing

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **continue to modernise infrastructure and facilities** in order to improve the working conditions of police officers;
- ✓ make regular **investments in digitisation and**

equipment to give the officers the resources they need to do their jobs effectively;

- ✓ **enable consistent investment in analysis and management systems** that help with understanding crime patterns and create more efficient police strategies through secure and efficient data processing;
- ✓ **provide enhanced support services to police officers**, such as psychological counselling, employee aid programmes and peer support to promote the well-being of police officers and improve their ability to deal with stress and trauma;
- ✓ improve the **work-life balance of the officers by improving the flexibility of working hours.**

1.6 COMBATING POVERTY, OVERCOMING INEQUALITIES



Luxembourg is a rich country, indeed the richest country in the world if based on per capita GDP. So much for the statistics. However, by no means do all people benefit from this. Some people feel that they are giving of their best and yet they are barely able to afford the essentials. The number of people at risk of poverty is rising in Luxembourg. The weakest among them – and at the same time the most frequently affected – are children and young people. For them, being poor often means not having your own room as a place of retreat, not having money to go to the swimming pool, or not being able to afford after-school tutoring. Whether it involves education, career opportunities or health: Social disadvantage, often created in childhood, has consequences, some of which last a lifetime.

That is unacceptable. And it has to change. Because a country in which social participation is decided by your family background and your wallet, and in which we overlook the suffering of others, would be a poor country. Luxembourg cannot afford to have only more cohesion.

Luxembourg needs more cohesion, more solidarity and more social justice. We all benefit from that. Because social balance and fair opportunities not only strengthen our democracy, but also our economy. déi gréng will make the fight against poverty and inequality in our country a top priority in the coming years, in order to provide better support for existing emergency situations, but above all to address the structural causes. In this way, we will introduce a guaranteed child allowance in order to free children from poverty. Because a society that saves on children saves on its own future.

We stand for a policy that wants to give all citizens equal opportunities for social participation. This is not only a commandment of justice, but also of reason. Because cohesion creates a future.

Making the structural fight against poverty a priority

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ create a **central national specialist unit for the prevention of poverty**, which will also serve as an inter-ministerial platform. This should have a national coordinator and perform the following tasks:
 - the coordination and support of all activities in the fight against poverty with social work actors;
 - digitising, supporting, centralising and facilitating access to financial aid;
 - ensuring the transfer of information;
 - the initiation and implementation of projects;
 - data gathering and collection at all levels;
- ✓ designing a **transversal cross-departmental “poverty reduction” strategy** with long-term goals and a vision that is goal-orientated, flexible, and adapted to reality. The basis must be integrated poverty, social and health reporting;
- ✓ initiating **greater networking and structural support** for cooperation between social actors, voluntary initiatives, public and local institutions, ADEM (National Employment Agency) and the healthcare sector;
- ✓ promoting the **“SäiteWiessel” (inter-company training) programme**, which gives managers from the private sector or a public administrative department the opportunity to work for five days in a social institution of their choice;
- ✓ **institutionalising** indicators such as the “PIBien-être” / “GDP welfare” as well as the **measurement of real costs of living** (reference budget) and quality of life;



- ✓ ensuring better integration into society of vulnerable and marginalised groups through:
 - **improved access to services** and the opportunities open to the majority of the population;
 - support for the development of targeted approaches in response to the specific needs of these groups;
 - ✓ advocating **reform of social services**, and:
 - initiating a professionalisation of the umbrella organisation of social services;
 - ensuring uniform documentation of the work of the social services;
 - promoting harmonisation of services (e.g.: indicating the reference address);
 - linking the staffing ratio to the “indice socio-économique” / “socio-economic index” of the communes;
 - drawing up a budget for public relations and disclosure of assistance;
 - promoting rapid and unbureaucratic aid;
 - ✓ **redefining the financial models** for the entire social sector in general, coordinating them with each other and strengthening the relationship between the state and social organisations;
 - ✓ promoting adapted vocational training opportunities, as well as scientific support, throughout the social sector;
 - ✓ reintroducing an **in-service course of study** in the social sector;
 - ✓ further promoting **digitisation in social work** and creating a framework for (location-)flexible working;
 - ✓ **expanding the staff of the ADEM National Employment Agency with specific training** in order to better accompany and support the return to work of the most vulnerable groups in the labour market;
 - ✓ creating a **one-stop shop** for all social assistance applications, and creating a complementary aid simulator; regularly adjusting the minimum wage to the price and wage trends; and, in addition, supporting and safeguarding low income people through appropriate tax measures (such as the “Crédit d’impôt salaire social minimum” / “Social minimum wage tax credit”), so that no one is at risk of poverty and having less than the reference budget despite working; introducing an **automatic indexation of the cost-of-living allowance** (“Allocation de vie chère”);
 - ✓ discussing **solutions for divorced couples** with children living with both parents so that both parents can benefit from government financial support.
- Combating the shortage of staff in the social sector**
- Déi gréng will:**
- ✓ enable and promote access to and the use of continuing professional development and in-service study programmes for social workers and all professionals in the medico-psycho-social sector;
 - ✓ raise the **threshold of additional earnings** in addition to the (early) retirement pension and make working in retirement more flexible, especially with regard to the urgently needed workforce in systems-critical areas;
 - ✓ introduce the **“Congé bénévolat” / “Volunteer leave”** to enable workers to engage in charitable social activities during working hours by receiving approval for optional, temporary, unpaid hourly leave each week;
 - ✓ introduce a **separate training course** in **social work** and a master’s degree in social work.



Addiction and prevention policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ extend **prevention and awareness work** and cover all forms of addiction equally. In addition, prevention and information work must be adapted to different target groups;
- ✓ **strengthen therapeutic approaches:** the services on offer must be expanded and adapted to different addictions. This is the only way to ensure that addicted people can become part of our society again;
- ✓ evaluate the state therapy services for addicted people and examine the possibility of dispensing state-controlled substances within the framework of innovative substitution provision, this being in the context of harm reduction;
- ✓ establish one or more “Maison de la substitution” / “Substitution house”, where addicted people can also stay overnight;
- ✓ together with the relevant actors, promote the continuous expansion of demand-orientated and innovative substitution services and link them to the expansion of housing-first facilities in the interests of the patients wherever possible. This means: A stable and healthy environment, as well as a reduction in the black market and drug-related crime;
- ✓ **decentralise care facilities:** this applies especially to open facilities such as “Abrigado” / “Sheltered” and “Foyers de nuit” / “Night shelters”, but also to inpatient therapy facilities. We will examine the need for further decentralised consumption spaces and, at the same time, better coordinate existing facilities (e.g. opening hours, psychosocial services);
- ✓ rethink and rebuild the provisional, open facility “Abrigado” in cooperation with the relevant actors. “Abrigado” needs fixed structures to better meet the needs of patients and people living in the residential district, as well as to guarantee suitable working conditions for those working there;
- ✓ decentralise and expand the dispensaries of methadone and artificial heroin (diamorphine);
- ✓ **expand and simplify hospital stays for addicts** and shorten the waiting times. Addicts in employment in particular often lose their jobs and thus the last stop if they have to wait for months for a place in the hospital;
- ✓ develop **assisted living facilities** for people who cannot be admitted to normal retirement or nursing homes due to their specific clinical pictures;
- ✓ support the communes in drawing up **drug addiction prevention plans**;
- ✓ improve the **cooperation and exchange** between the various responsible actors (e.g. police, youth centre, street workers) and neighbourhood managers as a link between citizens and politicians;
- ✓ use the “**Fonds de lutte**” / “**Fund to combat organised crime**” to provide financial support to affected communities for drug addiction prevention measures and solutions;
- ✓ create **additional addiction therapy wards in hospitals** which have somatic and psychological therapies for people who are dependent on one or more substances and which provide multidisciplinary care from medico-psycho-social specialists. At the same time, additional hospital beds for addiction patients will be created for short-term and medium-term stays. This will allow them to transfer from the hospital to the inpatient therapy immediately and may prevent a possible relapse;
- ✓ implement education programmes on the dangers of the consumption of pornographic material by minors.



Avoiding homelessness – a priority for a social Luxembourg

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ take into account the multidimensional character of homelessness;
- ✓ create a **“housing first” strategy**, greatly expand the supply and increasingly create decentralised small flats to guarantee the rehousing of homeless people. “Housing first” flats should be part of the general housing supply of a district;
- ✓ implement a **systematic homeless count** to better assess the situation of the homeless and to extend the range of services offered in a more targeted way;
- ✓ **decentralise care facilities for the homeless** and offer extended individualised assistance. The accommodation facilities must be adapted (more beds, no shared beds) and specialise in different profiles (e.g. women, drug addicts, the elderly, people with psychological or psychiatric problems);
- ✓ analyse and valorise the **current work of street social workers and promote it in the communes**, as well as ensuring that additional street social workers are also deployed at weekends and bank holidays;
- ✓ **increase the capacity of the “night shelters”** and offer new concepts for emergency shelters (e.g. social hotel, decentralised smaller flats);
- ✓ **raise awareness in the communes about the issue of homelessness** and jointly develop adapted solutions.

Social medicine and prevention – mental health and access to healthcare

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ combat **structural risks and health inequalities** due to social disadvantage, because poverty not only leads to disease, but disease also leads to poverty;

- ✓ strengthen cooperation with the health sector. **Access to hospitals and psychological and psychiatric aid for the homeless** will be simplified and additional places will be provided for people in need of treatment. Professionals working in support facilities should receive specific training opportunities;
- ✓ raise awareness among the **social services of mental health issues**;
- ✓ create a **legal basis for universal healthcare** (“Couverture universelle des soins de santé (CUSS)” / “Universal healthcare coverage”) and simplify the application process. Universal healthcare must be ensured and guaranteed for everyone, regardless of their social or legal status;
- ✓ provide **training for hospital staff** to improve and facilitate the treatment and handling of homeless people with mental and physical complaints;
- ✓ together with the Ministry of Health, create additional **medical care facilities** for homeless people.

Combating child and youth poverty and providing protection for all family forms - Ensuring equal opportunities and social justice

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ develop an **overall strategy for preventing and combating child poverty** and securing livelihoods, which focuses on children regardless of the type of family. Children and young people must be regarded as independent subjects in both poverty reporting and poverty policy;
- ✓ combine a **guaranteed child allowance** (child support, tax-free child allowance, child benefit supplement, income support etc.) into a new independent benefit through an automatic adjustment (by the state) to the family composition. Families with low or no income should also receive a guaranteed additional amount. The guaranteed child allowance is linked to a reassessment of what children need to live



(“budget de référence - enfance” / “reference budget - childhood”);

- ✓ combat **emotional precarity** in children at risk of or affected by poverty and promote the development of a stimulating development environment so that each child can be promoted according to his or her individual abilities and interests, to compensate for the consequences of family exhaustion and to break the “vicious circle” of entrenched social inequality;
- ✓ **index all family allowances** and cover the costs incurred in activities in clubs & associations for children and young people at risk of poverty with the help of the social services (material costs, membership fees etc.);
- ✓ update the **REVIS (Social Inclusion Income) for 18 to 25-year-olds** on the basis of new criteria for hardship cases, integrate exceptional cases and examine targeted financial support for young people undergoing training;
- ✓ provide **special support for young people** entering their adult lives from children’s homes and assisted living facilities with a “start-up support package”;
- ✓ **combat youth unemployment in a targeted way** and create training places for young people wishing to complete an apprenticeship in cooperation with the relevant authorities, as well as providing literacy courses for young people and adults;
- ✓ provide targeted support to families with their specific problems by providing a **point of contact for families** where information on all assistance is provided and social benefits can be applied for;
- ✓ continue to develop **parent forums** consistently in all regions and strengthen the support of all actors working with parents;
- ✓ establish a **state “Baby Welcome Box”** for socially needy parents upon the birth of a child;

✓ increase the maximum amount of **tax credit for single parents** (“Credit d’impôt monoparental”) in order to provide additional support to these families;

✓ introduce “**family recreation**” to enable families on low incomes, through a family holiday grant, the opportunity to spend high-quality time together.

Social housing - new, future-proof and social concepts

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ increase investment in **affordable rental housing construction**. In addition, the concept of “**Gestion locative sociale**” / “**Social rental management**” will be further developed and promoted;
- ✓ take measures to **combat poor living conditions** (damp walls, mould, high pollution levels etc.);
- ✓ promote the widespread development of a **preventative system to prevent the loss of housing** and introduce a national programme of support for innovation in aid for housing emergencies. The **number of emergency shelters** or transitional housing for homeless people will be increased (e.g. by setting a minimum number of emergency shelters per inhabitant in the commune);
- ✓ strengthen regional **cooperation** at the social services level in the area of housing and provide additional staff;
- ✓ provide better financial support for those involved in the “**Gestion locative sociale**” / “**Social rental management**” so that vacant flats can be rented out more quickly to those seeking accommodation;
- ✓ strengthen the role of **social care** (“Bailleur social” / “Social landlord”) and create an interface between the Ministries of Family Affairs and Housing Development which promotes the implementation of the Housing First strategy.



Preventing energy poverty

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ develop and strengthen **free, specialised and personalised energy advice** for households affected by energy poverty, in cooperation with social services and local authorities;
- ✓ develop **targeted preventative aid and mechanisms** to prevent energy poverty and to provide a legal framework for the term “energy poverty”;
- ✓ **make owners of flats more responsible** for the quality of the housing conditions of the rental flats (energy-intensive household appliances, outdated oil heating systems, flats in need of renovation etc.);
- ✓ introduce a permit requirement for **energy disconnections** in order to provide more protection to persons for whom an energy disconnection would lead to significant social hardship;
- ✓ accelerate the **development of energy communities** and use them as a building block to combat energy poverty.

1.7 PROTECTING ANIMALS AS SENTIENT BEINGS



Despite all their differences, animals are very close to us in something fundamental: animals are also sentient creatures, capable of suffering. Accordingly, since 2018, they have no longer been regarded in law as mere objects, but as living beings. The new Animal Welfare Act, which came into being during the Green participation in the government, was an important milestone. But there is a lot still to be done to make it effective in practice. Because animals are still often treated only as objects that can be used at will and endure cruel suffering, for example in mass livestock farming, during animal transport and through animal testing.

We want to change this. A sustainable and just future is inextricably linked to the protection of the dignity of animals. We are committed to ensuring that animals are treated and cared for appropriately and that the relevant regulations not only exist on paper, but also effectively controlled. When considering animal welfare, we are guided by five freedoms: freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition, freedom from pain, injury and illness, freedom from fear and suffering, as well as the freedom to live with behaviour normal for the animal. And also freedom from discomfort. For us, cumulative suffering, through small but repeated restrictions on freedoms, is also a part of this.

In order to protect the natural right of animals to these freedoms, we want to act politically to address the central points that directly or indirectly affect animal welfare.

Animal welfare

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **end the keeping of animals in confined spaces** or in an inappropriate manner **on concrete slatted floors without litter**. Businesses need to be supported in a targeted manner here;
- ✓ **examine current farming systems** and promote rethinking and better husbandry regu-

lations for farm animals. Inappropriate animal husbandry systems for species which result in e.g. the beak or tail of the animals being trimmed, will be abolished;

- ✓ **provide veterinary inspectors with additional trained staff to carry out the checks** in order to ensure compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and to avoid any conflicts of interest;
- ✓ **consistently implement the ban on the cropping of pigs' tails at long last**;
- ✓ **introduce alternatives to ear tags in standard sizes** (e.g. chips or bondage straps), in particular for animals whose ears are too small for traditional brands;
- ✓ **ensure the complete transparency of the use of veterinary medicinal products**, in particular to **end antibiotic abuse through stricter treatment regulations**, and minimise cross-herd preventative treatments on farms;
- ✓ **promote mobile abattoirs** that are more closely aligned with animal welfare and quality production and examine the possibility of slaughtering in the field.

Taking animal torture off the shelves

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ support European initiatives to **abolish fur farming and the sale of fur products on the European market**;
- ✓ encourage a **revision of the European marketing rules for foie gras**, with a view to reducing the minimum weight of foie gras required by law, in order to allow alternatives free of forced feeding to be marketed as “foie gras”;
- ✓ **prohibit chick shredding across the EU** and support alternatives such as sex determination in hatching eggs or breeding dual-purpose chickens;



- ✓ submit a proposal to end the **live sale of lobsters and crabs for human consumption** and to prevent excruciating cooking while alive;
- ✓ **reduce animal transport to a minimum**, for example by promoting regional slaughter, production and marketing;
- ✓ ensure that animals for breeding and fattening are no longer allowed to be transported from Luxembourg to third countries, as the law currently already stipulates for animals for slaughter;
- ✓ promote **stricter rules for international animal transport** at European level, which should be applied through **more efficient and frequent checks**. Animal transport across the EU should be limited to a maximum of 8 hours of travel, and the maximum duration should be further reduced for particularly young or weak animals.

Protecting pets

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **introduce awareness campaigns on the subject of “Adopt, don’t shop”**, strengthen financial support for existing animal sanctuaries and support the opening up of further rescue centres or the expansion of existing rescue facilities;
- ✓ **consistently implement the ban on selective breeding**, as pain, deformities and damage to the health of the animals - are condoned here;
- ✓ **revise the Dog Act** to take greater account of the new findings regarding the danger of dogs and to regulate and support the training and further education of dog trainers.

Reducing animal testing

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ systematically apply the Three Rs Principle (“Reduce-Refine-Replace”) to all animal testing; avoid animal testing completely (“replacement”) and limit the number of animals (“reduction”) and their suffering (“refinement”) in tests to the indispensable extent;

- ✓ improve the **financing of alternatives to animal testing in research** with the aim of abolishing all animal testing in Luxembourg;
- ✓ establish an **independent ethics committee** that evaluates and monitors animal experiments in medical research;
- ✓ establish an **exchange platform for results from medical research on animals** to prevent tests from being carried out twice.

Protecting wildlife

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **combat the illegal trade in exotic animals** and promote a positive EU list of pets in order to effectively reduce the illegal trade in wild animals;
- ✓ **prohibit the import of hunting trophies** and support European initiatives on this issue;
- ✓ **regularly check the list of species and hunting seasons for possible reductions** in relation to current wildlife populations, taking into account alternative methods of wildlife management;
- ✓ **increase financial support for wildlife rescue centres** and investigate the need for further facilities;
- ✓ **set up more wildlife corridors, bridges and underpasses** on major roads and motorways.

1.8 DEFENCE: BUILDING SECURITY FOR THE LONG TERM



Russia's brutal attack on Ukraine, which is contrary to international law, marks a turning point for us as well. The security situation in Europe has deteriorated significantly since then. Even before the Russian attack, we launched a comprehensive reform and strengthening of our security and defence architecture. Thanks to a multitude of courageous Green decisions, Luxembourg has once again become a credible and respected member of NATO, the central organisation for European security, and also a respected country in terms of the democratic defence of our continent.

At the same time, over the past five years, we have invested heavily in innovation and future technologies to prepare our country against the threats and security risks of the 21st century. Not least, the coronavirus crisis has clearly shown us that threats to our freedom and our way of living in the age of global and digital networking can come from various, often interconnected or mutually reinforcing sources: From the destroyed supply chains in medical care, to the consequences of the climate crisis, to cyber-attacks. Security is impossible without military assets. But to protect Luxembourg from the new security risks and effectively address the crises of our time, a broader, holistic understanding of security is needed that reduces strategic vulnerabilities and cleverly combines civilian and military assets. Human security is the benchmark at the heart of our policy. For déi gréng, therefore, defence means above all the defence of fundamental principles of freedom and democracy, international law, and human rights.

On the path to a more peaceful world that will enable all people to live in dignity, free from fear and distress, international cooperation will continue to be of paramount importance to déi gréng, especially within the United Nations and by strengthening relations between NATO and the EU with partner countries and regional organisations.

Comprehensive foreign, security, development, and defence policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue to embed Luxembourg's security and defence policy in a **broader, more holistic approach to foreign, security, development and defence policy** and to align it with the 3D principle - diplomacy, development and defence;
- ✓ further develop **mediation, peacebuilding and conflict prevention** as an integral part of Luxembourg's security and defence policy and continue to count toward the "Effort de défense" / "Defence effort";
- ✓ **upgrade the Directorate of Defence to an independent ministry** in order to take better account of the increased importance of Luxembourg's security and defence policy;
- ✓ integrate a **diplomatic staff into the Ministry of Defence**, consisting of diplomats from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in order to continue to closely coordinate security and defence policy between the future Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of State;
- ✓ **implement the reform of the military organisation and careers in the Luxembourg Army** to make the Army more attractive as an employer and to address the chronic shortage of qualified personnel;
- ✓ commit to further modernisation, professionalism and the establishment of the Army as an important government administration;
- ✓ **examine the opening of careers within the Luxembourg Army to EU citizens;**
- ✓ continue to expand **investment in research & development of new technologies.**



International cooperation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ enable the defence authorities of Luxembourg to meet the defence planning objectives set out by NATO in the framework of the NATO Defence Planning Process. The main objective is to set up the joint Luxembourgish-Belgian land force battalion;
- ✓ continue the full involvement of the Luxembourg Army in foreign missions and intervention forces;
- ✓ continue to work for a more independent EU in the security and defence sector, in order to be better able to cope with future crises even without US aid, e.g. through European rapid reaction forces;
- ✓ promote fair, financial burden sharing within NATO. Each state must make its contribution to joint defence. However, the specific situation of Luxembourg, with its limited absorption capacity in the defence sector, must be taken into account. It cannot be a matter of simply spending money, but the sense and purpose of defence spending must always be to build up a qualitative and stable defence capacity;
- ✓ promote the rapid **implementation of the strategic compass for enhanced security and defence in the EU** in order to strengthen the security and defence capacities of Member States and to improve cooperation in European security and defence policy;
- ✓ promote **greater cooperation between EU Member States in the development, procurement and use of military equipment** in order to further promote synergies in the areas of research and development and procurement;
- ✓ promote the **expansion of Luxembourgish-Belgian cooperation** in order to make meaningful investments in line with the pooling and sharing principle, in particular in the areas of digitisation and space;

- ✓ maintain the **long-term goal of a nuclear-free world** and, in cooperation with our alliance partners, support international disarmament initiatives.

Feminist defence policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote a more modern, inclusive representation of the military through recruitment and advertising campaigns to encourage more young people, and especially women, to join the Army;
- ✓ ensure greater consideration of gender issues in military education and further training;
- ✓ introduce adapted working hours to achieve a better work-life balance for personnel.

Impact of the climate and biodiversity crisis on security and defence

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ contribute to a better understanding, anticipation and **adaptation of the defence sector to the security and defence impacts of global environmental change** through studies, awareness raising and vocational training;
- ✓ continue to measure, assess and consistently reduce **greenhouse gas emissions and the environmental footprint of the Luxembourg defence**;
- ✓ launch an **investment initiative in climate-neutral propulsion systems** for future vehicles and aircraft together with EU and NATO partners;
- ✓ reinforce the **principles of the circular economy** through concrete projects in the defence sector;
- ✓ support international partnerships in the field of **prevention and early detection of conflicts related to access and management of land and natural resources**, thereby contributing to the promotion of resilience.



Digital and hybrid conflict strategies

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ ensure further **investment in the digital security architecture of critical infrastructure** in the country;
- ✓ promote the **regulation of artificial intelligence in the defence sector** in accordance with international standards and ethical guidelines;
- ✓ **prevent excessive influence by third countries on Luxembourg's digital infrastructure.**

Space and defence

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ further enhance the **Luxembourg space sector by attracting and retaining a qualified and motivated workforce**, e.g., by introducing new space career opportunities in defence;
- ✓ support international efforts to establish **norms and standards for responsible and sustainable behaviour in space**;
- ✓ make available the **capacities of the Luxembourg military satellites LuxGovSat and LuxEoSys** only to partners who comply with the **strict human rights and international law criteria** of the EU Common Position on the control of exports of military technology and equipment.

1.9 A STRONG FOREIGN POLICY WITHIN EUROPE AND GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY



The last few years have been marked by dramatic developments in world politics. This can be said not only about Russia's aggression in the middle of Europe, but also about the situation in Iran, the never-ending violence in the Sahel region and the situation in Afghanistan since the Taliban took power. Wars, famines, and human rights violations have intensified in many regions of the world.

In this tense situation, prudence, a commitment to multilateralism and the strengthening of international law, as well as civilian approaches to conflict resolution, are more important than ever.

The experience of recent years, in particular the discussion on support for Ukraine, has shown us very clearly that the European Union and its Member States must, in future, pay greater attention to their relations with the "global South", the countries of southern America, Africa and Asia, and face these countries on an equal footing. This is particularly true in the area of trade policy, where there is increasing geopolitical competition for the scarce natural resources needed for, among other things, digitisation and energy transition. For us, future challenges such as resource conflicts, refugee movements and the consequences of the climate crisis can only be solved across borders. Peace, freedom, a life of dignity and the protection of global public assets are the rights of all people, regardless of their origin or location. We will therefore continue to advocate cooperation at international level in order to work together to create a fairer and safer world for everyone.

An effective and democratic EU with a strong voice in the world - and a strong voice for Luxembourg in Europe - are essential prerequisites for this.

A determined foreign policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ strengthen Luxembourg's role as a **trustworthy and reliable partner in international organisations** (such as the European Union, the United Nations, the OECD, NATO, the OSCE and the Council of Europe);
- ✓ stand up for the **human, financial and political strengthening of the United Nations**;
- ✓ **strengthen the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) financially** to respond to the current financial constraints of the UNHCR and the rapidly growing numbers of refugees around the world;
- ✓ promote the **strengthening of international law and the fight against impunity** ("lutte contre l'impunité"), and specifically strengthen the role of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court;
- ✓ undertake a **revision of the legal framework for the diplomatic corps** to modernise careers and strengthen the diplomatic network;
- ✓ maintain the **long-term objective of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty**, support international disarmament initiatives and maintain strict export control;
- ✓ promote **stronger international protection for journalists, activists, scientists, and other human rights defenders** around the world.

Feminist foreign policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **increase the proportion of women in diplomatic careers** and promote equal participation in negotiating delegations;
- ✓ ensure that Luxembourg's foreign policy contributes to increasing the **representation of women in international bodies**;



- ✓ systematically plan measures from the outset in all areas of foreign policy and development cooperation to support the **economic, political and social participation of women and girls**, in particular with regard to access to school education and land and property rights;
- ✓ plan humanitarian aid and **development cooperation in a gender-sensitive way** and systematically involve e.g. women, children and marginalised people in measures of crisis prevention, stabilisation and peacebuilding, as provided for in UN Resolution 1325 on the Agenda for Women, Peace and Security;
- ✓ work to ensure that **sexualised violence in conflicts is systematically punished** and that those responsible are investigated.

Green European policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ work closely with European partners with a self-confident EU foreign policy that represents democracy, human rights and climate and environmental protection in the world and strengthens regulatory standards, e.g. within the civilian dimension of the common foreign and security policy;
- ✓ create an adequate framework together with EU partners to better protect our economy and public order from strong influences from third countries;
- ✓ strengthen the parliamentary democracy of the European Union by working to ensure that the European Parliament has a full right of initiative for legislation and a strong budgetary right;
- ✓ continue to advance European climate and energy policy and rapidly implement energy transition to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent, paying particular attention to a socially equitable green transition;
- ✓ make elections to the European Parliament more European by working to ensure that citizens use their vote for European top candidates

of the parties to choose the next president of the EU Commission and that some of the MPs will be elected via EU-wide transnational lists in the future;

- ✓ advocate the development of Union citizenship into full European citizenship to ensure that Union citizens have the same rights and obligations in the Member States in which they live;
- ✓ present and discuss the **positions of the Luxembourg Government in the EU Council** in advance in the relevant parliamentary committee;
- ✓ **enable the national parliaments** to call on the EU Commission to submit a legislative proposal;
- ✓ continue to work towards the implementation of the results of the Conference on the Future of Europe;
- ✓ fight for greater transparency in the European institutions, including the introduction of a compulsory lobbying register, in order to strengthen democratic control by parliaments, citizens and civil society;
- ✓ work to abolish the principle of unanimity in other policy areas in order to make the EU able to work more efficiently and to avoid blockages.

Green cooperation policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **continue to invest 1% of gross national income in development cooperation;**
- ✓ upgrade the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs to a separate ministry in order to better take account of the increased importance of Luxembourg's cooperation policy;
- ✓ within the EU and the OECD, resist the dilution of development policy away from the central goal of poverty reduction; development funds should be used primarily for this purpose, not for non-specific objectives such as migration prevention and security policy;



- ✓ accept cooperation with the private sector as a means of development policy, on condition that clear criteria are taken into account in the areas of human rights protection, sustainable development and social rights;
- ✓ defend the right of all States to an **independent food and agricultural policy**;
- ✓ invest at least 10% of the annual development cooperation budget in **sustainable agriculture and forestry with a particular focus on food security and sustainability**;
- ✓ attach **greater importance to biodiversity and soil protection in development cooperation**;
- ✓ strengthen **ownership and access rights to agricultural land and other natural resources**, thereby contributing to conflict prevention;
- ✓ support developing countries in **managing their natural resources in a sustainable manner**;
- ✓ **promote local entrepreneurship in a targeted manner**, e.g. by investing in local start-ups, microfinance initiatives and support for young entrepreneurs;
- ✓ support the Team Europe initiative of the European Union towards a **coherent and better coordinated action by Member States in the areas of foreign policy and development cooperation**;
- ✓ **support development cooperation with each partner state through a political dialogue** in which the issues of good governance, human rights and the elimination of structural discrimination are brought up;
- ✓ **seek a new future pact between the EU and Africa** to support cooperation in the fields of renewable energy, socio-environmental innovation, civil crisis prevention, the establishment of constitutional structures and good governance.

Fair world trade

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ advocate that European trade agreements contain binding and enforceable human rights, environmental and social standards which always respect the European precautionary principle, only regulate market openings in the service sector with positive lists, and respect the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the core labour standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as a condition;
- ✓ encourage States and public stakeholders to continue to be able to return privatised sectors to the public sector under trade agreements and to take into account specific **environmental, health, social and labour standards in public procurement**;
- ✓ in the area of trade, advocate an **end to Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries** and the **reintroduction of unilateral trade preferences for developing countries** with the EU;
- ✓ **promote multilateral world trade** that serves the **prosperity of all people**, demands **environmental and climate protection** as well as the **observance of human rights**, and **strengthens relations with our partners in the fight for democracy and freedom**;
- ✓ advocate a **sustainable and reformed World Trade Organisation (WTO)** that contributes to a genuine global partnership and revives the WTO Dispute Settlement Body to prevent the multiplication of trade conflicts based on the survival of the fittest;
- ✓ advocate the **creation of a transparent and accountable International Court of Commerce** with possibilities of appeal;
- ✓ **strengthen the democratic scrutiny of European trade policy**. In addition to the European Parliament, national parliaments should also be involved in the preparation of mandates in trade negotiations at an early stage. The European Parliament should be given the right to



vote on the mandate on an equal footing with the Council; **promote greater transparency throughout the negotiation process.** In the negotiating phase, consolidated texts should be made public on a regular basis, and the EU Commission must keep the European Parliament and national parliaments informed of the state of negotiations;

- ✓ encourage the **rapid implementation of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism** in order to improve competitive conditions for European companies in relation to CO2 emissions by taxing imports of products from third countries that are not subject to the same climate protection standards as those in the EU.

2.

RENEW



2.1 CLEAN, SAFE AND FAIR: NEW ENERGY FOR LUXEMBOURG



It is the all-important project of our generation: the energy transition. Due to climate protection, for safety reasons, but also because there is no viable economic alternative. Because if we want to save the climate and preserve our livelihoods, we need to leave gas, oil, and coal behind as quickly as possible. But the war in Ukraine and the energy crisis have shown us how much our dependence on fossil energy imports is already jeopardising our security and prosperity.

The future belongs to renewable energies. And Luxembourg has the best conditions for becoming a pioneer of a climate-neutral industrial society. We have a well-developed scientific landscape, a great engineering culture and a high level of environmental awareness in society. Under Green leadership, we have made a great deal of progress in recent years on the path to a clean, cost-effective, and crisis-proof energy supply. We now produce as much renewable electricity as households consume.

Over the next few years, it is important to build on these successes and to promote the ecological modernisation of our energy system, industry, transport, and the construction sector. We need to speed up the development of renewables while ensuring that energy is used more efficiently. That is why we will continue the offensive for the expansion of solar energy and wind power and accelerate planning and approval procedures, but also mobilise the necessary financial and human resources to support individuals, local initiatives, businesses, and communes in the eco-social transformation.

For their success requires that we take them all with us, tackle the issues together and consistently exploit the opportunities associated with the conversion of energy supplies for the economy and society.

A responsible energy policy makes it as easy as possible for citizens and companies to take action themselves and to break free from fossil fuels, but also ensures social balance. One thing

is clear: consuming electricity for the freezer or cooking with the family, heating in the winter, and making use of modern mobility must not fail due to a fear of the energy bill. That is why we will provide even greater targeted support for lower income groups and attractive incentives so that everyone can make their fair contribution to the energy transition. In this way, we will succeed in switching to clean, safe, and fair energies for citizens - and ultimately make ourselves stronger as a society.

Providing the necessary financial and human resources for the energy transition

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ provide sufficient financial resources to enable all sectors and all citizens to participate in the energy transition;
- ✓ significantly strengthen the Climate Agency's staffing and develop it into an "Établissement public" / "Public institution" in order to assume the role of a **national coordination centre** in the field of renewable energies, energy renovation and electric mobility;
- ✓ create a **sufficiently staffed and financially endowed "Cellule Transition énergétique" / "Energy Transition Unit" in the state building administration** and introduce an **immediate action programme on "climate-positive state and communal buildings"**, in order to promote the energy transition in the state and in the communes;
- ✓ establish a **national heating company** to implement and support communal heating plans.

Simplifying and democratising the energy transition

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ introduce the **principle of pre-financing** measures in the field of renewable energy and energy renovation only gradually and in the form of a pilot project for low-income households. In a second step, this principle should apply to all households;



- ✓ ensure that the financial support provided by the state is paid out in a **timely and unbureaucratic manner**. To this end, we will speed up and completely digitise the processing of funding applications from private individuals and companies, as well as working to ensure that the payment of climate and energy aid could be carried out directly on the principle of random checks and then be checked via systematic ex-post checks much more easily and quickly;
- ✓ promote new forms of citizens' energy initiatives, in the sense of **democratising the energy supply**. The Climate Agency, as a national coordination body, should provide the necessary support and guidance for the planning and implementation of energy communities and co-operatives;
- ✓ ensure that citizens and communes are given increased options for financial participation in **wind power plants and large-scale ground-mounted solar systems**;
- ✓ help the communes to harmonise outdated communal **building regulations and other communal regulations** and make them fit for the energy transition by adapting them to the technological possibilities of today's renewables and removing the barriers to their installation;
- ✓ create the necessary financial and regulatory instruments to enable communes to carry out **"economic activities"** in the context of the energy transition (e.g. as operators of a local heating network);
- ✓ **provide women in the energy sector** with a platform for the informal exchange of experience and strengthen their networking with each other.

Encouraging prosumers
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ give further financial support for the installation, use and storage of renewable energies. Private households and businesses should be

motivated to **consume and store the electricity they produce themselves**;

- ✓ **remove existing barriers in the area of private consumption** and provide additional financial support in the event of additional costs;
- ✓ further promote **collective electricity supply** within a multi-occupancy house;
- ✓ **exempt** the income from the feed-in tariff for households in the case of a private residence;
- ✓ support **prosumers** in marketing the electricity they have produced and create a legal framework for digital contracts based on blockchain technology ("smart contracts");
- ✓ create a framework for **flexibility markets** in order to lower the market entry barriers for aggregators and make the income models economically interesting. At the same time, leasing, franchising, and contracting models are to be made possible.

Continuing the offensive for the expansion of renewable energies

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ rapidly and drastically increase the **production, self-supply and storage of solar energy** for electricity and for heating on any suitable private and public roof, façade or balcony, and implement the announced statutory solar obligation on roofs of new buildings and suitable existing buildings;
- ✓ increase the expansion of **ground-mounted plants** with decentralised storage facilities on already sealed areas and speed up and facilitate permit procedures (planning, construction, operation);
- ✓ allow **solar cooperatives on roofs of state buildings, or projects with a special educational orientation**;
- ✓ simplify the use of **balcony PV** in multi-occupancy houses and classify the consent of the community of residential owners as not mandatory;



- ✓ introduce additional support for private individuals, businesses and communes for **additional costs incurred** in order to make the installation of solar systems with a higher output more economically interesting;
- ✓ introduce a **“solar panel exchange”** (match-making of communes and private companies) so that unused roofs and areas can be made available for solar installations;
- ✓ introduce a **solar obligation for multi-storey car parks** with an area of min. 1500 m² and carports;
- ✓ continue with the **public tenders** for high-performance PV systems on sealed areas and bind the bids to the indexing of raw materials prices in order to mitigate external price shocks. Self-supply should be an integral part of tenders;
- ✓ continue the promotion of **agri-photovoltaics**, i.e. the simultaneous use of agricultural land for electricity production. In addition, framework conditions will be developed which also make smaller and bifacial agri-PV plants more economical;
- ✓ develop **wind power at all appropriate locations in the country** and ensure transparent decision-making and audit procedures. The potential of wind power should be used consistently, with respect for nature, species and landscape conservation, and approval processes should be simplified and greatly accelerated at all levels;
- ✓ adapt existing standards to **enable wind turbines to operate in the vicinity of busy roads and activity zones**;
- ✓ secure a portion of the land area for the expansion of wind energy. Older wind turbines are to be quickly replaced by more powerful ones as part of repowering projects.

Energy transition at all levels - the energy transition will secure Luxembourg as a business hub

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ combat the shortage of skilled workers in the field of implementing the energy transition:
 - increasingly develop **further education training for craft businesses** in the fields of renewable energy and energy efficiency; the diverse and uncoordinated services on offer should be coordinated with each other;
 - launch a **training offensive** and set up a **“Luxembourg energy transition school”** to make climate jobs more attractive and to promote training and continuing education of specialists and workers, as well as retraining;
- ✓ expand the **production capacity for solar and wind turbines in Luxembourg** and set up a **photovoltaic industry** in Luxembourg. The energy companies in which the state holds shares should consistently drive forward the energy transition in Luxembourg and reduce energy import dependency (on fossil fuels);
- ✓ create a **national investment fund, “Transition énergétique / Energy transition”**, which will invest exclusively in renewable energy development projects in Luxembourg and in which citizens can participate and receive a “green return”;
- ✓ advocate a **strategy against commodity/material dependency** at national and EU level to reduce or avoid supply chain bottlenecks in the context of the implementation of the energy transition;
- ✓ work to **clarify sustainable qualitative sourcing criteria for raw materials** and to disclose supply chains, as well as excluding products from forced labour. Private property owners and housing associations will be motivated to follow this example;



- ✓ support **national research and development** in the field of renewable energy (e.g. green technologies, battery storage) and make it a priority of the University of Luxembourg and the national research institutions;
- ✓ expand the **“Klimapakt fir Betriber” / “Climate Pact for Operators”** and ensure binding concrete measures with adapted advisory services;
- ✓ support Luxembourg industry in the **sustainable realignment of production processes** and introduce targeted aid for the restructuring of industrial processes, new concepts and business models;
- ✓ reform the **“Accord Volontaire” / “Voluntary Agreement”** to improve energy efficiency in the industrial sector and include further climate objectives;
- ✓ strengthen the concept of **long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs)** for industrial customers and to secure them through derisking so that the national electricity mix is gradually free of fossil and nuclear energy;
- ✓ establish a **“fab lab”** where small and medium-sized businesses can try out new technologies before investing, based on the “test before invest” principle;
- ✓ support the industrial sector in general in decarbonisation projects, helping to use **green hydrogen** as an energy source in industrial processes and connecting Luxembourg to the European hydrogen network;
- ✓ introduce **contracts for difference** as an instrument for mitigating risks in investments in renewable energies in order to better protect project developers and electricity consumers in the event of volatile, uncertain prices;
- ✓ introduce **tax benefits or alternative instruments for companies** investing in climate-friendly technologies.

Digitisation as the key to the energy transition – an intelligent, secure power grid for a climate-neutral energy system

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ on the basis of the new national energy data platform, continue to promote **active data exchange** between all market players and provide impetus. In addition, we want to improve the general data collection and availability in the energy sector and ensure that data gaps are eliminated and statistics are made available transparently, so that differentiated tariff models are also possible;
- ✓ establish a **national electricity storage agency**, as well as designing a **battery storage strategy** to investigate the potential of battery storage (e.g. lithium-ion batteries) and their optimal use in Luxembourg. The funding programme for energy storage is to be extended to include district storage facilities;
- ✓ promote the concept of the **circular economy in electricity storage systems** and create the framework conditions for the use of sustainably produced batteries. Social criteria should also be taken into account in the energy storage value chain and environmentally friendly materials, as well as planned recycling processes, should play an important role;
- ✓ develop an **integrated energy research and innovation strategy** and launch an innovation offensive in the energy sector. Innovative projects as well as future technologies should be promoted more, and regulatory barriers should be removed in the development of new business areas;
- ✓ create a **fund** that invests in start-ups developing **future technologies** for coping with the climate crisis in the areas of deep tech and climate tech (e.g. artificial intelligence, process automation, quantum computing, Industry 4.0.);



- ✓ create a **networking laboratory** that promotes the testing of innovative digital technologies in the energy sector (e.g. blockchain, artificial intelligence, big data). We will create a suitable framework in which companies can network and exchange information as easily and effectively as possible;
- ✓ create legal frameworks for the **prevention of cyber attacks** and ensure that the future energy system is cyber-resilient, detects cyber attacks at an early stage and can deal with errors and malfunctions;
- ✓ support the network operators in the further development of their digitisation skills and recognise the **use of artificial intelligence in the electricity grid** as a key element in the security of supply. The electricity grid will be further expanded and modernised in order to adapt it to the challenges of decentralised, flexible, intelligent energy production.

Heat transition

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ support the communes financially and organisationally in drawing up **nationwide communal heat plans** that are temporally and geographically staggered on the basis of the existing heat register. In addition, the necessary know-how in the field of heat planning will be developed within the communal administrations;
- ✓ offer citizens **attractive alternatives to fossil heating** and support them step-by-step through a good funding framework and organisational help in the voluntary switch-over;
- ✓ as part of the Climate Pact, motivate the communes to present the future of **heat supply in the commune transparently** and to take the citizens with them with regard to the heat transition;
- ✓ support the communes more strongly in the expansion of **local and district heating networks** based on renewable energies and waste heat. Households should be connected to heating networks as a priority;
- ✓ support communes in drawing up **renovation plans** for all communal buildings and in increasing the renovation rate of old buildings. Communes should also promote district and block renovations;
- ✓ ensure a sustainable heat supply in all national **activity zones**;
- ✓ promote **cross-sectoral approaches to solutions at the district level** and think consider heat or cold, electricity and mobility holistically as an intelligent, integrated system. When building new districts, the energy concept must be planned from the outset towards an efficient and sustainable heating concept;
- ✓ continue the **heat pump offensive** and link it to an information offensive, as well as to the continuation of funding programmes. In order to expand the range of heat pumps supported, the calculation methods for the noise limit values will be adapted and the location of the system will be taken into account;
- ✓ use **deep geothermal energy**, especially in large buildings, to reduce the number of boreholes;
- ✓ develop a **geothermal masterplan** (including a risk analysis) in cooperation with the communes in the south of the country, which is particularly suitable for this form of energy and should serve as a pilot region;
- ✓ implement the **biogas strategy** and support the development of agricultural biogas plants, with particular attention to the processing of slurry and manure;
- ✓ promote **biomass** in general only with respect to strict sustainability criteria.



No energy transition without energy efficiency
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ draw up an **energy saving plan** and bring about a continuous increase in energy efficiency at all levels (state, communes, citizens, companies);
- ✓ continue the voluntary agreement (“**Accord Volontaire 2.0**”) to improve energy efficiency in the industrial sector after 2023 and strengthen support for the increase in energy efficiency in production by modernising and redimensioning industrial installations;
- ✓ create a specific **energy efficiency financing fund** (derisking) to assist industry in its investments in energy-efficient technologies;
- ✓ give consumers the possibility of adapting their consumption behaviour and saving energy on the basis of their “smart meter” data, **intelligent energy management** and the range of **dynamic tariffs** on offer. The free personalised energy advice offer, as well as the savings campaign, will be continued.

Building renovation
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ introduce **minimum energy standards for large office buildings** with sufficient lead time;
- ✓ make owners of flats more responsible for the **quality of the housing conditions of the rental flats** (energy-intensive household appliances, outdated oil heating systems, flats in need of renovation etc.);
- ✓ promote the energy-efficient renovation of **multi-occupancy houses** by developing guidelines and increasing awareness among private individuals and property managers;
- ✓ in cooperation with suitable communes, carry out **district and block energy refurbishments** and set up a funding programme based on experience. In order to speed up this process, we will support communes and individuals participating in the first pilot projects. For villages with more than 10,000 inhabitants, a “PAP

quartier existant” / “special development plan for existing development” will be set up with the participation of the citizens and with the help of the 3D model of the cadastral administration;

- ✓ **eliminate financial barriers to renovation investments in existing buildings**, thereby facilitating access to energy-efficient renovations for all households. To this end, we will expand the arsenal of appropriate financing and pre-financing mechanisms. We will support self-renovation of residential buildings specifically;
- ✓ create a **national renovation, decarbonisation and solar company** to better structure the national renovation offensive of residential buildings and to strengthen the support of owners in the energy-efficient renovation of their residential buildings;
- ✓ develop **advice on the energy-saving rehabilitation of listed buildings**, adjust funding and continue to ensure that grants for listed building protection and restoration are cumulative;
- ✓ **simplify and digitise** planning and approval procedures for energy refurbishments;
- ✓ systematically carry out renovation projects which will serve as role models for listed buildings in public hands in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture;
- ✓ improve **support for communes** in the field of building renovation, because communes must also play a pioneering role in building renovation.

Electromobility – a key strategy for decarbonising the transport sector

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ ensure that **trouble-free and fast** charging of electric cars is possible at home, at work and on the move;
- ✓ **continue to promote electromobility** and continue to subsidise the purchase and leasing of electric cars and charging stations;



- ✓ create a right to charging stations in **multi-occupancy houses** and dismantle existing barriers;
- ✓ further increase the pace of **expansion of public charging points and charging capacity** through tenders to private carriers and integrate the charging stations into the electricity grid in a system-friendly manner through intelligent charging systems. The target must be a dense network of charging stations within walking distance from every location;
- ✓ dramatically increase the number of publicly accessible **rapid charging stations** and install them in strategic locations. Citizens who cannot charge at home should receive a local and regional provision of alternative loading facilities;
- ✓ continue to support **the communes and businesses as key players** in electrifying vehicle fleets and installing charging stations;
- ✓ assist the communes in the development of **communal electromobility plans** and introduce the principle of the “electric last mile” for parcel supply and delivery services as a pilot project;
- ✓ establish criteria-based **social leasing** for e-cars;
- ✓ design **electricity tariffs** in such a way that electromobility pays off when compared with fossil fuels;
- ✓ ensure **barrier-free access to charging stations** and install them in parking spaces for people with special needs;
- ✓ consistently build up a **provision of rapid charging stations** at franchised filling stations;
- ✓ introduce a **charging station requirement** for public institutions and publicly accessible parking spaces with a particular offer key;
- ✓ create funding opportunities for the logistics industries to switch **from fossil to electric HGVs** and set up the appropriate charging infrastructures.

A strong foreign policy that safeguards and protects us

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ strengthen **cooperation with other EU Member States** and further develop statistical transfers in order to invest in concrete renewable energy projects (e.g. offshore wind turbines, large solar plants);
- ✓ create synergies and promote joint projects in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency through **cross-border cooperation** in energy policy;
- ✓ financially support the expansion of renewable energies in the **global South** and make targeted investments in projects;
- ✓ introduce **qualitative criteria in public tenders** for energy transition projects (e.g. wind turbines) for the transport of European products and technology manufacturers (e.g. CO2 footprint of plants, social criteria).

Phasing out nuclear energy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue to call for a **consistent anti-nuclear policy** with the aim of an EU nuclear phase-out and the rapid closure of nuclear power stations which are close to the border and unsafe. Promotion of nuclear energy through public funds at national and international level will be strictly rejected;
- ✓ prevent the extension of the life of the **Cattenom** reactors, which will enter a crucial phase from the end of 2023, by all legal and political means. The closure of Cattenom is an inescapable question for Luxembourg and the Greater Saar-Lor-Lux Region;
- ✓ develop alternative renewable energy projects together with the **neighbouring regions of France**;
- ✓ together with the citizens of Belgium and the German government, put pressure on the Belgian government not to extend the lifetimes of the Belgian nuclear power plants in **Tihange and Doel** by 10 years.

2.2 SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY THAT REACHES EVERYONE



The Luxembourg transport transformation is here. And it has come to stay. For it is the people who are driving it forward by filling it with life every day: With every tram ride, every kilometre they travel on a bicycle and every carpool. With our policy, we have laid the foundations for this and demonstrated in this way that we do not just talk about sustainable mobility, but create solutions that are adopted because they work. For all people in Luxembourg and for all life situations. In the towns and in the countryside. For going to school or work, for shopping or for leisure.

Never has so much been invested as under the Green leadership: In trains, trams and buses, for pedestrians and cyclists and “sharing” mobility. But also on roads that are no longer just there to serve the car, but for mobility. We want to move people, not vehicles. A prime example of this rethinking is our tram. Many considered it a fantasy. Until we built it. Today, it carries tens of thousands of people and has become the symbol of our free public transport - unique in the world - which is the envy of many countries.

A success story - but for us only a first step. Because there is still a lot to do. After decades of investment only in motorised private transport, the investment gap is still large, while the volume of traffic in Luxembourg continues to increase. The consequence: traffic jams, stop & go and exhaust fumes.

Unfortunately, there is no miracle cure that will solve all our transport problems at once – the reconstruction of the entire infrastructure will take its time. But whether it is the expansion of public transport with buses and other tram routes, the modernisation of railway stations and trains, additional train connections, express routes for cyclists or car pools - there is still enormous potential in all these forms of mobility.

With the National Mobility Plan 2035, Luxembourg has for the first time since 2022 had

an overall concept geared to future mobility needs. The task of the next five years is to implement this concept and to consistently continue on the path towards an attractive, climate-friendly and socially equitable transport infrastructure for our country. With optimally coordinated services that suit the needs of people and take them in a safe, climate-friendly, and reliable way from A to B.

Accelerating infrastructure projects

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ design **each project in proactive cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment** at an early stage in such a way that it can improve the quality of life, not only in terms of mobility, but also in terms of climate, nature and species protection and be approved as quickly as possible;
- ✓ **equip and organise the Road Administration with the necessary resources** so that it can handle significantly more projects while meeting the infrastructural **requirements of multimodal and sustainable mobility** in a pragmatic manner.

A modern and reliable railway

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ in the next legislative period, **complete the centennial project of modernising the railway network**, which has caused numerous delays and cancellations in the last 10 years, **at the main junctions**, orientate the technical equipment of the railway towards **timetable stability** and draw up a programme with the CFL (National Railway Company of Luxembourg) which will examine, publish and attempt to rectify in detail the causes of delays and cancellations;
- ✓ continue the **high level of investment** in the development and timetable stability of the rail network. This will include but is not limited to:
 - completion of the new track plan at the **Central Station** so that delays are no longer transferred from one line to another;



- commissioning of the **new line between Bettembourg and the Central Station** so that the existing line is reserved for trains from Rodange, Esch and Dudelange and additional trains are available for cross-border commuters from France;
 - reconstruction of the station in Bettembourg, so that from 2028 not only the new line will be connected, but also **direct trains can run every half an hour between Dudelange (Volmerange-les-Mines), Luxembourg City and Diekirch**;
 - **modernisation of numerous stations**, with retail facilities adapted to the number of passengers;
- ✓ press ahead with the planning of key projects newly identified in the PNM 2035 (National Mobility Plan), including:
- **new construction of Hollerich Station** with an additional connection to the trains from Kleinbettingen (Arlon) and a future interchange with the tram;
 - an important **station for the whole north in Erpeldingen**, where it will be possible to change from a P&R directly connected to the B7 to express trains to Luxembourg City and Esch, as well as to the high-capacity Nordstad bus corridor;
 - construction of a **stop for the new “Metzeschmelz” district** on the former brown-field site of Esch-Schifflange;
 - **a triangular rail junction between Niederkorn, Pétange and Bascharage** and an additional platform in the Central Station, so that the journey time from Differdingen to the Central Station is reduced by 15 minutes and the connection between Bascharage/Sanem and Belval is possible without needing to change;
- ✓ campaign for additional long-distance and night trains from Luxembourg. In order to do this, we will:
- establish train connections with our neighbouring regions and countries in such a way that additional **direct trains** run from Luxembourg to **Düsseldorf and Strasbourg**, as well as to **Saarbrücken, Basel, Zurich** and possibly Mannheim and Frankfurt;
 - encourage the re-introduction of European **night trains** to connect Luxembourg to **southern France, northern Italy** and possibly northern Spain;
 - in Europe, forge alliances to **free long-distance transport from the market logic**, according to which long-distance rail connections must be 100% privately financed, while car transport uses publicly financed motorways. At the European Commission, we will push for a **European rail network** that connects all the capitals in an attractive way and eliminates the need for **all journeys by air under 500 km**;
 - encourage young adults to discover Europe’s diversity in a sustainable way with an **Interrail ticket for their 18th birthday, funded by the State**. In this way, we will promote exchanges between different cultures and an international sense of community.
- Expanding the tram route into a tram network Déi gréng will:**
- ✓ progressively expand Luxembourg City’s tram network and the fast tram to Esch, as provided for in the 2035 National Mobility Plan. **In the coming legislative period, Route 1 will run from Cloche d’Or to the Airport**;
 - ✓ serve the **Boulevard Konrad Adenauer** and the new district on Kirchberg, which has few cars, with a **second tram route**;
 - ✓ continue the **planning of the fast tram** to Esch and Belvaux, start the construction to “Metzeschmelz” (new district on the former brownfield site of Esch-Schifflange) and as the first stop, introduce a **stop at Leudelingen** which can be reached within walking distance from the industrial estate;



- ✓ make the new district “**Nei Hollerich**” accessible by tram;
- ✓ build the tram connection via “Porte Neuve”, “Boulevard Royal” and “Stäreplaz” with the CHL (Luxembourg General Hospital) as the first terminus on the **Route d’Arlon** and even possibly start running services;
- ✓ plan a tram connection via the already very densely populated “**Route d’Esch**”, with an interchange at the newly-built Hollerich Station.

Making bus travel more attractive
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ for those who do not yet travel by bus in their daily lives, **clearly explain the fundamentally reformed RGTR bus network**, which since May 2023 has connected 99.97% of households in Luxembourg free of charge to public transport for 17 to 18 hours a day, using local network plans, real-time information and other campaigns as a mobility alternative;
- ✓ introduce **automatic connection protection between rail and buses, so that buses** will wait up to 5 minutes at the station in the event of a train being delayed, with a display on the train to show which bus routes serve the next station;
- ✓ **continuously improve the reformed RGTR national bus network** and adapt it to the needs of people, through feedback from the “Comité des usagers” / “Users’ committee” and by means of communal and operational mobility plans;
- ✓ continue to improve **bus-to-bus connections**;
- ✓ work with the City of Luxembourg to find a solution to finally be able to display **real-time information for RGTR buses in the city area**, ideally integrated in the displays of the city routes
- ✓ with regard to the next RGTR call for tenders, analyse the demand for a **dial-a-bus system** and to what extent, from 2028 onwards, cer-

tain RGTR lines could be available **in rural areas** as a dial-a-bus – with a driver or as an autonomous vehicle;

- ✓ **work with TICE (bus & coach company) and RGTR in the south** to develop a cross-border bus network that provides at least as good connections to the inhabitants of the southern communities as they are today, and to provide thousands of cross-border commuters with an alternative way to travel through this urban area other than by private car;

- ✓ in the Esch area, build the first of the **high-capacity bus corridors** provided for in the PNM 2035 and **accelerate buses with traffic lights or bus lanes** on other chronically delayed routes, such as Kopstal-Bridel or Waldhof-Kirchberg;

- ✓ strengthen the “Comité des Usagers” with a professional secretariat.

Go anywhere by bike
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ respond to the desire of the majority of the population for **safe, uninterrupted, direct, comfortable and attractive cycle paths**, thereby implementing one of the essential objectives of the National Mobility Plan 2035: just as can now be done by car, to be able to travel by bike from any address in Luxembourg to any other address in Luxembourg, starting on urban paths;
- ✓ **in all state construction projects, meet the needs of cycling** with the quality requirement that parents allow their ten-year-old child to use these cycling facilities unsupervised;
- ✓ set up safe bike parks at railway stations with a future-proof capacity, starting with an **underground bike park under the “Place de la Gare”** at the Central Station;
- ✓ introduce the successful Dutch model of red-coloured cycle paths throughout Luxembourg;



- ✓ in state road construction projects, such as the transformation of routes through towns and villages, integrate uninterrupted, safe, and comfortable cycling facilities:
 - **set up cycle paths separate from motorised traffic**, unless this is impossible even after leaving out parking strips and superfluous lanes and therefore the maximum authorised speed is reduced to 30 km/h;
 - **set up cycle paths separate from pedestrians**, except for short bottlenecks and where only rare encounters between pedestrians and cyclists are to be expected;
 - accompany the planning of cycle paths in line with **climate resilience** with an ecologically high-quality, but not primarily decorative, greening of the street landscape;
- ✓ accelerate the approval process for national cycle paths;
- ✓ allocate the necessary staff to the Road Administration to enable the **planning of all national cycle routes to be undertaken** and completed quickly in the light of the climate crisis;
- ✓ adapt the cycle path legislation so that, in addition to communal connections to a national cycle path, even significant gaps within the communal cycle path network, such as the **creation of a separate cycle path between two villages**, can be **State-subsidised by 30%**;
- ✓ drive forward the development of the national cycle path network so that, in addition to many construction projects, the following routes can still be used within the next legislative period:
 - **cycle expressway from Bettemburg to Cloche d'Or** and from there through the Ban de Gasperich to the Central Station;
 - **extension of the Vennbahn cycle path to Ettelbrück** with the sections Troisvierges-Maulsmühle, Clervaux-Wilwerwiltz, Kautenbach-Goebelsmühle and Niederfeulen-Ettelbrück;

- **accessibility of the “Lac de la Haute-Sûre” reservoir** from Ettelbrück or from Redange (Arsdorf);
- connection from **Sandweiler to Cents** and from there to the PC1 cycle path at Pulfermühle, or via the bridge planned by the City of Luxembourg to Kirchberg;
- from Schoenfels to Kopstal and from Kopstal via Bridel to Strassen and Rollingerggrund.

Safe and obstacle-free footpaths

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ to increase **road safety** for the “weakest road users”, who are moving in the most natural way for humans, by:
 - enabling **more traffic calming in public road construction projects** and paying attention to better lines of sight, especially for children;
 - approving and implementing meaningful communal applications for a red light and speed camera in urban areas;
 - promoting walking along main roads in towns and villages by approving the “**trottoirs traversants**” / “**pedestrian crossings**” at priority roads, which are pleasant for pedestrians, and “plateaux surélevés” / “raised cushions” at equal right crossings (with priority to the right). With this, we will revitalise the towns and villages and reduce the burden on road traffic;
 - in the case of government projects, keeping cyclists, and thus also **electric scooters, as separate as possible from pedestrians**;
 - **enabling pedestrian and cycle paths between the villages**, e.g. along the main roads;
 - **building underpasses** for pedestrians and cyclists under railway lines and busy main transport routes in order to shorten/create connections between villages and to local recreation areas.



Promoting car sharing and carpooling Déi gréng will:

- ✓ make car sharing a real alternative to the first, second or third car by:
 - granting applications from communes for **car sharing stations in public areas**, including along main roads;
 - advocating that publicly funded car sharing **providers merge**, or at least operate **as a single system from the point of view of users**;
- ✓ in the case of new districts built by State-owned developers, and in public buildings and State-owned “Plans de Mobilité Entreprises” / “Company mobility plans”, replace as many private cars as possible that are only rarely used with a car sharing service and thus make valuable public or private space available for purposes other than long-term parking;
- ✓ **promote carpools** and thus manage vehicles, road infrastructure and parking more efficiently by:
 - reserving **a lane for buses and carpools of 3 or more occupants** on some motorways, starting with the A3;
 - in the case of State-assisted “Plans de Mobilité Entreprises” and mobility concepts for industrial areas, which **offer employers solutions for carpooling tailored to their workforce**, including car sharing as a fallback option;
 - supporting the creation of new **carpools with a symbolic grant from the Climate Fund** in regular campaigns (such as with the Klaxit carpool early in 2023);
- ✓ take advantage of the opportunities offered by digitisation and promote the development of a digital mobility system in all regions of the country, with the aim of not only car sharing and carpooling, but also by bundling as many other mobility services together as possible

(e.g. dial-a-bus, bike sharing or taxi services) in a single digital platform and making them convenient to use via an app.

A multimodal road network Déi gréng will:

- ✓ in accordance with the 2035 National Mobility Plan, **transform the road network into a multimodal infrastructure**. Regional transport will be directed towards efficient transit routes in order to calm the rest of the roads in terms of local development, quality of life and promotion of cycling and walking;
- ✓ **accelerate the planning process** by recording the multimodal requirements in writing, at the very beginning of each State project, together with the Road Administration and, in particular, the bus priorities and the quality of the cycle traffic facilities, and thus taking into account from the outset;
- ✓ agree to the financing of **bypasses already provided for in the “Plan Sectoriel Transports” / “Sectorial Transport Plan”** only if they are designed in the sense of a “contournement de proximité” / “neighbourhood bypass”, i.e. if they enable the town centre to be permanently freed from all motorised through traffic, for example by means of a bollard that can only be lowered by buses and emergency services;
- ✓ promote key road construction projects, such as:
 - **widening of the A3 motorway** with one lane for buses and carpools;
 - developing a pragmatic **approach to prioritising buses and/or carpools** on other sections of the motorway, whose hard shoulder can be strengthened and easily widened for this purpose;
 - **extension** of the bottleneck of the **A13/A4/A13** as the main axis of motorised transport from Pétange to Luxembourg and the Esch “neighbourhood bypass”;



- extension of the A4 to the multimodal corridor from Foetz to Luxembourg;
 - **protection of the N7 north route** from Wemperhardt to Fridhaff with the Hosingen and Heinerscheid bypasses;
 - planning of the **Diekirch and Ettelbrück/Warken “neighbourhood bypasses”** with an extension of the B7 on 2x2 lanes to Fridhaff, a new junction with the P&R at the Erpeldange exit and the subsequent **renauration of the N7 between Ingeldorf and Diekirch into a high-capacity bus corridor with a cycle expressway**;
 - redesign of long through routes with separate cycle routes on the **N7 between Bereldange and Rollingen**, the **N1 in Niederanven and Roodt/Syre**, and the **N12 in Bridel**;
 - planning of an additional **P&R facility in the west of the city** with an interchange to the tram line, which will open up the capital via the “Boulevard de Merl” and “Boulevard de Cessange”, as well as new **P&R facilities at the southern and northern ends of the A3**;
 - construction of the **Höhenhof P&R on the A1 near Senningerberg** with an interchange to the tram line near the Airport;
 - construction of the **Alzingen “neighbourhood bypass”** together with a cycle path in combination with consistent traffic calming in the centre of Hesperingen;
- ✓ legally securing and implementing the construction of the **Bascharage and Sanem “neighbourhood bypass” in accordance with the PNM 2035** as a priority by making any necessary adjustments, avoiding as far as possible interference with the nearby Natura 2000 Zone and the Bobësch Forest, and designing the connections to the industrial zone in Bascharage and to the A13 in such a way that no additional transit flows are attracted towards Dippach;
 - ✓ with the help of the **“Observatoire digital de la mobilité” / “Digital mobility observatory”**, created under Green responsibility, continue the work on the National Mobility Plan in relation to the PNM 2040 and in particular:
 - seek a solution for the area between A6 and A7, N8 in Saeul and N55 in Rollingergrund which would allow the **bus to travel quickly through from Kopstal to the “Stäreplaz”** and **free Kehlen from heavy traffic**, which is unique in Luxembourg on such a narrow transit through the commune;
 - analyse how the traffic situation in Remich and in the Grevenmacher/Potaschbier area can be permanently improved.
- Supporting communities and companies in the transition to mobility**
Déi gréng will:
- ✓ set up an advisory centre for communes in the Ministry of Transport;
 - ✓ offer training to communes in high-quality cycling facilities, effective traffic calming, efficient use of parking space and the promotion of public transport;
 - ✓ co-finance studies on communal or inter-communal **mobility concepts** by 50% and integrate “Plans de Mobilité Entreprises” / “Company mobility plans”, insofar as the specifications are aligned with the multimodal objectives of the National Mobility Plan 2035;
 - ✓ in addition to the connection of communal cycle paths to the national cycle path network, also subsidise the closing of substantial gaps within the communal cycle path network by 30%;
 - ✓ at the request of communes, enable a general speed of 30 km/h on through roads in towns and villages, as long as it is not an important national traffic artery and the introduction of the new speed limit is also accompanied by construction measures.



Multimodal goods transport

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote the **transport of goods by rail and on waterways**, introduce a **toll system for long-distance lorries** and prevent the blockage of publicly financed motorways by automated articulated lorries;
- ✓ internationally and nationally promote the use of the multimodal transshipment station in Bettembourg and the port of Mertert;
- ✓ with the **“Observatoire digital de la mobilité” / “Digital mobility observatory”**, collect data on freight transport in order to use transport infrastructures more efficiently in this area as well and to relieve residents of unnecessary heavy traffic.

An energy-efficient decarbonisation of the transport sector

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ push ahead with the decarbonisation of the transport sector and thereby:
 - **promote electromobility** in all vehicles, such as cars and buses, which can be operated electrically;
 - reserve **hydrogen** and **biofuels**, which are much more energy-inefficient in their production process, to means of transport that cannot yet be operated by batteries, such as long-distance lorries or aeroplanes;
 - align the registration tax with climate objectives;
 - work internationally towards decarbonisation and the best possible environmental impact of air transport as well as inland waterway and maritime shipping;
 - tax vessels flying the Luxembourg flag within the meaning of the **“green shipping” concept**;

- adapt the **Airport’s tax and fee regime** in order to protect the environment and climate change, and make air traffic less noisy, with lower emissions;
- maintain the ban on night flights, and reduce the number of night flights by improving transparency and stricter rules and checks;
- at EU level in the aviation sector, advocate a kerosene tax, socially equitable wages for on-board staff and a ban on dumping with ticket prices below the Airport tax;
- continue on the route towards a **climate-neutral Findel Airport**.

2.3 IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT TO HOUSING



Living well – what this ultimately means for our own life, everyone wants to and must decide for themselves. But in order to live well, we need conditions that we cannot create on our own. An affordable house or flat in a good social environment is part of this. Whether it's in the countryside or in the town, rented or your own house: Living in Luxembourg must be affordable for everyone. It is an existential basic need. And that is why it is now finally enshrined in the Constitution as a fundamental right. But the housing market is tense. Housing costs in particular are becoming a burden for more and more people. While one family needs more space after the birth of the children – others want to downsize in their old age. Often, neither can move because there is a lack of affordable alternatives. At the same time, the dream of a home for many young people in recent years is now further from their grasp in the face of rising prices. Those of us who have bought and paid off our house cannot be indifferent about this. Because this entails not only burdens for those affected, but also for our society as a whole. The intergenerational contract is becoming shaky. From a certain point onwards, Luxembourg also suffers as a location because foreign skilled workers are being deterred.

The cause of this development was decades ago - and it has been ignored by political leaders for just as long. It was déi gréng who had the courage to initiate the overdue change of course in housing policy, including the national strategy for affordable housing, record investments in public housing and the “Pacte Logement 2.0” (Housing Pact). In the coming years, we must consistently continue the offensive that we have begun. Nationally as well as locally.

In addition to targeted building grants, we need a mobilisation tax and a valued-added levy. This will enable new and cost-effective housing to be created specifically on vacant plots in towns and villages without increasing the land consumption. Above all, we will continue the offensive that we have begun to build

public rental flats, but we will also make private developers accountable and regulate the rental market better. Together with the construction sector, developers, owners, and communes, we will remedy the structural causes of the crisis in our housing market and provide immediate support to tenants in need. So that everyone in Luxembourg can have dignity in their lives and their housing.

Extending the affordable public housing programme

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **give greater support to the public housing associations “Fonds du Logement” / “Housing Fund” (FdL) and “Société Nationale des Habitations à Bon Marché” / “National Low-Cost Housing Administration”(SNHBM)** so that they can build at least 800 additional affordable dwellings per year in the long term. This target must be achieved within 5 years and is intended, in particular, to enable the creation of rented housing;
- ✓ **make public housing associations a driving force for innovation and a model for sustainable building in the interests of climate and environmental protection;**
- ✓ **invest at least 600 million euros annually** in the purchase of building land and the creation of affordable housing. If necessary, flats can also be bought from private developers according to plan, provided that they meet the criteria of public construction and it is possible at reasonable prices;
- ✓ **give social organisations simplified access to these flats.** Social organisations looking for housing for socially disadvantaged people should be able to manage affordable public housing as a priority. This will ensure that particularly fragile families can develop a stable living and housing environment in the long term;
- ✓ **preferably build public rental flats** where the rents are linked to income and the award is based on transparent criteria. To this end, the



national register should be rapidly implemented so that people seeking accommodation only have to apply for a publicly funded affordable apartment in one place;

- ✓ develop the **social support work of the “Fonds du Logement” and “SNHBM”**, so that it also helps communes in the creation and management of rental dwellings;
- ✓ evaluate housing policy regularly and adapt it if necessary. In order to achieve this, the **“Observatoire de l’Habitat” / “Housing Observatory”** is to be given the necessary legal basis, as well as to be further developed and strengthened. Research into sustainable urban and neighbourhood development as well as new social developments and their impact on housing needs must be taken into account more closely;
- ✓ promote **public housing through the third sector with the creation of a national advice centre and access to building land based on hereditary building law**, for example cooperative and other alternative forms of community housing.

Involving and committing communes

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **increase the funds available to communes**, especially for those communes defined as priority residential areas in the Master Programme for Regional Planning (PDAT2023);
- ✓ increase the **support from the Ministry of Housing**, especially in the field of green and **sustainable urbanism**;
- ✓ support the **communes** more in building affordable rental housing. This does not require communal housing associations in every commune, but **more active support from SNHBM and FdL** in the planning, renovation, and construction of dwellings. This is especially true for communes with areas in the “Plan sectoriel Logement” / “Sectoral housing plan” and the priority communes in the PDAT2023. We will provide the necessary regulatory framework

and financial resources for this;

- ✓ in the course of the first interim balance sheet of the “Pacte Logement 2.0”, we will **adjust the shares reserved for affordable housing (Article 29bis) upwards**. This applies in particular to areas with future development land;
- ✓ **relieve the burden on communes in the administration of communal rental flats**. This challenge should be addressed as a priority by the social services in cooperation with FdL and SNHBM and social associations;
- ✓ give communes more responsibility and a greater say in **checking the residential health criteria** (Salubrity Act). This applies especially in the case of the rental of furnished rooms;
- ✓ each commune must provide a **minimum number of reserved flats** to provide temporary accommodation for people in need. The reserved flats can also be made available in cooperation with FdL and SNHBM and will be managed via the “Office social” / “Social welfare office”.

Mobilising building potential

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **give priority to the development of building land within the settlement areas**, and primarily to the redevelopment of brownfield sites. Instead of converting grassland into industrial and craft zones more and more quickly, and then developing these into housing estates 30 years later, housing and work are to move together, with high-quality urban districts created on old usable areas;
- ✓ **finally implement the reforms to the construction plot contract** and the “Remembrement ministériel” / “Ministerial consolidation”, thereby mobilising more affordable building land for affordable public housing and charitable organisations;



- ✓ implement the valuable and concrete pilot projects developed in the context of “**Luxembourg in Transition**”. This example shows how meaningful settlement development in Luxembourg can be made sustainable in order to achieve the EU’s net zero land consumption target in the medium term;
- ✓ **revise the draft legislation on the mobilisation tax** to take much more account of the land use planning aspects and to allow for priority development of vacant plots without exception;
- ✓ introduce a **valued-added levy on capital gains resulting from administrative decisions (e.g. an extension of the construction perimeter or an increase in the permitted construction density)**. Through the levy on these capital gains, we will finance additional investments in affordable and public housing;
- ✓ promote social housing management for new developments, so that in addition to public housing (Article 29bis) 15% affordable rental flats are created. These will not be funded by the State, but have a limited rental commitment of at least 15 years.

Human-scale district development

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **promote coexistence at district level through social initiatives and projects:** bringing citizens together and supporting local transition communities;
- ✓ actively involve the population in the development of the districts and create the necessary framework for **participatory processes**;
- ✓ **prioritise** the design of districts through inclusive planning methods **for the places and people most in need of support**;
- ✓ stimulate a debate about densification and make it possible by means of **differentiated densification strategies in the existing districts, towns and villages**, so that an active interior development in the sense of the compact town with short distances can be consistently implemented. This also includes parking space design, collective parking, parking space management etc.;
- ✓ **support modular buildings and “tiny houses”** where such densification can be created, especially on vacant plots and in temporarily vacant construction areas.

Living according to needs, for all generations

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ pay particular attention to the creation of **affordable public housing** adapted to **young professionals and the elderly** in the “post-family phase”;
- ✓ **simplify the legal regulations for “granny flats”, i.e. self-contained residential units in detached houses**, and set a national minimum standard that simplifies the creation of granny flats, especially in connection with energy-efficient renovations;
- ✓ implement the planned new regulation of the law on rental in **residential communities** quickly and insist on uniform application in the communes, so that residential communities can arise more easily and without risks for lessees and lessors;
- ✓ **revise the law on ownership communities in order to strengthen coexistence**. The rules must not lead to individuals or a minority blocking necessary modernisation and improvements (e.g.: installation of charging stations, balcony power plants or energy refurbishment);
- ✓ create financial incentives for employees and employers to allow people to live as close to their workplace as possible.



Fair rental housing market

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **create grants for the energy-efficient renovation of rental flats.** In return, the lessor must comply with the rent cap of 3% of the invested capital for a minimum term of 10 years;
- ✓ **fundamentally revise the rental law.** If the current amendment to the rental law is voted on, this revision must also take into account an evaluation of the rent cap. A reform of the rental law must:
 - **fundamentally reform and raise awareness of the rent assessment committees.** Their number will be reduced so that they can function in direct communication with the magistrates' courts. In future, the **members of the rent assessment committee will be appointed by the Ministry of Housing** and will carry out their activities on a **full-time** basis;
 - **regulate the rental of rooms more strongly.** A national quality label for room rental will be created – in cooperation with Syvicol and the “Entente des Offices sociaux” / “Social welfare office agreement”;
 - **impose stricter penalties for exceeding the rent cap;**
 - **introduce the ordering principle for agency fees;**
- ✓ **revise the Housing Salubrity Act** to give communes more responsibility and more options for action, simplify the control of single rented rooms and introduce tougher penalties for violations;
- ✓ **harmonise the communal registration rules nationally** so that people are registered in flats and not by addresses. In addition, residential communities must be made possible everywhere in the communes, regardless of the development zone or parking ratio;
- ✓ establish a **national register of rental contracts.**

Putting Housing First at the top of the list

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ develop a **Housing First strategy** and provide the necessary resources for the communal and social organisations;
- ✓ **strengthen the role of social care (“Bailleur social” / “Social landlord”)** and create an interface between the Ministries of Family Affairs and Housing Development which promotes the implementation of the Housing First strategy;
- ✓ in the public affordable housing programme, **create more decentralised housing opportunities for the homeless** and adapt them to the needs of the very different clientele;
- ✓ **increase the capacity of the night shelters** and offer new concepts for emergency shelters;
- ✓ provide better financial support to the stakeholders of the “Gestion Immobilière sociale” / “Social property management” (GLS), so that vacant flats can be rented out more quickly to those seeking accommodation.

Modern construction in harmony with the protection of historic buildings and of the climate

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ accelerate planning and construction through **better networking and coordination between the various public administrative departments;**
- ✓ align the planning and construction of properties with very long-term material flow life cycles to ensure that the buildings can be used for at least 200 years;
- ✓ focus more on **conversion instead of new builds**, use the existing buildings as a resource for humans and nature and promote the conversion capacity of buildings;
- ✓ implement **renovation strategies at district level** and at the same time create new housing through intelligent densification;



- ✓ initiate a social dialogue with all actors and professional groups in the construction industry about the **sustainable and liveable orientation of our planning and building culture**;
- ✓ **recognise the construction industry as a key player in climate protection and adaptation** and support it in this transformation, including through the targeted promotion of sustainable, climate-adapted and innovative construction practices;
- ✓ **consistently align construction with the principles of the circular economy** and close material cycles;
- ✓ take measures to reduce or, ideally, eliminate pollutant emissions in the construction and building sectors as well. This is a matter of promoting sustainable building standards and practices in order to create more environmentally friendly and healthier buildings;
- ✓ adopt **better regulations on internal acoustics** to improve the quality of living in densely-populated residential areas;
- ✓ consistently use the modernisation of the protection of historic monuments carried out under our leadership in order to **make protected buildings usable through professional renovation and to contribute to the creation of more housing**.

2.4 LAND USE PLANNING: SETTING GUIDELINES FOR A LIVEABLE LUXEMBOURG



Number of inhabitants, commuting, economic power: Luxembourg is growing. What is not growing, what cannot grow, is our land. We only have 2586 km² available. Currently, an area equivalent to the size of 240 football pitches is consumed annually. The consequence: urban sprawl of the landscape, headless and aimless densification, high pressure on land and housing prices with often low (urban) construction quality.

The politicians in our country had no objection to these developments for a long time. In recent years, we have moved away from this state planning “laissez-faire” attitude and set the course for a more sustainable, better coordinated development of our land.

We want to build on this in the coming years. The careful use of land, the protection of our natural landscapes and the preservation of the character of villages and communes are essential for us. Reducing land use does not mean less construction, but doing so in a more intelligent, sustainable way for the common good. For example, we will focus on qualitative and creative redensification, especially on areas already developed in towns and villages, where the necessary structures are already in place.

For us, developing Luxembourg in a meaningful and sustainable way also means involving citizens more closely as experts in planning their own living environment. In addition, we will also give a lot of space to trees, water and vegetation wherever densification is taking place - for a better quality of life and climate-friendly public space. After all, affordable housing does not have to be at the expense of nature, green areas, social infrastructure and quality of life.

Whether it is the creation of housing, the protection of our nature, sustainable economic development or social coexistence in communities: in order to create a liveable environment for present and future generations, sustainable land use planning is needed - regardless of who is currently in government. That is why we are committed to enshrining it as an objective in the Constitution.

Developing Luxembourg in a meaningful way

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ encourage the **economic and demographic development of the country to take place primarily in the three conurbations of Luxembourg City, Esch-sur-Alzette and the Nordstadt region**. The majority of economic activities and public services will be established there, and special support will be given to housing construction there;
- ✓ in addition, strengthen the **regional development and attraction centres - Clervaux, Differdange, Dudelange, Echternach, Grevenmacher, Junglinster, Mersch, Mondorf-les-Bains, Redange-sur-Attert, Remich, Steinfort, Vianden and Wiltz** - in their function as regional centres with workplaces and a wide range of services and leisure activities, and provide them with additional financial support for this;
- ✓ **connect rural communities to conurbations and regional centres through efficient transport links** so that everyone has easy access to services and other provisions;
- ✓ **plan and prioritise the development of urban areas around “Pôles d’échange” / “interchanges”**. We will focus on increasing the density of residential and commercial buildings in order to promote the use of public transport and thus reduce traffic;
- ✓ **promote further decentralisation, in particular of public workplaces, and ensure a mixture in new settlements**, because this will enable us to move work, leisure and housing closer together;
- ✓ **redynamise retail trade in village, district and town centres**, rather than encouraging the construction of shopping centres on the outskirts and outside of conurbations;
- ✓ examine how to **improve the legal effectiveness of the sectoral plans in the areas of housing, activity zones, transport and the environment**, and identify possible new areas for



the preparation of sectoral plans, for example with regard to secondary schools and sports infrastructure;

- ✓ **make greater use of the opportunities offered by the “Plans d’occupation du sol” / “Land use plans”**, including to implement housing projects of national interest;
- ✓ **conduct stress tests** for the three conurbations in Luxembourg to **assess the impact of projected growth on the water supply and wastewater infrastructure by 2035**.

Reducing land use

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ meet the future demand for land under the principle of “Inside before outside” as far as possible by using areas already developed in towns and villages, and thus conserve **natural and agricultural areas outside the construction perimeter**;
- ✓ promote **space-saving construction**, the design of **multifunctional buildings and qualitative re-densification** with the creation of new incentives and legal requirements;
- ✓ in this context, analyse the possible application of the Transferable Development Rights Instrument for Luxembourg. With this instrument, the building and **usage rights are transferred from a buildable but not yet developed plot to a parcel of land that is more favourable from a spatial planning perspective**. This can keep the urban sprawl at bay and, at the same time, compensate for any financial losses by property owners;
- ✓ with the aim of internal densification, promote the **creation of jobs and co-working spaces near the railway station and implement a favourable business tax at national level near the station** in order to encourage the development of these zones;
- ✓ **remove barriers to reclassifying buildable areas** for which compensatory measures are required and develop supportive mechanisms. To this end, a national compensation fund is to be created to compensate for these areas;

- ✓ develop **guidelines for reducing land use and for ground sealing** and in this context raise awareness among stakeholders such as communes and builders;

- ✓ consider the introduction of a national ground sealing levy and support depaving measures.

Implementing the land use planning programme Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **anchor the goal of sustainable land planning in the Constitution** and adapt the land use planning legislation, in order to give the goal of a sustainable and future-proof organisation of our territory the importance it deserves;
- ✓ **involve the Ministry of Land Use Planning more in the “Commission d’aménagement” / “Consultative Urban Planning Committee”** and give it the right of veto, because land use planning at the local level will be examined here for its compatibility with the nationally defined land use planning guidelines or specifications;
- ✓ implement the vision and policy objectives of the “Programme directeur de l’aménagement du territoire” / “Master programme for spatial planning” (PDAT) – **specifically the reduction of land use, focusing the development of land on the most sensible places, strengthening cross-border cooperation** – and take better account of them at local and national levels. To this end, we will review and implement additional financial or legal instruments as appropriate;
- ✓ in this context, **anchor the PDAT more firmly in communal finances and national investment and infrastructure settlement policy**, and ensure that compliance with the objectives of the PDAT is checked when updating communal development plans as required by law.



Strengthening regional and cross-border co-operation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ support regional cooperation between the communes more strongly and to this end **create a specific regional promotional fund in the Ministry of Land Use Planning**. We will give the regional development and attraction centres greater responsibility to promote cooperation with the surrounding communes and support them financially;
- ✓ promote the status of **natural parks as hubs of regional, economic, social, environmental and spatial development**;
- ✓ **in this sense, support natural parks in the design of a territorial vision** that combines spatial and economic development with the preservation of rural and natural heritage;
- ✓ **strengthen** natural parks in their role as **advisors to local stakeholders in the field of renewable energies, the design of village centres and the participation of citizens**;
- ✓ strengthen the “NORDSTAD-Entwécklungsgesellschaft” / “NORDSTAD Development Company”, modelled on the “Belval Fund” and the “Kirchberg Fund”, both financially and in terms of staffing, in order to promote the development of “Nordstad” more strongly;
- ✓ **press ahead with the implementation of the visions of PDAT 2023 in the seven cross-border functional areas**, inspired by the example of the Greater Geneva area (“Grand Genève”);
- ✓ in this sense, remove the legal and administrative obstacles;
- ✓ continue to provide the necessary financial resources to prevent funds from the “Interreg” Fund from being forfeited due to a lack of co-financing by the communes in the border region. To this end, the government will provide a **fund of at least 25 million euros to close any funding gaps in these communes**;

- ✓ increase the role of cross-border participation processes in all **planning processes relevant to the border region**;

- ✓ **promote the development of cross-border brownfield sites**.

Promoting innovation and participation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue to actively support **citizens’ participation in the field of land use planning**, including through new digital services such as “BiBe”;
- ✓ consolidate the results of the first conceptual phase of “**Luxembourg in Transition**”, which has shown possible ways of designing a climate-neutral Luxembourg, and implement the conceptual ideas stemming from the process in pilot projects, in particular the redesign of the commercial zone of Foetz, the design of a green belt around Luxembourg City, as well as urban cooperation between Luxembourg and cities in the Greater Saar-Lor-Lux Region;
- ✓ following the French example of “droit à l’expérimentation” / “Right to a trial period”, **promote experimentation and pilot projects in the field of urbanism, architecture and land use planning**. In this way, we will test and evaluate new types and methods of planning.

Promoting the implementation of sustainable land use planning

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ improve **(further) education for staff and officials of communes and other persons involved in planning** and support them more and more in implementing the land use planning vision;
- ✓ create a **land use planning consulting and further training structure for professionals in this field**;
- ✓ further develop existing guidelines on the issues of eco-urbanism, circular design of activity zones and sustainable spatial planning, as well as developing new “**règlements-type / model regulations**” and additional spatial planning guidelines in order to further support communes in spatial design.

2.5 **SUSTAINED SUCCESS: LUXEMBOURG'S ECONOMY**



Luxembourg is doing very well economically. Not least because of the government's support measures, the setback caused by COVID-19 was much less serious than had been feared. We should not rest on our laurels – but instead draw lessons from the weaknesses of commodity-based capitalism that became apparent with the collapse of global supply chains during the pandemic.

Because Luxembourg's way of managing the economy also contributes to the destruction of climate, biodiversity, and ecosystems. At the same time, it fosters global inequality, social tensions, and refugee displacement. All of this not only raises questions about the consequences for society, the environment and global stability. It may also jeopardise our competitiveness and prosperity in the near future. Sustainability and resource efficiency are increasingly becoming a competitive factor. We are convinced: The more and the sooner our companies integrate social and environmental sustainability into their business practices and, as climate champions, open up new markets and fields of business, the more Luxembourg will be able to assert its success.

Many companies in our country have long since recognised the signs of the times. Whether it's renewables, energy efficiency, environmental technologies, circular economy or sustainable construction: The green economy is booming and creating jobs. To support these developments, we need a State that makes things possible, promotes innovative entrepreneurship and helps future technologies to break through. That is what we are committed to.

Our basic principle is: The economy is at the service of the people and not the other way around. The focus must not be on short-term profit for individuals, but on the long-term benefits for the common good. This implies that, at national and global level, companies are held accountable, responsible for environmental pollution and human rights abuses.

This is how we create incentives for resource efficiency, respect for human rights and sustainable supply chains. *déi gréng* stand for a future-proof, sustainable economic and financial world. With the best framework conditions for crafts, companies, and the financial centre, which add new pages to the success story of our location every day, because they have made climate protection and sustainability into principles of their business.

Circular economy and green economy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ initiate a Luxembourg "Green New Deal" with a huge green public investment programme in favour of climate-neutral technologies, public transport, soft mobility, circular economy, and energy efficiency. This will be given absolute priority in the multi-annual State budget.
- ✓ **support our economy in the transition to renewable energy** by massively increasing investments in photovoltaics and wind energy, both on our own territory and in partnership with other countries and by further enhancing positive incentives for companies;
- ✓ support companies in their efforts to **make their activities resource-efficient, environmentally friendly, and climate-neutral**. We will increase and modernise the investment grants in the direction of the green economy and the circular economy;
- ✓ **revise the obsolete investment grant legislation for companies in the field of environmental protection and sustainability** in order to make the grants more attractive and therefore more effective and introduce additional grants in the field of the circular economy;
- ✓ **integrate the principles of the circular economy into the planning of new activity zones**, by developing shared infrastructures and using waste heat for local infrastructure;
- ✓ **revise the legislation on operating permits for classified establishments** in order to take



- greater account of national environmental objectives and strategies and to digitise and simplify the authorisation procedures;
- ✓ prepare a balance sheet of all current “Guichets Uniques” / “One-stop counters” and other transactions and, if necessary, propose a reorganisation to ensure that companies have the best possible overview of all existing investment aid programmes and the best possible assistance in the field of climate and environmental protection;
 - ✓ introduce a **tax rebate for companies when investing in resource-efficient and climate-friendly production processes**, ensuring that the investments made have a noticeable positive effect on the company’s climate balance sheet;
 - ✓ strengthen the **advisory services for companies in the field of sustainability**;
 - ✓ proactively bring **innovative companies in the field of the circular economy** and climate-neutral technology to Luxembourg and focus on attracting innovative and sustainable companies during economic missions abroad;
 - ✓ **strengthen the re-use of materials in the construction sector** by introducing a regulatory framework for the re-use of recovered or recycled materials, setting up a material exchange in the construction sector, and reducing VAT on re-used materials;
 - ✓ in the case of public tenders in the infrastructure sector, increase the integration of circularity criteria, resource protection and the use of fossil-free machinery in order to promote sustainable construction;
 - ✓ bring the establishment of new companies into line with environmental objectives through the “compatibility check for businesses”;
 - ✓ reduce **VAT on all repair work in order to make the repair of items** more attractive than new purchases;
 - ✓ introduce a **repair bonus** to favour the repair of electronic items;
 - ✓ support service providers who offer to exchange, share, repair or lend items. Instead of buying and owning, we will commit to “pay-per-use” and “pay-for-performance”, even in public tenders;
 - ✓ accelerate the transition from the current linear economy to the circular economy and provide a **legal framework and financial incentives** for the circular economy;
 - ✓ **promote research and innovation in all areas that are important for the ecological transition**. We will therefore improve legislation on investment aid in research and development;
 - ✓ strengthen the social dialogue through a **reform of the “Comité de coordination tripartite” / “Tripartite Co-Ordination Committee”**, with the aim of increasing the representation of environmental and climate protection as well as the fight against poverty, in addition to patronage and the trade unions;
 - ✓ **promote complementary and alternative forms of economy**, such as the subsistence economy and commons, as well as achieving further resource savings with sufficiency and consistency strategies.
- Towards an economy for the common good**
Déi gréng will:
- ✓ establish a **national strategy for the development of the social and solidarity economy**, with clear objectives and measures and a precise timeframe for their implementation;
 - ✓ **strengthen the legal form of the “Société d’impact sociétal” / “Societal impact company” (SIS)** by ensuring that it can be used more flexibly without its principles being undermined;
 - ✓ **support companies** that operate according to the principles of the economy of solidarity and the common good;



- ✓ increase the budget resources for the solidarity and social economy, so as to bring it up to the same level as all the other economic sectors;
- ✓ enforce **respect for human rights and social and environmental standards throughout the international value chain**, and to do so, enshrine effective supply chain legislation **for all economic sectors** in European and national law;
- ✓ assist the companies concerned in **identifying risks in their value chains** and in **implementing the legislation and create a public contact point for duty of care**;
- ✓ promote the publication of public health balance sheets and other non-financial indicators that measure the impact of a company's activities on, among other things, the environment, climate, human rights, social factors, and health. In the case of government support measures, we will introduce a bonus-malus system that rewards companies with a positive common good balance;
- ✓ ensure that the role of alternative indicators to the traditional gross domestic product, such as the "Luxembourg Indicator of Well-Being", is strengthened with regard to the orientation of the economic development strategy. We are convinced that GDP growth alone is not a yardstick of social prosperity and we will continue the necessary decoupling from resource consumption;
- ✓ increase **public awareness and information** on the solidarity economy.

Promoting climate-neutral industry

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ establish a clear **roadmap for decarbonising industry**, with concrete objectives and measures;
- ✓ **accelerate the energy transition in industry** by supporting domestic industrial enterprises with attractive premiums and aid measures. We will pay particular attention to the electrification of the heat needed in industry;
- ✓ ensure that renewable energies are always more cost-effective than fossil fuels, thus creating planning security for companies in the energy transition;
- ✓ **strengthen dialogue with industry through the "Haut Comité pour le Développement de l'Industrie" / "High-Level Committee for Industrial Development"**. Together with industry representatives, we will discuss ways in which we can set up domestic industries in a climate-neutral and modern way for the future;
- ✓ work at EU level for a **strategic and sustainable reindustrialisation of Europe**;
- ✓ **accelerate approval procedures through digitisation and bureaucratic reduction** without weakening necessary environmental and social standards.

Start-ups & SMEs

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ support the transition to self-employment through a **better legal framework for the self-employed and freelancers**;
- ✓ strengthen start-ups in Luxembourg by **encouraging investment in young companies**, further expanding attractive office space, offering State financial benefits and ensuring adequate support and advice;
- ✓ make Luxembourg a **hub for founders in the field of sustainability** by introducing **special support programmes and incentives** for young companies active in the field of climate-friendly technologies;
- ✓ promote the **digitisation of small and medium-sized enterprises** by supporting and accompanying them;
- ✓ **improve the framework conditions for start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises**, for example by simplifying administrative procedures and speeding up the granting of subsidies for innovation;



- ✓ create opportunities to **involve employees of start-ups in the company** and ensure that the **taxation treatment of this participation takes into account the specific nature of start-ups** and does not cause financial disadvantages to employees or the start-up. At the same time, by means of a clearly defined framework, we will ensure that these new opportunities to participate in the company are not misused as tax loopholes, as in the past;
- ✓ **facilitate access to private capital for innovative start-ups.** Especially in the initial phase, the capital of private investors plays an important role in the financing of start-ups. In order to make this important financing option more attractive and to take account of the high default risk, we are committed to **creating a tax rebate for private individuals when investing in start-ups.** In most cases, the money invested will thus be directly transferred to the Luxembourg economy, for example through the payment of salaries;
- ✓ encourage the creation of concrete **mechanisms** to promote **spin-offs from the university and research institutes;**
- ✓ **implement the “once only” principle in public administration,** thereby reducing bureaucratic burdens on businesses;
- ✓ support the **cultural and creative economy** in a targeted manner in order to preserve cultural diversity, create jobs and support innovative creative talents.

Crafts

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **raise the importance of crafts as an attractive professional career,** for example by familiarising children and young people with craft professions at an early stage in the various types of school;
- ✓ enhance **vocational training in the craft sector** in order to strengthen its attractiveness, for example by opening up the opportunity to learn a craft occupation in addition to the “Abitur” (= A

Levels). We will ensure that vocational training is offered in more languages;

- ✓ based on this enhancement, improve the **orientation** towards vocational training in order to attract more young people with the appropriate skills and interests to the craft sector;
- ✓ resolutely tackle the shortage of skilled workers in the craft sector. To this end, we will develop a **strategy for the craft sector,** with concrete measures that we will consistently implement;
- ✓ **increase the attractiveness of the Luxembourg craft sector for professionals from third countries** and create opportunities for new arrivals to be orientated towards a craft trade;
- ✓ **provide business founders and junior experts with a better start towards working independently.** To this end, we will support a **“Handwerkerhäff” / “Artisans’ Yard”**, where the required infrastructure is made available temporarily to business founders;
- ✓ **support craft companies in finding successors.** We will thereby ensure that the existing know-how is not lost;
- ✓ promote **digitisation in the craft sector with appropriate training and further education opportunities.**

Tourism

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ make Luxembourg a popular “green tourism” destination by highlighting Luxembourg’s strengths. We will **accordingly protect our local recreation areas and our cultural heritage,** guarantee the **maintenance of our hiking trails** and ensure **attractive public transport which is still free of charge.** We will also strengthen regional products, **create sales markets for local organic farms** and commit to **“slow tourism”**;
- ✓ **strengthen the “EcoLabel Lux”**, which distinguishes sustainable accommodation and use the label more than before in the marketing of Luxembourg as a “green tourism” destination.



We may extend it to restaurant businesses and adjust the criteria in line with increased sustainability, for example with regard to the availability of tap water. We will also create additional incentives for companies to increase the distribution of the label;

- ✓ make Luxembourg a popular destination for **cycle tourism** by consistently extending cycle paths, creating an attractive network of cycle paths and promoting cycle tourism both at home and abroad;
- ✓ **support companies in the field of tourism** and assist them towards **greater sustainability** with training and support programmes;
- ✓ **modernise training in the hospitality sector** by integrating new trends in sustainable tourism;
- ✓ initiate a **study on the attractiveness of the Luxembourg tourism sector** and analyse the extent to which employees from the sector remain in the profession. We will then develop and implement measures to strengthen the attractiveness of the sector;
- ✓ promote the **“design for all” principle in the field of tourism** and strengthen the “Eurowelcome” label;
- ✓ **strengthen the sustainability of projects financed by the State through the “plan quinquennal” / “5-year plan”**;
- ✓ **evaluate the current functioning of the “Offices Régionaux de Tourisme” / “Regional Tourist Offices” (ORT) and, if necessary, adapt it**, for example with regard to its affiliation with “Luxembourg for Tourism”, with the aim of ensuring that they can carry out their work as efficiently as possible;
- ✓ adapt the **strategy in the field of congress tourism (MICE)** to the new circumstances following the COVID-19 pandemic and **put sustainability at the centre**. We will provide the necessary infrastructure to offer digital and hybrid solutions in the field of MICE. We will use the possibilities of the new “Green Events” and “Green Business Events” labels and raise awareness of them.

Consumer protection

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ ensure that consumers can defend themselves **against violations of consumer law in the future by means of class actions**. To this end, we will swiftly implement the legislation on class actions, which is currently going through the official channels;
- ✓ examine the extent to which the **legislation on the “compte de paiement de base” / “basic payment account” that banks in Luxembourg are able to offer can be improved in order to enhance consumer protection**;
- ✓ **promote a healthy diet, especially for young consumers**, and to this end prevent advertising specifically aimed at children for unhealthy foods containing too much salt, sugar, and fat. In addition, we are exploring the **introduction of a sugar levy on foods with a very high sugar content**;
- ✓ ensure that **people with chronic diseases are not discriminated against when accessing credit and insurance**.

2.6 GUARANTEEING GOOD WORK AND SOCIAL SECURITY



Work has a central role in a person's life and significantly influences the quality of life and well-being. For most people, work means not only securing their livelihood, but also feeling part of a community and having the opportunity to move forwards. With digitisation and sustainability, the megatrends of our time, our working world is also changing rapidly. It is therefore all the more important to shape this change politically and to ensure that workers' rights are upheld, even under changing circumstances.

Déi gréng will focus on the needs of workers and aim at strengthening the resilience of our economy in the long term. This means, first and foremost, that full-time work in Luxembourg must provide an adequate income. Whether auxiliary workers in the construction industry, cleaning staff or harvesters: we will ensure that no one is marginalised by precarious employment and that everyone can rely on a good, safe pension in their old age.

We will also advocate a fairer, more diverse and more inclusive labour market. In order to ensure this, we will need to make it easier for people to participate in a working life and reach their full potential. Inclusion in the labour market, the promotion of lifelong learning and the adaptation of education and training systems are essential for the sustainability of our economy and social security systems.

With intelligent working hours models and more work flexibility in the course of life, we intend to make it possible to have a better balance between work and private life. So that all people have time, besides their work, to enjoy being carefree together with their families and have freedom for their own development, for hobbies, sport, or volunteering. After all, work should be more in harmony with people's lives, not vice versa.

Ultimately, this also has advantages for employers: Because when used correctly, flexible working models can help companies increa-

se productivity, attract skilled workers and increase the health and satisfaction of their employees. A win-win situation for which we will create the political conditions.

Clear rules, good work

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ maintain the regular adjustment of wages to price developments (index) as a key element of our social model;
- ✓ regularly adjust the minimum wage to price and wage developments and, in addition, through appropriate tax measures (such as the "Crédit d'impôt salaire social minimum" / "Social minimum wage tax credit"), support people with low incomes and ensure that no one is at risk of poverty despite working or has less than the reference budget available; create a **clear framework for platform work** and thus ensure that employees of these platforms are also fully covered by the social and labour law rules (working hours, social security, minimum wage etc.);
- ✓ **combat precarious employment conditions and bogus self-employment**, as well as revising the legislation regarding temporary workers;
- ✓ **address the dangers of digital surveillance at the workplace and when working from home** and, if necessary, improve the data protection of workers;
- ✓ promote the **modernisation of the Inspectorate of Labour and Mines (ITM)** and ensure that workers' rights are respected and that businesses do not suffer from disloyal competition;
- ✓ **further strengthen cooperation between the various authorities in the fight against human trafficking**. In this context, an extension of the competences of the ITM, as recommended by the Human Rights Commission, should be considered;
- ✓ **combat bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace**. evaluate the anti-bullying legisla-



tion together with the social partners. increase awareness of this issue among the various labour market players;

- ✓ **strengthen health and safety at work** and create a **national occupational medicine service**;
- ✓ **adapt the list of recognised occupational diseases**;
- ✓ raise the age limit of the “Work & Travel” cultural exchange programme from 30 to 35 years and enter into partnerships with other countries;
- ✓ launch a **national strategy for mental health at work**; complement the existing Vision Zero with a national strategy that focuses on psychosocial risks.

Full employment: there is enough work for everyone

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **secure employment and combat unemployment.** allow all population groups to participate in the dynamics of the labour market;
- ✓ prevent youth unemployment through **improved orientation and tailor-made training, mentoring and coaching programmes.** continue to adapt the Youth Guarantee Programme to the needs of young people and the labour market. develop low-threshold and regional services for vulnerable young people. jointly evaluate and, if necessary, improve the law on traineeships with the youth representatives and social partners;
- ✓ **combat long-term unemployment through targeted programmes.** evaluate the system of employment initiatives and stimulate a new dynamic. create synergies between employment initiatives and the economy for the common good;
- ✓ on the basis of the REVIS (Social Inclusion Income) evaluation, further develop the **networking between the ADEM (National Employment Agency), the social services and the**

National Office for Social Inclusion (ONIS), in order to better combat unemployment through a close-knit social system;

- ✓ **secure employment in old age** and develop, together with the social partners, a strategy for the support of older employees and for the transfer of knowledge and experience between generations;
- ✓ **simplify the possibilities of gradually reducing working hours in old age and a flexible transition towards retirement.**

Shaping ecological and digital transformation in the interests of the working people

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ introduce a **national qualification and training strategy** to ensure the participation of workers in the environmental and digital transformation;
- ✓ develop the “Skillsdësch” / “Skills strategy” into a **“Skillsrot” / “Skills Council”**, which will coordinate and promote the implementation of the qualification and training strategy as a central authority. in this context, develop the ADEM into an Employment and Qualification Agency;
- ✓ **expand and enhance comprehensive vocational retraining and further education programmes** in line with the needs of an increasingly green and digital economy. These programmes must particularly benefit those workers whose jobs are most at risk from the changes in the labour market. The financial incentives will be adjusted with this in mind, thus closing the digital gap in the labour market. This also includes taking into consideration the years of education beyond the age of 27 for pension purposes;
- ✓ **support professional reorientation financially:** employees seeking a career change and obtaining a new degree in an area suffering from a shortage of skilled workers will be granted access to earnings replacement benefit through the ADEM;



- ✓ special programmes for the **targeted and rapid labour market integration of new arrivals**, including refugees. To this end, we will further expand the range of job-specific and part-time language courses;
- ✓ **reduce administrative barriers and access restrictions in the labour market for refugees;**
- ✓ **ensure transitions in the labour market and strengthen legislation on the “plan de maintien dans l’emploi” / “employment retention plan” in dialogue with the social partners.** Social plans must be avoided at all costs and preventative active labour market measures must be prioritised in the dialogue;
- ✓ support pilot projects and initiatives that investigate the potential health risks and harm caused by digital work and the related innovative approaches to minimise risks and harm.

Redesigning working hours models in a social partnership

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **strengthen the collective agreement system and social dialogue.** Many of the challenges of the world of work can best be addressed by the social partners at the level of the industry sectors or individual companies. That is why we will strengthen the collective agreement system and support the social partners in concluding new contracts;
- ✓ allow the social partners the **freedom to adopt new working hours models** and **evaluate and revise the 2016 Working Hours Act in dialogue with the social partners.** Balanced flexibility in the interests of employers and workers can only be established through dialogue between social partners;
- ✓ support and accompany companies that want to **test new working hours models.** Experience from abroad has shown that a reduction in working hours can have a positive effect on employees and companies. We will launch a pilot programme in which companies can partic-

ipate on an annual basis, enabling them to test new working hours models with the help of scientific guidance and advice;

- ✓ swiftly implement the **right to disconnect** on the basis of proposals from the social partners;
- ✓ where the type of activity permits, enable **at least 2 days of working from home for all employees**, regardless of whether they come from the border region or from Luxembourg. Appropriate agreements must be concluded on this matter with neighbouring countries;
- ✓ monitor and analyse developments in the field of teleworking together with the social partners. The impact of teleworking in particular and digitisation in general on working conditions, productivity, work-life balance and work organisation is to be studied by social partners and with the help of science;
- ✓ in addition to the new family working hours for young parents, introduce a general **right to work part-time with the right to return to full-time.** The precise framework conditions (duration, size of the company, compensatory measures) must be defined in dialogue with the social partners;
- ✓ **develop and strengthen the Employment Observatory (RETEL)** in order to better understand the changes in the labour market in cooperation with partners from research and society.

Inclusion in the labour market

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ implement the labour law elements of the UN Convention on the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities;**
- ✓ promote greater **support for professional inclusion** and, if necessary, revise the law on the “Assistant à l’inclusion” / “Inclusion assistant”;
- ✓ **implement the statutory requirements for the recruitment of job seekers with disabilities by the State and communes in an exemplary manner;**



- ✓ further promote **inclusive employment models** in the general labour market;
 - ✓ promote the **inclusion of job seekers with disabilities in the labour market**;
 - ✓ **introduce compensation payments if companies do not meet the employment rate for employees with special needs.** These payments would be automatically paid directly into social security by businesses and would be used to finance measures to promote the recruitment of people with disabilities;
 - ✓ ensure that the Ministry of Family Affairs, in cooperation with civil society, offers programmes to support the **creation and implementation of an inclusive work concept** for existing or new partial activities.
- A good pension for all**
Déi gréng will:
- ✓ **safeguard the generational model of solidarity for future generations** by means of a mandatory public law mainstay for each, which covers a pension calculated on the basis of the years and amounts of contributions;
 - ✓ **ensure that the investment policy of the entire pension reserve fund is in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.** The pension reserves must be managed efficiently, socially and ecologically responsibly, i.e. a rapid divestment from all fossil fuels and the exclusion of investments in nuclear energy. In addition, the 5% rate already foreseen for investments in affordable housing will be consistently used and, if necessary, increased;
 - ✓ **secure the financing of the public pension system**, for example by levying contributions to the financing of pensions on capital income, as is the case with the financing of long-term care insurance. In addition, revenue and expenditure policies should be regularly adjusted on a forward-looking basis in accordance with the precautionary principle in order to maintain the viability of the social security system;
 - ✓ **establish an individual pension entitlement for each person.** The individualisation of the pension system is an important prerequisite for the so-called “starvation pensions” to disappear from which those women* in particular suffer who leave their working life for a long period in order to take on care work. Whether working or not: Every person needs their own individual pension insurance;
 - ✓ **credit years of education in the sense of lifelong learning regardless of age.** The current age limit of 27 years is no longer up-to-date and puts those people at a disadvantage who obtain their degree in 2nd chance education, as well as lateral entrants who pursue further vocational training and interrupt their professional career;
 - ✓ **fundamentally maintain the principle of 40 years of contributions.** The pension system is an insurance system. Only those who have sufficient years of insurance should be able to take full advantage of benefits; ensure that people do not leave the labour market at an early stage through better working conditions and continuous professional development;
 - ✓ **create flexible models for a smooth start to retirement** in order to maintain the legal retirement age. abolish additional earnings limits for early retirement. establish and promote cross-generational job sharing programmes;
 - ✓ **financially protect the public service pension system.** Unlike the private sector, the public sector has no pension reserves. Contributions are paid directly into the public purse and pensions are financed directly from the State budget. Therefore, the priority must be to create a public service pension fund which, as in the private sector, is financed one third each by employees, employers and the State;
 - ✓ **reform disability pensions** in order to improve the legal basis and make the awarding and reclassification procedures fairer.

2.7 SHAPING PROGRESS WITH A SOCIALLY EQUITABLE FISCAL POLICY



Taxes are not an end in themselves. They are primarily used to finance the State – and thereby all of us. Without tax revenue, the State cannot build homes, schools, railways, or hospitals, distribute subsidies to households and businesses or pay wages. So it is essential for the State to collect taxes. The crucial question, however, is how, where and who the State taxes. This is a fundamentally political decision.

Déi gréng want a fair, efficient, and comprehensible tax system that generates sufficient revenue to finance a strong, forward-looking State which is capable of acting, even in times of crisis. At the same time, it is important to ensure that everyone participates in the financing of public services and our common infrastructure in keeping with their economic circumstances.

Wealth is very unevenly distributed in Luxembourg. But public services and the social system can only be financed in solidarity. The progressive tax scale and increased taxation of (unproductive) income from capital and land holdings counteract inequality and the associated burdens on the economy and society and promote equal opportunities in our country.

Taxes also have an important steering function beyond social justice, which needs to be exploited. By taxing environmentally harmful products and promoting forward-looking innovations, they can promote the transition to a more sustainable society. We see climate and environmental protection and the eco-social transformation of our country as central goals of a modern tax policy.

Our tax system has changed over the decades, not least through measures taken by the blue-red-green coalition. However, despite these adjustments, important fiscal construction sites remain to be tackled in the coming years.

Re-anchoring social justice

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **eliminate current inequalities between the three tax categories and strengthen low- and middle-income households.** To this end, we will implement the **individualisation of income tax for private individuals** within the framework of a broad-based tax reform;
- ✓ **eliminate the three existing tax classes and introduce a new single tax class for all, together with a new tax table.** We will **relieve households with incomes of up to three times the minimum wage** and take into account **families with children**;
- ✓ **finance the relief and counteract rising social inequalities by increasing the progressiveness of the tax table and the peak tax rate**;
- ✓ **regularly adapt the minimum wage to price and wage developments and, in addition, through appropriate tax measures (such as the “Crédit d’impôt salaire social minimum” / “Social minimum wage tax credit”)** support **people on low incomes and ensure that no one is at risk of poverty despite working or has less than the reference budget available**;
- ✓ **increase the maximum amount of tax credit for single parents**;
- ✓ **analyse** and, where appropriate, adapt **the current tax deduction options on the basis of social and fiscal considerations**;
- ✓ **address rising social inequalities and guarantee equitable taxation of capital as well as income from capital**;
- ✓ **tax profits from the purchase and sale of investments** (e.g. shares), even if the investment lasts longer than 6 months and does not exceed 10% of the total capital, unless it is a sustainable and ecological capital investment within the meaning of the EU taxonomy and excluding nuclear and gas;



- ✓ **tax capital gains**, which are currently only half taxable, **in the same way as income from gainful employment in the future**. In this way, we will strengthen fair taxation and tackle rising inequalities;
- ✓ **introduce a new wealth tax for individuals with very high assets** in order to generate additional income for future investments, e.g. in affordable housing, and to counteract rising inequalities. The first residence will be exempt from tax. In addition, there will be a tax-free allowance of one million euros. The net assets will be taxed.

Strengthening the climate and environmental protection in the tax system

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ strengthen the **price signals in favour of climate-neutral alternatives** and raise the CO2 price annually by EUR 5 to EUR 45/t by 2026. In doing so, we will ensure that 50% of the revenue goes to climate protection and 50% to social compensation;
- ✓ **cushion the increase in the CO2 price socially** and thus contribute to a socially just transition. The climate tax credit will be accordingly increased by EUR 24 per year;
- ✓ give a stronger role to the **taxation of resource consumption and emissions in line with the “polluter pays” principle**. We will discuss ways in which the plastic tax could be passed on to the economic players in the future in order to achieve a steering effect and create an additional incentive to produce less disposable plastic and to promote recycling;
- ✓ evaluate the existing communal levies on ground sealing and consider the introduction of a national ground sealing levy;
- ✓ **support households with the energy transition through fiscal measures**. Accordingly, we will introduce a climate bonus for the deduction of contributions from building loan contracts, which is intended exclusively for the energy-efficient renovation of the home, the installation

of renewable energies and heating systems, and the purchase of low-energy houses for own use;

- ✓ **introduce a tax rebate for companies when investing in resource-efficient and climate-friendly production processes**, to encourage companies to invest in climate neutrality. We will set out criteria to ensure that the investments made have a noticeable positive effect on the company’s climate balance.

Continuing to push ahead with the transport transition

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **continue to gradually reduce the dependence of State finances on fuel tourism** by gradually increasing CO2 prices and gradually phasing out fuel tourism;
- ✓ **introduce a “Budget bien-être” / “Well-being budget”** which will allow employees to resort to a sustainable alternative with a favourable tax base such as a bicycle or car sharing instead of a company car. It should also be possible to extend the tax relief to other expenses, such as part of the rent or housing costs;
- ✓ consider the introduction of a “Taxe transports” / “Transport tax” for companies based on the French model.

Steering the housing market

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **quickly mobilise undeveloped building land within the perimeters for housing construction**, using the possibilities of temporary modular construction in compliance with ecological principles. We will selectively adapt the mobilisation tax proposed in the last legislative period to this effect and implement it as soon as possible;
- ✓ mobilise vacant housing and implement as soon as possible the **vacancy tax on vacant housing** as proposed in the last legislative period, as well as the corresponding vacancy register;



✓ create more affordable housing on the private market by extending the **tax benefit of the “Gestion locative social” / “Social rental management” (GLS)**, thereby giving lessors an additional incentive to rent out their flat at affordable prices. At the same time, we will increase the financial and human resources of the GLS actors;

✓ **analyse tax benefits and deductions in the area of housing policy** and adjust them in view of their impact on property prices and social inequalities;

✓ revise the beneficial taxation of capital gains (“plus-values”) in the property sector in the sense of **fairer taxation on the purchase and sale of properties**. We will extend the period after which capital gains on properties will be taxed only at half the average tax rate and revise the currently existing tax-free allowances. In doing so, we will ensure that citizens who change their first place of residence and sell their property for this purpose can continue to do so without any tax discrimination;

✓ introduce a **valued-added levy on capital gains resulting from administrative decisions (e.g. an extension of the construction perimeter or an increase in the permitted construction density)**. Through the levy on these capital gains, we will finance additional investments in affordable and public housing.

Company taxation

Déi gréng will:

✓ ensure that any tax losses are offset by the **reform of international taxation of multinational companies**;

✓ ensure that companies make their fair contribution to the financing of the general public and will therefore commit to **preventing tax avoidance by multinational groups**;

✓ consider moderate fiscal measures to **attract young talent, as well as talent in areas in which there is currently a lack of skilled labour, to Luxembourg**;

✓ **promote investments by private individuals in innovative and sustainable start-ups through fiscal measures** to encourage investment in the real economy.

Forward-looking budgetary policy

Déi gréng will:

✓ in accordance with the principle of “green budgeting”, **systematically analyse the impact of budgetary policy on the climate and the environment** and disclose the results in an annual report. The findings thus gained will be used to a large extent in the preparation of the State budget;

✓ **reduce the dependence of public finances on tobacco and alcohol tourism**;

✓ align budgetary policy with traditional economic indicators on the basis of **alternative indicators of well-being**, such as the Luxembourg Index of Well-Being;

✓ **target public expenditure and taxation policy and regularly evaluate them on the basis of performance indicators**;

✓ ensure an **efficient and modern tax administration** and accelerate the digitisation of tax authorities accordingly.

Align our financial centre sustainably

Déi gréng will:

✓ make our financial centre a **global leader in sustainable finance**, commit to making the share of climate-friendly investments in line with the Paris climate goals, and ensure that climate financial risks are exposed and reduced;

✓ define clear objectives and a timetable for decarbonisation of the financial centre and, in order to **increase transparency**, regularly analyse the extent to which the investments made in the Luxembourg financial centre are in line with the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement and publish the results;



- ✓ create a fiscal environment that accelerates the **shift to sustainable and climate-friendly investments**. Accordingly, we will evaluate the **reduced “taxe d’abonnement” / “subscription tax”** for sustainable investments;
- ✓ continue to maintain the **“taxe d’abonnement”** on investment funds as an important financial pillar for the State in the future;
- ✓ make public funds positive examples of sustainability and respect for human rights which the private sector can follow. Accordingly, we will bring the **investments of the “Fonds souverain intergénérationnel du Luxembourg” / “Intergenerational Sovereign Wealth Fund of Luxembourg” and the “Fonds de Compensation” / “Compensation Fund” pension fund in particular into line with the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement** and strengthen the inclusion of human rights in the context of a revised investment strategy. The funds should be transparent and subject to relevant labelling processes;
- ✓ **expand the “Luxembourg Sustainable Finance Initiative” (LSFI) into the “Luxembourg Sustainable Finance Agency” (LSFA)** and turn it into the driving force behind the sustainable transformation in finance. The LSFA will, for example, carry out studies on the sustainable transformation of the financial centre, develop new framework conditions for sustainable financial products, support private actors in view of the increasing complexity of the European legal framework and ensure a permanent dialogue with the actors of the financial centre. We will give the Agency the necessary financial and human resources to carry out this role;
- ✓ within the LSFA, and in collaboration with Luxflag, create a **national labelling body** that will review financial products such as funds according to strict sustainability criteria and issue them with a free and State-approved label. In this way, we will promote transparency and combat greenwashing;
- ✓ fight against any form of greenwashing and social washing;
- ✓ strengthen the powers, competences and staff of the “Commission de surveillance du Secteur financier” / “Financial Sector Supervisory Commission” (CSSF) and the “Commissariat aux assurances” / “Insurance Supervisory Authority” (CAA) to better carry out their tasks in the area of sustainable finance;
- ✓ **improve the disclosure of information on the sustainability of financial products and the provision of advice to customers**. For this purpose, we will create the necessary training and further education opportunities with regard to sustainable finance, in order to ensure that customers receive adequate advice;
- ✓ ensure that **the financial system must also comply with future due diligence obligations** in order to strengthen human rights and environmental protection;
- ✓ ensure that **each supervisory board appoints a sustainability officer** who will monitor compliance with relevant sustainability criteria;
- ✓ ensure that **investment funds have the necessary data to verify their compliance with sustainability criteria**. We will support the creation and networking of correspondingly high-quality and reliable databases and provide the funds with the necessary tools;
- ✓ seize the opportunities of State ownership in companies and encourage such companies to lead by example in terms of sustainable and green finances;
- ✓ **create new prospects for digital currency development** by revising the legal framework for cryptocurrencies to ensure legal security;
- ✓ strengthen dialogue with all stakeholders, including through a **reformed “Haut Comité de la Place financière” / “Senior Committee of the Financial Centre”**, in order to modernise and update the national regulatory framework;



- ✓ **attract innovative companies in the field of sustainable finance**, e.g. by investing in the winners of the International Climate Finance Accelerator (ICFA), insofar as the investment teams are fully based in Luxembourg;
- ✓ **introduce a climate-friendly pension insurance product**, in cooperation with the insurance sector actors, in line with the Paris climate objectives;
- ✓ work at EU level to evaluate and improve the European legal framework for sustainable finance.

2.8 AGRICULTURE WITH A FUTURE. IN HARMONY WITH NATURE.



Agriculture's share of gross national product may be easily comprehensible. But it is not possible to imagine Luxembourg without agriculture: it shapes our history, culture and regional economy and fulfils a variety of important functions for our society. The war in Ukraine has shown us how important a strong domestic agriculture is for our food security. That is why we want to use the next few years to strengthen our agriculture together with all the stakeholders involved and to set up a more sustainable and diverse approach. Farmers cultivate the largest part of the country in terms of area, but today much more intensively and unilaterally than decades ago.

A lot of meat and milk is produced with imports of fodder and fertiliser, but an excessive amount of pollutants are also produced that the limited areas are no longer able to absorb. At the same time, due to low margins, many farmers are defenceless against the market-driven pressure (even reinforced by the orientation of EU agricultural policy) to increase yields. We must counteract this. We will create a framework that allows us to produce our food with nature, not working against nature: With sustainable cultivation methods and animal-friendly husbandry, without the use of pesticides and with a fair wage for farmers. The demand is there. Consumers want a healthy diet – 12% of household food spending in Luxembourg is spent on food of organic quality. We want to support them specifically in making healthy decisions and strengthening their consumer rights in the future.

But organic must be worthwhile for everyone, even and above all for the producers. It is therefore all the more important to encourage the transition and to turn agriculture, adapted to nature, into a truly attractive business model through subsidies. With the “quality not quantity” approach, we want to further establish Luxembourg's wines as a quality brand throughout Europe. At the same time, we will demonstrate in an exemplary way how agriculture can contribute to the preservation of re-

gionally anchored farms and family businesses and become an active partner in nature conservation. In parallel, we want to strengthen rural regions and set up agricultural businesses with investments in local sales and direct marketing as their backbone. Our rural areas not only shape our landscape and tradition, but also create and shape livelihoods. We want it to stay that way.

Organic farming and sustainable agriculture Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **develop organic farming by significantly increasing the level of organic farming**, with the long-term objective of 100% organic farming in Luxembourg, with clear intermediate stages in terms of time and quantity;
- ✓ draw up a **new action plan for organic farming**, which will be developed transparently and in cooperation with farms and the retail trade;
- ✓ create an independent **organic agency** outside the Ministry and provide it with sufficient resources **to implement the objectives of the new action plan for organic farming and to support the farmers and agricultural sectors in this process**;
- ✓ **facilitate the move to organic farming**, including through increased advisory and support services, and reduce the financial risk through a guarantee fund during the conversion phase;
- ✓ **give greater support to ecologically exemplary farms** and trail farms in order to promote alternative methods in agriculture and to facilitate exchanges;
- ✓ **when distributing EU funds, make use of national design possibilities** to avoid excessive cuts or unjustified subsidisation. **This means that premiums** will be designed to take account of and reward the climate and environmental protection, the phasing out of pesticides and herbicides and the strengthening of regional value chains;



- ✓ in 2025, analyse and, if necessary, revise the Agricultural Act, which implements the national strategy plan and implement the proposals of the EU Commission for improvement as part of its “performance review” in 2025;
- ✓ **promote digitisation in agriculture** as well as innovation in the interests of nature and animal welfare;
- ✓ establish a “Zukunftsdësch Landwirtschaft” / “Agricultural think tank” study group to address issues related to the family farm of the future and the environmental, economic, and social conditions to be taken into account.

**Good agriculture is also nature conservation
Déi gréng will:**

- ✓ support the **maintenance and creation of orchards** (“Bongerten”) through higher subsidy rates and better commercialisation of products;
- ✓ strengthen the **biodiversity of crops in arable farming and vegetable growing** through a programme for the conservation and propagation of indigenous crops;
- ✓ further develop **cooperation between agriculture and nature conservation & water protection** and replace pesticides and herbicides which endanger insects with successfully tested alternatives;
- ✓ **tie 20% of agricultural land to ecological measures** so that these areas are not farmed and farmers are rewarded for nature conservation;
- ✓ **reduce livestock** and support farms accordingly;
- ✓ **promote the domestic production of feed, vegetable oil, leguminous plants and mixed crops** in order to reduce the very high dependency on imports and to build up protein self-sufficiency;
- ✓ **promote crops such as flax and hemp**, especially in protected areas. These crops offer opportunities in several economic sectors when in cascade use and represent a real added value for the environment;

- ✓ **promote the rearing and use of animal breeds that are not bred unilaterally for a performance feature (dual-use breeds)**. Breeding and acquisition must be adapted to the ecological sustainability of the existing agricultural land;
- ✓ **support regional and participatory animal breeding and seed initiatives**, with a particular focus on the conservation of older varieties and the creation of a regional seed bank for crops and trees in order to preserve the diversity of crops and farm animals;
- ✓ further develop and intensify **research and advice in the field of biological plant protection and the ecologisation of agriculture**;
- ✓ **significantly reduce nitrogen surpluses** by supporting **land-based livestock farming** in which only as many animals are kept as the land and water resources can tolerate.

**Protecting people and nature by consistently reducing pesticides in our environment
Déi gréng will:**

- ✓ **consistently implement the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Pesticide Use**;
- ✓ **remove from the market substances that are harmful to bees and other pollinators** (e.g. neonicotinoids), as well as supporting the beekeepers in their fight against bee mortality;
- ✓ **strengthen checks on compliance with limit values for pesticide use**;
- ✓ **promote less dangerous alternatives to chemical pesticides**;
- ✓ introduce a **pesticide levy** in order to provide a financial incentive to switch to less harmful substances; the revenue from the levy should be returned in the form of a premium to promote environmentally friendly alternatives;
- ✓ orientate and develop advice and (further) education towards prioritising non-chemical over chemical alternatives;



- ✓ **reduce the introduction of (animal) medicines (antibiotics, anti-parasitics etc.) into the environment, and especially in sensitive areas;**
- ✓ advocate at EU level a **definitive and Europe-wide ban on glyphosate** and take the necessary steps to re-establish a national ban on glyphosate, with due respect for the current legal situation;
- ✓ in the short term, **replace as many chemical-synthetic pesticides and fertilisers as possible with natural alternatives.**

Support for farming businesses

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **strengthen national capacities in the field of food processing** and set up a national centre for the promotion and marketing of high-quality agricultural products;
- ✓ establish a “Guichet unique agricole” / “Agricultural one-stop shop”, with the involvement of existing stakeholders, as a point of contact which supports farms and provides all information on obligations and assistance;
- ✓ **adapt the training and further education of farmers** and incorporate the objectives of ecological and sustainable management. In addition, we want to promote agroecology (including a traineeship) in the curriculum of the “Lycée technique agricole” / Agricultural technical high school;
- ✓ **introduce a free mandatory sustainability check and a nitrogen and energy balance for farmers**, and strengthen the network of farming advisors in the field of business management and environmentally friendly management;
- ✓ **facilitate access to land for career changers and new entrants to agriculture**, and create land allocation mechanisms so that both new and existing farms do not fail due to high land prices;
- ✓ make **financial support for organic and community-supported agriculture** and the provision of land more attractive, for example through tax benefits;
- ✓ support **community-supported agriculture** as an alternative model in Luxembourg by promoting platforms outside the agricultural sector, for example local initiatives or cooperatives for domestic food production;
- ✓ consistently support the diversification of agriculture by way of new forms of production, such as **vertical cultivation and urban gardening**, and in this sense cooperate with the Ministry of the Economy in order to provide ideal support to the farms;
- ✓ **design financial aid in such a way as to benefit the common good.** Many of the funds continue to be channelled into practices that damage biodiversity, climate, and the soil. These must be converted into subsidies for organic or extensive agriculture. In this way, we will introduce ecological accounting so that aid can be diverted in an environmentally effective way;
- ✓ **promote the production of renewable energy on farms** and thus create an additional source of income for farmers;
- ✓ examine how to tackle the shortage of qualified staff in agriculture.
- ✓ **support agricultural businesses with irrigation** by developing and implementing water-friendly irrigation methods.

Promoting healthy and environmentally friendly food and taking action against food waste

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **orientate food production regionally, healthily and sustainably for humans and animals.** This includes intensive support for the severely neglected local fruit and vegetable cultivation, in particular of organic quality;



- ✓ **adopt a strategy for offering healthy, high-quality food in all public institutions containing 100% organic and, as a priority, regional, seasonal and fair trade ingredients in the near future.** This is particularly true for school restaurants, crèches, and hospitals, where binding quotas of such products are to be used within the scope of the Tender Act. This will create a market for domestic organic products;
- ✓ withdraw and completely revise the draft legislation on “Conseil de politique alimentaire” / “Nutritional policy advice”. All relevant stakeholders, as well as youth representatives, should be involved in the Nutrition Council and shape the nutrition policy of the future on an equal footing with the politicians;
- ✓ conduct **awareness campaigns** for a plant-based diet. **Reduced meat and milk consumption** is an effective means of combating the exploitation of resources, climate change and lifestyle diseases;
- ✓ consider the adjustment of VAT to 0% for organic fruit and vegetables as well as the VAT on plant-based products such as meat substitutes;
- ✓ ensure that **all public canteens, as well as events organised by ministries and public administrative departments, always have high-quality vegetarian and vegan menu options;**
- ✓ **fight food waste** in all areas of the value chain (from field to fork) and, in this context, promote the “AntiGaspi” campaign more strongly;
- ✓ **support awareness campaigns** to promote the valuing of an entire slaughtered animal;
- ✓ **promote the integral marketing and consumption of the whole slaughtered animal** in order to prevent food waste from being processed in the slaughterhouse and/or butcher’s shop and thus also to contribute to the reduction of livestock.

Enabling consumers to make healthy decisions
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **prevent advertising of unhealthy foods such as sugary drinks, sweets and junk food** aimed at children, for example in the vicinity of schools and playgrounds;
- ✓ completely revise the **“Agréé par l’Etat” / “Approved by the State”** label for foodstuffs, which was introduced in the last legislative period, to ensure that it actually defines criteria that **meet environmental and sustainability criteria;**
- ✓ expand the **mandatory labelling of food provenance** to enable consumers to prefer products from shorter supply chains. The food provenance labelling obligation should also apply to processed foodstuffs and should not be limited to direct sales, but should also become the norm in gastronomy and public catering;
- ✓ **support European initiatives on common labelling systems**, for example in the field of animal welfare or nutritional value (e.g. traffic light colouring systems such as Nutriscore). Well-established, EU-wide labelling systems simplify the lives of consumers who want to eat more healthily and more sustainably without restricting the functioning of the internal market;
- ✓ fight to ensure that **no genetic engineering** ends up unlabelled on our plates. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs), especially those derived from new methods (e.g. CRISPR and “new breeding techniques”) and **also meat, milk and eggs from animals fed with GMO** must be **visibly labelled**. Furthermore, we will continue to advocate agriculture without genetic engineering.



Viticulture

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **in viticulture, set up a “Guichet unique viticole” / “Viticultural one-stop-shop”, modelled on the “Guichet unique agricole” planned for agriculture**, in order to improve the networking of the relevant administrative departments and to offer the farms a point of contact. The administrative burden for the winegrowers can thus also be reduced;
- ✓ **promote fungus-resistant grape varieties;**
- ✓ examine and develop the possibilities of irrigation in the vineyards;
- ✓ **continue to research and promote alternatives to spraying by helicopter**, even in vineyards which are difficult to manage. Helicopter spraying should become obsolete, as the sprays are distributed very imprecisely;
- ✓ **promote the keeping of sheep in vineyards as an aid to the extermination of weeds** by financing of adequate fencing. also launch a pilot project to borrow sheep from winegrowers;
- ✓ **promote Luxembourg wines and sparkling wines across borders** and, in particular, promote direct marketing;
- ✓ further increase the already good quality of the grapes, by promoting practices such as mechanical weeding, greening management, efficient irrigation, sheep as weed exterminators, avoidance of herbicides etc. In this way, a higher added value for the winegrowers can be obtained;
- ✓ **perfect the collaboration of the winegrowers with the Viticulture Institute (IVV)** and ensure clear separation between advice and control;
- ✓ **preserve the cultural landscapes** of the Moselle region and actively promote wine tourism, also in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism.

2.9 A DIGITISATION THAT SERVES PEOPLE AND THE COMMON GOOD



Digital technologies have long since been nothing new. But the speed at which they are evolving is enormous, and with this comes the pressure on politicians to keep pace. Large AI language models such as ChatGPT, which are currently reaching the mass market, mark the beginning of a new technological revolution: At an unprecedented pace, as ground-breaking in scope as the invention of railways, cars or the Internet was.

These highly automated systems offer exceptional opportunities to improve our lives, but also huge risks. What will happen to data and privacy protection or to intellectual property rights? How is our world of work changing? What should we do about manipulated images and videos (deep fakes)? In particular: Do they ultimately reflect or reinforce existing inequality and discriminatory practices?

For déi gréng, one thing is clear: digitisation is not a force of nature. It is carried out by people and must therefore be actively designed according to democratic principles. Because the way in which algorithms are programmed on TikTok or YouTube, which data sets are used to train chatbots, has a massive impact on our society. Déi gréng stands for a digitisation that serves people and the common good and does not discriminate against or leave anyone behind. We will continue to work to set national and European framework conditions and standards that ensure cyber security and effectively protect citizens' fundamental rights. Crimes that take place on the Internet must not remain unpunished. Cyber bullying, hate speech and sexualised violence must be tackled vehemently on the net as well as in work and everyday life. All this will only succeed if citizens are actively involved in the digital transformation and their needs and concerns can be incorporated into the process. By taking the lead and exploiting the potential of the Internet for transparency and digital administration, the State is playing an important pioneering role.

Through comprehensive support for “start-ups” and better networking of research and business, we want to work to ensure that digital technologies contribute to combating climate change and promote the eco-social transformation. Green digital policy is related to the common good and the rule of law, not to business interests. It aims to make digital transformation fair, inclusive and safe without slowing down its potential for innovation and sustainability. In this way, we will also protect freedom and citizens' rights in the digital world.

Making the digital transformation inclusive and participatory

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **involve all citizens when it comes to the issue of digitisation** so that they can move safely and confidently in the digital world;
- ✓ **evaluate and improve the National Action Plan on Digital Inclusion** together with non-governmental actors, taking into account in particular socio-economic considerations and equal opportunities;
- ✓ **promote participation and involvement in digital policy** through multi-stakeholder approaches;
- ✓ consistently follow the **design-for-all principle** for State-coordinated or ordered applications and products;
- ✓ **add adequate Internet access to the primary care of citizens** and revise the relevant laws and administrative procedures;
- ✓ **avoid digital compulsion** and ensure participation in public life even for people who cannot or do not want to use certain digital applications or technologies.



Guaranteeing fundamental rights and their enforcement even in digital space

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ defend and legally enshrine the **principle of net neutrality**;
- ✓ safeguard the **right to anonymous and pseudonymous communication** in digital space;
- ✓ develop a **cross-sectoral strategy against digital violence**;
- ✓ develop **clear and transparent data protection rules** for citizens, companies and governmental administrative departments and clarify data access and use by means of clear permissions and prohibitions;
- ✓ **guarantee the freedom rights of citizens in digital space** and ensure that online investigations and prosecutions are not at the expense of citizens' rights;
- ✓ guarantee the right to confidentiality and encryption of private communications and reject general, nationwide surveillance of private correspondence, especially in digital space;
- ✓ ensure that law enforcement authorities have **proportionate, effective, transparent and democratically legitimate means of law enforcement, even in digital space**, to guarantee the fundamental freedoms of citizens in their entirety;
- ✓ provide the National Data Protection Commission with the necessary resources in the long term.

Using and promoting the sustainability potential of the digital transformation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **offer all State procedures online** and make their progress digitally traceable;
- ✓ **when introducing new administrative procedures, always think about them and design them digitally**, as well as taking care to avoid media breaks in digital work processes;

- ✓ in the administrative sector in general, **establish the digital transmission and processing of applications as the norm** and provide for the use of paper-based processes as an equivalent exception for persons and circumstances that require this way;
- ✓ **consistently promote the “once only” principle** in order to avoid wasting time and resources;
- ✓ promote the **use of Self-Sovereign Identities** and secure digital signatures in all governmental administrative processes, including at the level of the communal administrations;
- ✓ **examine the energy and data efficiency of digital management processes** and the entire IT infrastructure, including data storage capacities and, on this basis, implement uniform rules and improvements, and use renewable energies for their operation;
- ✓ **promote electronic accounting** and guarantee companies and citizens planning security and sufficient time to adapt through a clear time frame. We will evaluate day-to-day administrative practice and make improvements to the regulations already in force on the mandatory use of electronic invoices by public authorities.

Ensuring the expansion and protection of the digital infrastructure in the interests of the common good

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **consider the cyber security aspect in principle** when developing digital infrastructures;
- ✓ **promote the modernisation of the mobile phone network** while maintaining strict national radiation protection rules and effectively monitoring their enforcement. Especially in the area of high-frequency 5G mobile communications (26 GHz) and of 6G mobile communications in the future, we will improve radiation protection detection. For small antennas that emit less than 50W, we will create the basis by means of a declaration obligation, in order to be able to carry out a check of the accumulation of radiation exposure by certified control



bodies. We will establish a legal or regulatory basis for these checks and for any restrictions on cumulative radiation exposure that may be necessary;

- ✓ in addition to the expansion and modernisation of the mobile phone network, **promote the dismantling of networks that have become obsolete**;
- ✓ in public procurement policy, avoid long-term manufacturer dependencies wherever possible and ensure interoperability of data and solutions;
- ✓ **encourage the development of open source software.**

Providing a clear legal framework for data use and highly automated systems

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **clarify ethical and philosophical issues related to artificial intelligence (AI)** together with civil society and research, and advocate meaningful regulations that take into account both the innovation potential and the risks of this technology;
- ✓ establish a **national knowledge hub on the subject of artificial intelligence**, which will support government agencies as well as companies and citizens in responding appropriately to the opportunities and challenges of this technology. This hub should also focus on the impact of AI on the Luxembourg economy and the labour market;
- ✓ promote research in the field of responsible and explainable AI;
- ✓ **prevent digital solutions and data use from exacerbating existing discrimination**;
- ✓ encourage **greater transparency and openness** in highly automated systems, and ensure that the underlying algorithms and data remain analysable and verifiable and reviewable by experts;
- ✓ **guaranteeing the right to decisions made by humans.**

Making the European legal framework uniform and assertive

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **hold large digital companies to account.** They must live up to their social responsibility, pay taxes and comply with legal requirements at European and national level;
- ✓ **promote ambitious and uniform European standards in the field of cyber security** in order to effectively protect the security of citizens and companies;
- ✓ support efforts to **promote Europe's technological sovereignty** in order to strengthen Europe's competitiveness and develop and produce innovative technologies and products;
- ✓ launch **national awareness campaigns on new EU data protection regulations** and the rights and obligations that they entail for citizens. Only in this way can they protect their personal data and effectively use their rights in the sense of informational self-determination;
- ✓ advocate manufacturers' liability for defects in the event of data protection and security problems;
- ✓ insist on the **introduction of a minimum deadline** by which time digital products must be provided with security updates. In this way, we will prevent products from becoming unsafe or unusable due to missing updates.

3.

***LIVING
TOGETHER***



3.1 FAMILY AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS: ENSURING PARTICIPATION FOR A LIFETIME



Families are as diverse as life in Luxembourg. For us, family is everywhere where people are there for each other, want to strengthen each other and want to take responsibility together on a permanent basis. What matters is the love, care and support that exist within these relationships. Whether married, unmarried, single parent, same-sex or multi-sex couples, patchwork families or multi-parent constellations: each of these family forms deserves equal respect, equal rights and equal protection from the State and society. Be it through the provision of financial support, excellent childcare and flexible working models, better recognition of care work or the promotion of alternative types of housing and ways of living.

We stand for a cross-generational family policy: A policy that helps parents to reconcile work and family life, a policy that creates the conditions for children to develop freely, takes them seriously and gives their concerns greater visibility and weight, and a policy that enables people to live a self-determined, fulfilling life, even in old age. This includes advancing inclusion by removing barriers for people with physical or mental disabilities, rare diseases, or psychosocial problems. All people should be able to participate in society on an equal footing.

In this way, we will create the basis for a child-friendly, diverse and free society that is strong because it pulls together. And one in which people at all stages of life, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, social background or special needs, can lead a fulfilled, happy life.

Improving the balance between work and family life

Déi gréng will:

✓ introduce **family working hours** that allow young parents to reduce their working hours over a limited period of time, thus better combining work and family life. This will allow for a fair distribution of paid work and unpaid care work within the family and will be subsidised

by the State with a capped amount;

- ✓ **extend parental leave** for parents working part-time;
- ✓ make **parental leave more flexible** and allow the partner to take parental leave as early as during the maternity leave;
- ✓ further develop the **“Congé de paternité” / “Paternity leave”** in order to provide better support for the mother in the postnatal period and to provide longer support for the non-bearing parent;
- ✓ ensure that **same sex couples** do not have to be married in order to take advantage of this leave;
- ✓ in the case of **multiple births**, adjust to the number of children;
- ✓ develop the **“Congé pour raisons familiales” / “Compassionate leave”** for single parents and enable parents of seriously ill children who may need treatment abroad to take advantage of this holiday for two;
- ✓ entitle **lone parents** who do not share the child’s custody with a partner to double the number of family holidays without being discriminated against in the labour market;
- ✓ increase the **“Congé extraordinaire” / “Special leave”** for personal reasons from 3 to 5 days if a child, partner or parent dies;
- ✓ allow the **“Congé d’accueil” / “Settling-in leave”** for **foster parents** and consider the introduction of parental leave;
- ✓ grant the five days of **carers’ leave of absence** per year (“congé d’aidant”) to all recognised carers, regardless of whether they are related to or share their residence with the person in need of care.



Protecting the physical and mental health of children and adolescents holistically

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ establish the **promotion of physical activity** as a key objective in all educational structures and at all age levels and ensure that every child can learn to swim and learn different sports;
- ✓ place greater emphasis on a **healthy, organic and sustainable diet** in primary and secondary schools and care institutions nationwide and convey these principles educationally, for example by creating gardens (possibly in cooperation with employment initiatives) and educational cookery courses;
- ✓ anchor **alternative learning and teaching methods**, such as physical activity and nature education, better in the curricula and communicate them in a practical way, in order to stimulate the absorption of knowledge by children according to their needs;
- ✓ address and combat all forms of **violence, bullying and cybercrime** more strongly, e.g. through compulsory violence prevention courses;
- ✓ increase the provision of **age-appropriate sex education and abuse prevention** in the curricula and specifically qualify more professionals so that all children and adolescents are reached at their different stages of development;
- ✓ better protect children and young people from **sexual harassment** by educational staff, for example by creating the position of a Child Protection Officer as a contact person for all children and young people in all schools, independent of the school management and teaching staff, whereby children and young people must be actively involved in the nomination;
- ✓ introduce a psychological examination in addition to the regular **medical check-up** in the context of conventional medicine;
- ✓ evaluate the **SePAS** (Schools' Psychosocial and Educational Support Service) and interact with the National Students' Council to estab-

lish which services and needs are perceived and being used;

- ✓ enable greater access to psychologists and therapists in **youth clubs** in order to guarantee a low-threshold and free service for young people;
- ✓ expand both **inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services** for children and young people in all regions of the country;
- ✓ create sufficiently specialised inpatient and outpatient **therapy places** to be able to optimally address the needs of children with learning difficulties and behavioural disorders and to integrate these services closely with the primary school and the children's environment.

Providing young people with the best opportunities for development and involving them in decision-making processes

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **promote pupils' conferences**, the Youth Parliament and political simulations, and also seek the opinion of young people in order to involve them in political decision-making processes;
- ✓ develop the **Centre for Political Education** and other measures to promote democracy, thus giving the political education of young people a higher priority;
- ✓ regularly give pupils the opportunity to evaluate the **educational staff** in a constructive framework in order to better incorporate their feedback;
- ✓ evaluate the **Traineeship Act** and, if necessary, improve it;
- ✓ make the State and administrative departments pioneers with regard to traineeship opportunities and, moreover, to encourage the private sector to offer **traineeships**;



- ✓ simplify the organisation of **taster days in companies and administrative departments** in order to strengthen the offering and promote networking among young people in the professional world;
- ✓ open **vocational training centres** in close cooperation with secondary schools in order to work intensively in small structures with young people who are at risk of leaving school, to enable them to access the world of work and to support them in their school leaving qualifications;
- ✓ support **clubs and associations** that offer sporting, educational and cultural services for children and young people with financial resources, reduced administrative hurdles and practical advice;
- ✓ offer **practical courses** on issues such as finance, first aid courses, crafts, sewing and cookery courses, programming, gardening or art in youth clubs and recognise them with certificates and diplomas;
- ✓ **provide mentoring and coaching programmes** in youth clubs to promote, orientate and support young people.

Strengthening parents in their role as guarantors of good development from day one

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ introduce **holistic prenatal and postnatal care**, focusing on the health of the newborn child and supporting the physical and mental well-being of the pregnant woman and her partner before, during and after birth by multidisciplinary experts;
- ✓ provide a **financial incentive for expectant parents** to attend the parenting classes or the Parents' Forum, where they are supported in their role as caregivers and confidants and are informed of their rights, duties and obligations as parents;
- ✓ expand the range of free, multilingual **birth preparation courses**;

- ✓ support the **active role of the non-bearing parent** by giving him/her leave from work in order to accompany the partner to at least three preliminary check-ups or preparatory courses;
- ✓ further develop and increase the flexibility of **postnatal parental leave** in order to strengthen the role of the non-bearing parent;
- ✓ establish comprehensive counselling centres and early support services **for young children**;
- ✓ evaluate and, where appropriate, develop the concept of **parent forums**;
- ✓ support the **Family Forum** with the introduction of pilot projects based on the German model of "district parents", in which neighbourhood childcare assistance is promoted;
- ✓ strengthen the role of the **parent representatives** in the various educational institutions, network them better with each other and provide them with the necessary resources.

Enabling a self-determined and fulfilled life

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote **intergenerational dialogue** and promote various types of joint discussion forums, as well as supporting special generational projects;
- ✓ promote the nationwide development of projects and support services for the prevention and reduction of **loneliness in old age**;
- ✓ create places to get together and meet other people. **Multi-generational homes** should promote and improve the coexistence of people of different generations who are living together;
- ✓ create **residential communities for the elderly** and thus promote social life and social contact. Senior citizens' residential communities should serve as an alternative to retirement homes and enable residents to lead their lives more independently and actively participate in everyday life;



- ✓ by using **digital support**, enable older people to stay in touch with family and friends more regularly and to establish new social contacts;
- ✓ further develop **quality cultural offerings** for senior citizens which promote cultural activities and creativity;
- ✓ give greater support to **volunteers** who facilitate the active participation of senior citizens in society;
- ✓ continuously adapt the provision of **care structures for the elderly**, as defined in the new ASTF (Occupational Health Association for the Tertiary and the Financial Sector) draft legislation, to needs and demographic trends;
- ✓ create a **fund for the reorganisation** of existing age structures;
- ✓ limit the **additional incidental costs incurred** (e.g. telephone connection, television, laundry, care requirements), provide an Internet connection free of charge for all residents and clearly list all costs and incidental costs of each facility in a publicly accessible list;
- ✓ check whether the financial support provided by the **“Fonds National de Solidarité” / “National Solidarity Fund”** for care in a senior facility is sufficient, in particular, for older people whose pensions are at the lower limit and who cannot benefit from other capital income;
- ✓ create a **code of conduct** and a platform for the exchange of best practice (“échange de bonnes pratiques”), planning proactively for dealing with potentially new pandemics;
- ✓ provide a **nutritionist** in every care facility in order to meet the nutritional needs and challenges of the elderly. A balanced and nutritious diet can help to alleviate or prevent possible health problems and improve general well-being (e.g. nutrient deficiencies);
- ✓ invest more in **housing suitable for the elderly** in order to offer senior citizens a safe and comfortable home in which they can live independently and self-sufficiently, even with age-related restrictions;
- ✓ create framework conditions for **district care** in order to enable communes to plan for mandatory care needs;
- ✓ promote types of **outpatient care**, as well as intergenerational living models, and establish residential and housing communities with a comprehensive range of household care as alternatives to large-scale facilities;
- ✓ improve screening of depression and other **mental health problems** in old age;
- ✓ establish **community health nursing** in rural areas and, in the primary individual healthcare sector, provide people with qualified nursing staff to help them cope with their day-to-day lives;
- ✓ regulate the individually coordinated preparation of daily **medication delivery** (multi-compartment compliance aids) in a uniform system and make it accessible to all senior citizens who depend on medication;
- ✓ regulate the system of the **“téléalarme” / “personal pendant alarm”** in a uniform manner in cooperation with the various care services;
- ✓ actively support senior citizens **who wish or need to work** in their search for a job (job fairs or networking events for senior citizens);
- ✓ protect the elderly from unscrupulous scam tactics and expand prevention work in this context. In addition, the concept of a **“senior safety advisor”** should be promoted more strongly;
- ✓ promote the concept of **holiday beds**, or assisted holidays, to give older people requiring care and their relatives the opportunity to go on holiday;
- ✓ promote the **sport for senior citizens** at every level of ability and provide appropriate services in order to positively influence the physical and mental health of older people;



- ✓ support the **voluntary commitment** of senior citizens by networking them with appropriate associations;
- ✓ promote the **further education** of senior citizens through a wide range of services. In particular, the partnership with uni.lu (the University of Luxembourg) to expand university studies for senior citizens should be deepened;
- ✓ create a supportive and inclusive environment for **LGBTQ+ senior citizens** and provide community centres with activities, meetings and events as well as support groups. Workers in retirement homes should be trained and made aware of the issue;
- ✓ use **digitisation** as an opportunity to support senior citizens in their everyday lives through age-appropriate training and counselling services and to improve their digital skills (e.g. health apps, online shopping, assistance systems). In this context, the “Silver Surfer” project is to be revised.
- ✓ ensure a clear understanding and a **uniform definition** of the term disability, as well as improved data to help people with disabilities more effectively;
- ✓ make the **labour market** more inclusive and better support employers who employ people with special needs. The State and the communes should function as role models as employers;
- ✓ encourage the **recruitment of people with special needs**, implement stricter checks and introduce compensation payments in the event of violations of legal quotas;
- ✓ create a neutral representative (**ombudsman**) for people with special needs;
- ✓ develop special measures within the framework of **gender-appropriate disability policies** and combat multiple discrimination against people with physical and mental impairments who belong to multiple characteristic groups at the same time (e.g. barrier-free gynaecologists’, physiotherapists’ and other practices);

Strengthening inclusion as a human right

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ improve **coordination and communication** between the ministries concerned and make them more efficient;
- ✓ raise awareness of, promote and make the activities of **“aidants à l’inclusion” / “inclusion support assistants”** more attractive in order to integrate more people with disabilities into the primary labour market;
- ✓ develop **inclusive pedagogy** in the field of teacher training and further education, as well as consistently promoting inclusive education and care concepts;
- ✓ develop a concept for an **inclusive policy for the elderly** and provide appropriate guidance to the communes and the operators of senior citizens’ facilities;
- ✓ quickly implement the **“design for all”** concept for general accessibility to existing public places/streets and local public transport and establish barrier-free accessibility structurally by e.g. involving people with disabilities as experts from the outset in the design of their environment;
- ✓ make the **law on accessibility** better known and draw the attention of the public, administrative departments, communes and builders to the implementation of the law;
- ✓ promote the newly introduced further training as a **“technical accessibility assessor”** in the area of accessibility for all and sensitise the communes into appointing a local contact person for the issue of disability;



- ✓ optimise the data collection within the framework of the “**EureWelcome labels**” seal of approval and cover a maximum number of public facilities, tourist attractions and events, as well as the health sector with the seal (e.g. medical practices, physiotherapy);
- ✓ enable everyone to participate in social life on an equal footing and create barrier-free **access to culture, sport and leisure** for all (athletes, spectators, visitors etc.) by removing obstacles;
- ✓ raise awareness in the communes of equipping the communal **playgrounds** with inclusive play equipment such as e.g. swings for children in a wheelchair;
- ✓ design **banking services**, as well as cash machines (software and hardware) to be barrier-free (e.g. wheelchair access to the machine, Braille);
- ✓ make the **youth clubs** barrier-free and make them accessible to all young people;
- ✓ advocate and promote barrier-free services in all areas of **tourism**;
- ✓ increase awareness of how to deal with people who have disabilities in training and further education in the **medical and care sector**;
- ✓ establish a legal framework for supporting people with special needs in **passive and active sexual assistance** and introduce State-recognised training;
- ✓ strengthen awareness-raising work on the issues of the **emotional and sexual lives** of people with disabilities;
- ✓ create the right to **full-time 24-hour assistance** for people with severe disabilities;
- ✓ promote the concept of holiday beds, or **assisted holidays**, to give people requiring care and their relatives the opportunity to go on holiday;
- ✓ promote **barrier-free Internet** and information technology (e.g.: software, digital documents, apps) so that people with a wide variety of disabilities can use the digital services on offer;
- ✓ establish a **national reporting unit** for digital barriers;
- ✓ expand the **mobilitéit.lu app** with regard to accessibility so that e.g. a wheelchair user can inform the bus operator in advance of boarding;
- ✓ increase the number of **barrier-free taxis** through a reform of taxi legislation (e.g. ramp, higher car roofs, free transport for assistance dogs, larger interiors for wheelchair users, swivel seats) in public spaces and introduce a mandatory quota;
- ✓ make every effort to make public transport accessible;
- ✓ tailor the **Adapto dial-a-bus system** even more to the needs of people who are unable to use public transport for certain journeys due to a disability;
- ✓ transfer the financing and organisation of the **Mobibus special transport** (formerly CAPABS), for people who are unable to use public transport to travel to school or to visit special facilities, from the Ministry of Transport to the ministries responsible for such facilities, so that these facilities can adapt the transport available to the short-term needs of users;
- ✓ enable everyone to access information in a way they understand and promote **accessible communication**:
 - promote awareness campaigns and access to information for people with special needs;
 - support the translation of events into sign language and increase the number of **sign language interpreters** by offering courses nationwide;



- increase the staffing at the **“klaro” centre of excellence** for barrier-free communication in Luxembourg. All key messages from ministries and public administrative departments should be available in simple language;
- develop a website, a **weekly television programme** and an equivalent social media offering with the most important information and news in simple language and sign language;
- ✓ carry out a final evaluation of the action plan for the implementation of the **UN Convention** on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2019-2024) and incorporate unimplemented actions in a third action plan;
- ✓ incorporate the **EU Strategy 2021-2030** on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into all policy areas.

3.2 FAIR AND ROBUST PUBLIC EDUCATION PROVISION FOR EVERY CHILD



Today's pupils, apprentices and students are the visionaries of tomorrow! Children need both roots and wings in order to be able to grow up well. The roots are the caregivers in the family, the value orientation and relationships in early childhood. The wings are the skills and experiences that make children into responsible and self-determined people. The people and networks that accompany children during their development into young people and eventually into adults have an enormous job to do. They deserve not only symbolic recognition, but more support.

At the same time, our educational landscape has a number of problems that we urgently need to address, including the worrying, internationally above-average number of pupils who are lagging behind at school, which often leads to them dropping out of school. Progress in all phases of education, starting from nursery school, still depends too much on family resources in Luxembourg. We have to change that! Because fair educational opportunities are a fundamental right, but also because, in view of the foreseeable shortage of skilled workers in the future, we will no longer be able to afford to give up on talent.

For déi gréng, the best interests of the child are our highest priority. That is why we will fight for holistic, efficient and inclusive public education provision that is available for all children – no matter where they come from and no matter where they live in Luxembourg.

To this end, we want to improve the governance and structuring of Luxembourg education. Social justice and excellence are not mutually exclusive, they are mutually dependent. Countries with fair educational opportunities often have the best education and training systems. We must therefore ensure that everyone can develop their potential – no matter where they come from. In order to achieve this, we will develop clear, measurable educational goals together with a long-term strategy for evaluating them and intensify dialogue with all

educational stakeholders. Parents and family, schools, but also non-formal education in the care facilities and clubs & associations play an important role in this context and must be recognised, supported and coordinated accordingly.

Holistic education through a close interlinking of formal and non-formal education

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **convene an education board** which will provide a structured and systematic framework for exchange with all educational actors;
- ✓ in this context, consider a reform of the school day and **school opening hours**, adapted to the needs of pupils and parents in equal measure. In terms of the possibilities of full-day education, we will include in these considerations the optional subjects, after-school tutoring opportunities, parent-teacher meetings, sports and cultural provision as well as the presence of ESEB (SEND support team) and SePAS employees;
- ✓ consider a **revision of the annual school holiday calendar**, in which the number of holiday weeks will be maintained but their distribution over the year slightly adjusted;
- ✓ **adapt the homework regulations** with representatives of the entire educational community to the current framework conditions and integrate the necessary year group repetition phases into the all-day education;
- ✓ **build new educational institutions locally and sustainably** to keep pace with population growth and the learning and teaching needs of the 21st century;
- ✓ bring schools and care facilities closer together through **short distances and adequate infrastructure** geared to the physical, emotional and mental needs of children;



- ✓ together with community representatives, **draw up national guidelines for the infrastructure design** of educational campuses, sports facilities and learning spaces in order to make them integrated, child-friendly, as natural as possible and inclusive;
- ✓ develop plans with local authorities and regional directorates for how to use educational facilities in the afternoons and evenings for clubs, sports activities, further education or courses;
- ✓ attach great importance to **good external infrastructure** and activities in the spatial environment of the care facilities;
- ✓ **network local clubs and associations and educational institutions better with each other** and promote their close cooperation in order to provide access for all to music, sport, culture or, for example, the Scouts;
- ✓ **support joint project work in a tangible and active way**, thereby promoting the integration with the local environment of the children (e.g., with companies and facilities from the neighbourhood).

Redesigning language teaching to provide children with more equal opportunities

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ while **retaining traditional multilingualism as a strength of our educational system**, change language teaching so as to be more successful and to take into account the diversity of our population;
- ✓ compare the **design of language teaching in the international state schools** with that in traditional schools, evaluate it and, on the basis of the findings, make improvements in the different types of schools;
- ✓ in addition to providing qualitative learning content, plan the time necessary for children to consolidate their knowledge of one language before others are added. Internal differentiation is an important opportunity here to ad-

dress the individual linguistic abilities of the pupils. In this sense, we want to examine not introducing the second language until Cycle 3 (ages 8-9) onwards;

- ✓ provide **play-based language learning in Cycle 1 (ages 3-5)** in both French and German in order to prevent an early divergence of educational opportunities;
- ✓ **recognise the importance of native language skills for learning other languages** and support parents and families in strengthening these skills at home;
- ✓ **teach the German language as a foreign language from the outset** in order to better prepare the multicultural and increasingly multilingual pupil body for learning to read and write in the German language;
- ✓ on the basis of the evaluation of ongoing pilot projects, **introduce the possibility of alternative French language literacy nationwide**;
- ✓ **introduce various language options amongst the subsidiary subjects** in state secondary schools to prevent pupils from failing due to the language requirements alone, despite their strengths in different subjects;
- ✓ **support teachers and educators in their training and CPD** so that they can better meet the challenges of language teaching in today's social context;
- ✓ launch a reading initiative and open up libraries in schools and care facilities with contemporary formats and issues in mind, to inspire children from the earliest age with reading and listening services in several languages;
- ✓ **give literature from Luxembourg a higher priority** in school curricula.



Developing the state education system in order to maintain cohesion

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ continue to consistently **promote the scientific evaluation of our education system** in terms of its performance and address the relevant conclusions in dialogue with all the representatives of the educational community;
- ✓ **evaluate the existing state European schools** and, in the further development of these schools, place a focus on inclusion, relations with Luxembourg and the recruitment and qualification of teachers;
- ✓ **bring the two existing school systems of the Luxembourg state schools and state European schools closer together** in order to avoid a two-class education provision and to combine the positive approaches of both models;
- ✓ offer orientation in a more targeted manner according to the abilities and interests of the pupils;
- ✓ continue with the skills-orientated primary school teaching into secondary school;
- ✓ delay the division between “enseignement classique”, “enseignement général” and “voie préparatoire” (classical education, general education and pre-vocational education), which takes place very early in the school career, and instead **rely on the model of the inclusive comprehensive school with individual learning objectives**;
- ✓ **evaluate the communal time allocation** in order to ensure a fair distribution of resources between communes, as well as making more resources available to schools with innovative support frameworks;
- ✓ in secondary school, **develop the system of form teachers** as important reference persons for the pupils;
- ✓ support **team teaching**, cross-cycle teaching and working with individual learning objectives and promote them within the framework of the school organisation;
- ✓ redefine the standards to be achieved, the pedagogical approaches, the evaluation methods and the transition between the different school levels, with a focus on the individual learning progress of the pupils;
- ✓ give greater weight to **skills-orientated teaching** and give increased support to teaching staff;
- ✓ in accordance with the recommendations of the National School Observatory and in cooperation with the curriculum committees and research, **develop an all-through curriculum** ranging from toddlers to 6th form classes, in which traditional subjects as well as innovative and cross-curricular content can be found. The following skills and content should be given high priority across the subjects:
 - **education for sustainable development** and climate, environmental and resource protection in a local, national and global context;
 - **media skills** and media education content to strengthen critical thinking for the 21st century;
 - give **practical skills** in handling finances & money, first aid, crafts, nutrition and cookery, domestic and care work and gardening a place in everyday learning by making them optional subjects;
- ✓ **promote autonomy, critical thinking and group-based collaboration** through cross-curricular joint projects and provide the necessary means to implement them;
- ✓ **strengthen pupil representatives** and other democratic processes in everyday education and promote their involvement, for example in the school mission statement, project weeks or the design of infrastructure;
- ✓ develop a **coherent approach to digital education**, ranging from primary and non-formal education to secondary education, and prepare children and young people for the challenges of digitisation.



Ensuring the quality of the development of childcare

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ revise the **quality criteria** and fields of action **for crèches** and day care centres and monitor them more strictly, demanding concepts for multilingualism, inclusion, physical activity and sustainability in all institutions;
- ✓ **increase the care ratio in day care centres** to enable more responsive care by requiring educators to take care of fewer children;
- ✓ **adjust the financing of commercial and conventional facilities** to ensure that both parents and the public sector, regardless of the facility, bear the same costs for the same benefit;
- ✓ **evaluate the working conditions of staff in both conventional and private care facilities** and seek harmonisation in both sectors;
- ✓ establish a nationwide public **platform for available crèche places**, where the educational concepts and services of the institutions are displayed transparently;
- ✓ create a comprehensive range of **support facilities with flexible opening hours** that better meet alternative working hours and shift work. In addition, through family policies, we will ensure that parents have sufficient time to build a bond with their children;
- ✓ **evaluate and reform the child care model and the “mini-crèches”**;
- ✓ **evaluate the national education framework plan** and, where appropriate, make adjustments in cooperation with the professional associations and institutions;
- ✓ **evaluate and adapt the concept of promoting multilingualism in non-formal areas**, while continuing to use Luxembourgish as a language of integration and mediation;
- ✓ **anchor nature-based education more firmly in crèches and day care centres** in the national

education framework plan so that every child can benefit from it;

- ✓ guarantee a **healthy, organic and sustainable diet for every child** in all care facilities;
- ✓ revise the qualifications and requirements for the pedagogical and supervising professions with the professional associations and institutions and present a **holistic training concept** with clearly defined cross-links and transition options between the various levels;
- ✓ **increase and decentralise the teacher training capacities in Luxembourg**;
- ✓ **evaluate the training offered for specialist staff** and expand it in line with their needs;
- ✓ **evaluate** the first cohort of “DAP Education” graduates and derive any necessary improvements;
- ✓ through multi-professional teams, **even in day care centres, respond holistically to the different needs of children** and thus promote the inclusion of the children in everyday life;
- ✓ in addition to educators, invite other actors in daily life selectively to the day care centres on a project-by-project basis in order to introduce them to their areas of competence (e.g. retired craftspeople, artists etc.).

Strengthening inclusion and cohesion as fundamental principles of our educational provision

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **promote differentiated teaching within classes** and orientation towards learning objectives in order to guarantee inclusive education for all, for example by making more human resources available for the implementation of such concepts;
- ✓ integrate the specialist staff and know-how of the centres of excellence more closely into schools and develop them locally/regionally on the basis of targeted needs analyses;



- ✓ promote networking between ESEB (SEND support) teams and primary schools;
- ✓ develop an **ambitious national strategy for inclusion** in cooperation with the centres of excellence, schools and care facilities, taking into account the existing evaluation of centres of excellence, in order to be able to act and treat as much as possible within the children’s school environment;
- ✓ **relieve the burden on the centres of excellence** and improve their networking;
- ✓ **develop a national anti-racism and anti-discrimination approach for the entire education and care sector** as well as analysing the teaching material for stereotypes and prejudices and revising it to prevent stigmatisation and exclusion.

Making vocational training fit for the future
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ discuss with all stakeholders concerned an **upgrade of vocational training diplomas** and, if necessary, implement it;
- ✓ in this context, also discuss the **introduction of a “BAC/DAP” (“Baccalaureate/Certificate of Professional Competence”)** dual training path and the possibility of extending the duration of the DAP;
- ✓ drive forward the **reform of the Master Craftsman’s Diploma** and valorise it better;
- ✓ **provide improved transition opportunities between the different diploma levels** in order to create more diverse training and promotion prospects;
- ✓ **provide the different training paths in a wider range of languages** so that language barriers do not become a hurdle for future talent;
- ✓ **bring theoretical and practical learning closer together** to build practice-based training that prepares students better for the challenges of their profession;

- ✓ **simplify the orientation processes for pupils** and the “Conseillers/Conseillères d’apprentissage” / “Learning Advisors”;
- ✓ in addition to professional skills, anchor **soft skills** such as communication, teamwork, reliability and independence in the curriculum;
- ✓ **as early as in primary schools, establish the connection with crafts and practical training** and raise awareness of the importance of these professions for both parents and teachers;
- ✓ **combat gender stereotypes in the choice of profession** through gender-sensitive counselling, showing role models and raising awareness in companies;
- ✓ document practical experience gained in hobbies and volunteering in the VAE (“Validation des acquis et des expériences” / “Accreditation for work experience”) and **raise awareness of skills development outside school or training**;
- ✓ **introduce compensation for private employers** when employees who they have trained move to the public sector after a short period of time.

Ensuring good working conditions and good work by educators
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ further promote the networking of **SCRIPT, IFEN, the University of Luxembourg, the “Observatoire de l’éducation, de la jeunesse et de l’enfance” / “Observatory of education, youth and childhood” and the Ministry of Education** in order to coordinate research, training and coordination of the education system more closely;
- ✓ **guarantee the networking between formal and non-formal education** already in teacher and educator training;
- ✓ **make the profession of educator in care facilities more attractive** through more full-time positions, sufficient preparation time and an adequate care ratio;



- ✓ **reduce administrative hurdles**, streamline inefficient processes and hire appropriate staff to gain more time for the most important stakeholders in the education sector: the children;
 - ✓ consider **recruiting primary school teachers at Master’s level** and upgrading their careers as well as adapting the relevant degree courses;
 - ✓ evaluate the **expansion of teacher training at the University of Luxembourg** and the Bachelor’s degree in social pedagogy, and reduce access barriers without lowering the quality of training;
 - ✓ evaluate the new **“lateral entrants” model** introduced in the last school year and support already active lateral entrants with numerous professional training courses and mentoring programmes;
 - ✓ **evaluate the postgraduate teacher training Master’s courses for secondary school teachers at the University of Luxembourg after the first cohort of graduates** and compare the results with practical needs in Luxembourg’s schools;
 - ✓ **develop a Master’s degree in special needs education** to counteract the shortage of skilled workers in school inclusion;
 - ✓ establish holistic, overlapping and **coherent training for “Auxiliaires de vie” / “Special needs assistants”** and educators with the appropriate interconnections, coupled with job-specific requirements and adequate further training;
 - ✓ ensure a **second educational path for lecturers** (“chargés de cours”), based on previous models, which allows them to move into a mainstream teacher career after a certain number of years of service;
 - ✓ promote **innovative school development plans** and team collaboration to reduce the workload and share resources more effectively. In this context, we also want to attach importance to the necessary continuity at the level of the teacher training colleges;
 - ✓ **take the issue of the symptoms of stress and pressure** leading to burnout amongst the staff in education and care facilities **seriously** and provide active support;
 - ✓ **raise awareness of all forms of discrimination** among school and care staff in the context of education and training, and raise awareness of the issues of gender and the prevention of violence;
 - ✓ evaluate and, if necessary, increase the range of **school management courses for school governors** and head teachers.
- Continuing the success story of the research location and providing students with the best opportunities**
- Déi gréng will:**
- ✓ **further promote and develop the University of Luxembourg** and orientate its priorities both on the Luxembourg campus and its needs and in the international research landscape;
 - ✓ in addition to university research, support public research institutes, departmental research by ministries and administrative departments, as well as state research cooperation with non-governmental actors, and develop a strategy for the coordination, promotion and application of these research activities;
 - ✓ **continue to support research within the framework of the “Fonds National de la Recherche” / “National Research Fund”** and invest in future issues such as sustainability and digitisation;
 - ✓ **promote more strongly the teaching of humanities and related research activities** within the framework of university research;
 - ✓ **reduce the proportion of fixed-term employment contracts at the University;**
 - ✓ **provide researchers and students with an attractive working and living environment** which, in addition to academic activities, will provide space for leisure activities and personal development;



- ✓ promote the **networking of the University** of Luxembourg with international partner universities;
- ✓ promote the **participation possibilities for student organisations**, strengthen their networking function and consistently involve them in decisions;
- ✓ support and develop the Master's and Bachelor's degrees in Medicine, Psychology, Nursing and (Social) Pedagogy;
- ✓ **regulate the psychologist profession** so that only persons with a degree in psychology may use this professional title;
- ✓ **establish a closer link between medical practice and university education** in cooperation between the University of Luxembourg and the Ministries of Higher Education and Health;
- ✓ establish a **wider range of part-time study courses** and thus enable practical university teaching;
- ✓ **evaluate the range of BTS (Advanced Technician's Diploma) degrees** and expand them in close cooperation with the professional associations;
- ✓ **improve orientation in the choice of higher education and courses** and ensure more active support for future students, e.g. through closer cooperation between schools and the services of the Ministry of Higher Education;
- ✓ encourage the **creation of a degree programme in Information Science at the University of Luxembourg** in order to train specialists in the management and processing of information against the background of progressive digitisation.

3.3 GOOD HEALTH THAT LASTS A LIFETIME.



Health is mankind's most valuable possession, but it should not be taken for granted - not even in a prosperous society like ours. During the coronavirus pandemic, we were able to observe internationally how quickly societies without a crisis-proof health system can descend into chaos. Luxembourg coped with the coronavirus stress test comparatively well, thanks mainly to the unwavering commitment of the staff. Nevertheless, the pandemic revealed structural weaknesses, as if through a magnifying glass: above all, the strong dependence on cross-border workers. When France closed its borders, there was a real danger of the health system collapsing.

Luxembourg needs a resilient and future-proof health system that provides the best possible care for people in our country from childhood to old age. For us, one thing is clear: health is not a commodity. We must not leave our health system to the market - it must serve the people, not the other way around. In order to address existing problems and prepare our health system for future challenges, we need to develop it further. That is why we want to strengthen the attractiveness of hospital medical care for employees and at the same time ensure that outpatient services are further expanded.

With the opening of the environmental clinic, long-awaited new treatment possibilities are becoming a reality. We want to push ahead with the digitisation of our healthcare system - there is enormous potential here that we must not leave untapped. At the same time, the protection of personal data and patient rights as a whole is an essential concern for us. For us, health policy does not begin with the treatment of diseases, but with the preservation of health. That is why we will significantly enhance and expand health promotion and prevention. This covers all areas of life, from nutrition to physical activity to mental health. Such an approach requires the cooperation of all relevant stakeholders, from the government to healthcare providers to communities and individual citizens.

Structural reforms

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ develop a **master plan** describing the development of the health sector over the next 10 years and setting out these objectives in public health legislation;
- ✓ determine the **need for medical and nursing staff** and adapt our training and recruitment policy accordingly;
- ✓ **establish a “carte sanitaire” / “health map” for the “secteur extrahospitalier” / “non-hospital sector”** and evaluate it regularly;
- ✓ improve primary care by creating **favourable conditions for community practices** in the communes, as well as incentives for extended opening hours in the evenings and at weekends;
- ✓ **revise the nomenclature for all medical and health services** and regularly update it to the latest scientific standards. The financial remuneration of a service should be equivalent to the time spent on patients and their files, as well as the technical nature and risk of a medical examination or intervention;
- ✓ **optimise and streamline administrative work** in order to allow the nursing staff even more time with the patient;
- ✓ **revise the data structure of the electronic patient file (DSP)** to adapt it to everyday requirements and promote the use of the DSP **in accordance with the applicable data protection rules** in order to make better use of existing human and material resources through the optimal flow of information;
- ✓ **promote further health education training** and introduce mandatory training on **“public health”** for all new entrants. All further training courses should be developed in accordance with the “Collège Médical” / “Medical College”;
- ✓ promote the **“Green Health”** approach to reduce the impact of the health sector on our environment;



- ✓ continuously review and improve medical services in order to optimise patient well-being and the use of human and material resources;
- ✓ set up a working group to prepare the health system for the challenges of **climate change** (heat waves, tropical diseases etc.).

Staff shortages

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ develop a **master plan** for training and recruitment in the health and care sector;
- ✓ establish a medical **faculty** and a **University Hospital** in Luxembourg, including the regulation of the “médecin enseignant” / “teaching physician” status and thereby the missions and financing;
- ✓ create a status for **clinicians with research and teaching responsibilities** (“médecin-chercheur”) to make Luxembourg more attractive to science-orientated doctors;
- ✓ make the entire **undergraduate medical studies** available as soon as possible in Luxembourg;
- ✓ strengthen cooperation with **foreign universities** and university hospitals for medical studies and specialisations, especially in the Greater Saar-Lor-Lux Region;
- ✓ provide further medical **specialisations** for which there is a great need in this country;
- ✓ simplify the **homologation** (acceptance) of foreign medical diplomas with a uniform procedure;
- ✓ revise the **duties and areas of competence** of nurses, nursing assistants and also pharmacists so that they can take over further responsibilities in the context of public health and thus relieve the burden on doctors in various medical sub-sections;
- ✓ reduce language barriers and create **synergies** with medical education at the University of Luxembourg and the LTPS (Technical High School for Health Professions) as part of the

upgrading of **nurse training** to a Bachelor’s degree course;

- ✓ enable further study and career opportunities for those in a nursing career;
- ✓ **increase the staffing ratio** in clinical and out-patient care facilities **in areas where a need is identified**;
- ✓ promote the image of the nursing and medical professions and **create incentives to inspire students to enter the healthcare professions**;
- ✓ **increase the CEDIES scholarships** for medical students if they commit themselves to establishing themselves in Luxembourg for 10 years after their training.

Guaranteeing primary care

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **promote community practices that offer extended opening hours** to improve quality medical care, especially in rural areas;
- ✓ promote **multidisciplinary** joint practices and contact points that ensure holistic care for patients;
- ✓ prohibit **social structures** for medical practices which place commercial advantage before the **common good**;
- ✓ improve cooperation with and support for communes in order to establish community and multidisciplinary practices in the regions;
- ✓ review the role of the “**médecin référent**” / “**consultant**” and make any necessary adjustments;
- ✓ provide large communes and regions with a “**Community health nurse**”;
- ✓ establish a “**Maison médicale**” / “**Health centre**” in the east of the country.
- ✓ establish the concept of the “**hôpital social**” / “**social hospital**” on the “L’Escale” model in Esch in other regions of the country;



- ✓ examine the possibility of **pharmacist training at the University of Luxembourg**.

Hospitals

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ analyse and, if necessary, revise the **financing arrangements** of hospitals in order to strengthen the structurally weaker specialist areas;
- ✓ audit the management arrangements of **hospitals**;
- ✓ evaluate the new regulations regarding **on-call services** and, if necessary, revise the **criteria** for the list of on-duty doctors;
- ✓ relieve the **A&E departments** in hospitals by improving primary care for the population;
- ✓ improve the **financial attractiveness** of hospital medical care by upgrading various complex or urgent services with a specific coefficient, as well as by improving the **remuneration of medical coordination** in hospitals;
- ✓ increase the **attractiveness** of hospital medical care by improving and modernising **working conditions** (more family-friendly, better work-life balance);
- ✓ increase the staffing of the **“services nationaux” / “national services”**, if necessary with “médecins conventionnés” / “social security approved doctors”, so that they can fulfil their missions;
- ✓ create a uniform **status for doctors in training** in order to improve the **attractiveness** of hospital medical care;
- ✓ review and regularly evaluate **mandatory hospital documentation** to ensure its implementation;
- ✓ **adapt the calculation of staff ratios** in hospitals to the actual staffing needs;
- ✓ evaluate the pilot project on the extended operating hours of the **Hospital MRI scanner** and, if necessary, extend it to other diagnostic areas such as **mammography**;
- ✓ equip each hospital with an **infectologist** and a **hygiene officer** and draw up a national strategy plan to prevent **antibiotic resistance**;
- ✓ implement the European **“Stroke Action Plan for Europe 2018-2030”** in Luxembourg, and in particular achieve **ESO certification for stroke centres**;
- ✓ negotiate the abolition of the 66% **surcharge** for 1st class medical services;
- ✓ **provide additional accommodation for relatives** of patients in the immediate vicinity of the hospitals;
- ✓ carry out a review of the “règle de non-cumul” / “anti-overlap rule” and its use.

Outpatient transformation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ implement the **draft legislation for the expansion of outpatient services** in ambulatory medical centres, so that the same high quality of services is ensured outside hospitals;
- ✓ strengthen **regional and national** outpatient medical, psychological and social **networking** and promote outpatient contact points for specific diseases;
- ✓ **improve follow-up care and counselling after outpatient procedures**, for example by providing care in a “Hôtel hospitalier” / “Hospital hotel” and by providing digital supplementary services such as a 24-hour hotline;
- ✓ ensure that the **collective agreements** of the hospital sector will also be applied in the ambulatory medical centres.

Digitisation in healthcare

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **redefine the role and scope of the “Agence E-Santé” / “e-Health Agency”**;
- ✓ equip the **DSP electronic patient record** with a data structure that can be used in everyday life and enforce the use by all health actors;



- ✓ connect the hospitals with each other on an **IT network**, as well as with the out-of-hospital sector in order to optimise the flow of information and DSP use;
- ✓ **use the digital services for patients intuitively** and avoid the repetition of apps;
- ✓ **expand meaningful telemedicine services**;
- ✓ quickly digitise **the issue of prescriptions, invoices, medical certificates and reimbursement**;
- ✓ **equip** hospitals, practices and other medical services better **against cyber attacks**.

Environmental medicine

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ finally implement the **environmental clinic** with a specialist area for clinical environmental medicine and “clean rooms” and find a suitable location for this;
- ✓ **network the environmental health and counselling centres** and develop them as a strong pillar of the health system;
- ✓ **organise environmental health prevention work across departments**;
- ✓ **provide tools to control chemical, biological and physical indoor pollution** in households, workspaces and public buildings and provide financial support for renovations;
- ✓ include **diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in environmental medicine** in the catalogue of services of the health insurance company;
- ✓ apply the **precautionary principle** whenever current research indicates that environmental influences (noise and exhaust emissions, pesticides, radiation etc.) could damage the health of human beings and nature.

Giving priority to prevention

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ establish a **health fund** to strengthen preventative health policies and health initiatives;
- ✓ **launch an initiative** to provide detailed and scientific information on topics in the field of holistic health and to promote the individual and collective commitment of citizens;
- ✓ promote balanced **nutrition, physical exercise and stress reduction** as a preventative measure and as a supportive therapy measure for chronic diseases;
- ✓ improve the supply of **vegetable and vegetarian dishes and meals in public establishments** and have staff in the canteens and kitchens trained accordingly;
- ✓ promote the processing and supply of **seasonal and organic food** in public establishments while supporting local producers at the same time;
- ✓ reduce the consumption of sugary drinks by **providing free drinking water in public buildings**;
- ✓ **address health at school starting from primary school age** through targeted initiatives in the areas of healthy nutrition, physical exercise and sport, as well as stress reduction, with the teachers and parents being more involved;
- ✓ **promote mental health more strongly** in order to take into account the feelings of stress of the citizens, counteract burnouts and promote well-being;
- ✓ promote and support **sport** as a preventative measure and as a therapeutic measure;
- ✓ conduct systematic **information and prevention campaigns** in the areas of addiction, prevention, breast cancer, HIV and suicide;



- ✓ monitor **radiation exposure** from mobile communications infrastructure in the vicinity of residential areas, schools and care facilities and ensure that these do not exceed the limits of EU standards;
 - ✓ support pilot projects in which wireless data transmission by means of light waves (e.g. VLC technology) is used to reduce exposure to electromagnetic radiation;
 - ✓ align the prices of **tobacco products** with those of our neighbouring countries;
 - ✓ incorporate the **health consequences and risks of an increasingly digitised world** into a national health plan: life hygiene in the use of smartphones, social media, video game addiction etc.;
 - ✓ rapidly evaluate and relaunch the National “**Rare Diseases Action Plan**”;
 - ✓ consistently implement the “**Plan d’Action National de Lutte contre le Mésusage de l’Alcool**” / **National Action Plan to Combat Alcohol Abuse**” and regulate the advertising of alcohol;
 - ✓ **extend the “Antibiotic plan” after evaluation** and provide better information in the area of antibiotic abuse, including in veterinary medicine.
- Mental health**
Déi gréng will:
- ✓ **regulate the remit of clinical psychologists;**
 - ✓ provide **specialisations in adult psychiatry and child and adolescent psychiatry** in Luxembourg;
 - ✓ improve the **attractiveness of the psychiatric profession** in conventional facilities and hospitals;
 - ✓ **increase the staffing ratio in clinical and out-of-hospital care facilities;**
 - ✓ adapt the **supply of beds in inpatient psychiatry** to the growth of the population;
 - ✓ establish a **psychiatric polyclinic** that can guarantee rapid primary care;
 - ✓ expand the national and regional provision of open and inpatient child and adolescent psychiatry;
 - ✓ create **transitional psychiatry** for young adults (18-25 years);
 - ✓ expand **outpatient care** through psychotherapeutic, socio-psychiatric and multidisciplinary therapy offerings;
 - ✓ continue the **decentralisation of psychiatry** and support it through a scientific advisory body which will also contribute to the development of guidelines for treatment therapies;
 - ✓ **create services for the support of relatives of psychiatric patients**, both in the field of child & adolescent psychiatry and adult psychiatry, as well as forensic psychiatry;
 - ✓ improve cooperation between acute inpatient psychiatry and decentralised outpatient facilities;
 - ✓ **strengthen treatment and support in open facilities** and strengthen patients’ co-decision rights;
 - ✓ enable the therapeutic use of psilocybin and similar substances with therapeutic potential in the context of evidence-based pilot projects;
 - ✓ expand and strengthen **addictology services**, both outpatient and inpatient, especially in secondary prevention (early detection of possible addiction problems);
 - ✓ **continue the reform of the CHNP (Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Centre)** with the necessary resources, modernise the infrastructure and use the old building in the future at most for purely administrative work;
 - ✓ introduce the medical field of **psychosomatics** in Luxembourg and finally launch and promote the “Réseau de compétence de médecine psychosomatique” / “Psychosomatic Medicine Skills Network”, which has been planned since 2018;



✓ **combat stigma and prejudice towards mental illnesses** so that we as a society can deal with clinical pictures in an offensive and constructive way and the patients do not have to be ashamed or hide away.

Expanding patient rights

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ provide the service providers and patients with an annual list of prescribed and received medical health services and medicines and evaluate these data statistically;
- ✓ establish a **“fonds d’indemnisation” / “compensation fund”** for medical liability in the event of damage during treatment (“aléa thérapeutique” / “therapeutic risk”);
- ✓ **use the digital services** for patients intuitively and avoid the repetition of apps;
- ✓ quickly digitise the issue of **prescriptions, invoices and reimbursement**;
- ✓ introduce the mandatory system of **“Payement immédiat direct” / “Direct immediate payment”** for all practices;
- ✓ evaluate and legally enshrine the **pilot project on universal access to basic health services**;
- ✓ **ensure accessibility for people with special needs**, for example by using sign language interpreters in medical facilities;
- ✓ define an **extended right of egress** for certain types of sick leave (e.g. cancer or depression);
- ✓ establish the right to extensive **medical history and therapy consultation** with doctors;
- ✓ **promote** the concept of **“patient partenaire” / “patient partner”** in both outpatient and inpatient settings;
- ✓ involve patient associations and representatives in decisions;

✓ oblige healthcare providers to explain the invoiced codes on the fees;

✓ **ensure fast and efficient communication between the health insurance company and citizens**. Digitisation must be consistently expanded and function in a user-friendly way. This includes a smooth system of direct and immediate reimbursement of medical expenses. But also fast and comprehensible communication in the event of disputes; establish clear rules for accompaniment by a third party;

✓ implement the OVIEDO **Bioethics Convention**;

✓ regulate all questions concerning **artificial insemination (PMA)** at a bioethical, medical and legal level;

✓ establish a **ban on conversion therapies**;

✓ also include complementary treatments and consultations such as **acupuncture, osteopathic and nutritionist treatments**, if scientifically substantiated, in the catalogue of services;

✓ adopt, promote and support the use of **music, sound, art, aroma and movement therapy** in State-run facilities;

✓ promote the provision of the “Réseau de compétences douleur” / “Pain skills network” so that **pain therapy** is accessible to all those affected;

✓ reimburse the cost of **blistering** of medicines for patients who are cared for at home and are no longer able to manage their medication intake independently;

✓ provide for the possibility of reimbursing the cost of **patient transport** in an upright position;

✓ scientifically investigate racism and discrimination in the health sector, and strengthen the **training of health professionals in relation to intercultural sensitivity and combating racism**.



Learning lessons from the management of the pandemic

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ strive for better cooperation with our neighbouring countries and promote EU cooperation in the field of the Joint Data Hub Project (EHDS);
- ✓ develop **pandemic legislation** in line with the international “Pandemic Treaty” and modernise **disaster contingency plans**;
- ✓ develop **emergency capacity** in the event of a crisis;
- ✓ designate the planned Esch-Alzette **military hospital** as a national disaster hospital;
- ✓ centrally manage the national **material reserves** (CNAL) and regularly check the supply of renewable stock material to the consumption cycle;
- ✓ promote the centralisation of hospital pharmacies;
- ✓ maintain and regularly update the “**Réserve sanitaire**” / “**Health reserve team**”;
- ✓ publish live information on the GouvAlert app in the event of a disaster situation;
- ✓ promote EU-wide cooperation to guarantee the **supply of medicines** and to avoid bottlenecks in the availability of medicines in the future.

Sexual and reproductive health care

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ include the right to **abortion** in our constitution;
- ✓ extend the right to abortion until the 14th week, abolish the reflection period, introduce a new offence of “entrave à l’IVG” / “obstructing abortion” and delete the term “commencement de vie” / “beginning of life” from the Abortion Act;

- ✓ create a legal framework for **birthing centres** in the geographical vicinity of inpatient maternity wards;
- ✓ set up the “Médiateur santé” / “Health ombudsman” as a point of contact in the event of **gynaecological violence**;
- ✓ **create services for addicted mothers-to-be**;
- ✓ give greater attention to the **psychological and social care of parents in the postnatal period**;
- ✓ emphasise the role of the **midwife** in supporting expectant parents;
- ✓ improve counselling and therapy services for **endometriosis patients**;
- ✓ arrange to have **artificial fertilisation methods** and holistic support reimbursed more comprehensively by the health insurance company;
- ✓ enable free provision of **condoms** and dental dams in pharmacies;
- ✓ reimburse the costs of treating **erectile dysfunction** caused by medical conditions;
- ✓ enable prompt appointments for **mammography** outside the screening programme;
- ✓ establish a national centre for **oncological breast surgery** (with breast reconstruction).

Paediatric and adolescent medicine

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ provide a specialised course in **paediatrics** at the University of Luxembourg;
- ✓ promote the **provision of paediatric and adolescent medicine** by equating the tariffs for speciality services (paediatric cardiology, paediatric oncology etc.) with adult specialities;
- ✓ establish inpatient and outpatient **adolescent medicine** to ensure care until adulthood;
- ✓ increase the staffing at the **Children’s Hospital** in the capital and the “pédiatrie de proxim-



ité” / “neighbourhood paediatrics”, and adapt the number of beds to needs and to population growth. This includes increasing the number of beds in neonatology and paediatric intensive care, as well as increasing the number of short-term beds;

- ✓ increase the number of paediatric radiologists at the Children’s Hospital;
- ✓ provide additional finance for **highly specialised paediatricians** at the Children’s Hospital, if necessary via conventions with the Ministry of Health;
- ✓ create a **child abuse** facility at the Children’s Hospital;
- ✓ equip the North with a paediatric emergency service and extend the opening hours of the South Hospital A&E Department;
- ✓ take account of international standards in the field of **child cancer treatment** and develop specific pain and palliative care for children;
- ✓ provide additional modular space to mitigate acute congestion;
- ✓ actively support the construction of a new children’s hospital.

Health at school

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ strengthen and enhance national and local **school medical services** with specialised staff;
- ✓ introduce school medicine in the **“Education Précoce” / “Early Years Foundation Stage”** (Cycle 1.0);
- ✓ **address health at school starting from primary school age** through targeted initiatives in the areas of healthy nutrition, physical exercise and sport, as well as stress reduction, with the teachers and parents being more involved;

- ✓ enable **consultations with school psychologists** at regular intervals, as requested by the Youth Parliament;
- ✓ arrange to have **dental checks** carried out annually;
- ✓ promote **physical exercise** in lessons and outdoor teaching;
- ✓ develop **sex education programmes** in schools, youth clubs and care facilities;
- ✓ establish compulsory **first aid courses** for pupils in schools;
- ✓ provide a trained **nurse** in every school of a certain size and above;
- ✓ promote the use of organically grown food in **school canteens**, “Maisons relais” / “Childcare centres” and crèches, improve the range of vegetarian and vegan menus and ensure access to free drinking water throughout the country.

Occupational health

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **expand the field of activity of occupational health professionals and focus more on prevention in the workplace:** recognise leadership behaviour, organisational culture and work processes as important factors in the health of employees and incorporate them into occupational medicine;
- ✓ **promote mental health more strongly at the workplace**, to take into account the feelings of stress amongst citizens, to counteract any burnout and to promote well-being;
- ✓ provide **environmental medical advice** within the framework of a prevention programme;
- ✓ **include diseases which have been shown to be caused by chemicals in the workplace, such as pesticides**, in the list of occupational diseases;



- ✓ introduce tougher legal penalties for bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace and on social media;
- ✓ **strengthen the contact points for victims of sexual harassment and violence in the world of work;**
- ✓ **strengthen the role of health officers in employee delegations;**
- ✓ establish a **health service for the self-employed** and the “false self-employed”;
- ✓ coordinate invitations to appointments with the occupational physician through the CNS (National Health Fund);
- ✓ **revise the regulations on leave in the event of illness and make them more flexible** so that a sick note does not lead to additional mental burdens.

Growing old in good health

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ provide a specialised course in **geriatrics** at the University of Luxembourg;
- ✓ **strengthen prevention plans** that contribute to healthy ageing, to maintaining independence and self-determination and to avoiding the need for long-term care (e.g. osteoporosis prevention, memory clinic etc.);
- ✓ support communal projects that counteract **isolation in old age** and the gradual loss of autonomy that goes hand-in-hand with it: e.g. through senior citizens’ restaurants and the project Senior plus;
- ✓ **promote alternative forms of housing and future-orientated construction methods by the State** (old-age housing communities, multi-generational houses etc.);
- ✓ **strengthen community and domestic care services** and implement better networking of services, including, for example, the creation of a housing facility for mobile dementia patients,

as well as a specific orthopaedic rehabilitation service for dementia patients;

- ✓ promote **gerontopsychiatry** and training as a **geriatric nurse** in this country;
- ✓ **address the problem of polymedication** in old age and minimise it by using the electronic patient file DSP.

End of life

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote palliative care and provide additional medical and nursing training programmes for palliative medicine and care;
- ✓ integrate the unified “death will” into the DSP electronic medical record;
- ✓ remove barriers to access to active euthanasia;
- ✓ work towards the creation of a national children’s and young people’s hospice (“maison de répit” / “respite home”) within the hospital plan, in which seriously ill children and their families are accompanied and supported.

Medical cannabis

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ reevaluate the list of **approved pathologies** for the use of medical cannabis;
- ✓ review the prescription practice of medical cannabis;
- ✓ **no longer restrict the use of medical cannabis to hospital pharmacies;**
- ✓ introduce **further training** in the field of the use of medical cannabis;
- ✓ enable national production of medical cannabis.

3.4 BETTER PREPARED: TACKLING HEALTH CRISES TOGETHER



The COVID-19 pandemic – the biggest health crisis in the last 100 years – posed major challenges, not only to our healthcare system. It quickly became clear that the EU was not well prepared for such a health crisis either. The uncoordinated measures and the lack of solidarity between the Member States shook the confidence of many EU citizens in the European project. Even before COVID-19, the Eurobarometer showed that 70% of Europeans wanted the EU to do more for health. That is why we must make the experience of the pandemic a watershed. Greater cooperation is needed to tackle cross-border challenges such as epidemics that individual countries cannot cope with alone and to promote the public health of EU citizens.

Better prepared

déi gréng will work at European level to ensure that:

- ✓ **the ECDC is strengthened financially and staffed and upgraded to a crisis manager** to better support the Member States' actions in implementing and coordinating prevention measures, establishing common disaster response plans and organising regular stress tests to assess the EU's capacity to cope with health crises;
- ✓ in this context, work is taking place to **harmonise pandemic legislation** in the individual EU countries;
- ✓ national pandemic response measures in the event of a crisis are part of an overall strategy of the ECDC;
- ✓ as a second step, databases are created to gather all the necessary **information on pharmaceutical stocks, available intensive care beds and medical products** in the Member States. This instrument would give us a quick and clear overview of the situation in the EU in times of crisis and allow cross-border material and bed management;
- ✓ the EU has a **strong network of health staff** specifically trained to deal with various types

of crises and ready for short-term deployment across the EU;

- ✓ members of such a **European health corps** are present in all EU hospitals where they work as part of the medical staff and at the same time collaborate with institutional expert groups dealing with the crisis.

Open borders and health in all policy areas

déi gréng will work at European level to ensure that:

- ✓ **borders remain open** so that neighbouring countries can help each other and exploit the full potential of **European solidarity**;
- ✓ **health as a transversal policy area is a top priority for all European policy makers**, not just for the EU Health Commissioner or the national health ministers;
- ✓ **prevention is of central importance**, as it benefits not only European citizens but also national health budgets.

Ensuring access to medicines and vaccines

déi gréng will work at European level to ensure that:

- ✓ **public resources are stocked up**;
- ✓ a Research and Development (R&D) model is established for medicines, based on the following:
 - open science;
 - transparency regarding the R&D costs and clinical data and studies;
 - a licensing of patents on pharmaceutical products which allows the release of licences in order to protect public health;
- ✓ **the EU works closely with the WHO and other global health initiatives** and takes a leading role in international initiatives to ensure access to and affordability of medicines for all, including people in the Global South.



Health sovereignty

déi gréng will work at European level to ensure that:

- ✓ the **production of medicines and medical equipment** is increased at EU level;
- ✓ joint testing and treatment capacities in the EU are exploited to the best possible extent. Member States should jointly organise and/or coordinate procurement in order to avoid competing with each other;
- ✓ the EU takes back responsibility and establishes public and independent laboratories, R&D centres, and its own supply chains for at least part of the production of medical products. A European public laboratory would then be responsible for producing a minimum of medical active ingredients, which would make us less dependent on the pharmaceutical industry in the future.

Taking action against zoonoses with a holistic policy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **a Standing Committee on Research and Prevention of zoonoses is set up** at World Health Organisation level;
- ✓ the necessary resources are allocated to the WHO according to a clearly defined key so that it can make scientific, informed decisions and develop guidelines, regardless of politics and economics.

One Health Strategy

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ at the international level, the “One Health” approach becomes a **key strategy for the prevention of zoonoses** in the future. The “One Health” approach is playing an increasingly important role in development cooperation.
- ✓ The four pillars of the One Health approach are strengthened by:
 - the development of **public health services** with health professionals, basic health education in schools, access to vaccinations,

diagnostics and therapy – both outpatient and inpatient – for broad sections of the population;

- the development of **public veterinary services**. More than half of the world’s population live in the countryside, in close contact with farm animals. These are ideal transmission conditions for zoonotic pathogens. Epidemic hygiene, vaccinations and the restrictive use of antibiotics are necessary to keep livestock healthy. And we need consistent slaughter and food hygiene along the entire production chain;
- the **nutritional situation of the population** is sustainably improved with the aim of increasing resistance to infections. It is also important to advocate the abolition of wildlife markets. The first SARS epidemic of 2002, Ebola, now COVID-19, most likely originated here;
- **access to clean drinking water** for all people and the **proper disposal of wastewater are ensured**. Both are crucial factors in ensuring healthy nutrition and hygiene.

3.5 CULTURE AND CREATIVITY FOR ALL



As a free, open society, our culture makes us what we are. Libraries, theatres, museums, orchestras, and freelance artists provide orientation and build bridges: between people, but also between history, the present and the future. Culture enables us not only to have freedom, but also to find answers to the uncertainties and crises of the present. For us, therefore, cultural policy is democracy policy.

We have achieved a great deal in five years of government responsibility. We have successfully protected art and culture from the economic consequences of the pandemic, promoted the professionalisation of the cultural scene and improved the framework conditions for creative artists. We want to continue along this course in order to provide all creative artists in Luxembourg with the optimal conditions for their creative work.

All forms of culture and cultural sectors, as well as all forms of cultural activity, must be valued equally. In addition to the professionalisation of the Luxembourg cultural scene, the promotion of the amateur and youth sector is therefore a high priority for us. State cultural support must be participatory, inclusive, gender-appropriate and targeted according to transparent criteria.

However, the success of a cultural policy is not only measured by the quality of the cultural offerings. It is equally important that all citizens have access to it. Our goal is to significantly increase the proportion of citizens participating in cultural life, paying particular attention to the involvement of young people and structurally disadvantaged groups.

The protection of cultural heritage also falls within the scope of cultural policy. Here, we must implement the instruments we have launched consistently in the interests of the common good. Otherwise, there is a risk of irretrievable losses, which we cannot justify from the point of view of sustainability and intergenerational equity.

A proactive Ministry of Culture with an open ear Déi gréng will:

- ✓ stand up for the **crisis-proof security** of, and an increase in, budgets and facilities in the **cultural sector**;
- ✓ continue to consistently implement the **Cultural Development Plan 2018-2028**;
- ✓ maintain the biennial cycle of the **“Assises culturelles” / “Cultural foundations”** in the various areas, in order to guarantee a lasting structured exchange with the creative artists and to incorporate their expertise into decision-making processes;
- ✓ initiate early work on the **Cultural Development Plan 2.0** for the next 10 years at the level of the Ministry of Culture, arrange for it to be coordinated by a “Commissaire au Gouvernement” / “Government Commissioner” and continue to attach importance to a participatory approach;
- ✓ in addition to the further professionalisation of the cultural scene, also appreciate and support **cultural activities in clubs and associations** and in private settings (such as the underground and club culture);
- ✓ continue to **improve statistical coverage in the cultural sector** in order to improve the factual basis for evaluating current and developing future legislation and initiatives;
- ✓ examine the need for a **framework law on cultural promotion** in order to provide a legal basis for central financial contributions in the cultural sector beyond the annual budget legislation and to regulate the most important criteria for their allocation in a uniform and binding manner;
- ✓ **give the book sector its own framework legislation** to enable consistent and long-term support in this area, too. In this context, we also want to introduce a standard price for books in order to support the local book trade;



- ✓ develop a joint strategy between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture and the State Arts Council Luxembourg, Kultur|Ix, in the field of **external cultural policy** and foreign culture in order to optimally represent and network the Luxembourg cultural scene abroad;
- ✓ adjust the **classification of cultural professionals** in parastatal cultural associations upwards;
- ✓ focus more on a **networked cultural and media policy**;
- ✓ preserve the **heritage of the European Capital of Culture Esch2022** together with the actors from the Greater Saar-Lor-Lux Region and ensure the continuation of successful projects.

Continuing to strengthen creative artists

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ evaluate the recent reform of the **creative artists' status** in the medium term with the stakeholders concerned and, where necessary, further improve and simplify it;
- ✓ further develop **Kultur|Ix** consistently as an important promotional and funding instrument of the Luxembourg cultural scene and promote it at home and abroad;
- ✓ continue to work for **fair pay** by negotiating guide fees and guide wages together with representatives of all art sectors;
- ✓ promote **in-house productions** through the convention policy in order to give Luxembourg talent visibility and opportunities to earn money, thus promoting the sustainable development of the local cultural scene.

Allowing society in all its diversity to participate in culture and strengthening the cultural awareness of the younger generation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ make **access to culture for all** citizens as barrier-free as possible through pricing policy, infrastructure, linguistic presentation etc.;

- ✓ continuously expand the target group-oriented **promotion of culture** (“médiation culturelle” / “cultural mediation”) and thereby address in particular those groups of people who are under-represented in the cultural sector. In this context, we want to create an agency that can procure appropriate mediators (“médiateurs”) for cultural institutions and associations;

- ✓ place particular emphasis on **intercultural activities** in publicly funded cultural institutions and on their responsibility as a platform for promoting local talent;

- ✓ place a consistent focus on equal opportunities and gender equality in the **public support of culture** and in the relevant decision-making structures;

- ✓ reform the **“Kulturpass”** (“culture for all passport”), raising awareness among the communes and informing the entitled recipients more proactively;

- ✓ introduce a **“cultural bonus”** of 200 euros for young people, which they can spend on cultural purposes (books, CDs, concerts etc.);

- ✓ strengthen **“Education à la culture” / “Cultural education”** together with the Ministry of Education and ensure, in the interests of equal opportunities, that schools appoint internal cultural representatives who, together with the cultural institutions, will develop programmes and visits, draw attention to career opportunities in culture and promote networking between schools and culture.

- ✓ encourage **artist's residences in schools**;

- ✓ create a **Luxembourg Art School** to improve the training opportunities of local creative artists, to support the cultural scene in general and to increase Luxembourg's visibility as a cultural location. Within this framework, we also want to promote the development and expansion of professional qualification pathways in the fields of stage technology and cultural administration.



Preparing cultural institutions and infrastructure for the 21st century

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ design the **Villa Louvigny** as a place of work and community (“tiers-lieu” / “third place”) for creative artists;
- ✓ make new space available in the **“Bâtiment Schuman” / “Schuman Building”** for existing cultural institutions (such as State museums) to enable them to fulfil their tasks, as well as establishing new institutions here (such as the “Maison de la Danse” / “House of Dance”);
- ✓ set up a national hub and an art archive at **“Neischmelz”** in Düdelingen and make available suitable premises for both tasks which will enable the public to have appropriate access;
- ✓ provide an appropriate institutional framework for the issue of immigration and emigration that defines Luxembourg, for example by developing the **“Centre de Documentation sur les Migrations Humaines” / “Documentation Centre for Human Migration”** in Düdelingen into a national cultural institution with appropriate resources;
- ✓ establish a **National Architecture and Town Planning Centre** (“Centre national de l’architecture et de l’urbanisme”) whose tasks will include research, documentation and archiving, as well as awareness and information in the fields of architecture and urban development;
- ✓ establish the **“Halle des Soufflantes” / “Blower Hall”** in Esch/Belval as a convivial cultural and meeting place and set up the “Centre national de la culture industrielle” / “National Centre for Industrial Culture” (CNCI) there. As part of a competition for ideas organised jointly with the architecture degree course at the University of Luxembourg, we will embed this important location in a synergy with the “Fonds Belval” / Belval Fund” and thus contribute to the invigoration of student life and the entire district. To this end, we want to integrate not only flats into the building, but also open spaces for the students;

- ✓ **strengthen Clervaux as a centre of photography** and, within the framework of an overall concept of the Castle and the “Brahhaus” / “brewery”, open up new exhibition spaces there in which to locate, among other things, the “Teutloff Collection”;
- ✓ arrange to have the remarkable **archaeological excavation sites** in Dalheim, Schieren and Echternach systematically researched and advance the work in all the sites in order to develop museum concepts that will ensure access and information for the public;
- ✓ establish a **“Centre des Monuments nationaux” / “National Monuments Centre”** with the aim of preserving, administering and promoting State-owned cultural sites;
- ✓ **strengthen the research mandate of the State cultural institutions**, where appropriate in cooperation with the University of Luxembourg, and provide them with the necessary resources.
- ✓ examine whether, and how, a **museum of religious cultural heritage** could make sense.

Supporting cultural associations, independent structures, and the independent scene

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ evaluate the reintroduction of the **“Congé culture!” / “Cultural leave”** and inform the entitled persons of their rights;
- ✓ further promote the consolidation and professionalisation of organisational and administrative structures in the cultural scene through the **“Aide à la structuration” / “Structuring aid”** by the Ministry of Culture across all sectors and a call for tenders annually in the future. Recognised associations should be able to carry out their cultural mission even more effectively;
- ✓ promote **patronage** and, in the context of a general tax reform, promote donations to cultural associations being more easily tax-deductible in the future;



- ✓ pay special attention to the involvement of **migrants, asylum seekers and minorities** in the voluntary cultural scene in order to promote inter-cultural exchange and integration.

Implementing and securing the paradigm shift in the protection of historic monuments

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ provide the necessary resources, in the short, medium and long term, to ensure that the **Cultural Heritage Protection Act** can be implemented within the envisaged time frame;
- ✓ make new and adequate infrastructure and staffing available to the State Cultural Institutes for **Archaeological and Structural Heritage**, taking care that these buildings also provide space for the public;
- ✓ continue to systematically and proactively involve **commune leaders** and staff in the scientific inventurisation of their communes;
- ✓ promote **awareness and information** for citizens and children and young people in the field of cultural heritage and, in particular, the protection of historic monuments, by creating an educational department at the State Cultural Heritage Institute, thereby increasing the appreciation and acceptance of the protective measures;
- ✓ revise the **financial support for the energy-efficient renovation of protected buildings** in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment in order to sustainably valorise these buildings and improve their use;
- ✓ provide the national cultural institutions with the necessary resources to establish an inventory of the **movable cultural heritage** (“patrimoine mobilier”).

Strengthening the film and media location

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **safeguard and strengthen Luxembourg as a film and media location** in order to ensure that it remains competitive in the future;
- ✓ improve the **legal basis for the governance** of the Luxembourg Film Fund on the basis of the draft legislation drawn up by the relevant ministries in order to comply with the Court of Auditors’ proposals;
- ✓ **increase the budget** of the Luxembourg Film Fund **and the maximum amounts of subsidies** in order to take account of inflation and increased production costs;
- ✓ within the framework of the European regulations on the promotion of local productions, discuss with the managers of the Luxembourg film location **financing options** for international co-productions in order to make series and films with Luxembourg participation more attractive to large international platforms;
- ✓ **strengthen** the film and media location also in the field of **television productions**.

Supporting and networking cultural policy at the communal level

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ enshrine the preservation and **promotion of cultural life** in the **Commune Act**;
- ✓ provide information material and advice to communes through the State Cultural Institutes and the Ministry of Culture on the design of development plans in order to ensure the **communal protection of historic monuments** on a broader and more effective basis;
- ✓ promote a more systematic and proactive approach to cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and communes and prepare a status report on existing cooperation and conventions;



- ✓ support particularly larger communes in the development of **communal cultural development plans** in order to put cultural policy there on a permanent and participatory basis;
- ✓ develop a **five-year plan for cultural infrastructure** to promote the meaningful distribution and development of communal cultural sites and to ensure the most equitable access of citizens to cultural offerings;
- ✓ together with the communes and the Ministry of the Environment, find places in which to organise large **outdoor events and festivals**, which are particularly popular with a younger audience.

Strengthening the library and archive sector and supporting digitisation

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ preserve the **digital heritage** of the information society for future generations;
- ✓ **revise the 2018 Archives Act based on the experience gained**, in particular with regard to the archiving of electronic documents and the access of the public and researchers;
- ✓ provide the **National Archives** with the resources and infrastructure necessary to carry out its diverse tasks;
- ✓ strengthen cooperation between the actors in public archives and research or citizens who make use of the archives;
- ✓ revise the **Public Libraries Act**, placing particular emphasis on systematic library statistics and wide-ranging cooperation between public libraries;
- ✓ set up a special area for children and young people in the **National Library**;
- ✓ revise and modernise the legal obligation to **deposit books** and other media upon publication (“**dépôt légal**”);

- ✓ use digitisation as a means of storing, making accessible and transferring tangible and **intangible cultural heritage**. In this context, we want to create databases and portals that open up direct and new types of access to art, culture and science and make the necessary resources and infrastructure available to the relevant authorities.

Making the cultural sector more ecological

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ in a participatory approach supported by the Ministry of Culture, work together with the entire cultural scene to develop ways of supporting the cultural sector in the **ecological transition**;
- ✓ implement the idea of a **resource centre** (“Resourcerie”), which has been discussed in and with the cultural scene. This is a facility through which stage sets, costumes, stage equipment etc. can be stored and recycled;
- ✓ together with the cultural institutions and the creative artists, promote the exchange of ideas on how to ensure the chronological distribution of cultural productions over the year in order to avoid the risk of “overproduction”, but without patronising the cultural sector.

3.6 EVERY PERSON COUNTS: MIGRATION, INTEGRATION, LIVING TOGETHER



The Luxembourg people are cosmopolitan by tradition. The success of our country, which has been home to people from all over the world for over 150 years, is also the success of diversity and successful integration. We can be proud of that. And we want to continue along this path without turning a blind eye to what is not yet running smoothly.

Despite our multiculturalism, for example, we still have major tasks ahead of us in improving the provision of training and care, in increasing early and language support, or with participation in political and social life. And the fight against racism and discrimination – as well as support for those affected – is never-ending.

One thing is clear: Luxembourg is a country of immigration and our society has benefited enormously from it. In view of the shortage of skilled workers and an ageing society, we are already dependent on immigration from an economic point of view. This makes it all the more important to take measures to promote the integration of immigrants. This applies in particular to the reception of refugees. Their share of the population growth is comparatively low. However, the challenges are great in this area in particular.

Wars, human rights violations, droughts, and famines: there are many reasons why people are forced to leave their homeland behind. That is why, almost every day, people drown in the Mediterranean as victims of smugglers, unsafe means of transport and ever-increasing obstacles to reaching Europe in a safe way. This situation is intolerable!

Regardless of origin, destination or the reason why someone is in a life-threatening situation: rescuing people in distress at sea and giving them safe shelter are fundamental, unshakable principles of international law and humanity. The same applies to the fundamental right to asylum. We stand for a humanitarian and human rights-based refugee policy. It is important to protect human lives, to promote the integ-

ration of asylum seekers and at the same time to combat more effectively the causes of their fleeing their regions of origin.

This requires an equally realistic and integration-orientated policy. The integration of refugees and migrants doesn't happen by itself. It requires effort on both sides, but it offers enormous opportunities: for a diverse, vibrant society that benefits from the experiences and skills of everyone and in which all people have the chance to lead a dignified life.

Improving the reception of refugees

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ following the example of the “guichet unique” for refugees from Ukraine, **set up a central contact point for newly-arrived applicants** for international protection, which brings together all actors relevant for the asylum procedure and their reception in one place;
- ✓ in order to ensure the **dignified reception of refugees in adapted facilities**, hold communes responsible, with the help of a mandatory system, for their reception and for the provision of appropriate buildings and/or areas. The introduction of a mandatory quota system for social housing will, among other things, facilitate the transition from refugee accommodation to the housing market for people with international protected status;
- ✓ give more autonomy to organisations managing **refugee shelters** and supporting refugees on site, including in the design of educational and psychosocial services, meals or supervision;
- ✓ in this context, enhance the **social work and services of organisations active in the reception and support of refugees** by revising the “ASFT” Act, which regulates relations between the State and institutions in the fields of social affairs, family and therapy;
- ✓ strengthen the **socio-educational support of refugees** in the facilities and to this end make



more resources available to supporting organisations;

- ✓ give greater support to the **accommodation of recognised refugees in private households**, including through State participation in the additional costs of private households. We will increase the provision of professional advice and support to households and refugees in this context;
- ✓ ensure that the **legally defined processing times** are adhered to and that a tracking system is introduced that provides applicants with updated information on the stage of their process. Refugees in particular need to receive clarification as soon as possible about their future arrangements. We will take full advantage of the possibilities of digitising procedures in the migration sector;
- ✓ **reform the “Office National de l’Accueil” / “National Reception Office”** and improve cooperation with civil society organisations working with refugees.

Strengthening participation
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **enable the refugees to live a self-determined life in the shelters**;
- ✓ continue to develop the Cash for Food pilot project and not limit it to the purchase of food. Instead of benefits in kind, refugees should receive **cash benefits** and be able to manage their own budget;
- ✓ in this context, introduce a **personal electronic card for asylum seekers** which can function as an identity card, “carte médicale” / “medical card” and credit card with the various public allowances;
- ✓ ensure that refugees can prepare their own meals. That is why we will ensure that it is possible to cook in reception facilities;
- ✓ **involve the residents of the refugee shelters more** in identifying problems, making decisions and organising their everyday life in the shelters;
- ✓ in cooperation with communes and supporting organisations, provide more information about the **cultural, sporting and educational provision for refugee** children and adults;
- ✓ **reduce bureaucracy and simplify access to the labour market** for people who have applied for international protection. We will enable asylum seekers to have earlier access to the labour market and extend the validity of their temporary work permit (“autorisation d’occupation temporaire”) to the entire duration of the protection procedure and to all employers in the same sector;
- ✓ in order to prepare asylum seekers for the labour market from the outset, introduce a screening of their skills and needs, support their access to professional training, vocational language courses and other activation measures and provide support to companies that **give refugees a chance of training or employment**;
- ✓ provide lessons for refugee children as far as possible in normal school classes and buildings and support the communes with the **inclusion of refugee children** in mainstream classes.



Protecting particularly vulnerable refugees
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ provide **suitable accommodation for particularly vulnerable refugees**, such as pregnant persons, children, and unaccompanied minors. Accommodation will be designed to be **child-friendly**, with clear criteria developed for this purpose. We will favour small and medium-sized housing facilities for refugees over large facilities;
- ✓ increase the presence of medical staff and psychologists in refugee facilities and remove linguistic and intercultural barriers to improve the **provision of psychotherapeutic support** and access to health services. We will set up mandatory psychological screening for refugee children in order to identify psychological treatment needs at an early stage;
- ✓ improve procedures for identifying and caring for particularly **vulnerable refugees** (e.g. unaccompanied minors, LGBTIQI+, pregnant persons, persons with mental or physical illnesses etc.);
- ✓ in this context, create a **specific legal status for unaccompanied minors** which will be endowed with mandatory rights regardless of the application for international protection. Unaccompanied minors will be received initially and supported by the “Office national de l’Enfance” / “National Children’s Bureau”, because they are primarily children and young people who need support;
- ✓ facilitate **family reunification for refugees**. We will extend the right to reunification: minors will be given the right to reunification with their minor siblings;
- ✓ improve the **protection** of refugee women who are victims of **domestic violence**.

In favour of a human refugee policy
Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote a **common European refugee policy** in respect of human rights and on the basis of the Geneva Convention. People should not have to risk their lives in order to seek protection from war in Europe. That is why we are committed to the development of safe access routes and the “resettlement” programme, we support rescue at sea and we are committed to the respect of human rights at Europe’s external borders. We are committed to ensuring that asylum seekers arriving in Europe have rapid access to a fair asylum process;
- ✓ ensure that the repatriation of people who have not received a residence permit and who have exhausted all legal means takes place quickly and provide the affected people with advice and support. In this context, we will prioritise voluntary departures;
- ✓ create specific **housing facilities for people without a residence** permit or right of residence. We will create a “maison de retour” / “repatriation house” specifically for families and particularly vulnerable persons;
- ✓ evaluate and, where appropriate, improve the practice of the supported “retour volontaire” / “voluntary repatriation”;
- ✓ establish a **hardship commission** which, in cases of hardship, will make a recommendation to the immigration authority on the issue of a residence permit for urgent humanitarian or personal reasons;
- ✓ promote **dialogue on climate-related and environmental migration and flight** and the further development of the international rights of mobility of the persons concerned at European and international level;



- ✓ implement a temporary **regularisation programme** for different groups of persons living in Luxembourg without a residence permit, amend the Immigration Act and abolish legal provisions which promote irregularity.

Facilitating labour migration

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ create **new access routes for labour migration**. We will simplify access for third-country nationals who have vocational qualifications or who are eligible for vocational training;
- ✓ abolish the labour market test for occupations with particular labour shortages in order to facilitate access to the Luxembourg labour market for third-country nationals;
- ✓ facilitate family reunification for third-country nationals;
- ✓ **reduce and digitise the duration of the process for work permits**. We will introduce a tracking system that provides applicants with updated information on the stage of their process;
- ✓ provide information and documents from the Employment Agency and about other work-related processes in English;
- ✓ also **advocate at EU level the extension of legal immigration from third countries**, for example by means of the concept of circular migration, which, in cooperation with partner countries, enables temporary immigration.

Strengthening coexistence

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ develop a **culture of welcome for new arrivals** at national and local level, so that they are informed from the outset about the local administration and its services, the possibility of participating in elections, as well as about local sports and leisure opportunities and local clubs;
- ✓ provide financial and advisory support to communes or communal syndicates wishing to strengthen coexistence at local level;
- ✓ expand the range of **courses in the Luxembourgish, German and French languages** and adapt them to the various profiles of the users. In this context, we will pay particular attention to the accessibility of courses for women and for people with learning difficulties, as well as to the expansion of digital learning. In addition, we will create job-specific language courses to facilitate access to the labour market;
- ✓ evaluate and improve the language-learning leave (“congé linguistique”), which has been made possible and financed by the State, and extend the offer to German and French.
- ✓ promote and support **exchange and networking** between communes, State and civil society institutions **in the field of integration work**;
- ✓ continue efforts to coordinate national integration work and subject it to ongoing evaluation;
- ✓ align our **education and further education system** with all children and adults living here (see Chapter 3.2);
- ✓ **abolish the spatial segregation** of classes for new arrivals (“classes d’accueil” / “welcome classes”) in secondary education and promote exchange through joint courses;
- ✓ promote more strongly the possibilities of **naturalisation** and, where appropriate, further simplify legal naturalisation;
- ✓ give more support to sports and music clubs, as well as youth organisations and local interest groups if they focus their activities more on an integrative aspiration;
- ✓ **strengthen the political participation of non-Luxembourg fellow citizens** and cross-border commuters;
- ✓ track the evolution of coexistence in Luxembourg on the basis of Luxembourg-specific **indicators**;
- ✓ evaluate the instruments of the new legislation on intercultural coexistence to assess their impact and, if necessary, adapt them.



Combating discrimination

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **strengthen independent research into racism, discrimination and post-colonialism;**
- ✓ create a good range of **further education opportunities** on anti-racism, anti-discrimination, post-colonialism and intercultural skills, accessible to public and private organisations, and integrate these topics into the curricula of public and private professional educational institutions, such as the INAP (National Institute of Public Administration);
- ✓ integrate anti-racism, anti-discrimination and post-colonialism into the **teaching programmes** of schools and the training of teaching staff;
- ✓ in cooperation with civil society and gender equality organisations, develop a **National Action Plan against Racism** which will identify manifestations of structural racism, define objectives and measures, support and monitor their implementation;
- ✓ establish an **observatory (“Observatoire”) of coexistence, racism, anti-Semitism and discrimination**, which will collect centralised anti-discrimination and gender equality data, and in this context conduct scientific studies on State institutions and the effectiveness of anti-discrimination measures, as well as measures to strengthen coexistence;
- ✓ provide the Equality Centre with the necessary staffing, budget and skills to combat discrimination, including its intersectional dimension;
- ✓ **strengthen the provision of advice to victims of racism and discrimination** and promote civil society counselling centres;
- ✓ give the **Ombudsman** greater visibility as a **point of contact and complaint for cases of discrimination** against State institutions.

3.7 COMMITTED TO THE COMMON GOOD: SUPPORT FOR CLUBS, SPORT AND VOLUNTEERING



Luxembourg is a country of voluntary service. Whether in culture and sport, in the field of charity, in the integration of foreign citizens or in the emergency services and fire brigade: citizenship is an important pillar of our democracy and our coexistence. Here, people voluntarily invest time, and sometimes also private funds, usually without being paid, in order to take responsibility for others - or for "good causes".

Clubs are not only places for personal leisure activities. They bring people of different origins, cultures, and lifestyles together and create spaces in which diversity and democracy are lived and promoted. In sports clubs, for example, people, regardless of their income, have the opportunity to exercise, stay healthy and experience community. All of this must not be the privilege of higher earners.

Politicians are tasked with ensuring that social commitment, sport and clubs & societies receive the recognition they deserve and supporting them in a targeted manner by creating ideal conditions. We all benefit from that: by promoting club life and volunteering, we are investing in a vibrant, committed, and diverse democratic society. We all benefit from that.

Promoting social involvement – an important pillar of our society

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ establish a **"Congé associatif/bénévolat" / "Community/voluntary work leave"** for volunteers in non-governmental organisations;
- ✓ provide members of administrative boards and persons who take responsibility on a voluntary basis, with the necessary **further training and assistance**;
- ✓ develop and strengthen the **"Maison du Bénévolat" / "Volunteer Centre"** and strengthen the platform **"benevolat.lu"** as an important point of contact for one-off and regular voluntary work;

- ✓ create a separate legal **status for volunteers** in Luxembourg and take into account new formats of engagement (e.g.: "virtual volunteering");
- ✓ **increase the value of volunteering** and raise awareness in society of activities outside the workplace;
- ✓ address the issue of **trans* people** in sport in international bodies in a targeted manner in order to regulate their participation in competitions;
- ✓ conduct regular and broad-based **studies on volunteering**;
- ✓ adapt volunteering to the rhythm of people's lives and focus more on **one-off and time-limited involvement**, as well as the component of knowledge building;
- ✓ further promote the **"bénévolat" / "volunteering" seal of quality** within club life;
- ✓ **eliminate bureaucratic barriers** and make volunteering more attractive by offering volunteers more freedom;
- ✓ support clubs & societies and non-governmental organisations with **access to State training courses**.

Sports clubs and associations

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ adapt budgetary expenditure to an active sport policy;
- ✓ support the professionalisation of associations;
- ✓ carry out an **inventory** within clubs in order to identify their needs and skills;
- ✓ support clubs in **digitising** their administrative processes;
- ✓ develop a national strategy to strengthen voluntary workers in **grass roots and elite sports**;
- ✓ develop a national strategy to attract more interested parties to a **career in refereeing and judging**;



- ✓ introduce the “**licence unique**” / “**single licence**” for athletes;
- ✓ provide children and young people with a **taster passport to find out about different sports clubs**;
- ✓ implement the “**Child protection in sports**” programme guidelines within a national approach and adapt it to the needs of associations and clubs;
- ✓ bring the draft legislation on the reform of the “**Congé sportif**” / “**Sporting leave**” to a swift conclusion;
- ✓ improve cooperation between sports clubs and associations with schools and childcare facilities;
- ✓ examine the operating procedures of the “**Médoco-sportif**” / “**Sports Health Centre**” and, if necessary, make adjustments;
- ✓ encourage the tax deductibility of **donations to sports clubs**;
- ✓ show the red card to racism and discrimination in sport (on the pitch and in the stands) and introduce clear procedures and sanctions for racist and other discriminatory incidents in national sports facilities;
- ✓ recommend to sports clubs and federations that their stance against racism and exclusion be enshrined in their constitution.

High-performance sport

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ enable high-performance athletes to be **reimbursed for mental coaching and psychotherapy**;
- ✓ define the status of a **high-performance athlete**, which will offer athletes better framework conditions and enables additional professional careers (“dual career”);
- ✓ examine the concept of the **specialist sports secondary school** and its admission criteria to check for equal opportunities;

- ✓ continue with efforts to **combat doping in sport** and provide the State Anti-Doping Agency with additional resources and increased staffing.

Sport and health

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ develop **further training courses** in the field of **psychomotor function** in cooperation with the Ministry of Education;
- ✓ educate the public about the risk of psychosomatic illnesses, such as **anorexia** in sportspeople and conduct appropriate information campaigns;
- ✓ include sport as a **preventative and therapeutic measure** in the health insurance service catalogue;
- ✓ develop special **sports provision for patients** with organic, cardiovascular, orthopaedic, or mental health problems and continue to support the clubs that are active in this field.

Sport in the community

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ raise awareness in the communes and communal syndicates about hiring a **sports coordinator** in order to efficiently organise the cooperation of clubs with the educational institutions and to organise a wide range of leisure sports activities for all ages;
- ✓ continue to safeguard the **salary of the sports coordinators** via the Ministry of Sport;
- ✓ financially support **swimming courses** for babies and toddlers, as well as organising training and further education for lifeguards, sports enthusiasts and parents in this area;
- ✓ advise communes on the planning of **sports facilities** and inform them specifically about the concept of “physical activity in the public sphere” within the framework of communal development plans;



- ✓ provide more **space for the public to use** for exercise-orientated leisure activities and non-performance-related sport, especially in urban centres.

Yes to equal opportunities and inclusion. No to racism in sport.

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ financially promote the creation and expansion of **girls' and ladies' sections** in the clubs & associations which are mainly made up of male members;
- ✓ raise awareness of a **balanced representation of women and men** in the management of clubs & associations;
- ✓ address the issue of **trans people** in sport in international bodies in a targeted manner in order to regulate their participation in competitions;
- ✓ improve the **inclusion of minorities through sport** and implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in clubs and associations;
- ✓ provide **training and further education** for club coaches in the field of the inclusion of disabled people in sport and support the sports clubs in their efforts towards inclusion through funding measures.
- ✓ **show the red card to racism in sport** (on the pitch and in the stands) **and introduce clear** procedures and sanctions for racist incidents in national sports facilities;
- ✓ recommend to sports clubs and federations that their stance against racism and exclusion be enshrined in their constitution.

Sport and environmental protection

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote sustainable approaches to sport, such as a preference for environmentally friendly and human rights-compliant **sportswear and equipment**;
- ✓ provide the organisers of **sporting events** with the necessary advice to make the events resource-efficient and compliant with “Green Event” criteria.

School sports

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ **enhance school sports with additional teaching time**, as there is now sufficient evidence that physical exercise also promotes cognitive learning processes;
- ✓ **especially in primary schools, focus more on physical exercise** to support learning processes (the concept of the “active school”, running dictation, staircase maths, outdoor activities etc.);
- ✓ reform **lifeguard** training and upgrade its status to counteract the shortage of staff in public swimming pools, as well as supporting school staff with professional advice and ensuring safety during swimming lessons.

Promoting new sports

Déi gréng will:

- ✓ promote new and **peripheral sports** and provide them with the same support measures as traditional sports;
- ✓ recognise **e-sports** in Luxembourg and promote exchanges with traditional sports clubs.