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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Luxembourg

* The annex is being issued without formal editing in English.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Luxembourg was held at the 8th meeting, on 18 January 2018. The delegation of Luxembourg was headed by H.E. Mr. Jean Asselborn, Minister for Foreign and European Affairs. At its 14th meeting, held on 23 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Luxembourg.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Luxembourg: Georgia, Switzerland and Tunisia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Luxembourg:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Luxembourg through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 2 February 2018]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 69 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Luxembourg, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:

6.1. **Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which could be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention (Mexico);**

6.2. **Consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 2, 6, 7 and 15 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, according to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, appear to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Burkina Faso);**

- 6.3. **Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**
- 6.4. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines) (Uruguay) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.5. **Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (n° 189) (Philippines) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.6. **Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);**
- 6.7. **Continue to work so that the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families can become a reality in Luxembourg (Cabo Verde);**
- 6.8. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Egypt) (Honduras);**
- 6.9. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families (El Salvador);**
- 6.10. **Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Honduras);**
- 6.11. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia) (France) (Greece) (Mongolia);**
- 6.12. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro);**
- 6.13. **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.14. **Speed up the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);**
- 6.15. **Continue legal procedures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);**
- 6.16. **Finalize the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**
- 6.17. **Continue its efforts toward the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 6.18. **Continue its efforts aimed at ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Switzerland);**
- 6.19. **Strengthen efforts aimed at ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**
- 6.20. **Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (n° 189) (Portugal);**
- 6.21. **Ratifying the 2014 protocol to the ILO Forced Labour Convention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.22. **Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Montenegro);**

- 6.23. **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.24. **Continue with efforts for early ratification and implementation of the Istanbul Convention (Slovenia);**
- 6.25. **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Italy) (Madagascar) (Spain);**
- 6.26. **Continue legal procedures to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Tunisia);**
- 6.27. **Ratify, as soon as possible, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Andorra);**
- 6.28. **Accelerate the process of ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);**
- 6.29. **Ratify ILO Convention No. 189 (Madagascar);**
- 6.30. **Strengthen the role of national institutions and mechanisms for the follow-up of its commitments in the area of human rights (Morocco);**
- 6.31. **Expedite measures aimed at ensuring that reports to human rights treaty bodies are submitted on time (Ukraine);**
- 6.32. **Adopting, as a matter of policy, an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.33. **Submit the report to the Human Rights Committee (Uruguay);**
- 6.34. **Continue cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms and bodies (Morocco);**
- 6.35. **Strengthen international cooperation to promote and protect human rights, especially through technical assistance (Viet Nam);**
- 6.36. **Introduce the offence of genital mutilation in the Criminal Code of Luxembourg (Togo);**
- 6.37. **Bring the list of grounds of discrimination and the scope of anti-discrimination legislation into line with those of Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 1 of its Protocol No.12 (Ireland);**
- 6.38. **Consider bringing the definition of racial discrimination contained in the 2006 law into line with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.39. **Strengthen measures so as to combat all types of discrimination, namely by reviewing the law on equal treatment of 28 November 2006 regarding the centre for equal treatment (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.40. **Consider introducing into its laws, an aggravating circumstance for crimes that are racially motivated, as also recommended by CERD (Philippines);**
- 6.41. **Introduce into its criminal legislation an aggravating circumstance for racially motivated crimes (Greece);**
- 6.42. **Immediately cease the political practice of imposing unilateral coercive punitive measures against other countries and initiate the immediate lifting of these measures as punishment issued by an internal government decision that exceeded the borders of Luxembourg and violated the rights of**

- citizens of these countries in a clear violation of the common article 1(2) of the two International Covenants (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.43. Continue giving the greatest possible scope, flexibility and coverage to its migration policy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.44. Ensure that the Advisory Commission on Human Rights and the Centre for Equality of Treatment have the necessary legal authority to process complaints regarding cases of discrimination, in particular of multiple discrimination or discrimination in the private sector, including the authority required to resolve such complaints (Honduras);
- 6.45. Continue to progress the implementation of its *National Action Plan on Equality* (Australia);
- 6.46. Redouble its efforts to strengthen human rights education and training programmes particularly for government officials and security forces (Myanmar);
- 6.47. Introduce compulsory human rights training for civil servants and public employees including judges, magistrates and lawyers (Pakistan);
- 6.48. Ensure human rights training to all officials, whether civilians or police officials, who accompany those seeking international protection throughout this process (Canada);
- 6.49. Conduct campaigns to raise the awareness of journalists of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Timor-Leste);
- 6.50. Take practical measures to avoid tax evasion considering its impact on human rights (Ecuador);
- 6.51. Put an end to and eliminate all forms and manifestations of discrimination, xenophobia and Islamophobia and hate speech in the media, especially against the Muslim community and ensure that the social media and internet access providers ban hate speech (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.52. Introduce into the constitution a provision guaranteeing the right of all individuals to equal treatment and ensuring a remedy for cases of discrimination and hate speech including in the media and internet and broadcast it without secrecy, providing statistics about it (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.53. Strengthen the policy of social inclusion for the enjoyment of economic and social rights, especially for migrants (Angola);
- 6.54. Continue to adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities (China);
- 6.55. Continue to enhance its efforts aimed at combatting all forms of discrimination and other related forms of intolerance (Cyprus);
- 6.56. Combat all forms of discrimination through campaigns so as to eliminate the spread of negative stereotypes (Ecuador);
- 6.57. Continue to progress legal protections for LGBTI persons by adopting the May 2017 *Draft Law on the modification of sex and names, and amendment of the Civil Code*, and increasing publicly available information on rights for intersex persons (Australia);
- 6.58. Continue its efforts to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia (Nepal);
- 6.59. Introduce legislative provisions for banning and declaring illegal any organization that incites racial discrimination (Pakistan);

- 6.60. Take legal measures in order to combat acts of racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia and their manifestation (Pakistan);
- 6.61. Strengthen the means to combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination by raising awareness and the adoption of laws and regulations (Senegal);
- 6.62. Enact legislation that is more consistent with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Iraq);
- 6.63. Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech against foreigners in order to raise awareness and increase a culture of diversity and tolerance (Tunisia);
- 6.64. Deepen the measures of investigation and sanction of speeches and acts of hatred, xenophobia, discrimination and incitement to violence towards migrants and minorities as well as all dissemination of stereotypes about certain ethnic groups (Argentina);
- 6.65. Strengthen legislative measures to fight racial discrimination and xenophobia (Belarus);
- 6.66. Amend the legislation on equal treatment with the aim of including the criteria of national origin, color or descent in the definition of racial discrimination in line with the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Brazil);
- 6.67. Enhance and develop laws to combat racial discrimination with a view to eliminating all forms of discrimination and its manifestations (Lebanon);
- 6.68. Pursue all efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and other forms of hatred (Libya);
- 6.69. Review its domestic law in order to introduce into its criminal legislation an aggravating circumstance for racially motivated crimes (Honduras);
- 6.70. Continue developing a national action plan on business and human rights. (Netherlands);
- 6.71. Take the necessary steps, to ensure that its National Action Plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights includes provisions which would ensure that Luxembourg's companies, are not involved in any activity that have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas; this includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 6.72. Continue efforts for the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Business and Human Rights, and share its experience in this area with the international community (Chile);
- 6.73. Engage actively with the international community in the efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change (Viet Nam);
- 6.74. Ensure the access to persons deprived of their liberty to medical treatment including to external medical care (Portugal);
- 6.75. Strengthen the protection of juveniles in detention, by receiving them within a framework which is conducive to re-education, separate from the places reserved for incarcerated adults (Senegal);
- 6.76. Ensure that minors are not detained in holding centres or prisons, nor kept in solitary confinement (Sierra Leone);

- 6.77. Repeal all measures that involve the placement of children in solitary confinement and replace these with legislation that is in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the best interest of the child (Spain);
- 6.78. Continue implementation of remedial measures in the Schrässig prison and the socio-educational centres for juveniles in Schrässig and Dreibern (United States of America);
- 6.79. Continue efforts to improve the conditions of detention of minors (Georgia);
- 6.80. Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons, especially for minors and other vulnerable groups, in line with recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);
- 6.81. Adopt immediately legislative measures that prohibit the placement of children in solitary confinement (Honduras);
- 6.82. Strengthen measures to prevent and combat human trafficking including by improving the identification process of victims of human trafficking (Indonesia);
- 6.83. Do more work on the protection of human rights of persons seeking international protection and persons receiving such protection and on the combat of human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Mozambique);
- 6.84. Expedite efforts in prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking in persons and to enhance measures to prevent these activities, and if racially motivated, to consider this as an aggravating factor when prosecuting the perpetrators (Philippines);
- 6.85. Continue the work to combat human trafficking, including by developing a plan of action to combat trafficking in human beings as well as by identifying victims and providing them with rehabilitation services (Russian Federation);
- 6.86. Combat trafficking in persons (Senegal);
- 6.87. Continue to strengthen its preventative anti-trafficking efforts, particularly for newly arrived women and children in migrant communities (Australia);
- 6.89. Prescribe and, where appropriate, impose punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter the crime of trafficking in persons (United States of America);
- 6.90. Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of labor exploitation; adopt a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, especially women and children; and strengthen measures to prevent and improve the detection of cases of human trafficking (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.91. Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacity-building in action in the fight against human trafficking and particularly combating violence against women and girls (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.92. Initiate a review of the regulatory framework of the media in order to prevent and eliminate speech motivated by prejudice and discriminatory stereotypes (Mexico);
- 6.93. Take additional measures to thoroughly protect all human rights defenders, including journalists. (Netherlands);
- 6.94. Review the regulatory framework of the mass media in order to put an end to hate speech and racism, while respecting the independence of the present mass media (Egypt);

- 6.95. Decriminalise defamation and include it as part of the civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 6.96. Encourage media to curb hate speech, while respecting freedom of expression (Lebanon);
- 6.97. Take all measures necessary to prohibit and punish discrimination and incitement to violence against vulnerable groups (Timor-Leste);
- 6.98. Ensure that all hate crimes are effectively investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Russian Federation);
- 6.99. Maintain and officially publish statistics of hate crimes (Russian Federation);
- 6.100. Take appropriate measures to prevent the spread of hate speech in the media and the Internet (Russian Federation);
- 6.101. Strengthen measures to prohibit and punish discrimination and incitement to violence against vulnerable groups, and ensure that crimes motivated by prejudice are investigated and prosecuted, and perpetrators convicted and punished (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.102. Take all necessary measures to prohibit and sanction all discrimination or incitement to violence targeting vulnerable groups and to make sure that all offences based on hatred be investigated and prosecuted, and that the perpetrators of such offences are convicted and punished (Algeria);
- 6.103. Pay appropriate attention to identify and prosecute perpetrators of hate based crimes and bring them to justice (Belarus);
- 6.104. Protect the right to housing by ensuring that persons who benefit from an international protection status are able to find affordable housing (Canada);
- 6.105. Take all the measures necessary to facilitate access to the labour market for the persons of foreign, non-European Union origin, particularly women (Pakistan);
- 6.106. Adopt positive measures to facilitate access to the job market for persons with migration backgrounds with a low level of education (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.107. Take all necessary measures to facilitate the access of foreigners to the labour market and of foreigners from outside the European Union (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.108. Accelerate its efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities to ensure the accessibility of them to the health care services and facilities in the community (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.109. Strengthen the prevention of suicides among adolescents, by increasing access to psychosocial and counselling support services (Portugal);
- 6.110. Continue to invest in the necessary resources to improve and expand educational facilities and opportunities, in order to ensure the right to quality education for all children, including asylum-seeking and refugee children, is achieved (State of Palestine);
- 6.111. Take further steps to integrate children with special needs into regular educational establishments (Bulgaria);
- 6.112. Continue to invest the necessary resources to improve and expand educational facilities and opportunities to ensure the right of all children, including of migrant workers and asylum-seeking and refugee children, to access quality education in Luxembourg (Iceland);

- 6.113. Ensure that the prohibition of gender-based discrimination is duly complied with, and intensify efforts to reduce the wage gap between women and men (Uruguay);
- 6.114. Continue to take efforts in combating the gender-based violence, violence against women and girls as well as domestic violence (Myanmar);
- 6.115. Implement programs to promote cooperation between NGOs and law enforcement to combat domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence (United States of America);
- 6.116. Proceed with proposed legislative reforms to introduce the specific criminal offence of female genital mutilation to the Criminal Code (Ireland);
- 6.117. Continue its efforts on revising legislation on domestic violence through the adoption of Bill No. 7167, which would protect women and children against domestic violence (Bhutan);
- 6.118. Continue empowering women and enhance their role in political and economic life (Mongolia);
- 6.119. Continue to take effective measures aimed at ensuring the participation of women in the political and economic life of the country (Armenia);
- 6.120. Continue its work towards enhancing gender equality and women's political and economic empowerment (Iceland);
- 6.121. Modify the Criminal Code and other legislation to ensure that all children are fully protected from child prostitution (Sierra Leone);
- 6.122. Continue efforts aimed at combatting violence against women and girls (Angola);
- 6.123. Accelerate work to introduce amendments to the legislation so as to provide comprehensive protection to children from child trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus);
- 6.124. Enhance efforts so as to approve legal reforms with the purpose of guaranteeing equality for children born out of wedlock (Chile);
- 6.125. Respect its legal obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the protection of children born out of wedlock, unregistered or recognized births from both parents (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.126. Continue improving its national legal framework to protect children from child sexual exploitation (Indonesia);
- 6.127. Develop a more accurate definition of child pornography to ensure the criminalization of pictures of children that fall outside the definition of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.128. Develop new legislation and action plans for the offences of child trafficking and sexual exploitation (or what is known as sex tourism with children outside the national border) in particular to protect the most vulnerable children such as migrant and asylum seekers, and full protection for unaccompanied children (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.129. Adopting legislative and other measures to ensure the prompt removal of online images of child abuse from internet hosting services registered in Luxembourg (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.130. Continue to take the necessary measures to implement all elements of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, notably by strengthening its legal framework to protect children from sexual exploitation (Switzerland);

- 6.131. Establish special mechanisms and procedures to detect cases of children at risk, particularly among children in situations of vulnerability, and strengthen its prevention system and the protection of potential victims of trafficking (Honduras);
- 6.132. Encourage to strengthen the juvenile justice system, to be fully in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Maldives);
- 6.133. Consider restorative justice practices to rehabilitate children in conflict with the law (Maldives);
- 6.134. Review its juvenile justice system to be in line with the Convention on the Rights of Child by placing them in new detention units for juveniles along with developing diversion mechanisms and alternatives to detention and punishment (Republic of Korea);
- 6.135. Establish a juvenile justice system that allows judges to deal with children in an age-appropriate manner (Iraq);
- 6.136. Develop a juvenile justice system that allows children to be treated in the court system in an age-appropriate manner (Lebanon);
- 6.137. Promote a broader participation of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors (Portugal);
- 6.138. Encourage the hiring of persons with disabilities in both the private and the public sectors through fiscal and other measures (Spain);
- 6.139. Continue efforts aimed at guaranteeing a better access to employment for persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 6.140. Ensure the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chad);
- 6.141. Adopt public policies with the aim at promoting access to employment for persons with disabilities by establishing, if need be, specific temporary measures to achieve this goal (Chile);
- 6.142. Continue and intensify efforts to comply with the principles enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, particularly by improving involvement of people with disabilities in decision-making processes which concern them (Czechia);
- 6.143. Ensure that the implementation at the national level of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is guaranteed (Madagascar);
- 6.144. Consider alternatives to the detention of migrants, including individuals whose asylum claims have been rejected, and redouble efforts in the identification and reception of vulnerable persons among migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, in particular those who are stateless or have experienced torture, sexual abuse or human trafficking (Brazil);
- 6.145. Adopt positive measures in order to facilitate the access by migrants to all levels of education as well as the labour market, to invest in their vocational training and to recognise foreign qualifications (Egypt);
- 6.146. Intensify the teaching of official languages to minorities in a vulnerable situation such as migrants and refugees, invest in their professional training and facilitate the recognition of degrees and diplomas obtained abroad, which will contribute to their integration (Mexico);
- 6.147. Continue efforts to promote refugee integration and fair employment of immigrants (Republic of Korea);
- 6.148. Take special measures to improve access of migrants to the labour market (Russian Federation);

6.149. **Ensure that vulnerable persons amongst those seeking international protection be promptly identified as they come into the offices of the Luxembourg Reception and Integration Office (Canada);**

6.150. **Take further effective measures to protect the rights of ethnic minorities, refugees and migrants (China).**

7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Luxembourg was headed by H.E. Mr. Jean Asselborn, Minister for Foreign and European Affairs and composed of the following members:

- S.E. M. Pierre-Louis Lorenz, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- S.E. M. Olivier Maes, Ambassadeur, Directeur des Affaires politiques; Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- S.E. M. Christian Braun, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York;
- S.E. M. Marc Bichler, Ambassadeur itinérant pour les droits de l'homme, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- Mme Anne Goedert, Représentant Permanent adjoint du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- Mme Christiane Martin Conseillère, Direction de l'Immigration, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- M. Luc Dockendorf, Conseiller de Légation, Desk droits de l'homme, Direction politique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Luxembourg;
- M. Thomas Barbancey, Attaché de presse du Ministre, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- Mme Marya Kuderska, Attachée, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- M. Christian Bintener, Département Coordination, Méthodologie, Informatique, Service national d'action Sociale, Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et de la Grande Région, Luxembourg;
- M. Joseph Faber, Conseiller de Direction 1ère classe, Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Economie sociale et solidaire, Luxembourg;
- Mme Claudine Konsbruck, Conseillère de Gouvernement 1ère classe, Ministère de la Justice, Luxembourg;
- M. Claude Janizzi, Conseiller de Direction 1ère classe, Ministère de l'Education nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, Luxembourg;
- Mme Véronique Piquard, Attachée de Gouvernement, Office Luxembourgeois de l'Accueil et de l'Intégration (OLAI), Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région, Luxembourg;
- Mme Martine Schmit, Conseillère, Direction (adj.), Ministère de la Sécurité intérieure, Luxembourg;
- Mme Isabelle Schroeder, Juriste, Ministère de l'Egalité des chances, Luxembourg;
- M. Vincent Sybertz, Directeur, Centre de rétention, Luxembourg;
- Mme Sandy Zoller, Conseiller de direction, Division des personnes handicapées, Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et de la Grande Région, Luxembourg.