LUXEMBURG

Overview

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| Population *(specify date)* and territory | 645.397 inhabitants (as of 1 January 2022)[[1]](#footnote-2), 2.586 km2 |
| Administrative structure *(unitary/federal)* | Unitary |
| Regional or state-level governments *(number)* | - |
| Intermediate-level governments *(number)* | - |
| Municipal-level governments *(number)* | 102 municipalities (*communes*) (state of play 16/03/2023), [100 municipalities from 01/09/2023 onwards due to two municipal mergers] |
| Share of subnational government in total expenditure/revenues | 10.5% of total expenditure  11.5% of total revenue |
| Key regional development challenges | * Reducing territorial disparities, for example in terms of public service provision * Encouraging a joint and coordinated development in functional urban and rural areas |
| Objectives of regional policy | * Provide optimal living conditions for the entire population through the promotion and sustainable development of all parts of the national territory * Coordinate sector policies at the intermunicipal level with a territorial impact * Encourage municipalities to develop joint strategies |
| Legal/institutional framework for regional policy | * Modified Law of 17 April 2018 concerning Spatial Planning (*Loi modifiée du 17 avril 2018 concernant l’aménagement du territoire, Loi AT*) |
| Budget allocated to regional development (i.e., amount) and fiscal equalisation mechanisms between jurisdictions (if any) | Budget allocated to regional development 2022:   * Nature parks: 2.104.500 € * Conventions of territorial cooperation: 645.000 € |
| National regional development policy framework | Master Programme for Spatial Planning of 2003 [new version to be adopted in 2023] (*Programme directeur d’aménagement du territoire,* *PDAT*) |
| Urban policy framework | * Master Programme for Spatial Planning of 2003 [new version to be adopted in 2023] (*Programme directeur d’aménagement du territoire,* *PDAT*) * National Urban Policy Information Unit convention and annual work programmes (*Cellule nationale d’Information pour la Politique Urbaine, CIPU*) |
| Rural policy framework | * Master Programme for Spatial Planning of 2003 [new version to be adopted in 2023] (*Programme directeur d’aménagement du territoire,* *PDAT*) * National Strategic Plan for the Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2027 |
| Major regional policy tools (e.g., funds, plans, policy initiatives, institutional agreements, etc.) | * Conventions of territorial cooperation between the State and municipalities (*Syndicat Nordstad*, *Syndicat PRO-SUD, Syndicat Réidener Kanton*) * Regional forum (*Forum régional Centre*) * Nature parks (*Haute-Sûre*, *Our*, *Mëllerdal*l) * Territorial visions for the three urban agglomeration areas (*Nordstad*, *région Sud*, *Agglo-Centre*) and the *Réidener Kanton* rural area * Minett UNESCO Biosphere (UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme) * Monitoring system for the nature parks * Regional climate change adaptation strategies |
| Policy co-ordination tools at national level | Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning |
| Multi-level governance mechanisms between national and subnational levels (e.g., institutional agreements, Committees, etc.) | * Conventions of territorial cooperation between the State and municipalities (*Conventions de cooperation territorial Etat-communes*) * Nature parks (*Parcs naturels*) |
| Policy co-ordination tools at regional level | * Integrated regional strategies and territorial visions * Intermunicipal syndicates |
| Evaluation and monitoring tools | Regional systems of evaluation and monitoring (e.g. nature parks) |
| Future orientations of regional policy | * Implementation of the territorial visions for the three urban agglomeration areas * Development and implementation of a territorial vision for the *Réidener Kanton* rural area * Revision of the territorial analysis for the Nature parks and development of new ten-year work programmes * Development and implementation of strategies for six cross-border functional zones in the framework of the Interreg Grande Région cooperation programme |

Recent policy developments

The Master Programme for Spatial Planning (PDAT), which defines an integrated strategy for the sector policies having a territorial impact and determines the general guidelines, priorities and measures of the government’s spatial planning policy, has been revised and is currently [state of play 16/03/2023] in the adoption phase. It sets priorities and defines lighthouse projects for regional development and cooperation in so-called “Action areas” (*Espaces d’action*), which are functional areas that can be either urban or rural as well as either national or cross-border.

1. [STATEC](https://lustat.statec.lu/vis?fs%5b0%5d=Th%C3%A8mes%2C1%7CPopulation%20et%20emploi%23B%23%7CEtat%20de%20la%20population%23B1%23&pg=0&fc=Th%C3%A8mes&df%5bds%5d=ds-release&df%5bid%5d=DF_X021&df%5bag%5d=LU1&df%5bvs%5d=1.0&pd=2015%2C2022&dq=A.) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)