

FUTURE COHESION WELL-BEING



Because we care for our country



**MID-TERM
REVIEW**
2018-2021

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Dear citizens,

The second half of the legislative period is underway. It is time for an assessment, time to look ahead. In doing so, we look back on a crisis that has changed our lives overnight.

As the Green parliamentary group, we have taken our responsibility. Together with our coalition partners, we have put the lives and health of everyone at the heart of our commitment. We have tried to find an appropriate balance between the respect of individual liberties and the protection of public health. We have largely protected and secured the jobs of many. Thanks to the substantial subsidies granted to companies, self-employed workers, cultural workers and families, Luxembourg is now better off than many other countries.

However, this short-term success should not overshadow the long-term crises. The growing effects of climate change, the loss of biodiversity, the housing shortage and the increasing risk of poverty are among the greatest challenges of our time, even after the pandemic. That is why the Green parliamentary group continues to work for a consistent protection of climate and nature, for an ecological modernization of the economic and financial world, for an acceleration of the energy transition, for a paradigm shift in housing construction.

The pandemic has clearly demonstrated Luxembourg's capacity for action. We should build on this experience to better tackle the other crises we face. For today's society and the generations to come.

Josée Lorsche

President of the Green parliamentary Group

2018-2021

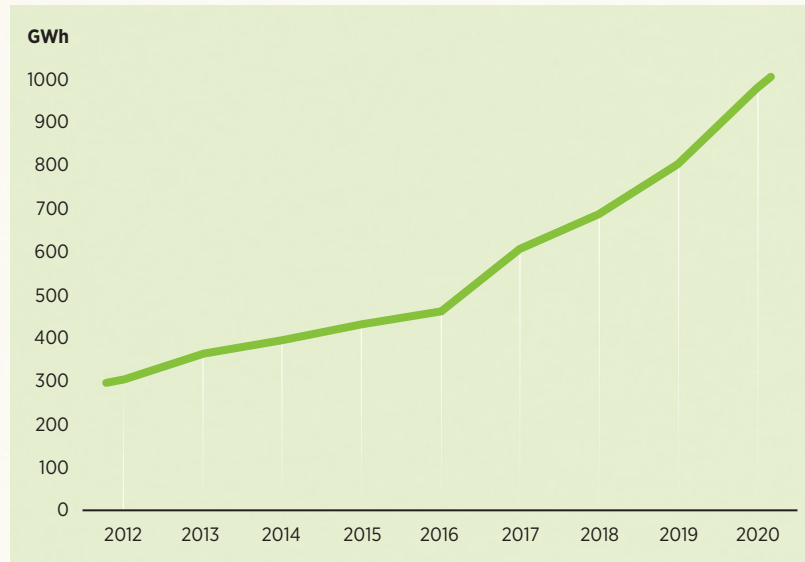
an overview

Committed to our planet



The energy transition continues:

We have **more than tripled** the production of renewable electricity since 2012



source : Institut luxembourgeois de Régulation



Over one billion each year for the climate:

We are **investing heavily** in a healthy future for our planet



Attractive climate premiums for all citizens:

We have **substantially increased the premiums** for climate-friendly building, heating and sustainable mobility



Climate pollution finally has a socially just price:

In addition to the CO2 price, we have **increased** the allowance for living expenses ("allocation de vie chère") by 10% and **the tax credit by €96 per person**



Together we have achieved our climate and energy targets 2020!



Climate protection is now anchored in law:

With the Climate Act and the Climate Plan, **we have created a binding framework** and a clear roadmap for our climate policy



From single-use plastic to a circular economy:

Our national **zero waste strategy** was adopted and is now being implemented



The nuclear lobby must deal with us:

The law on nuclear liability **makes nuclear power more expensive** and thus less attractive!



The race for climate and nature protection in our municipalities has begun: With the **new climate and nature agreements**, we are stepping up our efforts to work with municipalities in addressing the climate and biodiversity crisis



Bees say thank you:

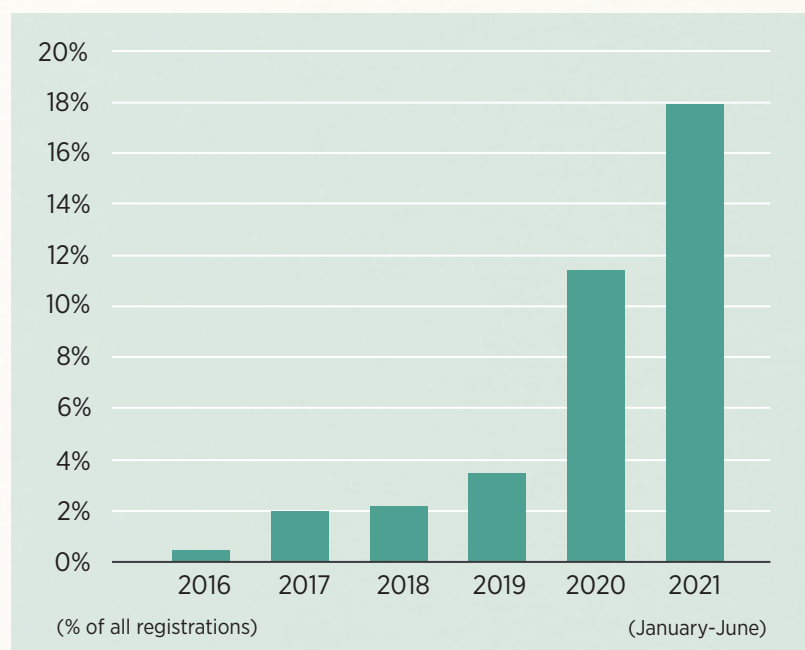
The **sale and use of glyphosate have been banned** since January 1, 2021 – this makes Luxembourg a pioneer!

Moving forward together



The future is electric:

Thanks to **new premiums**, electric car registrations are soaring!



Source : Institut luxembourgeois de Régulation



Next step: The future

The tramway now serves Luxembourg City's central station and **will soon go even further!**



Right of passage for bicycles:

- Bicycle summer 2020: **40,000** people participated
- Premiums for (e)bikes have doubled to **€600**
- Expansion of the network of bicycle paths to **1,100 km**



Free public transportation:

We are a **global pioneer** in mobility



New sectoral master plans:

Human beings and their **quality of life are at the heart** of our land-use policies



Citizens Committee Luxembourg 2050:

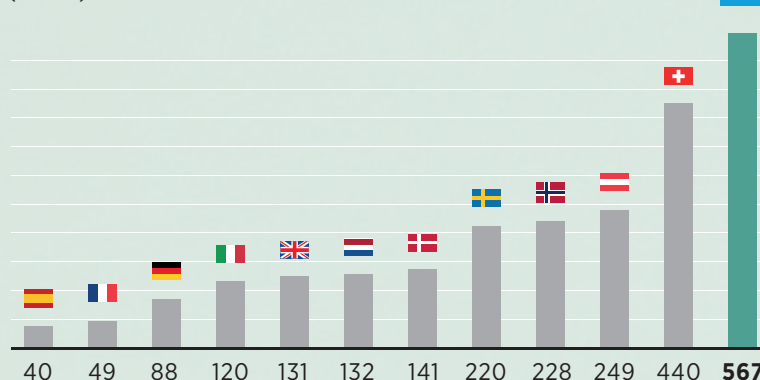
We shape the country's land use policy **together with you**



Riding green:

We continue to invest massively in **the expansion of the train network**

Per capita government investment in the expansion of the train network
(in euro)



Source : Allianz pro Schiene | 08/2021

A paradigm shift for affordable housing



Housing Agreement 2.0:

In the future, new construction projects will **automatically include public and affordable housing**



Implementing the rent freeze during the health crisis:

We have **supported tenants during the pandemic**



New public and affordable housing fund:

We create **over 800 new affordable housing units** each year



What has been funded by the state must remain affordable:

We **doubled the duration of state aid** conventions to 40 years



“Elmen”, “Wunne mat der Wooltz” and “Neischmelz” projects:

We are building new sustainable neighborhoods with **affordable housing and a high quality of life**



Putting an end to speculation at the public's expense:

Real estate funds and rental income **will now be taxed more fairly**

Fundamental right to cultural freedom and diversity



Support for culture during the pandemic:

5 million for the cultural sector and **financial support** for artists



Implementation of the cultural development plan:

A reliable framework for artistic freedom, accessibility of culture and for education and training in the cultural scene



Paradigm shift in historic preservation:

From conservation as an end in itself to sustainable valorization of our heritage with **better legal guidelines**



Creation of the promotion agency KulturLX:

Better promotion of Luxembourg artists and their work

Guaranteeing fundamental rights and protecting vulnerable people in our society



Strengthening the rule of law:

More efficient procedures for greater accessibility for all citizens



Introducing the Transparency Register (RBE):

We ensure **greater transparency** in the financial sector



Strong commitment to the rights of children and young people:

Protection of minors and juvenile criminal law **will be separated**



Access to origins guaranteed:

Every child has the **right to know their biological origins**



Contemporary framework for nonprofit organizations and foundations:

We **simplify administrative procedures** and ensure transparency

Ensuring security and preserving freedom



New law on army peacekeeping missions:

We ensure a **transparent and democratically controlled** security policy



Recognizing the climate crisis as a security risk:

Green security policy **strengthens the fight against the climate crisis**



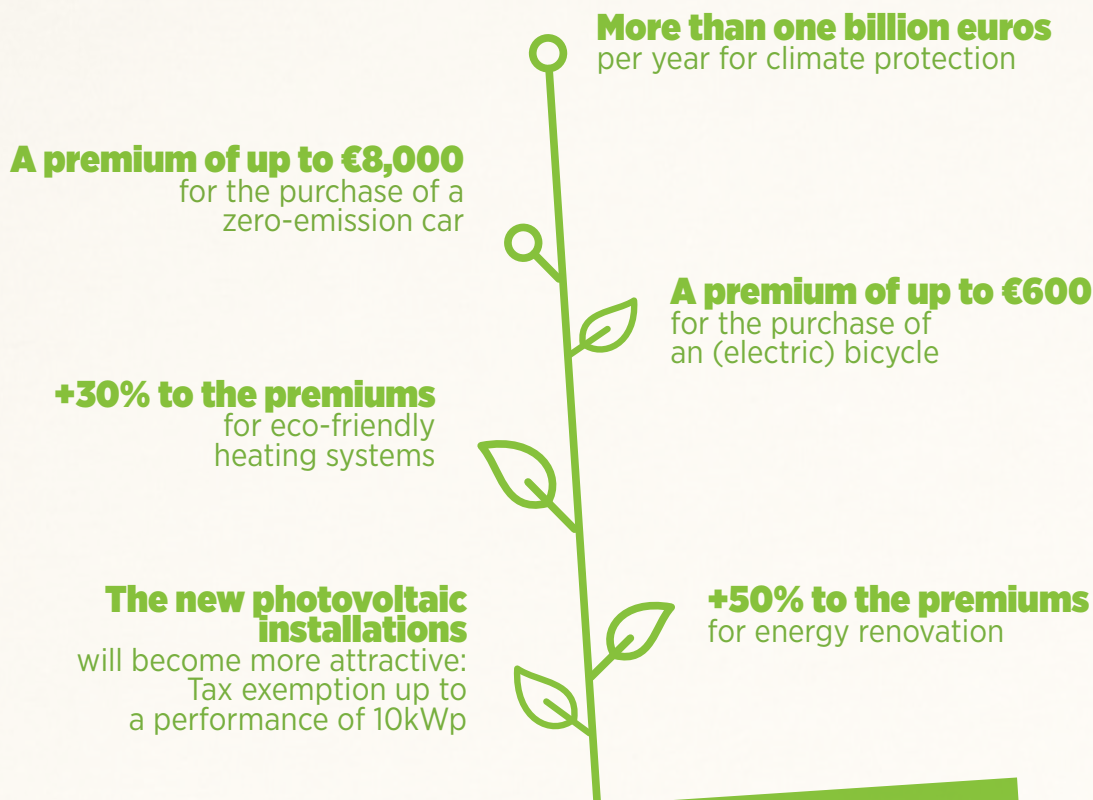
More wo*manpower for our security:

We recruit more than **200 new police officers** every year



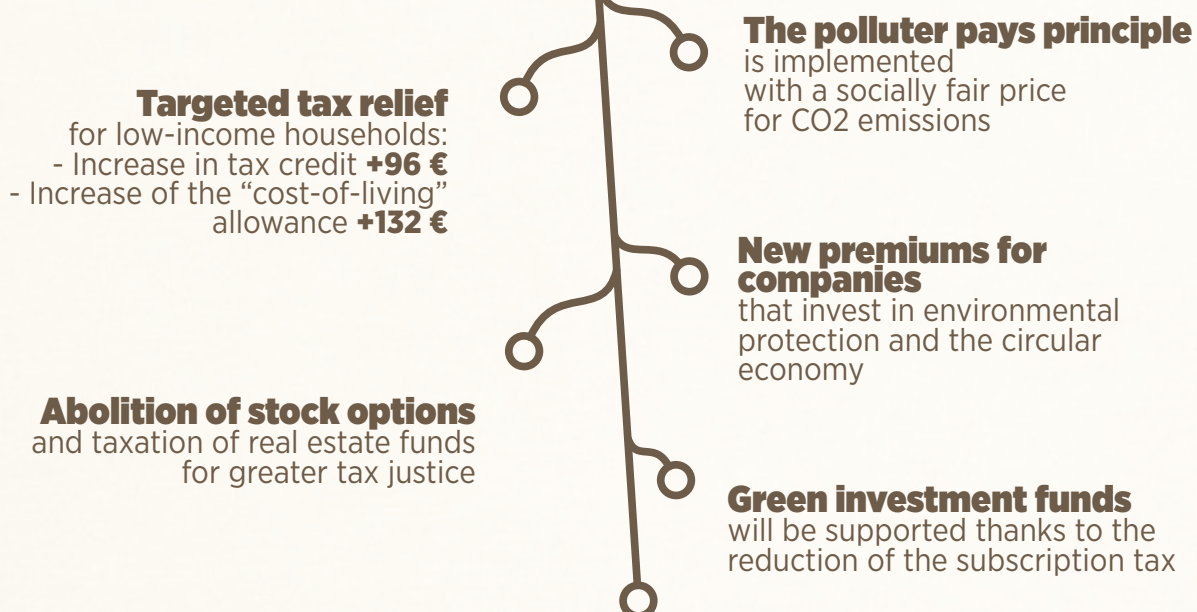
Code of conduct for the police:

For a **citizen-oriented police** force and the protection of our fundamental rights



OUT OF THE PANDEMIC

WITH A GREEN RELAUNCH



Djuna BERNARD

Party Leader

MP for the Central Circonscription

Vice-chair of the Parliament

Chair of the Culture Committee

Djuna, as President of the Culture Committee, you have been coordinating our cultural policy work in the parliament for two years. What is your personal assessment?

The law on the protection of our cultural heritage is my personal highlight in terms of cultural policy so far. As a trained historian, I am happy about this overdue reform, which puts the preservation and valorization of our cultural heritage on a contemporary foundation. Of course, sometimes legitimate private and societal interests have to be weighed against each other and reconciled as best as possible. However, the protection of cultural heritage must not be played off against other important state tasks such as housing construction. These goals are not contradictory but can be achieved jointly.

The pandemic has severely affected the youth. What to policymakers now need to tackle?

It is particularly important now to listen to young people and to talk to them about their fears and concerns. In addition, educational weaknesses that arose during the pandemic must be addressed. Traumas and mental problems caused by the sanitary crisis should not be taboo and the resulting therapy costs must finally be borne by public health insurance. And of course, we must now invest more specifically in the employment of young people.

What about out-of-school education?

As a scout, extracurricular education and volunteering are particularly close to my heart. During the pandemic, young people have shown outstanding solidarity and commitment as volunteers. For many associations, however, the pandemic also caused a hiatus that has not yet been overcome. It is now important to use the planned evaluation on voluntary work to draw the right conclusions in order to strengthen volunteerism.

“The pandemic has caused tremendous suffering for young people. We must now massively invest in them!”

Meris SEHOVIC

Party Leader



2021 has marked the beginning of an important decade. Why so?

The next ten years are crucial to our tackling the climate crisis. We now need concrete results on the ground every year - and we are delivering them. I am proud of the fact that today we are producing more renewable energy in Luxembourg than ever before. In addition, we are moving in a much more environmentally friendly way thanks to the massive expansion and promotion of public transport, bicycles, and electric cars. We continue this positive dynamic together with many citizens who contribute to climate protection with concrete projects.

What have you done in recent years to protect the climate?

We have given the country an ambitious framework for climate protection. Under the leadership of Carole Dieschbourg and Claude Turmes, we have set strict targets and defined measures to achieve them. The most important thing is that we deploy the necessary means to succeed. Every year we invest more than a billion euros in major projects for the future and in improvements that are already beginning to bear fruit: energy through citizen participation, subsidies for environmentally friendly cars and houses, subsidies for bicycles. All these efforts make our country a champion beyond its borders with regard to climate protection.

With the pandemic a new crisis has disrupted our lives. What consequences have you drawn from this experience?

This crisis has dramatically reminded us of the foundations of a decent life, starting with physical and mental health. More generally, it has shown us that prosperity is much more than just economic growth at any price. Prosperity means being able to live in a healthier way, in a high-quality environment with clean air, clean water. Prosperity also means having more time for family and friends, for self-fulfillment, for involvement in associations, and also for rest. What has come to the forefront of this crisis is how our prosperity depends on the quality of our community life, our togetherness, our solidarity. Let us therefore create a society that gives this prosperity its rightful place and ensures that it is protected in the long term.

"Prosperity means living in a healthier way, in a high-quality environment, having more time and more togetherness."

Semiray AHMEDOVA

MP for the Southern Circonscription
Chair of the Housing Committee
Municipal Counsellor in Dudelange

Housing is the subject that concerns citizens the most. What are your thoughts on this?

Everyone agrees that housing has become one of the main challenges in Luxembourg. For me, access to housing is a fundamental right and a matter of social justice. That is why we are committed to changing course and implementing a new, more ambitious, and fairer housing policy.

As a tenant, it is increasingly difficult to find housing in the face of rising prices. How do you want to strengthen tenants' rights?


The housing market has become very tense. That is why we have already increased rental subsidies and individual aids while also facilitating the rental guarantee. We will now strengthen the rights of tenants by reducing the maximum length of the rental guarantee from three to two months. Agency fees will no longer be at the sole charge of the tenant.

During the health crisis, we put in place a rent freeze for one year. Now we will review the legislation in order to better control the evolution of rents beyond the health crisis.

Luxembourg's legislation is no longer adapted to the realities of a housing market that is seeing the rise of very different forms of housing. How can we encourage these new forms of housing?

Our society is changing and I am committed to promoting all forms of housing and living. Participatory housing, cooperatives, multigenerational houses and shared housing. They share a societal and human aspect that is essential. The costs are lower and more affordable because they are often shared. We will finally create a legal framework that recognizes these new forms of housing.

We must also work on short-term solutions. One cause that is particularly close to my heart is the mobilization of vacant land. Through a temporary rental and rehabilitation, these lands could be mobilized quickly, thanks to quality and affordable modular constructions.

A portrait of Semiray Ahmedova, a woman with long dark hair, smiling and wearing a red sleeveless top. She is standing outdoors with a blurred background of buildings. A green banner at the bottom of the image contains a quote in white cursive text.

"For me, access to housing is a fundamental right and a matter of social justice."

François BENOY

MP for the Central Circonscription
Vice-chair of the Parliamentary Group
Chair of the Environment, Climate, Energy and Land-use Committee
State Budget Rapporteur 2021
Municipal Counsellor in the City of Luxembourg



“Climate and nature protection not only increase the quality of life in our cities and villages - they are also the foundation of a sustainable economy.”

François, we have reached our climate goals for 2020 and set ambitious targets for 2030. What do we have to do to achieve these goals?

With the Climate and Energy Plan, we have presented an extensive catalogue of measures that must now be implemented quickly and consistently. It is also important to redirect state investment into the climate transition and to redistribute the costs of climate pollution fairly. CO2 pricing is an important step in this regard. Because of the simultaneous increase in the tax credit, low-income families will not be affected. In the coming years, we will continue this socially responsible climate transition unwaveringly.

What role can the financial sector play in this?

Our financial sector can play a key role in international climate protection. Over 5,000 billion euros are managed there. In order to redirect these funds into sustainable activities, we need to create the right framework conditions, e.g. by introducing ambitious sustainability criteria and tightening transparency rules for financial actors. This is how we sustainably secure the financial sector and strengthen the resilience of our economy.

The protection of nature is a matter close to your heart. Why?

The protection of nature is a long-term mission and just as important as climate protection. If we want to leave our children a world worth living in, the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity must become a priority in all policy areas. The commitment of the Green Party during these past years is paying off: the national ban on glyphosate is just one example.

The topic of environmental protection also accompanies your activities at the municipal council of the City of Luxembourg. How do you envision the city of the future?

I am convinced that a sustainable design of our cities leads to a better quality of life. In the cities of the future, the concrete desert makes way for green spaces and meeting areas. Here, children and parents can go about their daily lives carefree by bike.

Carlo BACK

MP for the Central Circonscription
Chair of the Transport and Building Committee
Municipal Counsellor in the City of Luxembourg

Since 2014, investments in the fast expansion and modernisation of public transportation have been greater than ever before. How would you sum up the green mobility policy?

We are on the right path to make our mobility offer more efficient for the future, and to succeed in the systemic change to sustainable and person-based mobility. That's why we are working constantly for reliable, efficient, comfortable, sustainable public transportation that is accessible to everyone, forming the backbone of multimodal mobility.

Why is multimodality so important in this context?

In the field of mobility, there is no miracle solution that will fix all our problems at once.

From an isolated point of view, neither electric mobility, nor tramways, nor new train stations, nor beautiful bicycle paths or express bus lines, nor six-lane highways, nor bypasses or "park & ride" systems will substantially improve our mobility. But if we bring all these solutions together and coordinate all these elements while adding some more, we can make a difference.

Do the large investments in public transport mean that the Green party pursues an anti-car policy?

No, the car remains an important element of our mobility concept. But the car can be used in a more efficient way, for example by carpooling. Of course, it must be made less polluting and more environmentally friendly.

In addition to the car, we must not forget other means of transportation. We can make up to half of our daily trips by bicycle or by foot. These activities benefit our physical and mental health while revitalizing the public space which we have conceded to moving or parked cars for the last 60 years.

"We are working to implement the necessary systemic change towards sustainable and person-based mobility."

Stéphanie EMPAIN

MP for the Northern Circonscription
Chair of the Internal Security and Defense Committee

Stéphanie, as chair of the Parliamentary Committee on Internal Security and Defense, what role does climate change play in international security policy?

Climate change has serious consequences. Both for our environment, as well as for biodiversity and natural resources. In addition, however, it also affects the global security situation. Rising sea levels, weather extremes and the growing risk of environmental disasters are increasingly depriving millions of people of their livelihoods, creating a breeding ground for armed conflict and terrorism.

What else constitutes a green defense policy besides the inclusion of climate change?

As the Green party, we are committed to acting responsibly at the international level by focusing on diplomacy and by including development policy. In doing so, we place the human rights of the individual, as well as transparency and democratization, at the center of our defense policy actions. With the new law on Luxembourg's participation in peace and crisis operations, we are living up to this claim. From now on, foreign deployments of the army will no longer be decided by the government alone but will be subject to parliamentary control.

You were managing director of the Regional Tourism Office for the Northern Region and know the challenges of regional tourism. How do you see the development of tourism in rural areas?

During the pandemic, many people have rediscovered our country, be it hiking through the Ösling-Region or cycling through our wonderful vineyards. We all realized that tourism does not have to be synonymous with travelling to faraway countries. This was especially important for our tourism sector because it helped to absorb some of their losses in the pandemic. We now have to make sure that we preserve our natural and cultural heritage for the future. In doing so, we strengthen Luxembourg as an international tourist destination and also promote local and sustainable tourism.

“We put transparency and parliamentary control at the heart of our defense policy.”

Chantal GARY

MP for the Eastern Circonscription
Vice-chair of the Middle-class and Tourism Committee

In your political activities, you advocate for gender equality. Where do policymakers need to act in order to achieve the goal of gender equality?

The pandemic has shown that gender-specific prejudices continue to have a big impact in our society, for example with regard to the distribution of roles. Therefore, we want to encourage men to become more involved in the upbringing of their children. At the same time, we want to strengthen the position of women in politics and the economy to further strengthen equality between men and women. Our goal is to eliminate any discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation. As a passionate sportswoman, it is also a personal concern of mine that women's sport is given the status it deserves in our society.

In addition to your political commitment, you are also a hobby winemaker and are therefore also involved in agricultural policy. What challenges do we face in this area?

As a hobby winemaker, it is important to me that we make our agriculture sustainable. It needs to break new ground in order to be resilient in the long term and to be able to produce healthy food. We must focus on soil-based agriculture that works in harmony with our natural resources, but also pays attention to the species-appropriate treatment of farm animals.

You are also committed to the issue of animal welfare. Where can we improve in this area?

We have had a very progressive animal welfare law at the national level since 2018, but we need to strengthen our efforts at the EU level regarding this important issue. I am campaigning for the ban of fur farms across Europe.

A portrait of Chantal Gary, a woman with long, wavy brown hair, smiling. She is wearing a dark green, short-sleeved top. The background is a blurred outdoor scene with greenery and a town in the distance.

“Right now, it is more important than ever to rely on local products, thereby supporting the companies of our municipalities.”

Marc HANSEN

MP for the Southern Circonscription
Vice-chair of the Petition Committee



“Improved environmental protection and the preservation of wildlife habitats help to prevent future pandemics.”

Science warns that the danger of zoonoses will continue to increase. What is a zoonosis and how can we take preventive measures against it?

When humans enter ecosystems, they can come into contact with pathogens. When a disease is transmitted from animals to humans, it is called a zoonosis. This is not a new phenomenon, but the risk increases the more we intervene in ecosystems. The coronavirus is an example of this. It illustrates the validity of the “One health” idea: we are all part of an ecosystem together, whose health is a whole. By improving environmental protection and preserving wildlife habitats we directly contribute to preventing future pandemics.

What do you see as the biggest challenges for our health system?

Major challenges are the strengthening of our solidarity-based health system, the expansion of outpatient services and the improvement of preventive medicine. With the opening of the environmental clinic, long-awaited treatment options will soon become reality. Regarding the digitalization of the health system, we have gained important experience in the past year that we can now build on to offer a wider range of health services digitally - of course, with respect for data protection.

Keyword digitalization: This process has been accelerated in the past few months. How can we steer it in the interest of all citizens?

Today, digitalization affects almost all areas of life. Policymakers must therefore establish clear rules to align the digital transformation with people's needs. This must be done without unnecessarily slowing down innovation and technical progress. This process includes the protection of consumers and employees, digital inclusion, and the promotion of digital skills, but also data and IT security.

A portrait of Josée Lorsché, a woman with short brown hair, wearing a blue t-shirt, standing outdoors next to a colorful graffiti wall. The background is slightly blurred, showing green foliage.

Josée LORSCHÉ

President of the Parliamentary Group
MP for the Southern Circonscription
Vice-chair of the Health and Sport Committee
Deputy Mayor in Bettembourg

Josée, as Parliamentary Group President and Vice-chair of the Health Committee, you regularly focus on the weaknesses of our health system. Where do you see the biggest challenges in this area?

The lack of qualified professionals has proven to be one of the biggest challenges. Luxembourg cannot avoid training more professionals to reduce our dependence on the border region. Our health system as a whole needs to become more resilient. This applies not only to acute crisis management, but also to the long-term safeguarding of basic public services and care.

The pandemic is a test for the mental health of many people. What are your priorities in this area?

Free access to psychotherapy is a long-term issue that we must finally solve. We also need to strengthen professional support centers and prevention programs. The pandemic has shown how valuable our mental health is and that we need to protect it.

Keeping schools open as long as possible - you have consistently fought for this.

That's right! And I welcome the fact that we have managed to keep in-person classes open for as long as possible. Digital courses from home can never replace social interactions and lively learning in school. Moreover, the danger of growing educational inequity in the case of closed schools should not be underestimated.

However, essential values are also conveyed outside of school. For example, social interaction in care structures, clubs and youth facilities contributes decisively to the development of a holistic education system. As policymakers, we must resolutely focus on the well-being of children and young people.

"We must develop our education system holistically and focus resolutely on the well-being of children and young people."

A portrait of Charel Margue, a middle-aged man with grey hair and a beard, wearing a dark blue button-down shirt. He is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera. The background is a blurred green landscape.

Charel MARGUE

MP for the Central Circonscription
Chair of the Justice Committee

"My primary political concern is to ensure a just society in every respect."

As one of four co-rapporteurs you are highly involved in the revision of our constitution. What is been the main focus of your work?

Our current constitution dates back to 1868 and has only been revised on a few occasions. The time has come to adapt the text to today's realities and to create new forms of direct political participation. The chapter I have been working on strengthens Parliament's role in controlling the Government and introduces the possibility for citizens to propose legislation.

One of the fundamental principles of a constitutional state is that its justice system meets the demands of all citizens.

Indeed. That is why we are currently working towards improving the functioning of our justice system, by increasing its efficiency and the speed of procedures. A modern judiciary also needs to offer alternative ways to resolve conflicts. We are therefore expanding mediation services as well as complementary offers, such as restorative justice. We are also optimising the functioning of our judiciary system through continued digitalisation.

Speaking of justice, what are the ingredients for a fairer global economy?

Over the past decades, economic development has taken a toll on our planet's health and climate while, at the same time, inequalities have risen. As an advocate for social justice, I strongly believe in a human rights-based approach to development and that we must strive towards creating a more sustainable and fairer economy that delivers for everyone, including future generations.

To protect our workers and ensure fair competition in the digital world, we need clear rules for new digital platforms, which often rely on precarious employment. We also need to ensure that multinational companies prevent human rights abuses and environmental degradation throughout their production chains. Mandatory national and European due diligence legislation would go a long way towards a more just global economy.

MP of the European Parliament
President of the European Parliament Committee
of Inquiry on the Protection of Animals during Transport
President of the European Parliament's Delegation
for Relations with the Countries of Central America

Which event particularly affected you since becoming a Member of the European Parliament?

When I arrived in Parliament in 2018, I joined Green colleagues calling for the creation of an inquiry committee to investigate the infringement of EU laws during animal transports. Despite the initial refusal and thanks to the massive support from citizens and NGOs, the discussions around animal welfare became prominent and eventually resulted in a clear political commitment.

It was an extraordinary moment for me when, in June 2020, Parliament officially set up an inquiry committee on the protection of animals during transport.

In September 2020, I had the honour to be elected chair of this committee, the first in the history of the European Parliament to deal exclusively with animal welfare.

The EU was often criticised for its handling of the COVID-19 crisis. What are the lessons learned?

We need a stronger European Health Union. Robust healthcare systems are a key public service, which should deliver high quality health and care services, accessible and affordable for everyone rather than a privileged few.

This pandemic has shown once more the importance of solidarity and cooperation between - and within - EU member states. Together, as 27 countries, we agreed on advanced purchase agreements for vaccines in order to have enough doses for everyone. Hospitals have taken care of patients from other countries.

However, we have also seen authorities closing the borders and impeding citizens' movements in and out of countries, something I never thought possible inside the EU.

We need to build bridges instead of walls!

"We need to build bridges instead of walls!"

Carole DIESCHBOURG

Minister for the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development



Carole, as Minister for the Environment, nature conservation and climate protection are priorities of your political action. What does a preventive policy in these areas look like?

An intact nature is the foundation of our existence and quality of life. It is therefore important to me that we continue to protect nature and its ecosystems from man-made pressures. Thanks to déi gréng, 90% of Luxembourg's drinking water supplies are already protected today. We want to continue this prevention policy. In order to leave healthy, climate-adapted forests for the next generations, we will increase financial support for sustainable forest management. With the new forest and land legislation, we will provide clear guidelines for taking care of these precious ecosystems.

Climate and nature protection also affects the municipalities.

That's right. With the new climate and nature pacts, we are therefore giving municipal authorities the know-how and the financial means to effectively implement climate and nature protection measures at the municipal level together with citizens and businesses. In concrete terms, this means avoiding pesticides, strengthening animal and plant diversity, implementing solar projects, building safe cycle lanes, and producing less waste. I am convinced that together we can turn sustainability, the project of our century, into a success.

What role does the "Zero Waste - Null Offall" strategy play?

With this strategy, we want to make Luxembourg a role model in terms of waste reduction. The five planned laws on waste management point out concrete methods to achieve this goal. Step by step, disposable products are to be replaced by reusable alternatives. We are taking action against microplastics and superfluous packaging and are holding product manufacturers and retailers more accountable, because far too often the costs of environmental pollution are simply passed on to the general public.

"I am convinced that together we can turn sustainability, the project of our century, into a success."

A portrait of François Bausch, a middle-aged man with grey hair, wearing a dark jacket over a white shirt. He is sitting and looking towards the camera with a slight smile. The background is a blurred outdoor scene with a path and trees.

François BAUSCH

Vice Prime Minister
Minister of Defense
Minister of Mobility and Public Works

François, as Minister of Mobility you have been committed to better mobility within the country. What are the objectives of a green mobility policy?

Green mobility means being able to transport as many people as possible in a sustainable way, not as many vehicles as possible. It also means fewer emissions that are harmful to health and climate, less noise, fewer deaths and injuries on our roads, more car-sharing and car-pooling, better public transport, safer bicycle lanes and pedestrian routes.

What approaches are central to such a policy?

Unfortunately, there is no magic solution that will fix all our traffic problems at once. Even if we replace all combustion engines with electric ones, traffic jams will remain the same. A successful mobility system for our country must therefore rely on a wide range of solutions. It is a matter of coordinating trains, buses, tramways, bicycles, pedestrians and cars in an optimal way.

What projects does the future hold?

The aim is to offer people the possibility of getting from A to B in a reliable, fast, safe and sustainable way. This includes bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure as well as mobility by bus, truck, car and motorcycle.

We have already implemented a large number of projects and more are on the way: modern train stations and new train equipment, an additional train line to Bettembourg, the first express bicycle lanes, a tramway line from the Cloche d'Or to Findel Airport, the extension of the A3 highway with carpool and bus lanes, local street construction projects, and much more. The RGTR bus network is to become 50% electric by 2025 and the capacity of the CFL is to increase by 40%. We are well on our way to making our mobility offer efficient for the future.

“Green mobility means being able to transport as many people as possible in a sustainable way, not as many vehicles as possible.”

Sam TANSON

Minister of Culture
Minister of Justice



*"We all have an imperative need
for culture and conviviality."*

Sam, how important is culture to our society?

Culture is both a fundamental individual right and a pillar of community life. Any development of a society must necessarily include the cultural component for such a development to be free, just, and sustainable.

What have been your priorities over the last two years?

In addition to our commitment to the cultural sector during the pandemic, we have continued to implement the Cultural Development Plan. Thus, the new law on cultural heritage will soon bring about the long-awaited reform of how we conserve and value our historic heritage.

On the cultural scene, different measures such as the creation of the promotion agency Kultur:LX or the reorganization of state aids to professional artists aim to support the professionalization of the sector and to counter the risk of precariousness.

At the Justice Department, how do you plan to improve the protection of vulnerable persons?

We are reforming the legislation on the protection of minors. For the purposes of child welfare, a specific law will be developed that will regulate the criminal law of minors, decoupling it from the protection of minors.

With the reform of the law on filiation, we will establish the equality of all children, regardless of the family constellation which they are born into or in which they grow up. We have also initiated a project to guarantee all children the right to know their biological origins.

Other issues that are close to my heart and on which I am working are the reinforcement of the measures regarding sexual crimes against minors, hate crimes. That is why we will soon introduce a new legislation against sexual violence.

Henri, as Minister of Housing, you have launched a green offensive for ecological housing construction. What does this mean in concrete terms?

For more and more people, housing costs are becoming a significant burden. That's why we are investing massively in public, affordable, and sustainable housing. In 2020 alone, the Ministry of Housing has invested around 100 million euros, with steady increases planned for the coming years. Whether in Wiltz, Elmen or Dudelange, across the country we are creating new neighborhoods that combine affordable housing with a high, sustainable quality of life.

With the new Housing Construction Pact, we are also holding municipalities and private investors accountable. Wherever there is construction in the future, public affordable housing will automatically be generated at the same time. Next, of course, we must also better protect tenants in the "free" market, promote new forms of housing and mobilize vacant apartments and abandoned building land more quickly.

You are also Minister of national security. What are your priorities in the area of police work?

In a democratic constitutional state, everyone's security must be guaranteed. We rely on a police force that works together with other actors to prevent crime and ensure that the law is respected. Citizen-oriented policing requires good working conditions and the necessary resources. Responding to people's concerns also means being on the ground. Unfortunately, the police have been under-resourced for decades. Our major recruitment campaign will ensure that there are enough officers. In addition, I am personally committed to ensuring that police stations, especially in hot spots, are finally modernized. Good police work is also compliant with data protection. That is why we are creating a clear framework for police databases. In the future, police video surveillance will only be possible under strict conditions.

Henri
KOX

Minister of Housing
Minister of Internal Security

"In 2020 alone, we have invested around 100 million euros in the construction of affordable housing, more than twice as much as three years ago."

Claude TURMES

Minister of Spatial Planning and Energy



Claude, as Minister of Energy, you are committed to accelerating the energy transition in Luxembourg. What benefits will this bring?

Renewable energies improve our climate, our air quality and the quality of life in our cities and communities. They also give us back some of our freedom: we decide for ourselves where our energy comes from, become self-suppliers or exchange electricity in cooperatives.

Attractive subsidies and targeted support for lower income categories guarantee that everyone can make their contribution to the energy transition. With clear success: the production of renewable electricity has more than doubled since 2013. Demand for support programs in the area of energy renovation is increasing, as is interest in soft and electric mobility. In this way, we achieve our climate goals and secure a good future for our children!

Human beings and the increase of their quality of life are also at the center of your work as Minister of Spatial Planning.

That's right. Our goal is to maintain Luxembourg's high level of attractiveness while at the same time creating targeted and coordinated spaces for housing, business, nature and local recreation. Spatial planning combines two central challenges: the commitment to climate protection and the concrete promotion of affordable and attractive housing.

In projects such as the "Nordstad", "Wunne mat der Wooltz" or even "Esch-Schifflange", we are developing new residential areas in which a new future for Luxembourg is being created. Within the framework of "Luxembourg in Transition", with the help of a citizens' committee and national and international experts, perspectives are also being developed as to how Luxembourg can be both climate-neutral and pleasant for living in 2050. This way the soul of Luxembourg is preserved as a residential and recreational space and future generations can find a good home.

"The energy transition leads to a better quality of life for everyone."



The pandemic, the climate crisis, housing, social justice - we are facing great challenges that have become more visible during the health crisis. All of these issues affect our future. That's why we want to be part of the political decisions that are made today! "We" are the young greens, a motivated group of young people up to 30 years old, who want to actively contribute to the political events in Luxembourg. Here are some of our positions:

THE COMMON GOOD INSTEAD OF THE INDIVIDUAL PROFIT

Despite the pandemic, the climate crisis remains the biggest challenge for our future. At the same time, we see social inequalities increasing everywhere. The relaunch after the pandemic represents an opportunity to build a climate-neutral and equitable economy that puts the common good before the individual profit. Therefore, we demand:

- The redistribution of investments from fossil energy into renewable energy, eco-responsible mobility, circular economy, and sustainable agriculture.
- The tax relief of low-income citizens and the increase of taxes on big capital, high incomes, and large multinationals.

INCREASING THE RECOGNITION OF ESSENTIAL JOBS, RETHINKING THE HABITUAL WORK PATTERNS

The pandemic also has an impact on the workplace. We have noticed that a number of jobs that are predominantly held by women are essential from a systemic point of view, yet these jobs are often poorly paid. Home office work has been booming since the pandemic, which blurs the boundaries between private and professional life. Therefore, we demand:

- Improved working conditions in the fields of health care, cleaning and trade, e.g. through higher incomes and the valorization of training.
- The right to disconnect and a structural reduction of working hours, so that people have more time for family and friends, as well as for voluntary activities and care work.
- The recognition of burn-out as an occupational disease and the right to five free consultations with a psychotherapist.

BECOME A MEMBER!

You want to actively contribute to making our world a little better? Whether it be during our social events ("Stammdëscher"), our committee meetings or our working groups, you are welcome to come and meet us or become a member. We look forward to meeting you!

www.jonkgreng.lu/member-ginn



JONK. GRÉNG. WELTOPPEN.



COMMIT TO THE FUTURE!

TU VEUX FAIRE LA DIFFÉRENCE ? REJOINS *déi gréng* !

**Tu veux un monde plus durable,
plus libre et plus juste ? Nous y
travaillons !**

Aide-nous et rejoins Djuna, Meris,
Josée, Semi, Karel, François, Stéphanie,
Chantal, Marc, Charel, Tilly, Fränz, Carole,
Henri, Sam, Claude et de nombreux
autres membres motivé.e.s pour donner
un coup de main.

Inscris-toi sur

BOCK EPPES ZE BEWEEGEN? GËFF *Member* !

**Du wëlls eng méi nohalteg, fräi a
gerecht Welt? Mir schaffen drun!**

Hëllef och du a pak zesumme mam
Djuna, Meris, Josée, Semi, Karel,
François, Stéphanie, Chantal, Marc,
Charel, Tilly, Fränz, Carole, Henri, Sam,
Claude a villen anere motivéierte
Memberen eng Hand mat un.

Mell dech einfach bei eis op

WANT TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE? JOIN *déi gréng* !

**You want a more just, free and
sustainable world? We are working
on it!**

Join Djuna, Meris, Josée, Semi, Karel,
François, Stéphanie, Chantal, Marc,
Charel, Tilly, Fränz, Carole, Henri, Sam,
Claude and many other motivated
members and give a helping hand.

Scan here for membership



www.greng.lu/member

 *Te peux voter. Te vais voter.*

Les prochaines élections communales auront lieu en juin 2023.
Pour vous inscrire sur les listes électorales c'est assez simple
et vous pouvez le faire dès à présent.
Retrouvez toutes les informations sur jepeuxvoter.lu

 *Ich kann wählen. Ich werde wählen.*

Die nächsten Gemeindewahlen finden im Juni 2023 statt.
Die Eintragung in das Wählerregister ist ganz einfach
und Sie können dies auch jetzt schon tun.
Informieren Sie sich unter ichkannwaehlen.lu

 *I can vote. I will vote.*

The next municipal elections will be held in June 2023.
It is quite simple to register on the electoral roll
and you already can do this now.
Find all the information on icanvote.lu