



COUNTRY SHEET ON YOUTH POLICY IN LUXEMBOURG



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1. Context and principles of national youth policy

1.1 Context of national youth policy

The age range of young people is defined by the [2008 Youth Act](#) (Art. 3). According to this, the age range of young people, defined as male and female children, adolescents and young adults, is from 0 to 29 years.

Young people are classified according to three age groups: children have not reached the age of 12 years, adolescents have reached the age of 12 years but are younger than 18 years, and young adults are at least 18 years of age but younger than 30.

The revised [2016 Youth Act](#) (Art. 3) did not change the age range (between 0 and 29) but introduced a new differentiation in ages in the group of children. Specifically, children under the age of 4 are classified as young children, and the group of children now includes young people aged 4 or more but less than 12 years of age who are enrolled in school (or who have not completed primary education or are enrolled in special schools); thus, these two groups currently represent the age group of children. Young people are defined as persons no longer attending primary education or special schools who are younger than 30 years.

Provisions affecting young people in other legislations define different age groups (e.g. the law on the legal protection of children and young people addresses only minors; the labour legislation defines youth as young people aged less than 18 years and adolescents as the group of young people aged 15 years at least but less than 18 years of age).

Since the mid-90s there has been an effort to develop the principles of youth policy in Luxembourg. The working out of the first guidelines for youth policy (MJ, 1996) by the Ministry of Youth has allowed clarifying the strategy of youth policy. Three action plans have been developed to promote participation of young people (MJ, 1997a), communication with young people (MJ & SNJ, 1998) and youth work, voluntary action and partnership (1998). The cooperation between local and national levels has been institutionalised through the Municipal Youth Plan (MJ, 1997b). The second guidelines for youth policy (MIFA & SNJ, 2004) have produced a sustainable development by taking into account the evaluation of youth policy, and by defining priorities of youth policy.

After more than a decade of youth policy development, the 2008 Youth Act (Loi du 4 juillet 2008 sur la jeunesse) is in line with the principles Luxembourgish youth policy has established, step by step, over these years. It calls for an interdepartmental committee (Comité interministériel) (Art. 5) to cope with the trans-sectoral character of youth policy. It creates a body in charge of monitoring youth issues (Observatoire de la jeunesse) (Art. 13) and a National Assembly of Young People

(Assemblée nationale des jeunes) (Art. 14). It calls for a National Youth Report (Rapport national sur la situation de la jeunesse au Luxembourg) (Art. 15, 1) every five years to achieve a global view on the situation of youth in Luxembourg and for a national action plan for youth (Plan d'action national pour la jeunesse) (Art. 15, 2) fixing the youth policy orientation.

Furthermore, the first National Youth Report (MIFA, 2010) has become a relevant document for setting up youth policy for the upcoming years. The report has been possible thanks to the 2008 Youth Act and to the cooperation agreement in 2007 between the government and the [University of Luxembourg](#): The youth studies centre CESIJE ([Centre d'études sur la situation des jeunes](#)) has been created (or in fact continued) at the University. A team of CESIJE has developed the description part of the report. The institutional construction mirrors the political will of "evidence based policy making" and "policy relevant research": On the one hand, the government wishes to base its youth policy on a better knowledge of young people, and on the other, it asks the University – respecting scientific autonomy – to produce relevant knowledge for the construction of the future, based on a structured dialogue possibly. The National Youth Report is not a final product, but only the first stage in an on-going orientation and consultation process aiming at a participative and knowledge based elaboration of a national action plan for youth, which will guide governmental policy to realise a transversal youth policy in the coming five years (cf. Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration, 2010, p. XI-XII).

Concerning the process of youth policy development in Luxembourg, in the frame of the governmental statement, three things are considered to be noteworthy: the continuity and consequence of youth policy during a long period, the integration of national policy in the frame of European policy and the structural and, thus, sustainable interaction between policy and research since the 90s. (cf. Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration, 2010, p. XV-XVI)

The government statement sets three postulates for future priorities of youth policy: Adults have the responsibility to integrate the young generations in society (intergenerational logic). Thus, youth policy is a policy which facilitates transitions of young people and offers measures which help young people to realise transition into adult life. At the same time there has to be intergenerational respect, i.e. young persons must have the possibility of social and political participation, of taking influence on their environment and of participating in the shaping of the future society. The third postulate refers to the existing intra-generational inequalities resulting from different cultural, national, social backgrounds and gender differences. Youth policy has to take into account sources of inequality to allow everybody to have a maximum benefit from the measures proposed by the government (principle of equal opportunities). (cf. Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration, 2010, p. XVIII)

In May 2012 the minister of Family and Integration presented the Youth Pact ([Pacte pour la jeunesse](#), Jugendpakt), which will guide political action of the government in the field of youth for the years 2012 to 2014. In fact, the Youth Pact is the national action plan for youth (Plan d'action national pour la jeunesse) according to the 2008 Youth Act. The 2012 Youth Pact contains 76 actions in favour of young people, which are regrouped into five action fields:

- transition to work,
- start into adult life,
- health and well-being,
- participation in society and
- evidence based youth policy.

As according to the 2008 Youth Act youth policy has to be transversal, the Youth Pact also presents transversal priorities:

- coordination of measures of different actors, which aim at young people at risk for social exclusion,
- greater efficiency of existing measures,
- working out of prevention measures and family support,
- anchoring of measures into structures and institutions at local level and
- use of participative methods and involvement of young people.

Since 2010 the ministries in charge of education, work, health, family, housing, sports, gender equality, culture and justice have been exchanging in an interdepartmental committee for youth and thus have laid the foundation for the Youth Pact: The political actions had been developed in the different ministries and are based on the results of the National Youth Report (2010). A large counselling process also involved young people themselves, the National Assembly of Young People, youth organisations and youth services working with young people or in favour of them. The interdepartmental committee for youth prepares and supervises the implementation of the Youth Pact and its actions. (Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration, 2012, p. 3-6)

The second National Youth Report was published in 2015 (MENJE & UL, 2015a). As in 2010, the current report delivers a comprehensive knowledge base for further evidence-based youth policy development and the elaboration of the (new) youth pact.

The central theme of the report is the transition from youth into adulthood. It deals with three aspects of transition (1) transitions into the world of work: the transition from the education system on to the employment market, from the status of a schoolchild, student or apprentice to that of a working person; (2) private transitions: leaving the parental home, developing ways of living independently, forming partnerships and starting a family, and (3) the development of civic

engagement during the period of transition: taking on the role of an active, socially and politically engaged citizen.

1.2. Principles of national youth policy

The 2008 Youth Act states three main guiding principles of youth policy in Luxembourg (Art. 2):

- Every young person has the right to self-fulfilment. State's and municipalities' action is subsidiary to parents' (or legal representatives') action to provide care and education, and it is subsidiary to young adults' action to meet their needs, to achieve vocational training or find work.
- Every measure for young people by the state, municipalities or youth organisations has to be in the higher interest of young people. It takes into account specific needs of young people coming from different backgrounds in order to foster equal opportunities.
- Youth policy has a transversal character, it is based on the knowledge of the situation of young people and an active exchange with young people on the issues by which they are concerned. Youth policy also has a specific sectoral dimension by which particularly youth organisations and organisations working in favour of young people are concerned.

The Youth Act defines (Art. 3) young people as being the addressees of the measures taken in favour of youth, that is children, adolescents and young adults, male and female: children being young people which have not yet reached the age of 12; adolescents having reached 12 years at least and being less than 18 years old; young adults having reached 18 years but less than 30 years.

At national level youth policy falls within the competence of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse). The Ministry coordinates governmental action in favour of youth and thus takes into account the transversal character of youth.

The National Youth Service ([Service national de la jeunesse](#), SNJ), which is a public administration within the Ministry, contributes to the implementation of youth policy at national level and is also a point of contact, information, counselling and support for young people and actors in the field of youth work. (2008 Youth Act, Art. 7)

Municipalities and youth organisations play as well an important role as they implement locally national initiatives. Financial support from the state to municipalities for investing in buildings and equipment in favour of young people is linked to the Municipal Youth Plan (Plan communal jeunesse, PCJ), which includes an active participation of young people (2008 Youth Act, Art. 17 & 19).

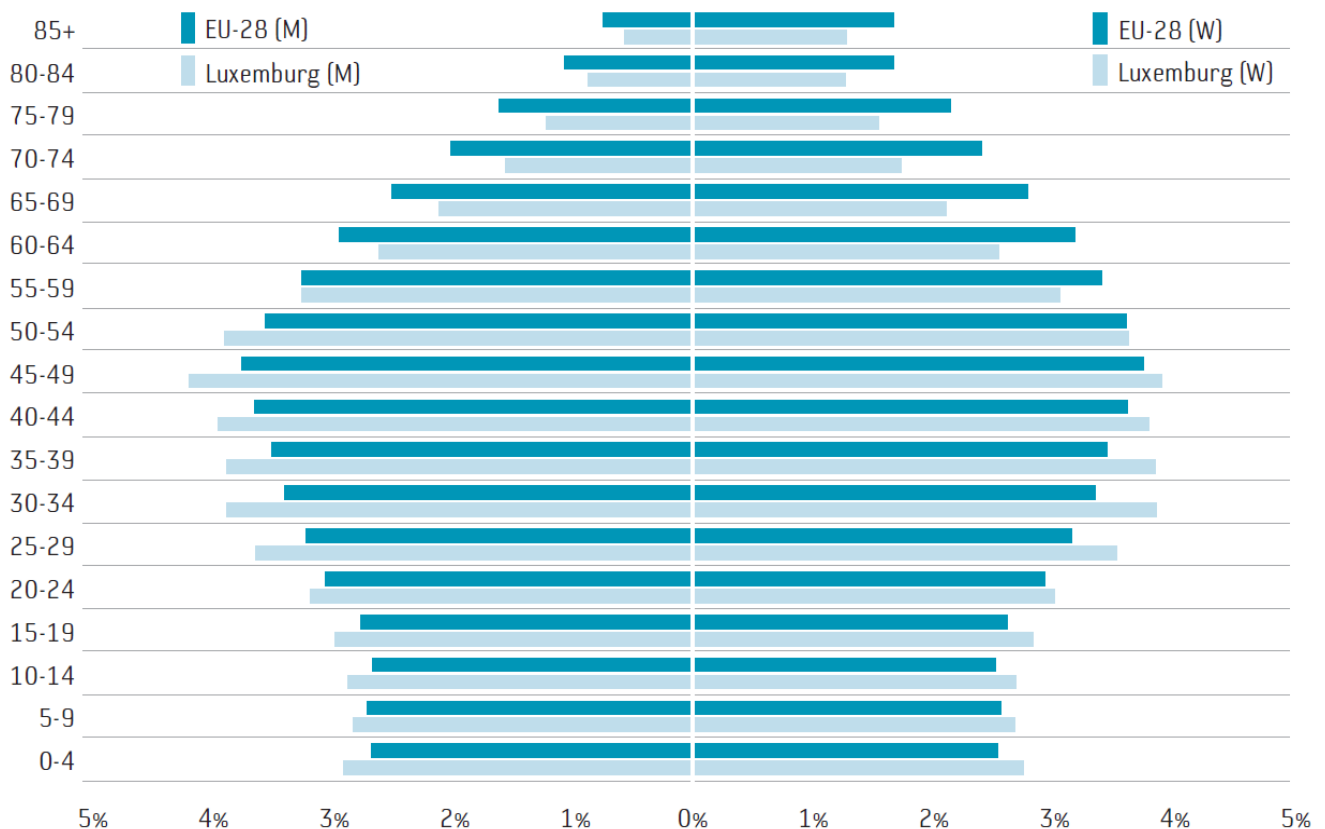
2. Statistics on young people

Number and percentage of young people (15-29) in global population:

Young people (15-29) in global population	
Number	Percentage
107 488	19.1%

(Source: [STATEC](#) 2015, 1st of January, own calculation)

Luxembourg has – in comparison with other European countries – a much higher share of adolescents and young adults and a lower share of old people (see Figure below). The share of young people has even increased slightly since 2011 in Luxembourg. The data show that ageing in Luxembourg society is progressing more moderately and slowly than in many other European countries and that there is not a decrease of the proportion of the population represented by young people. One of the reasons for the slower ageing of the population of Luxembourg compared with other European countries is the high rate of immigration by young people of working age. 43% of the young people have a foreign nationality (MENJE & UL, 2015b).



(Source: MENJE & UL, 2015b, p.25)

Number and percentage of young people (15-29) by gender in global population:

Young people (15-29) by gender in global population	Number	Percentage
Young women	52 632	9.35%
Young men	54 856	9.74%
Total	107 488	19.1%

(Source: [STATEC](#) 2015, 1st of January, own calculation)

Number and percentage of young people (15-29) with a different nationality:

Young people (15-29) with different nationality	Number	% of global population	% of young population (15-29)
Young women	22 830	4.05%	21.24%
Young men	23 577	4.2%	21.9%
Total	46 407	8.24%	43.17%

(Source: [STATEC](#) 2015, 1st of January, own calculation)

3. Actors and Structures

3.1 Public authorities

3.1.1 National public authorities:

- Ministry in charge of youth: Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse); Minister: Claude Meisch; Duration of mandate: five years
- Youth department in the Ministry: Department of children and youth (Département de l'enfance et de la jeunesse)
- Main tasks of the youth department:
 - Youth policy (Politique de la jeunesse): youth centres (Maisons des jeunes), youth organisations (Organisations de jeunesse)
 - Child care (Aide à l'enfance): helping out homes and assistance for children and young people (Foyers et services pour enfants et jeunes), boarding schools (Internats)
 - Work life and family life conciliation (Conciliation vie familiale - vie professionnelle): day care centres for children (Maisons relais), day care centres for early childhood and children in school (Structures d'accueil de la petite enfance et enfants scolarisés), childminders (Assistants parentaux), vouchers for day care (Chèque service accueil)
 - Children's rights (Droits de l'enfant): adoption (Adoptions - autorité centrale)
 - Counselling and mediation (Services de consultation, médiation)

The National Youth Service (Service national de la jeunesse, SNJ) is a public administration which contributes to the implementation of youth policy and it is also a point of contact, information, counselling and support for young people and actors in the field of youth work. Some of the SNJ's tasks are:

- to foster voluntary work and to organise voluntary service for young people,
- to promote European and internat. exchange between young people and actors of youth work,
- to initiate and realise projects concerning information, civil society, human rights, social justice, gender equality, tolerance and solidarity,
- to organise and coordinate training for youth workers and youth organisation leaders, to offer training courses for youth work professionals and to publish educational material,

- to foster quality of youth work, promote non-formal education and engage for recognition of voluntary activities,
- to facilitate co-operation between organisations active in the field of youth on the one hand and government, government bodies and municipalities on the other,
- to promote networks of youth field actors on local, regional and national level and contribute to European and international co-operation in the field of youth work,
- to contribute to the programmes and agreements on national, European and international level in favour of youth. (2008 Youth Act, Art. 7)

The SNJ runs four national youth centres which focus on media education, sustainable development, sports activities and prevention of addiction and violence. The number of people employed by the SNJ is about 50.

- Number of people who work in this Ministry in the youth department: 6,5 fulltime positions insured by 8 people (youth department properly)
- Director responsible for youth in the Ministry: Manuel Achten
- Contact person in the youth [department](#) competent for European youth policy: Ralph Schroeder and Nathalie Keipes

Other national public bodies who are directly involved in youth policies:

- Other Ministries:

Ministry of Sports (Ministère des Sports); Ministry of Culture ([Ministère de la Culture](#)); Ministry of Higher Education and Research ([Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche](#)); Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration, and the Greater Region (Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région), Ministry of Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy ([Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi](#) et de l'Économie sociale et solidaire); Ministry of Health ([Ministère de la Santé](#)), Ministry of Housing (Ministère du logement)

- Parliament commission in charge of youth issues:

Commission of Education, Children and Youth (Commission de l'Education nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse); President: Lex Delles; Role and competence: discussion and reporting on laws to be voted

The interdepartmental committee “youth” is the coordinating authority within the implementation process of transversal youth policy. It is composed of representatives of different governmental departments and advises the government on youth policy projects, makes proposals, promotes the cross-sectorial process and coordinates actions with other transversal government strategies.

3.1.2 Regional public authorities with competencies in the youth field

N/A (In Luxembourg, there are no political competencies in the youth field on the regional level, only on the national and local level)

3.1.3 Local public authorities with competencies in the youth field

The ministry in charge of youth is collaborating with municipalities in order to promote local youth policy planning and the participation of concerned young people in the policy planning process. According to the 2008 Youth Act municipalities may be supported by state funding for implementing programmes and measures in favour of young people (Art. 16) and for investing in buildings and equipment for young people (Art. 17). They may benefit from a state grant for expenses linked to modernisation and equipment of buildings in favour of young people (Art. 18). However to benefit from financial support as described in Art. 17, municipalities have to establish a Municipal Youth Plan (Art. 19). This Municipal Youth Plan (Plan communal jeunesse, PCJ) presents three main elements: 1) collection of knowledge from persons in contact with young people on local level, 2) data collection in a youth survey, 3) participation of young people in the political decision-making process.

In many municipalities there are advisory youth commissions (e.g. Luxembourg city, Esch/Alzette, Bascharage, Differdange, Dudelange, Grevenmacher, Lorentzweiler, Mondorf-les-Bains, Schiffflange, Strassen...). In general, advisory commissions deliberate and give their opinion on issues on which they are put in charge of.

Some municipalities organise local youth councils or youth forums, where young people can participate in local planning by making suggestions, articulating their needs or criticising.

The two largest cities of Luxembourg (Luxembourg city or Esch/Alzette) have a local youth service providing information for young people or organising activities.

3.2 Youth welfare services (comprising public and/or non public actors)

Structure and major organisations of (voluntary) social welfare and social services for young people

Many social services for young people are provided by non public actors. The ASFT act, regulating the relations between the state and non public actors providing social, family and therapeutic work, (Loi du 8 septembre 1998 réglant les relations entre l'Etat et les organismes oeuvrant dans les domaines social, familial et thérapeutique) and the Grand-Ducal regulation concerning governmental enablement to be granted to organisations implementing services for young people (Règlement grand-ducal du 28 janvier 1999 concernant l'agrément gouvernemental à accorder aux

gestionnaires de services pour jeunes) set a frame for the relationships between the state as an enabling agency and non public actors providing social, family and therapeutic work. Every institution offering hosting, counselling, help, care, assistance, social training, activities or vocational guidance is subjected to enablement by the state. Financial support by the state will be granted to these institutions on signing a convention with the state which determines the services to be provided by the institution and the rules of payment, accounts and control.

[There is a large part of services which explicitly address to young people, mainly in the domains of youth information, meeting and training centres, counselling, transition to work, accommodation and homes. However many counselling and therapy centres target both adults and young people. The following actors (public and non-public) might be considered the most important ones in the domain of youth welfare services, but the list is far from being complete: the National Youth Service ([Service national de la jeunesse](#), SNJ), [Caritas jeunes et familles asbl](#), [Croix-Rouge luxembourgeoise](#), [Inter-Actions asbl](#), [Femmes en détresse asbl](#), [Fondation Centre de prévention des toxicomanies](#), [Centre de médiation asbl](#), [Jongenheem asbl](#), [Fondation Jugend- an Drogenhëllef](#), [Fondation Maison de la porte ouverte](#), [Action locale pour jeunes](#), [Centre national de formation professionnelle continue](#) and the Youth Information Centre ([Centre information jeunes](#), CIJ).]

3.3 Non-public actors/structures & youth services with competencies in the youth field

3.3.1 Youth Councils

The **Higher Youth Council (Conseil supérieur de la jeunesse)** is an advisory board studying youth issues, on its own initiative or by request of the government. The government asks the council's advice on new regulations and laws. The council recommends reforms and innovations aiming at increasing young people's well-being (2008 Youth Act, Art. 12). It is composed of 19 representatives of several organisations and administrations concerned with youth questions (2009 Grand-ducal regulation on youth, Art. 24). Meetings are called in by the minister, the president of the council or on a written demand by one third of its members (2009 Grand-ducal regulation on youth, Art. 25). The council may establish commissions or working groups charged with a permanent mission or with the analysis of a particular issue (2009 Grand-ducal regulation on youth, Art. 26). Decisions are taken by a majority of present members (2009 Grand-ducal regulation on youth, Art. 28).

Contact person: Luc Ramponi (president)

The **National Youth Council ([Conférence générale de la jeunesse luxembourgeoise, CGJL](#))** is an umbrella organisation, gathering youth organisations in Luxembourg. Its main objective is to increase active participation of young people in society. Organisations associated to CGJL are political youth movements, labour union youth movements, Scouts and Guides, socio-cultural and leisure movements for the young. The Luxembourg chamber of deputies organises youth conventions (Parlements de jeunes) in cooperation with CGJL. During these events young people have the opportunity to sit in parliament and meet deputies.

Contact person: Maurice Losch (president)

The 2008 Youth Act institutes a **National Assembly of Young People ([Assemblée nationale des jeunes](#))**. The mission of this assembly is to give young people and youth organisations the possibility to participate in the examination of all issues related to youth policy at a national and a European level. The National Assembly of Young People is constituted by delegates from youth organisations and from NGOs working in favour of young people as well as individual young persons. There has to be a plenary session at least once a year. (2008 Youth Act, Art. 14)

Contact person: Elisha Winckel (president)

3.3.2 Youth NGOs

There are a number of youth NGOs that are not members of the National Youth Council.

- Association of young scientists in Luxembourg ([Association Jeunes Scientifiques du Luxembourg asbl](#), AJSL, Jonk Fuerscher Lëtzebuerg), offers activities and contacts in scientific projects,
- ATD fourth world Luxembourg ([ATD Quart Monde Luxembourg asbl](#)), aims at detecting and fighting social and cultural exclusion,
- Federation of self-managing social, cultural and political organisations (Fuedem, Fédération des organisations sociales, culturelles et politiques autogérées asbl), promotes social, cultural and political engagement in self-managing structures, member organisations: Quesch Magazine, Infoladen Schréibs asbl, Life asbl,
- League of students' sports associations Luxembourg ([Ligue des Associations Sportives Estudiantines Luxembourgeoises](#), LASEL asbl), aiming at the development of sports in school and of extracurricular sports activities,
- Youth fire brigade ([Lëtzebuerger Jugendpompjeeën](#)), recruiting and training young people for the Luxembourgish emergency aid organisations,
- Youth leaders' group ([Groupe Animateur asbl](#)), organises socio-cultural activities for young people promoting their self-fulfilment.

The Law of 4 March 1994 on the amendment of the law of 21 April 1928 on non-profit organisations and public service institutions and other legal provisions forms the legal basis of these Youth NGO's.

3.4 National network(s) for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policy makers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)?

The body in charge of monitoring youth issues (Observatoire de la jeunesse) plays this role as it "is intended to link Ministry representatives, researchers, a representative of the higher youth council, as well as a representative of youth organisations and a representative from the national youth service". Its mission is "to 'prepare, coordinate and initiate surveys, recommendations, analysis, studies, reports on the different aspects of the situation of young people in Luxembourg' (Article 13 Youth Act 2008)." (ECORYS, 2011, p. A74)

The research domain "youth research" at the University of Luxembourg plays an important role within the national network linking actors in the field of youth. The research projects have an academic and international orientation, and are strongly connected to the national context of youth policy and practice. One concern of the research group is to establish and to maintain an on-going regulated dialogue with policy and youth work. Regular exchanges and communications aim at a synergetic production of knowledge on youth and the contexts of growing up. The main part of the research group's activities is co-funded by the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth but other national and international funding partners play an important role as well. (The Digital Documentation and Research Center – Youth gives an overview of the research output: www.jugend-in-luxemburg.lu).

4. Legislation

Articles of the constitution concerning youth explicitly

In the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg ([Constitution du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg](#)), Chapter II, Article 23, the state guarantees the organisation of free and compulsory primary education for every inhabitant of the Grand-Duchy. The state creates infrastructures for free intermediate education and the necessary secondary education courses. Pupils and students can get financial support according to criteria fixed by the state. Everybody is free to study in Luxembourg or in foreign countries and to go to the university of his/her choice.

National legislation on youth

The 2008 Youth Act ([Loi du 4 juillet 2008 sur la jeunesse](#)) sets an innovative frame for youth policy making in Luxembourg. The most important points are:

- it creates an interdepartmental committee (Comité interministériel) to cope with the transversal character of youth policy (Art 5),
- it creates a body in charge of monitoring youth issues (Observatoire de la jeunesse) with the mission to prepare, coordinate and initiate surveys, recommendations, analysis, studies, reports on the different aspects of the situation of young people in Luxembourg (Art. 13),
- it institutes a National Assembly of Young People (Assemblée nationale des jeunes) with the mission to give young people and youth organisations the possibility to participate in the examination of all issues related to youth policy at a national and a European level (Art. 14),
- it calls for a national report on youth (Rapport national sur la situation de la jeunesse au Luxembourg) every five years to achieve a global view on the situation of youth in Luxembourg (Art. 15, 1),
- it calls for a national action plan for youth (Plan d'action national pour la jeunesse), established in cooperation with all the concerned actors, fixing the youth policy orientation (Art. 15, 2),
- financial support from the state to municipalities for investing in buildings and equipment in favour of young people is linked to the Municipal Youth Plan (Plan communal jeunesse, PCJ), which includes an active participation of young people (Art. 19).

The 2009 Grand-Ducal regulation on youth (Règlement grand-ducal du 9 janvier 2009 sur la jeunesse) is the implementing regulation of the 2008 Youth Act. It regulates for instance the internal organisation of the National Youth Service (Service national de la jeunesse, SNJ), the procedures concerning training of youth leaders, the recognition of volunteering activities of young people as well as the composition, organisation and functioning of the Higher Youth Council (Conseil supérieur de la jeunesse) and of the body in charge of monitoring youth issues (Observatoire de la jeunesse).

Most of the national legislation related to (childhood and) youth may be found on the website of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth:

<http://www.men.public.lu/fr/legislation/enfance-jeunesse/index.html>

Regional and local legislation on youth

N/A

5. National Policy Programmes on youth

National programmes on youth:

N/A

Action plans i.e. official strategies

1996, Guidelines for youth policy: For the young, with the young (Pour les jeunes, avec les jeunes. Lignes directrices de la politique du Ministère de la Jeunesse.). (MJ, 1996)

- This publication includes the guidelines of youth policy in Luxembourg and defines the main approaches and objectives of youth policy (such as fostering participation of young people and equal opportunities, promoting basic values, supporting youth organisations, strengthen the cooperation between departments, decentralisation of youth policy, internationalisation of youth policy, development of infrastructures for young people).

1997, Action plan N°1: Participation of young people (Participation des jeunes. Plan d'action N°1.) (MJ, 1997a)

- This action plan on participation of young people includes an inventory of the existing mechanisms of participation in Luxembourg and highlights the different concepts and suggestions which aim at fostering the involvement of young people in society.

1998, Action plan N°2: Communication with young people (Communication avec les jeunes. Plan d'action N°2.) (MJ & SNJ, 1998)

- This action plan gathers all existing levels of communication of policymakers and youth services with young people (Information, consulting, mediation, and prevention) and defines concrete measures in the different fields of action.

1998, Action plan N°3: Youth work, voluntary action and partnership (Travail de jeunesse, bénévolat, partenariat. Plan d'action N°3.) (MJ, 1998)

- This action plan focuses on the role and the objectives of youth work and the importance of volunteering in the Luxembourgish society. It draws the main objectives in the field of youth work and the required infrastructure.

2004, Second guidelines for youth policy: Youth and society (Jeunesse et société. Deuxièmes lignes directrices pour la politique de la jeunesse.) (MIFA & SNJ, 2004)

- These guidelines define the priorities of youth policy as follows:
 - Considering the social environment of the young person and supporting social cohesion.

- Supporting the personal development of the young person and particularly the aspects related to young people's well-being, the development of autonomy and identity and mobility.
- Developing the structures and projects necessary for young people's participation and dialogue.
- Taking into account of the cross-sectorial approach of youth policy.
- Supporting the actors at local level.
- Supporting youth work by the recognition of non-formal education.

2012, Youth Pact 2012-2014 (Pacte pour la jeunesse 2012-2014) (MIFA, 2012)

- The Youth Pact is the first official youth-policy strategy with a legal basis (2008 Youth Act). It defines five different action fields. They include (1) transition to work, (2) start into adult life, (3) health and well-being, (4) participation in society and (5) evidence based youth policy.

The second Youth Pact will be published in the beginning of 2017.

Programmes and actions for specific target groups:

National strategy and action plan 2010-2014 to fight drugs and drug addiction ([Stratégie et plan d'action national 2010-2014 en matière de lutte contre les drogues et les addictions](#))

Help programme for coming off tobacco ([Programme d'aide au sevrage tabagique](#))

"Eat healthier, move more", action plan for the promotion of healthy eating and physical exercise ("[Gesond iessen, méi bewegen](#)", Plan d'action pour la promotion de l'alimentation saine et de l'activité physique)

6. Budget / Public expenditure allocated to youth

National level

In 2015 the public budget for core youth policy was 13.378.366 (2012: 16.850.000 EUR) for the different youth related activities of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth and 12.797.930 EUR for the activities of the national youth service.

Regional level

N/A

7. European Dimension of youth policy

7.1 Council of Europe.

Council of Europe activities are implemented at the national level for instance by using outcomes of seminars and its documentation as reference documents for the development of national youth policy, or by using training materials, such as T-Kits, in the training of youth workers and as reference documents for developing own material. Luxembourg participates in the process of the "Council of Europe Quality Label for Youth Centres".

The contribution to the European Youth Foundation is 5000 EUR.

7.2 European Union.

7.2.1 Implementation of the Youth in Action programme

In Luxembourg the Youth in Action programme is implemented by the national agency ([Agence Nationale du programme "Jeunesse en Action"](#)), which is part of the National Youth Service (Service national de la jeunesse, SNJ).

Eurodesk is implemented by the Youth Information Centre ([Centre information jeunes](#), CIJ).

7.2.2 Follow up of the EU Youth Strategy (2010 – 2018) on the national level

In Luxembourg, the EU youth strategy is fully integrated into the national youth policy as designed already by the 2008 Youth Act: All the important elements in the EU youth strategy are also part of the national programme. This means that there is no separate implementation, both programmes are implemented through the same instruments.

8. Further sources of information on youth policy in Luxembourg

Websites:

Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse)

National Youth Service ([Service national de la jeunesse](#), SNJ)

Website of the Digital Documentation and Research Center – Youth: www.jugend-in-luxemburg.de

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