



General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 February 2023
English
Original: French

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-third session
1–12 May 2023

National report submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21*

Luxembourg

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



I. Introduction

1. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was among the original signatories to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the majority of the international human rights conventions. In acceding to all of these instruments, Luxembourg has undertaken to respect and uphold the rights and freedoms set forth within them.

2. Luxembourg believes that an approach based on the primacy of international law and on multilateral cooperation between sovereign and equal States is required in order to work collectively for peace, development and respect for human rights and to resolve international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian issues. For Luxembourg, the indivisibility of human rights is a principle of the utmost importance: civil and political rights are the fundamental guarantees of participation and personal and collective development, and economic, social and cultural rights are just as important in guaranteeing the well-being of everyone.

3. The present report focuses on developments since the third cycle of the universal periodic review. The annex to the report contains details of the measures taken in follow-up to the recommendations received.

II. National report of Luxembourg

A. Methodology and consultations

4. The present report of Luxembourg was prepared by the Interministerial Human Rights Committee. The report is set out according to the structure outlined in the guidance note prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.¹

5. In order to coordinate the national report of Luxembourg for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, the Interministerial Human Rights Committee placed the preparation of the report on the agenda of its last six meetings. The midterm report of Luxembourg, which was submitted in 2021, provided a valuable basis for the present report.

B. Implementation of recommendations from previous cycles

1. Full implementation of recommendations

Acceptance of international norms (106.11–106.19, 106.21–106.28, 106.36 and 106.115–106.116)

6. By the Act of 15 December 2020, Luxembourg ratified the Protocol of 2014 to the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). Formal ratification was communicated on 18 March 2021.

7. Luxembourg signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on 6 February 2007 and ratified it on 1 April 2022.

8. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg signed the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) on 11 May 2011 and adopted it into national law by the Act of 20 July 2018.

9. The Act of 20 July 2018 introduced a range of changes:

- Criminal Code
 - Inclusion of the concept of “gender identity” among the grounds for unlawful discrimination listed in article 454
 - Introduction of the specific offence of female genital mutilation in a new article, numbered 409bis

- Code of Criminal Procedure
 - Extension of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of Luxembourg to include offences such as forced marriage, female genital mutilation and forced abortion
 - Extension of the statute of limitations for offences committed against minors
- Domestic Violence Act of 8 September 2003, as amended
 - Obligation for specialized services to provide support to minors who are direct or indirect victims of domestic violence and who are living in a household when an eviction is ordered by prosecutors
 - In cases where police intervention in a domestic violence incident does not result in eviction, provision of an information sheet for the parties present in the household on the support services available for the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence
- Act of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration, as amended
 - Right of victims of domestic violence to be granted a residence permit under certain conditions
 - Right of victims of forced marriage to reclaim their residence permit by following a simplified procedure

Cooperation with treaty bodies and special procedures (106.31 and 106.33–106.34)

10. In 2018, the Interministerial Human Rights Committee worked actively on the reports to the treaty bodies. At the beginning of 2020, Luxembourg submitted its fourth periodic report to the Human Rights Committee, its fourth periodic report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and its combined eighteenth to twentieth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

11. Luxembourg is now up to date in the submission of its reports to the treaty bodies and will ensure, through the Interministerial Human Rights Committee, that it continues to cooperate closely with international human rights mechanisms and bodies. During 2022, Luxembourg appeared before the three above-mentioned bodies with delegations composed of the appropriate national experts. The follow-up to the recommendations received will also be overseen by the Interministerial Human Rights Committee.

12. In March 2001, Luxembourg issued a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures and stands ready to receive visits. In December 2022, Luxembourg hosted its first visit from the Working Group on business and human rights. In April 2023, Luxembourg will host a second visit from the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

Cooperation with civil society (106.30)

13. By the Act of 1 April 2020 establishing the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons,² the Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons was set up to take over the activities of the former Ombuds Committee for the Rights of the Child.

14. The national human rights institutions continued their cooperation with the Government and civil society, including in multi-stakeholder coordination forums such as the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the Working Group on business and human rights. Each working session of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee is followed by a consultation meeting with civil society and the national human rights institutions. This format provides a platform for discussion between State and civil society actors, allowing concerns to be raised. Three of the national human rights institutions, namely the Advisory Commission on Human Rights, the Centre for Equal Treatment and the Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons, moved into the new Human Rights House in October 2020. At the new premises, there is public access to a library of specialized books on human rights, which are also available online.

Education and professional training in human rights (106.46–106.49)

15. For several years now, each major policy action has been accompanied by specific training for the relevant professionals and, in some cases, by an awareness-raising campaign.

16. In Luxembourg, the initial and in-service training courses delivered to legal professionals are used to promote awareness of the justiciability of the international human rights covenants and conventions to which it is a party.

17. The Ministry of Equality between Women and Men offers training in the field of gender equality at the National Institute of Public Administration, thereby contributing to the systematic development of the professional skills of public officials. The training delivered by the Ministry of Equality between Women and Men covers:

- The role and missions of equality focal points in the civil service
- An introduction to the principles of gender equality, including societal issues and policy measures
- Trafficking in persons

18. The training is also delivered to other interested partners and institutions, such as the Labour and Mines Inspectorate, the armed forces and the Automobile Club of Luxembourg.

19. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs has now introduced a specific two-hour training course on human rights as part of the 60-hour mandatory training for new recruits to the diplomatic corps. This training is delivered by the Ambassador-at-Large for Human Rights and includes information on the treaty bodies.

20. In addition, training on children's rights is mandatory for all teachers, educators and psychologists. These courses are offered as part of continuing education.

Combating discrimination and violence against women (106.22–106.28, 106.45, 106.112–106.114, 106.117–106.119 and 106.121)

21. The most recent National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men,³ which was prepared using a participatory and cross-cutting approach, was published on 15 July 2020 and includes seven priorities:

- (a) Encouraging and supporting civic and political engagement;
- (b) Combating stereotypes and sexism;
- (c) Promoting equality in education;
- (d) Advancing equality at work;
- (e) Promoting equality at the local level;
- (f) Combating domestic violence (including improving support for victims of human trafficking); and
- (g) Fostering the development of a more egalitarian society.

22. In 2016, legislation was passed to incorporate the principle of equal pay into the Labour Code. Violations of this principle have been established as an offence that is punishable by a fine.

23. In the last few years, the Ministry of Equality between Women and Men has undertaken projects, campaigns and other initiatives aimed at deconstructing gender stereotypes, in particular through the development of pedagogical and didactic tools.⁴

24. Through its Positive Actions programme, the Ministry provides companies with support in implementing actions that directly promote equality in the company and encourage equality in treatment, in decision-making and in maintaining work-life balance.

25. In the political sphere, the law sets out financial penalties for political parties that submit electoral lists in which the underrepresented sex makes up less than 40 per cent of candidates. This has been a major factor in increasing the number of women candidates in recent elections.

26. The Ministry of Equality between Women and Men is running the “violence.lu”⁵ campaign to provide information on forms of violence and the support services available for girls and women and for boys and men, as well as on the relevant legal provisions in the Criminal Code.

27. On 9 March 2021, the Ministry of Equality between Women and Men launched a new statistical data-collection tool, namely the Gender Equality Observatory.⁶

28. The Committee on Cooperation between professionals in the field of combating violence brings together representatives of the State entities that are responsible for the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, namely the Ministry of Equality between Women and Men, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Security, the Prosecutor’s Office and the Police, as well as representatives of accredited services providing support to the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. The Committee is an advisory body whose mission is to centralize and study the statistics produced by the above-mentioned entities, examine the implementation of the Act and potential pitfalls in its practical application and submit proposals to the Government.

29. In-service training for staff of the National Reception Office covers the prevention of all forms of discrimination against women and girls. Discussions with experts are under way with the aim of developing a national project to prevent female genital mutilation and provide care and support for victims. Training on cultural, sexual and gender diversity, as well as on trafficking in persons and female genital mutilation, is also mandatory for the staff of Caritas and the Red Cross, which are partners in the management of shelter facilities.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (106.57)

30. On 16 September 2018, the Act of 10 August 2018 on Changes of Sex Designation and Forename(s) in Civil Status Records, amending the Civil Code, came into force in Luxembourg.

31. In July 2018, the Government adopted the first National Action Plan to Promote the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons. It also launched its first ever awareness-raising campaign in this area, entitled “Female? Male? Intersex? Let’s keep an open mind”. This campaign is intended to raise awareness of intersexuality and combat the discrimination that intersex persons may experience. The campaign materials include a website,⁷ a poster in French and German and a leaflet intended for the parents of intersex children.

32. In February 2020, a training day was organized by the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region in collaboration with the Familljen-Center, a counselling service that provides specialized consultations for intersex persons and their relatives.

Rights of persons with disabilities (106.54, 106.107 and 106.136–106.142)

33. To facilitate the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in December 2019, the Government adopted the new five-year National Action Plan on the Implementation of the Convention for the period 2019–2024.⁸ The Plan was developed by the various ministries concerned, in close consultation with civil society. It comprises 29 priorities, 55 objectives and 97 specific measures, which fall under the categories listed below:

- (a) Awareness-raising (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, art. 8);
- (b) Equal recognition before the law (art. 12);
- (c) Living independently and being included in the community (art. 19);
- (d) Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information (art. 21);
- (e) Education (art. 24);
- (f) Health (art. 25);
- (g) Work and employment (art. 27);

(h) Participation in political and public life (art. 29).

34. To assess the impact and progress of the measures set forth in the National Action Plan, the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region contracted an external evaluator, who made a series of midterm recommendations in 2022 with regard to the measures in place until 2024 and the drafting of the next national action plan, which will run from 2025.

35. One of the aforementioned recommendations is that the Steering Group should actively participate in monitoring the implementation of the measures set forth in the National Action Plan. Follow-up to this recommendation will be ensured through the establishment of a monitoring group composed of members of the Steering Group and the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities and representatives of the Centre for Equal Treatment, the Advisory Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Ombudsman.

36. In addition, a steering group composed of 14 members of the Interministerial Committee was set up to oversee the practical implementation of the National Action Plan.

37. The task of ensuring the accessibility of elections in accordance with article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was entrusted to a working group established in 2017. Through the “Accessible Elections for All” project, the Government is taking steps to make the voting materials for the 2023 elections even more user-friendly.

38. The Act of 7 January 2022 on the Universal Accessibility of Public Places, Public Roads and Multifamily Housing provides for full accessibility and is based on the principle of “universal design” set forth in article 2 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Act imposes an accessibility obligation not only in respect of public places, but also in respect of public roads, multifamily housing and private places.

39. In accordance with article L.562-3 (1) of the Labour Code, the State, the municipal authorities, public institutions and the national railway company must ensure that at least 5 per cent of their total staff are persons with disabilities employed on a full-time basis.

40. Regarding the private sector, paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned article provides that businesses with between 25 and 49 employees must ensure that at least one member of their staff is a person with disabilities employed on a full-time basis. Businesses with over 50 employees must ensure that at least 2 per cent of their total staff are persons with disabilities employed on a full-time basis. Businesses with over 300 employees must ensure that at least 4 per cent of their total staff are persons with disabilities employed on a full-time basis.

41. The State has taken various measures to incite businesses to meet these quotas, including:

- Covering a share of the associated salary costs
- Providing support for the adaptation of workstations
- Covering training costs
- Raising awareness of the quotas in the private sector
- Providing information on the possibility of obtaining financial aid from the European Social Fund

42. The Act on Inclusive Employment Assistance came into effect in February 2020. By establishing an initiative called “inclusive employment assistance”, the Act is intended to facilitate the integration and, above all, the retention in employment of persons with the status of employee with a disability or who, for health reasons, are unable to remain in their job and must seek a new one in another workplace (external redeployment). The Act provides that employees with disabilities and employees who have found a new position through external redeployment may submit a joint application, together with their employer, for assistance from the National Employment Agency. The details of the assistance offered are based on the needs of the employee concerned, as well as those of his or her employer and colleagues.

43. The system of employment assistance for persons with disabilities will be evaluated in the context of the National Action Plan 2019–2024 with a view to the possible revision of

the terms and conditions for the application of quotas. The National Employment Agency monitors the provision of reasonable workstation accommodations.

44. In close collaboration with the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities and the persons with disabilities concerned, the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region has launched several media campaigns, including announcements on television and the radio and social media posts, to raise public awareness of the needs and skills of persons with disabilities.

Combating racial discrimination, xenophobia, hate speech and violence (106.36–106.39, 106.51, 106.55–106.56 and 106.58–106.69)

45. The Government has provided support for several civil society projects⁹ aimed at combating discrimination in Luxembourg society since 2020, within the framework of the National Action Plan on Integration.

46. The Government has continued to strengthen the legal framework and general policies for combating racism and racial discrimination, including through the adoption of the legislation and other measures described below:

- Act of 8 March 2017, which facilitates access to Luxembourg nationality to promote social cohesion and combat discrimination against non-citizens
- Act of 7 November 2017, which extends legal protection to all victims of discrimination on the basis of nationality, whether they are Luxembourg citizens, mobile European citizens or third-country nationals
- Act of 7 November 2017, pursuant to which the Centre for Equal Treatment now reports to the Chamber of Deputies
- Resolution of 1 July 2020, in which the Chamber of Deputies committed to granting additional powers and allocating additional financial and human resources to the Centre for Equal Treatment
- Establishment on 1 June 2022 of the position of interministerial delegate for the coordination of national policies on combating antisemitism, racism and anti-LGBTIQ+ hatred
- Act of 22 July 2022, which abolishes the five-year residence requirement for foreign nationals who wish to register on the electoral roll for municipal elections and extends the relevant registration deadline

47. Following the publication in March 2022 of a study on racism and ethnic and racial discrimination in Luxembourg, the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region launched several initiatives to raise awareness of this issue, namely:

- Three-hour training and awareness-raising module on diversity and non-discrimination for trainee municipal employees
- Presentation of the results of the study to the Interministerial Integration Committee, the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the Luxembourg Commission for Cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Series of four conferences for the general public on racism and ethnic and racial discrimination
- Overview of training programmes and initiatives on interculturality in Luxembourg
- Call for projects under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund to raise awareness of initiatives to combat racism and ethnic and racial stereotypes among the general public and to organize training in intercultural sensitivity for professionals

48. One of the initiatives that received government support was a project on the experience of persons of African descent in Luxembourg (*À fleur de peau : être afro-descendant au Luxembourg*) organized by the Human Migration Documentation Centre,¹⁰ the purpose of which was to establish an inventory of ways in which persons of African

descent in Luxembourg society have been depicted in the media in order to determine whether persons of colour are portrayed in a racist or discriminatory way. The Human Migration Documentation Centre, in partnership with the non-profit association Finkapé, also organized two videoconferences on the issue of racialization and otherness in the media and museums.

Integration and social inclusion of refugees and migrants (106.43, 106.53, 106.103–106.106, 106.109, 106.111, 106.143–106.146 and 106.148–106.149)

49. A department for integration has been established within the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region. The Ministry continues to implement the National Action Plan on Integration, launches annual calls for projects to encourage new initiatives and pilot projects, and grants subsidies to associations working in the area of integration. The Department for Integration oversees the implementation of integration programmes, the Reception and Integration Contract Programme and the Supported Integration Programme.

50. The Department of Integration of the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region runs two integration programmes to facilitate the orientation of newcomers to Luxembourg and their participation in social, cultural and political life:

(a) The Reception and Integration Contract Programme¹¹ is a voluntary integration programme for foreign residents aged 16 years and over, in which the State offers:

- An orientation day with representatives of various institutions and associations in which participants learn about everyday issues and administrative procedures and have the opportunity to meet persons involved in the associative and cultural sectors and to share their experiences of life in Luxembourg
- Language courses at a reduced price
- A civic education course to help the participants to learn more about Luxembourg

(b) The Supported Integration Programme¹² is for recently arrived applicants for international protection and beneficiaries of international protection resettled in Luxembourg through the resettlement mechanism managed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Programme offers information sessions on life in Luxembourg. During two three-hour sessions, participants are invited to take part in interactive activities on topics such as health, rights and duties, values and standards and equality between men and women, all in plain French. The main purpose of these sessions is to facilitate the integration of applicants for international protection and beneficiaries of international protection, to help them to participate more independently in the public life of the host society and to provide them with basic information about harmonious living in Luxembourg. The Programme also offers language integration courses.

51. The Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region also provides funding for activities led by civil society actors that provide special support for newcomers, including:

- Information and individual assistance via community counselling services through the migration information helpdesk, pursuant to an agreement with the Support Association for Migrant Workers
- Support for the provision of care, information, guidance and basic training to individuals and families arriving in the country, within the framework of the support structure for new arrivals managed by the Foreigners' Action and Liaison Committee
- Provision of key information on housing, health, education, everyday issues, employment, migration and asylum in Luxembourg on the website of the association Ronnen Dësch, www.myrights.lu, co-financed by the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region

52. The Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region has set up the virtual platform InfoLux.lu to provide easy access to information on daily life in Luxembourg, thereby aiming to facilitate active participation in harmonious, intercultural life in the country. InfoLux.lu is managed by the Ministry's Department of Integration, in close collaboration with numerous ministries, public institutions and associations.

53. The Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region also works with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy and the National Employment Agency on initiatives to facilitate access to the labour market, and with the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth on the provision of language courses. Information on these initiatives is provided by the Government's partners (the Support Association for Migrant Workers, the Foreigners' Action and Liaison Committee, the Intercultural and Social Research and Training Centre, Caritas and the Red Cross) and, in the context of local initiatives, by the municipal authorities. Diversity in businesses is promoted by the Charter for Diversity.

54. The National Employment Agency and the National Social Welfare Service work together to assist beneficiaries of international protection who are looking for a job, taking into account their language skills. The National Social Welfare Service supports those who do not understand any of the languages usually spoken in Luxembourg, and the National Employment Agency assists those who speak one of these languages at least at a basic level.

55. Since beneficiaries of international protection are treated on an equal basis with other residents of Luxembourg, the National Employment Agency can offer companies that are interested in recruiting them a large number of financial assistance initiatives and programmes, including the use of employment initiation contracts, employment support contracts, professional training internships and professional reintegration contracts.

56. Every year, the Interministerial Committee on Integration issues a call for civil society projects to strengthen the skills and promote the integration of third-country nationals, including into economic life.

- In 2020, the feminist anti-racist association Lëtz Rise Up ran the "Peanut" project, which consisted in a series of workshops led by exceptional businesswomen from ethnic minorities, who shared their experiences and tips regarding entrepreneurship
- In 2021, the association Femmes en détresse ran the "Naxi-Atelier" project in collaboration with the National Office for Social Inclusion; the project was exclusively for women, in particular those from an immigrant background, and included a workplace language-learning component

57. In Luxembourg, all children have access to public school, regardless of their migration status. As of 2019, school textbooks are provided free of charge by the public authorities to all primary and secondary students. In 2020, a new facility for unaccompanied minors was opened in Munshausen. The facility is staffed by qualified educators and the standards applied there are the same as those applied in schools attended by children who are nationals of Luxembourg.

58. Careful consideration is given to the specific educational needs of the school-age children of migrant families in the municipality in which they settle. A dedicated supervisor contacts the Educational Reception Unit for Newly Arrived Students of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, which assesses each child's academic level and assigns him or her to a specific newcomer class. Such children also receive annual financial and material support from the National Reception Office.

59. The education system offers different newcomer classes for 12- to 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds and 17- to 24-year-olds and also offers "Fit fir d'Léier" classes for young people. All newcomer classes involve intensive lessons in French or German, or English in combination with one of the official national languages. The classes are available throughout the country and serve as a springboard for continued studies in regular classes with or without language adaptation, insertion classes and special language classes in upper secondary school. They also facilitate access to certain vocational training courses for students with a low level of German and/or French. There are also international public schools that allow newcomers to continue their studies in English, German or French while learning the official national languages.

60. The Ministry of Education, Children and Youth is currently collaborating with the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region on two young adult literacy projects with the companies Berlitz and ProLingua.

61. The legal provision governing the recognition of professional qualifications and the equivalence of diplomas obtained abroad allows all qualified persons, regardless of nationality or country of origin, to apply for work. Under article 13 (1) of the amended Act of 28 October 2016,¹³ qualified foreign candidates, regardless of their origin, nationality and social situation, must be considered on an equal footing with candidates who are Luxembourg nationals.

62. Vocational training options in French are also available. New arrivals can make an appointment with the Office of Education for Foreign Children, which provides information about the Luxembourg school system, support systems, school enrolment and, where appropriate, intercultural mediation. The Office assesses the academic level and language skills of new arrivals in order to direct them towards the appropriate class or training course. Young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 years can also use the Office's services. In addition to regular classes, adapted courses are available for persons who wish to learn at least two of the three official languages of Luxembourg (German, French and Luxembourgish) or to prepare for a vocational training course or the job market.

63. The National Reception Office¹⁴ welcomes recently arrived applicants for international protection and beneficiaries of temporary protection. Throughout the reception process, the Office identifies vulnerable persons and takes due account of their specific needs. The situation of recently arrived applicants for international protection or beneficiaries of temporary protection is assessed during their first interview with the Office's socioeducational professionals. The Office identifies and immediately offers support to persons who are clearly vulnerable, providing them, to the extent possible, with accommodation adapted to their needs and a referral for the services of the competent authorities, the cost of which may be defrayed by the Office in some cases.

64. A team of culturally sensitive psychologists is responsible for identifying new arrivals with mental health conditions at the initial reception centre and for referring them, with their consent, to mental health services and providers outside of the reception centre. Applicants undergo a compulsory medical examination by a physician from the Department of Health within the first few weeks of the application process. This examination provides another opportunity to identify persons who require special assistance.

65. The National Reception Office has entrusted the monitoring and social supervision of some of its accommodation facilities to its partners Caritas and the Red Cross. In parallel, the size of the Office's staff has been increased. These measures have made it possible to deploy more socioeducational staff in the accommodation facilities, which is essential for better follow-up and for developing trust. In order to raise awareness of certain issues among supervisory staff, the National Reception Office provides in-service training to its monitoring and social supervision staff on various subjects, such as issues affecting victims of human trafficking, victims of female genital mutilation and LGBTIQ+ persons.

66. The Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs has organized special awareness-raising and training courses for several officials to help them to identify vulnerable persons. It has done likewise for several officers working at the Kirchberg emergency shelter. Persons who are identified as vulnerable enjoy one or more special procedural guarantees.

67. Beneficiaries of international protection have the same rights as all other residents, including in terms of access to social benefits such as housing assistance. The housing offered by the National Reception Office, which is in theory reserved for recently arrived applicants for international protection, is currently home to a large number of beneficiaries of international protection. However, such persons are free to choose their accommodation in the same manner as all other persons residing in Luxembourg, and the National Reception Office does not keep a record of the living arrangements of beneficiaries who have found accommodation outside of its network.

68. Articles 120 (1) and 125 (1) of the amended Act of 29 August 2008 on the Free Movement of Persons and Immigration and article 22 (3) of the amended Act of 18 December 2015 on International and Temporary Protection provide for the use of alternative measures that are less coercive than detention in respect of migrants.

Trafficking in persons (106.82–106.90)

69. The Government is currently drafting a new national action plan on trafficking in persons that will take into account the various recommendations recently addressed to Luxembourg by the Advisory Commission on Human Rights, the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and the United States Department of State in its report on trafficking in persons. The issues that will be covered by this new national action plan include assistance for victims who were exploited outside of Luxembourg but identified in Luxembourg, the situation of persons presumed to be victims of trafficking who have been made to endure particularly abusive working conditions, the victim-protection budget of the police force, future awareness-raising campaigns, the question of victims' addresses, the possibility of exchanging information between public institutions, the update of the website stoptraite.lu and the development of the associated Facebook page, and the content of future leaflets and pamphlets.

70. The Act of 15 December 2020 on Legal Aid extended the right to legal aid to all victims of a criminal offence, including victims of trafficking in persons, who wish to sue for damages in criminal proceedings, "regardless of their residency status or nationality".

71. An important institutional development is the appointment of a contact person for initiatives to combat trafficking in persons within the Directorate of Immigration. In addition, the Directorate has appointed focal points for trafficking issues in each of its departments, namely the Department for Foreign Nationals, the Department for Refugees and the Department for Returns.

72. A national procedure for the identification of victims of trafficking in persons has been developed. According to this procedure, which is known as the national referral mechanism, the granting of assistance measures is not conditional on the victim's willingness to cooperate in the investigation. The amended Act of 8 May 2009 on the Provision of Assistance to and the Protection and Security of Victims of Trafficking in Persons makes no distinction based on the migration status of the (suspected) trafficking victim.

73. All suspected trafficking victims, regardless of their background, country of origin (whether a European Union member State or a third country), age, gender, administrative status and the place or country where they were trafficked, are therefore entitled to assistance and protection in accordance with their specific needs.

74. Pursuant to the Dublin III Regulation, third-country nationals are usually confined to the semi-open Kirchberg emergency shelter, in order to facilitate their transfer to another member State. However, vulnerable persons, including suspected victims of trafficking in persons, are exempted from this rule.

75. As applicants for international protection, suspected victims of trafficking in persons may be placed in a reception facility for recently arrived applicants for international protection, or, depending on their specific needs and their age, gender and background and the level of vulnerability or risk associated with their situation, in a special facility accredited by the Ministry of Equality between Women and Men or the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth. Where necessary, they may be held in a secret location by the police for security reasons.

76. As soon as a victim of trafficking in persons is identified as such by the criminal investigation police, the Luxembourg authorities apply the principle of non-refoulement. Victims are allowed to remain in the country and are given a period of reflection, regardless of whether they choose to cooperate with the investigating authorities; subsequently, if all requirements are met, they are granted a residence permit in accordance with articles 92 to 95 of the Immigration Act.

77. Pursuant to the Act of 16 June 2021, article 95 (2) of the Immigration Act was amended to specify that residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in persons are renewable for consecutive periods of six months for the duration of the legal proceedings. In the event of a decision that is not in the victim's favour, the criminal investigation police notify all parties involved.

78. Upon expiration of a residence permit for victims of trafficking, the holder may apply for a residence permit for private purposes. This residence permit may be issued for a maximum of three years, although in practice, the first residence permit is usually issued for one year and is renewable if, upon re-examination, the victim's situation remains unchanged and he or she continues to meet the applicable requirements. If the person concerned is employed, he or she may apply for a residence permit for salaried workers; in such cases, the victim's application is exempted from the rule according to which priority in the granting of work permits must be given to citizens of the European Union.

79. In the event that a migrant or person in an irregular administrative situation is identified as a victim of trafficking in persons, he or she may receive support and assistance from the trafficking victims support services (InfoTraite – Human Trafficking Victim Support Service/Fondation Maison de la Porte Ouverte). InfoTraite finds accommodation for victims and provides them with all necessary assistance.

80. An informational leaflet has been developed for victims and suspected victims of trafficking in persons. It contains useful information about signs of exploitation and the contact details of the key support services in the 14 languages identified as those most commonly spoken by victims. It also contains illustrations for the benefit of persons who cannot read.

81. The Ministry of Equality between Women and Men, which is responsible for coordinating the provision of assistance to victims of trafficking in persons, has expanded its network of shelters for trafficking victims through newly signed agreements with Fondation Caritas Luxembourg and Fondation de la Maison de la Porte Ouverte.

82. The Ministry of Equality between Women and Men, in collaboration with the police, the Ministry of Justice, the Directorate of Immigration and certified assistance services, offers training on assisting victims of trafficking in persons for various groups, including State entities and associations likely to come into contact with possible victims.

83. In 2018 and 2019, awareness-raising and information-exchange workshops on trafficking in persons were organized for professionals working in the field in the three countries of the Benelux Economic Union.

84. In accordance with the national strategy for the regulation of prostitution launched in June 2016, a national plan of action on prostitution was developed and the Act of 28 February 2018 on Strengthening Measures to Combat the Exploitation of Prostitution, Procuring and Trafficking in Persons for Sexual Purposes came into force, thereby amending the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Code.¹⁵ The Act of 28 February 2018 provides an institutional framework for the Prostitution Platform, which is required to work in close collaboration with the Monitoring Committee on Combating Trafficking in Persons, and makes it a criminal offence to engage the services of a prostitute who is found to be a minor, or of a prostitute in a particularly vulnerable situation or who has been subjected to human trafficking.

Conditions of detention (106.74)

85. The right to health care of persons deprived of their liberty has been explicitly enshrined in law since the reform of the prison system of 20 July 2018.

Candidacies (106.32)

86. In selection processes for membership of United Nations treaty bodies, Luxembourg assesses candidates' merits by reviewing their curricula vitae and arranging for its officials to conduct individual interviews with them. It is mindful of the need to maintain a gender balance among candidates, as well as a geographical balance based on the different United Nations regional groups.

87. Luxembourg openly encourages all national experts with the required qualifications to apply for membership of United Nations treaty bodies. While Luxembourg has not yet presented any national candidates to the treaty bodies, any future selection process would of course be conducted on the basis of the merits and qualifications of the candidates, with due regard to the need to maintain a gender balance.

Technical assistance (106.35)

88. Defending and promoting respect for human rights is a cross-cutting priority in the general strategy for 2030 of the Luxembourg development cooperation programme, under the thematic axis “promoting inclusive governance”. The programme supports the defence and promotion of human rights at the institutional level, via multilateral and intergovernmental instruments, and through specific support and projects in its partner countries.

89. In terms of the specific technical assistance provided to partner countries, Luxembourg offers bilateral support to facilitate access to justice and respect for the rule of law through projects and activities aimed at capacity-building and the development of legal and judicial training curricula.

90. Compliance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is one of the evaluation criteria of the Business Partnership Facility, which was set up to co-finance projects that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Co-financed businesses are henceforth expected to make a formal commitment to respecting human rights.

91. All project proposals submitted by Luxembourg non-governmental organizations to the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs must incorporate one of three themes, namely gender, the environment or good governance/human rights.

National action plan on business and human rights (106.70–106.72)

92. On 22 June 2018, the Government Council adopted the first National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights for the period 2018–2019. A report on the implementation of the programme of work was adopted by the Government on 26 July 2019. In December 2019, the Government adopted the second National Action Plan, for the period 2020–2022. Both versions of the National Action Plan are available on the website of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

93. Implementation of the specific measures set forth in the second National Action Plan is currently under way. An ad hoc multi-stakeholder working group comprising representatives of various ministries, civil society associations and businesses and chaired by the Ambassador-at-Large for Human Rights has been tasked with monitoring the progress made in that regard. One of the measures defined in the second National Action Plan is the promotion of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in international forums and through international relations, including international economic relations and relations with the partner countries of the Luxembourg development cooperation programme.

94. On 10 March 2021, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs submitted to the Chamber of Deputies bill No. 7787 concerning the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.

95. In the official United Nations document A/HRC/43/71, issued on 12 February 2020, a company registered in Luxembourg was included in a database of business enterprises involved in commercial activities in the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In a letter dated 26 February 2020 addressed to the Chief Executive Officer of the above-mentioned company, the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs recalled that Luxembourg considers the establishment by Israel of settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to be a flagrant violation under international law and a major obstacle to the achievement of the two-State solution and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace. The Minister also emphasized that, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, businesses have a responsibility to respect human rights. In a letter dated 15 January 2021, the Luxembourg authorities informed the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that the company in question is no longer domiciled in Luxembourg.

Tax fraud (106.50)

96. Luxembourg is fully committed to the global fight against fraud and tax evasion and has actively participated in the efforts of the European Union and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to promote tax transparency. Luxembourg is a signatory to many information exchange agreements. It effectively applies international standards relating to information exchange and transparency. Accordingly, Luxembourg was rated “largely compliant” with international standards by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes in 2019.

97. Luxembourg has actively participated in the OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project since its inception and has now transposed all the international standards resulting from the Project into national law. In addition, Luxembourg implemented the two European Union directives on combating tax avoidance ahead of their 2019 and 2020 implementation deadlines.

98. Luxembourg has ratified the OECD Multilateral Instrument, pursuant to which it has reformed its network of tax treaties to bring them into line with measures developed during the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project to combat treaty abuse. Luxembourg has deployed and will continue to deploy significant efforts to establish rules that effectively counter current and future aggressive tax planning practices.

Climate change (106.73)

99. Luxembourg actively contributes to the promotion of human rights in the context of climate change. In cooperation with the Centre for International Environmental Law and other stakeholders, Luxembourg has co-organized dinner debates on the margins of various climate conferences. In 2019, a bilateral partnership was concluded with the Centre for International Environmental Law, financed by the Luxembourg International Climate Fund. The Centre for International Environmental Law was mandated to organize a series of events, including a forum on the role of the Human Rights Council in the context of climate change and dialogues on human rights and climate change, and to prepare a report on human rights in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. On 24 March 2021, Luxembourg and the Centre for International Environmental Law co-hosted a high-level session of the Geneva Dialogues on Human Rights and Climate Change on the role of human rights institutions in supporting the rights-based implementation of the Paris Agreement in 2021 and beyond.

Mental health (106.108)

100. The following measures have been taken in relation to medical, psychological and social services and the prevention of suicides among adolescents:

- In collaboration with the National Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Service of the Robert Schuman Hospital Network, efforts to strengthen measures to identify and support young people with acute or latent suicidal symptoms, together with the child welfare services and the National Children’s Bureau; in addition, the multidisciplinary hospital team specializing in child and adolescent psychiatric services will be strengthened through the development of a new reimbursement schedule tailored to the needs of children and adolescents
- In collaboration with the school sector’s psychosocial and educational support centres, provision of mental health first aid training for education professionals and strengthening of mental health first aid services for young people
- Evaluation of the TEENS mental health first aid training course with a view to its possible introduction into the standard curriculum of the post-elementary education system
- Launch on 1 February 2023 of a reimbursement schedule for psychotherapeutic services, under which all psychotherapeutic services provided to children and adolescents in respect of mental disorders and suicide prevention measures are fully reimbursed

School enrolment (106.110)

101. The integration of children with special needs into mainstream schools is provided for in the legislation governing the education sector. Specialized teams provide classroom assistance to teachers who have a child with special needs in their class. Only 1 per cent of pupils in Luxembourg attend special schools. Parents always have the right to make the final decision on their child's schooling (see also paragraph 57 above).

2. Partial implementation of recommendations*Protection of children*

Detention of minors (106.75–106.81)

102. Work is under way to reform the youth protection system in order to ensure the protection of minors deprived of their liberty. There are plans to establish a specialized facility for minors deprived of their liberty that is tailored to their specific needs, especially in terms of education.

103. There is draft grand ducal regulation on juvenile criminal detention regimes that provides for detention regimes adapted to the needs of minors deprived of their liberty.

104. In 2017, the legal framework governing State socioeducational centres was reformed, resulting in significant improvements to the situation of minors in detention. The maximum duration of solitary confinement was reduced from 10 days to 72 hours. Solitary confinement may be imposed only in certain clearly defined circumstances. The minor concerned must be heard before the decision to impose solitary confinement is made, and he or she has the right to appeal the decision before the Juvenile and Guardianship Court.

105. Article 29 (3) of the Act of 20 July 2018 on the Reform of the Prison System provides that: "Minors may not be placed in a single cell, unless it is in their manifest interest or in the circumstances defined in paragraph (2) (b)."

106. Moreover, juvenile prisoners may not be subjected to solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure, pursuant to article 32 (4) in fine of the aforementioned Act of 20 July 2018, which states that: "Solitary confinement may not be imposed on the prisoners referred to in article 29 (3)."

Protection of children from prostitution and sexual exploitation (106.120, 106.122 and 106.125–106.135)

107. The legal provisions of the Criminal Code on the protection of children from child prostitution were last brought into line with the relevant international requirements and standards in 2018. The National Action Plan on Trafficking is also intended to protect children from sexual exploitation (see section II, B.1, "Trafficking in persons", above).

108. Bill No. 7992 on the rights of minor victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings provides for a number of measures intended to ensure the protection of minors who are the victims of or witnesses to a criminal offence. It also provides for additional procedural safeguards. For example, such minors have the right to be accompanied by counsel or a trusted person of their choice, for moral support, throughout the proceedings. The procedure for the appointment of a lawyer in such cases is clearly defined in the law and is based on the principle that the minor must have free choice of counsel.

109. The criminal provisions relating to pornographic images of children were most recently amended by a law of 21 February 2013. According to established case law, such images fall within the scope of child pornography offences. The Criminal Code refers to pornographic material that "involves or depicts minors", which includes images or representations of minors that are pornographic in nature.

110. The aforementioned case law interpretation is consonant with the definition of child pornography set forth in article 2 of Directive 2011/93/EU¹⁶ on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography.

111. The Act of 9 December 2021 extends the territorial jurisdiction of Luxembourg to “any foreigner who, outside of the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, commits an act defined as an offence punishable under Luxembourg law ... when the victim is a Luxembourg national or is habitually resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the time of the offence” (Code of Criminal Procedure, art. 5-2). The same applies to “any foreigner who, outside of the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, commits an act defined as an offence under Luxembourg law ... when the victim is a Luxembourg national or is habitually resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the time of the offence, if the act is punishable under the legislation of the country where it was committed”. In the latter case, prosecution proceedings may be initiated only at the request of the public prosecutor’s office. Prosecution must be preceded by a complaint from the injured party or his or her family or by an official request addressed to the Luxembourg authorities by the authorities of the country in which the offence was committed.

112. The State provides financial support for the work of ECPAT Luxembourg, which is currently running projects in several countries to prevent child trafficking and sexual exploitation, protect children from all forms of trafficking and exploitation and reintegrate child victims into their communities.

113. Discussions are under way on the possibility of following up on the recommendation to ensure that images of child abuse are quickly removed from website hosting services at the international level, since the vast majority of such services are not based in Luxembourg.

114. All teachers and psychiatrists undergo mandatory training in identifying and assisting children who have been physically or sexually abused or neglected. National procedures are in place and have been shared among all social workers, physicians, paediatricians and school staff. Judges working in the field of youth protection also undergo special training on the rights of the child and methods to be applied when hearing child witnesses.

Discrimination, hate speech and violence motivated by hatred (106.40–106.41, 106.91 and 106.93–106.102)

115. Article 457-1 of the Criminal Code penalizes all forms of discrimination. On 20 June 2022, bill No. 8032 was introduced to supplement the Criminal Code by introducing a general aggravating circumstance for crimes, offences and misdemeanours motivated by one or more of the grounds referred to in article 454 of the Criminal Code, establishing motivation based on hatred as an aggravating circumstance (new Criminal Code, art. 80). Where an aggravating circumstance is applicable, the sentence may be increased to twice the normally applicable maximum penalty, although the judge remains free to set the exact length of the sentence, in accordance with the principle of the individualization of penalties.

116. The Ministry of Justice is currently working on several bills intended to make the Code of Criminal Procedure better suited to combating these phenomena.

117. The Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region has concluded an agreement with the association Respect.lu, which works to prevent online hate speech through various awareness-raising, training and public information projects. The association offers an alternative and/or a complement to punitive measures, by accompanying the perpetrators of hate speech in an analysis of their actions, helping them to reflect on their behaviour in order to come to an understanding of the probable causes of their conduct and encouraging them to use more respectful means of communication, in particular in the context of online disagreements.

118. The BEE SECURE platform is a joint initiative involving several ministries and the law enforcement authorities. The platform’s website allows the victims of hate speech to report their experiences and, with their consent, to have those reports shared with the police.

119. In the future, public financial support for media outlets will be made conditional on their removal of all illegal content published by users on their websites. This obligation already exists with regard to financial support for online media platforms.

120. Work is under way on an analysis of how the various existing sources of statistical information might be harmonized and/or standardized in order to improve the quality and added value of the information available.

Protection of human rights defenders, including journalists (106.92)

121. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs is working to establish a support platform for human rights defenders, in cooperation with other ministries and public institutions, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions. The Ministry is preparing an internal note on the existing types of support platforms for human rights defenders, in order to identify the best option for Luxembourg.

Ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (106.5, 106.20 and 106.29)

122. Luxembourg has not yet incorporated the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization into national law. Legislative reform will be necessary to incorporate the Convention in the most effective way possible. Extensive negotiations in this regard are currently under way between relevant stakeholders.

3. Pending recommendations*Protection of children born out of wedlock (106.123–106.124)*

123. On 16 July 2021, the Council of State gave its opinion on bill No. 6568A amending the legal provisions governing filiation. It found that the proposed regulation of the bioethical concepts referred to in the bill was too limited and expressed its formal opposition to the text as a whole, thereby blocking discussion of the bill in the parliament. Consequently, the whole text must now be redrafted; the new version of the bill will provide for the establishment of a legal framework that regulates filiation without discrimination as to the marital status of the child's parents (i.e. abolition of the distinction between "legitimate" and "illegitimate" children) or the mode of procreation of the child (i.e. without distinction between children conceived through a carnal relationship and children conceived through medically assisted procreation) and without distinction as to the sexuality of the parents. Detailed provisions are currently being drawn up.

124. It is important to note that the supplementary opinion issued by the Council of State on 16 July 2021 on bill No. 6568A amending the legal provisions governing filiation also had an impact on the progress of bill No. 7674 establishing a legislative framework governing access to information on one's origin. In view of the formal opposition expressed by the Council in respect of the treatment of bioethical concepts in bill No. 6568A, the Government is obliged to rework the text of bill No. 7674. Amendments are currently being prepared.

4. Noted recommendations*Withdrawal of all reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (106.1–106.2 and 106.10)*

125. In view of the legislative framework currently in force and the fact that plans for reform in the area of family law have not yet been completed, Luxembourg is not in a position to withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (106.3–106.4 and 106.6–106.9)

126. To date, no member State of the European Union has ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families owing to the major legal obstacles associated with the fact that the European Union member States exercise community jurisdiction in respect of migrant workers. That jurisdiction arises from the fact that the Council of the European Union is competent to adopt measures on immigration and the protection of the rights of third-country nationals with regard to, for example, conditions of stay.

127. In view of the scale of human migration in 2023 and the need for the international community to take greater action in respect of support and intake mechanisms for migrants and involuntarily displaced persons, Luxembourg welcomes the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in December 2018.

Unilateral coercive measures (106.42)

128. Sanctions are an important tool that States may use to defend peace, democracy and respect for the rule of law, human rights and international law. However, the use of this tool, particularly in the context of sanctions applied by the European Union and its member States, is part of a global approach to foreign policy involving political dialogue and complementary efforts. Sanctions are applied in respect of serious violations, when diplomatic channels have proven unsuccessful, and due care is taken to minimize their impact on civilian populations.

Expansion of the scope of the mandates of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights and the Centre for Equal Treatment (106.44)

129. The sole purpose of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights is to advise the Government; for that reason, it does not have the power to investigate and resolve complaints.

130. Pursuant to an act of 7 November 2017,¹⁷ the Centre for Equal Treatment, as of its latest report, is now answerable to the Chamber of Deputies, in the same manner as the Office of the Mediator. The possibility of expanding the scope of the mandate of the Centre for Equal Treatment is currently being discussed in the parliament, to which the Centre now reports.

Introduction in the Constitution of a provision guaranteeing equal treatment of all individuals (106.52)

131. Equal treatment of all individuals is guaranteed by article 5 of the draft new Constitution.

C. Status of implementation of voluntary pledges and commitments

132. In the context of its candidacy for membership of the Human Rights Council for the term 2022–2024, Luxembourg has made a number of voluntary pledges and commitments¹⁸ in relation to its human rights work, both at the national and international levels, which focus on the four priorities set for its term, namely:

- (a) Support for the rule of law, civic space and human rights defenders and the fight;
- (b) Against impunity;
- (c) Human rights-based sustainable development and climate action;
- (d) Gender equality and combating discrimination;
- (e) Protection and promotion of children’s rights.

133. On 18 May 2022, a national action plan on the rights of the child, entitled “Zesumme fir d’Rechter vum Kand”,¹⁹ was launched for the period 2022–2026. It is the first measure to be taken in follow-up to the recommendation of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the publication of a national action plan on the realization of the rights of the child, and it also follows up on relevant recommendations of the Council of Europe. The plan is the result of consultation between various ministerial stakeholders and civil society associations involved in the realization of the rights of the child in Luxembourg. It sets 15 ambitious objectives and defines 64 different measures in eight areas, namely identity and non-discrimination, placement measures, health and well-being, unaccompanied minors, juvenile justice, violence, children’s rights in crisis situations and the right to participation.

134. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs is in the process of preparing two internal papers identifying recommendations that are relevant to the development of the first national action plan on human rights in Luxembourg and the establishment of a strategy and a support platform for human rights defenders. The Ministry is also pursuing its activities in the framework of its feminist foreign policy, in particular through the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2018–2023. The Ministry has conducted an internal evaluation of the Plan, which expires at the end of 2023, in order to

take stock of its achievements and formulate recommendations for the second national action plan.

135. Through the Interministerial Human Rights Committee, in particular, as well as through the various interministerial committees and working groups, Luxembourg will continue to involve its civil society partners in discussions on the development of new policies.

136. Luxembourg remains a strong supporter of the universal periodic review and will continue to participate constructively in this peer review exercise. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will also continue to fervently defend the strengthening and independence of the treaty bodies and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights by providing its political and financial support. The International Criminal Court can also count on the unwavering support of Luxembourg.

137. Luxembourg plans to continue to devote at least 1 per cent of its gross national income to official development assistance.

Notes

- ¹ https://uprmeetings.ohchr.org/ModalitiesPractices/EPU%204%C3%A8me%20cycle_Note%20d%27orientation%20sur%20le%20Rapport%20national_FR.pdf.
- ² <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2020/04/01/a282/jo>.
- ³ <https://mega.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/publications-ministere/2020/Plan-d-action-national-Egalite.pdf>.
- ⁴ <https://rockmega.lu/>.
- ⁵ www.violence.lu.
- ⁶ <http://observatoire-egalite.lu>.
- ⁷ www.intersexe.lu/www.intersex.lu.
- ⁸ <https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/plan-strategie/handicap.html>.
- ⁹ <https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/fr/le-ministere/attributions/integration/integrationsprojekte/projets.html>.
- ¹⁰ <https://www.cdmh.lu/db/4/1451318777846>.
- ¹¹ <https://forum-cai.lu/>.
- ¹² <https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/fr/le-ministere/attributions/integration/programme/parcours.html>.
- ¹³ <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2016/10/28/n2/jo>.
- ¹⁴ A remplacé l'ancien Office luxembourgeois de l'accueil et de l'intégration (OLAI).
- ¹⁵ <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2018/02/28/a170/jo>.
- ¹⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/93/oj>.
- ¹⁷ <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2017/11/07/a964/jo>.
- ¹⁸ <https://maee.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/directions/d1/candidature-cdh/FR-Engagements-volontaires.pdf>.
- ¹⁹ « Ensemble pour les droits de l'enfant ».