

**LSAP**

# **Manifesto**

2018

Short version

# LIVING IN SOLIDARITY

**For more than 100 years, LSAP has been consistently committed to the rights of employees, to social justice and to social progress. It will continue to do everything it can to strengthen and secure the welfare state in the long term. Only a strong welfare state can ensure the common good and a high quality of life at the same time.**

## TOGETHER!

### For progress and social equity

Progress is not an end in itself: it must serve people and improve their lives in concrete terms. LSAP is committed to a fairer distribution of wealth and prosperity. It promotes social cohesion and ensures that nobody is left behind. This applies to those in need who cannot make it on their own. This applies to pensioners who have earned a well-deserved retirement on the basis of their life's workload. This also and in particular applies to young people, who need real prospects on their way into adult life in order to be able to build their own existence and future. They have the right to a solid basic education that enables lifelong learning and social advancement, but they also have the right to affordable housing, a clean environment and a sparing and gentle use of natural resources. Solidarity is also with future generations!

### For a modern rule of law and welfare state

Modern institutions governed by the rule of law which are adapted to social change, public service that meets the demands of citizens and healthy public finances that safeguard achievements of the welfare state and promote economic development through public investment lay the foundations for social peace and ensure that citizens can live in freedom and security and are entitled to education, equal rights, social security and a high quality of life.

### For a well organised State

LSAP advocates a modern, well organised civil service that gives every citizen - irrespective of his or her background - the opportunity to benefit from a range of social and support services. The quality of and access to education, health and safety, to mention only these core areas, must not depend on the budget. Only the state can guarantee equal treatment and social equity.

LSAP will continue to focus on strengthening the public service with a well-trained workforce and a coherent personnel development concept.

LSAP stands for a consistent recruitment policy that must keep pace with the development of the country. In addition, it will :

- seek to harmonise all careers, in accordance with the principle of "equal pay for equal educational qualifications"
- support teleworking as well as lifelong learning in the public sector
- promote the work-life balance
- make working hours more flexible
- accelerate the digitalisation of administrative processes
- continue to reduce bureaucracy

The development of INAP and its further evolution into a public administration school is a priority for LSAP.

## For a new Constitution and modern institutions

Essentially, LSAP stays behind the draft of a new Constitution and will vote in favour of it at first reading in Parliament. The new constitutional text will be subject to a national referendum after a broad public debate, so that it can be enacted by the end 2020. LSAP is committed to anchor the primacy of the common interest in our Constitution.

LSAP calls for to a strict separation of powers and optimising the functioning of the institutions governed by the rule of Law.

## For a stronger Parliament

The Parliament must be strengthened as the representative body of the People and control organ of the Government. On European policy issues, consultation of Parliament will be essential in the run-up to important developments at EU level. In view of greater transparency, LSAP will introduce a national lobby register concerning the preparation of draft legislative proposals.

LSAP is committed to a full-time Parliament so that the Chambre des Députés can carry out its many and varied tasks. The mandate of a Member of Parliament should become incompatible with other professional activities and municipal mandates on executive level.

LSAP is prepared to discuss the introduction of a single electoral district, with a corresponding adaptation of the electoral law.

## For strengthening the rights of citizens

LSAP will further strengthen democracy and call for greater participation of citizens in political debates and decisions, in addition to strengthening the role of Parliament.

LSAP will amend the existing legislation on the Ombudsman (Médiateur) in the light of experience to date. The future Ombudsman will have further responsibilities in the area of Human Rights. Its scope will be extended to the entire public service sector. Ministries and administrations must respond to the Ombudsman's inquiries within a legal deadline.

## For the optimization of Government work

The Government determines the policy of the country. It is accountable to Parliament. LSAP is in favour of limiting the number of Government members to a maximum of 15, with ministerial responsibilities being defined and pooled on the basis of political priorities and objectives and not as a result of personal issues or purely party-political considerations.

Faced with the major challenges of the 21st century, such as digitisation, improving the quality of life and growing inequalities, LSAP is committed to creating a Ministry for the Future, as has already been established in other countries. The Ministry for the Future is to develop a long-term strategy and concrete measures to counter the effects of digitisation in society, the economy, politics and the environment.

## For a modern Justice

A well-functioning judiciary is one of the foundations of State respecting the rule of Law. Justice must be accessible to all citizens and rendered within a reasonable time. For LSAP, it is a priority to provide Courts and judicial administrations with the necessary material and human resources. The independence of the judiciary from political, economic and social interest groups is a prerequisite for a democracy based on the rule of Law.

LSAP also supports the establishment of a platform in which all relevant data and information on legal issues is made available to citizens in an understandable form. LSAP is committed to the rapid implementation of the concept of a "paperless" judiciary.

LSAP is committed to ensuring that the labour and social Courts have more resources to deal with and settle the pending disputes and proceedings within a reasonable period of time.

## For simplified Court proceedings

Simplification of judicial procedures and increased use of alternative penalties will also contribute to a reduction in the duration of proceedings.

In criminal justice, LSAP suggests to implement summary proceedings where the facts of the case are clear, and that greater use should be made of the possibility of passing judgements in agreement with the accused. The existing law on judgment in agreement is to be reviewed and, if necessary, amended. Mediation will be promoted as Alternative Dispute Resolution. LSAP wants to push ahead with the general reforms of criminal law: The various criminal laws and limitation

periods need to be revised and harmonised. Every criminal judge should be allowed to order public utility work as an alternative to imprisonment or fines.

The reform of the penal system and the competent administration has created the conditions for a humane and efficient prison system. Underage offenders may not be accommodated under one roof with adult offenders. LSAP will also set up transitional structures to facilitate the reintegration of perpetrators into society.

## For modern Civil Law

After the reform of marriage law and divorce legislation, adoption law and guardianship law should also be modernised. LSAP calls for a qualitative evaluation of the practical application of the new divorce rules after three years of experience. LSAP will also ensure that medically assisted reproduction, including oocyte donation, is regulated by law. Surrogate motherhood carried out abroad should be recognised with regard to children's rights in Luxembourg. The draft Law to regulate the determination of sex in civil status is to enter into force in the short term.

It is important for LSAP to establish a general legal regime for class actions in Luxembourg and not just in the area of consumer protection. LSAP is in favour of better legal protection for whistle-blowers and supports the relevant EU directive proposal. It also considers a new regulation of the state of emergency to be appropriate.

## For Press freedom and pluralism of opinion

In order to strengthen the freedom of the press, LSAP will enshrine the right of journalists to information in the Press Act. In accordance with its principles, LSAP will consistently defend freedom of the press and freedom of expression and stop any attempts to restrict them.

LSAP will continue to promote diversity of opinion and the press. In order to take account of changes in reading habits and technical developments, LSAP advocates a far-reaching reform of the Law to support the press. In addition to traditional print media, online media will also receive state support in the future. The focus must be on the quality of the content produced, not its quantity.

In the interests of media diversity - also in the audiovisual sector - LSAP advocates the creation of a public television channel, with a focus on news programmes, reports and documentaries.

## For the safety of citizens

All citizens have a right to protection and security. LSAP will therefore take all security-relevant factors into account and consistently focus on social cohesion, violence and conflict prevention as well as on strengthening national security arrangements and national, European and international cooperation in the security field.

With police reform and the reform of the emergency services, the Government has taken necessary and important measures to ensure better protection of the population and to increase their feeling of safety. LSAP will consistently implement these reforms in the upcoming legislation and continue to increase its national security forces.

LSAP will also work to ensure that municipal agents (agents municipaux) are given additional powers to punish minor offences.

## For a regulation on cannabis

After the legalising of cannabis for therapeutic purposes in Luxembourg, LSAP will go one step further and regulate the sale and use of cannabis for recreational purposes from the age of 18. In order to avoid drug tourism, the state-regulated sale of cannabis will be limited to residents of Luxembourg.

LSAP will also raise awareness among citizens of the possible risks and dangers of cannabis use. The fight against drug abuse is part of a responsible health policy. LSAP will continue to carry out this task consistently in the future and warn young people in particular of the dangers of drug abuse.

## For the separation of Churches and State

With the separation of Churches and State, the present coalition has succeeded in making important social progress, redefining relations between the state and recognized religious communities.

LSAP will defend these achievements and will not accept any regression in the separation of churches and state. This applies in particular to the amendments proposed in the new Constitution to reform relations between the state and religious communities, which are based on a political consensus.

Following the French model, LSAP will create a monitoring center for secularism offering advice to religious communities, secular institutions, various stakeholders and social partners.

## For an open and inclusive society

Living together is based on the one hand on a culture of mutual respect, and on common values that are firmly anchored in our humanist tradition. On the other hand, living together is based on the principle of shared responsibility. All citizens, irrespective of age, gender, citizenship, religion and sexual orientation, form a community and must assume responsibility for and with one another. No one should fall by the wayside or be excluded or discriminated. Solidarity is the foundation that unites and holds together a multicultural society. For LSAP, solidarity is a prerequisite for successful integration.

LSAP will align the social framework so that all generations - children, young people, adults and seniors - can find a place in our society and develop their abilities accordingly.

## For a family-friendly society

Parents have the right to take good care of their children and relatives and to provide them with good living conditions and prospects for the future. LSAP will consistently support families in their efforts to enable both parents to assume their responsibilities and to share their professional and family responsibilities fairly. They need financial support, appropriate working conditions (flexitime and flexible employment) and child-care with adapted opening hours.

LSAP therefore calls for a right to part-time work for family reasons up to the 12th year of life of the child and with a right to return full-time.

LSAP is also committed to expanding and improving the quality of childcare.

## For the good of the children

Families with children make an important social contribution and must be supported by the State. LSAP will increase child benefits from 2019 and subsequently adjust them regularly in line with inflation. LSAP will put forward the well-being of children and further strengthen children's rights. Child poverty is also intolerable in a rich country like Luxembourg. For this reason, LSAP will provide targeted help to families with children at risk of poverty, both financially and in terms of support.

Children must also be protected against violence and possible assaults. Child abuse must not occur in our society and must be punished with severe penalties.

LSAP will continue the fight against bullying and sexual assault by all available means and contribute to the well-being of all children.

## For youth development

Youth policy is future policy. It must ensure that young people have the best possible conditions for their personal development. It starts with education. Schools must ensure that young people are in a creative environment that is conducive to learning, that takes their interests into account and promotes their personal development.

In their free time, too, young people need offers that they can use for their further development. LSAP will support relevant youth institutions (youth parliaments, youth centres and youth meetings) within the framework of a transversal youth policy and increasingly involve young people in public purpose tasks.

In addition, particularly vulnerable young people need reception structures that help them with their everyday problems. LSAP will promote such structures and ensure that appropriate housing

units are created for young people who no longer live in their families and have difficulties in gaining a foothold in our society.

## For a modern senior citizens' policy

In view of increasing life expectancy, seniors are not only entitled to lead a self-determined life for as long as possible, they also want to contribute to society and pass on their experiences. The creation of places and opportunities for encounters - multi-generational houses, shared apartments between students and senior citizens - strengthen social cohesion and promote the development and sense of responsibility of adolescents.

Seniors should have their say. LSAP will strengthen this right and will increasingly rely on appropriate commissions at municipal level, which will provide advice to local decision-makers.

In addition, LSAP will work to improve the framework conditions for seniors. This includes housing suitable for senior citizens as well as mobility, leisure, training and care offers adapted to the needs of this age group. LSAP also wants to make the transition from working life to retirement and from home to an old-age and nursing home more flexible and improve it.

## For equal opportunities

Throughout its history, LSAP has made a significant contribution to strengthening women's rights and equality. LSAP will continue to work for gender equality in the coming years and will strive for the following goals:

- a balance between women and men at Government level
- a 40 percent gender quota in company supervisory boards with state participation; in state enterprises, ministries and public institutions, this quota is to be achieved by means of a statutory regulation
- reduce the pay gap between women and men to zero
- create genuine equality of opportunities in career choice.

## For self-determination

The basic right to self-determination and free development of the personality also applies to the definition of one's own gender identity, i.e. also to transgender persons and intersexual people. LSAP will not allow this right to be restricted by any discrimination based on gender identity. Therefore, we will simplify and, above all, depathologize the procedure to change the gender entry and the first name in the civil register (état civil). In the future it will no longer be necessary to provide medical and psychological reports, undergo hormone therapies or undergo sex-adapted operations, including sterilisation, in order to change the sex entry. Besides the gender entry "male" or "female" we will allow a third possibility.

On the basis of medical-ethical considerations, we will legally restrict sex-related operations on children who are unable to give their consent. It must be ensured that the best interests of the child are always at the centre of attention.

## For facilities suited to the needs of the disabled

Special attention is to be paid to weak and needy citizens, especially people with disabilities. LSAP will consistently follow the motto "Design for all", including in the digital sector. All public facilities and means of transport must be adapted for the disabled. The same applies to access to housing. Online public services must also be accessible to people with a wide range of disabilities. LSAP will also encourage people with disabilities in their right to self-determination and give them access to education and employment under the best possible conditions. LSAP will support the further development of disability-friendly training and further education offers and will also specifically improve its leisure activities. LSAP will support the development of housing structures for severely disabled children.

LSAP is calling for a national autism plan, for a better awareness, more information and adapted infrastructures for people suffering from such a disability.

## For the integration of beneficiaries of International protection

The right to asylum is in accordance with our fundamental rights and forms part of our democratic legal system. LSAP is in favour of pooling all competences in asylum, immigration and integration in one ministry, but with separate administrations.

LSAP will implement its action plan for the integration of beneficiaries of International protection:

- identify the professional skills of asylum seekers at an early stage
- facilitate their access to employment and social participation
- promote integration through language learning
- no longer allow school classes within childcare facilities but allow children of asylum seekers access to public schools
- improve housing, living conditions and support for asylum seekers
- facilitate access to the health system and psychological care for asylum seekers in need

In order for our asylum system to continue to function efficiently and to prevent misuses it is also necessary for rejected asylum seekers and persons without the right of residence or stay to be effectively returned to their country of origin. However, it is particularly important for LSAP in this difficult process to always respect human dignity.

## For a coherent immigration policy

Luxembourg is a traditional immigration country with a high demand for employment and integration. In its many years of development from a poor agricultural country to a prosperous industrial and service location, Luxembourg has benefited significantly from the labour force of immigrants, the added value created and the gain in cultural diversity. LSAP will carry on along this path and continue the success story through a coherent immigration and integration policy. A sustainable development is the prerequisite for social cohesion and peace.

LSAP will consistently combat all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and racism and actively promote coexistence between the individual population groups.

In addition, LSAP is in favour of restructuring and realigning the Conseil National pour Étrangers. LSAP will continue to support foreigners' non-profit organisations and improve living and working conditions for foreign citizens. This applies both to the teaching of language skills and to the civic coaching of immigrants.

## For a strong public school

Children and young people are our future! Shaping the future means creating perspectives through education, because education is the cornerstone for progress and social development. It must start as early as possible, enable social advancement and promote social cohesion. That is why we need a strong public school that ensures equal opportunities and conveys important social values: tolerance, respect, solidarity, equality and an awareness that school education not only conveys knowledge and skills, but also enables people to live together. In an immigration country with an above-average migration rate, the latter is particularly important.

There is still a great need for integration in Luxembourg. This applies specially to education. Only a strong and adaptable public school can meet this enormous social challenge. On the one hand we need adequate school facilities, resources and infrastructures, and on the other we need the full support of all school partners: teachers, educators, parents, politicians and the civil society must work together for the good of our children and for the common good.

## For all-day care in favour of children

LSAP focuses on quality in early childhood and all-day care. Appropriate quality standards should be uniformly regulated, defined and controlled. A balanced and healthy diet is an essential part of high-quality all-day care. In principle, it must be ensured that the number of personnel for all-day care is such that it meets the actual needs. Children with specific needs must also be taken into account when determining this.

Every primary school pupil is entitled to all-day care. LSAP will consistently support the nationwide expansion of day care centres and maison-relais places and ensure that all-day care remains affordable and largely within the sphere of influence of the public sector. LSAP works with the municipalities to ensure that the right of children and parents to early education can be put into practice.

LSAP advocates the nationwide expansion of public all-day schools and advocates a link between all-day schools and maison-relais with local sports clubs, cultural institutions and music schools.

## For multilingualism at school

Multilingualism is a fundamental part of the Luxembourg school system and the society in which we live; it is a sign of cosmopolitanism and an advantage in a globalised world. LSAP will continue to promote multilingualism at all levels of education and ensure that it does not become an overwhelming hurdle to succeed in school.

Learning the Luxembourgish language plays an important role when it comes to integrating children with a migrant background into the Luxembourg school system. LSAP will take this into account and will continue to strengthen the oral practice of the Luxembourgish language. LSAP is in favour of rebalancing and upgrading oral language skills.

LSAP supports closer involvement of the Greater Region, supports cross-border school projects and the development of a network of partner schools to promote multilingualism and cultural exchange. Secondary school students should have the right to a semester or trimester abroad in a foreign language school.

## For digitisation and media education in schools

In the age of digitisation, autonomous, interdisciplinary and project-oriented learning should be specifically and increasingly promoted. The use of new information and communication technologies plays a key role here.

Social change in the course of the digital revolution is unstoppable. Schools must proactively support this development and adapt their school programmes accordingly. LSAP is in favour of introducing an interdisciplinary media education programme. This applies to both primary and secondary education. Media competence is indispensable in the age of progressive digitalisation. Children and young people must not be left alone when it comes to using the latest information and communication technologies.

## For targeted promotion and equal opportunities at school

There are more and more children and pupils with learning difficulties, specific needs and behavioural problems. No savings should be made in education for children and young people. Schools and care facilities must be equipped to perform this difficult task under the best possible conditions. LSAP advocates an inclusive school that has a suitable offer for every student. In this sense, schools should be able to make greater use of social and special education teachers.

LSAP is committed to promoting all students according to their abilities so that they can achieve the highest possible level of development and education.

LSAP is in favour of extending compulsory education to 18 years for pupils who do not work regularly.

## For a positive school environment

Students have the right to develop in a respectful school environment regardless of skin colour, religion, sexual orientation or physical condition. Bullying, xenophobia and homophobia have no place in schools and must be countered consistently by all school partners through targeted prevention and conflict resolution. LSAP advocates that all school partners sign an agreement in advance which makes it possible to effectively prevent discrimination and abuse in everyday school life and to impose sanctions.

LSAP advocates the use of trust-teachers to support students at risk in the areas of conflict prevention and mediation as well as with regard to school orientation.

## For a contemporary school education

Students have a right to good education and committed teachers. LSAP will make every effort to reduce the shortage of qualified teachers in the coming years and increase the attractiveness of the teaching profession.

LSAP supports the networking of care institutions and schools to promote innovation, development and sharing of good practices.

LSAP is committed to analysing the training needs of teachers, educators, social educators and pedagogical assistants and to adapting training provision to new social developments. In this context, LSAP is in favour of updating the school programmes.

LSAP is committed to balancing and reducing bureaucracy in school operations and revising school development plans.

## For a close partnership between school and culture

On the one hand, culture should increasingly be incorporated into school programmes; on the other hand, school classes should be more consistently integrated into extracurricular art projects. Encounters between artists and pupils serve to convey culture and general education. They promote creative and autonomous learning. LSAP supports such projects and initiatives and will provide the necessary funding.

LSAP will promote school partnerships with cultural institutions at all levels of education.

## For full employment and against unemployment

LSAP will continue to make every effort in the coming years to further reduce the number of unemployed. In the next legislative period, the unemployment rate is to be lowered below 4 percent, reaching this benchmark is considered full employment.

Instead of unemployment, LSAP will invest more in people, in their learning and development capacity, so that they can continue to exist in a digital labour market. Special attention is paid to young unemployed, long-term unemployed and older workers without a job. In addition to good basic training, further training and lifelong learning are therefore becoming increasingly important.

## For strong vocational training

Good basic and vocational training not only provides access to the labour market, it also forms the basis for further education studies and lifelong learning.

In the interest of equal opportunities, LSAP will pay particular attention to those students who have difficulties with school education and do not meet the requirements of secondary education. The aim is to prepare them more effectively for the world of work through more targeted support and supervision during their school years. LSAP is committed to the right to an apprenticeship and, together with the social partners, will ensure that more apprenticeship positions are made available in companies. LSAP supports the pact for Youth and aimed at supporting all young people and offering them an apprenticeship. Companies that consistently invest in vocational training should be relieved of taxes in order to compensate for the costs incurred.

## For adult education and a second educational path

Everyone deserves a second chance. In addition, there should always be the possibility of resuming a discontinued school or vocational training and obtaining a diploma on the second educational path. The same applies to adults who want to refresh their knowledge and expand their skills. Lifelong learning is a civil right and should be perceived by all as a social obligation. LSAP will continue to support and consistently develop the 2nd chance school in the future.

The promotion of language skills is of central importance in adult education. This applies both to the learning of the Luxembourgish language as a means of integration and to the teaching of foreign languages. LSAP will continue to expand and improve the range of language courses.

## For strengthening labour Law

Labour Law is universal even in a digital age and must apply equally to all workers. LSAP will work to ensure that permanent employment contracts remain the norm in the future.

In addition, LSAP will work to consistently strengthen labour Law and implement appropriate reforms.

- in the field of social plans
- with regard to measures to maintain employment
- with regard to the safeguarding of the right to strike
- to strengthen the collective agreements
- to combat bullying in the workplace

## For upgrading labour Law in the digital world

Labour Law and social framework conditions must be adapted to the new digital working environment. The digital revolution will rapidly accelerate the change in the working world in the coming years. The interests of the employees and their working conditions are always in the foreground for LSAP. That is our primary concern,

- to provide social security for the risks of employees,
- to promote professional development and retraining,
- to make working time models more flexible for the benefit of employees,
- to prevent false self-employment and precarisation of jobs,
- to ensure fair and equitable wages for workers,
- to enable corporate co-determination also in a digital world,
- to prevent digital surveillance of employees,
- to counteract the increased pressure to perform and the feeling of being constantly available.

## For the reduction of working hours

The productivity gains resulting from digital processes, among other things, must be distributed fairly. That is why LSAP is in favour of a reduction in working hours with full wage compensation, to a legally stipulated maximum of 38 hours per week. In order to bring the private sector into line with the public sector, annual leave in the private sector will be extended by one day per year over a five-year period. Overall, these measures will bring annual working hours in Luxembourg back into line with the average working hours of the Eurozone countries.

The right to part-time work should also be generalised and linked to the right to return to full-time work. In the case of part-time work for family reasons up to the age of 12, the State pays the pension insurance contributions for a reduction of up to 30% per parent.

## For safe and healthy workplaces

Occupational medicine, the “Inspection du Travail et des Mines” (ITM) and employers are responsible for the well-being of employees. They must work together to ensure that workers' health is not exposed to unreasonable burdens and endangered by poor working conditions and possible accident or other risks. LSAP advocates a reform of occupational medicine and the modernisation and strengthening of the ITM. Prevention and increased controls are just as

important as the evaluation and active avoidance of risks and dangers during work processes by companies. Safe and healthy workplaces generally contribute to a good working atmosphere and help to prevent absenteeism due to illness and accidents.

Against this background, LSAP is committed to strengthening the controls made by the ITM, health prevention in the workplace and effective anti-bullying legislation.

## For optimal health care

All citizens are entitled to optimum health care, which must not depend on their social background, income or place of residence. LSAP will continue to consistently develop and expand primary health care in the coming years.

General practitioners play an important role in this context. They are the first point of contact for sick people; they have a great responsibility. LSAP will further develop post-university training for general practitioners.

Thanks to the new Law to create a "Medical School", medical students will in future have the opportunity to complete their bachelor's degree in Luxembourg. This will certainly promote the establishment of general practitioners in this country. At the same time, specialized courses of study in the fields of oncology and neurology will be offered. As in other European countries, the continued professional training of doctors will also become compulsory in Luxembourg.

## For optimized emergency services

The new hospital Law will sustainably improve the quality of care in hospitals. The aim is, among other things, to sustainably relieve the pressure on emergency care and to significantly reduce unnecessary waiting times so that every patient can receive medical care within two hours. An appropriate platform will coordinate the necessary and priority measures and press for their immediate implementation.

LSAP is seeking closer coordination between "maisons-médicales" and hospitals. The "maisons-médicales" are to be integrated into the hospital buildings as independent structures.

## For the improvement of patients' rights

Patient safety and the quality of medical care are LSAP's top priorities. A patient safety program based on international standards is designed to ensure that both outpatient and clinical care in hospitals meet the agreed standards. An appropriate accreditation procedure for all hospitals should guarantee the best possible care for patients.

LSAP is also committed to improving patients' rights and calls for the creation of a compensation fund for therapeutic mistreatment. Patients should be compensated in these cases without the burden of proof of error.

## For digital progress in medicine

Digitisation is playing an increasingly important role in all areas of health. It will help to build preventive and personalised medicine; it will influence treatment methods and behaviour; it will help to prevent side effects in chronic diseases and will enable better medical monitoring.

It will also enable patients to take more responsibility for their own health. Every patient should be able to acquire medical knowledge in order to make more conscious decisions about his own health. LSAP will consistently drive forward the digitisation of the healthcare system.

## For long-term healthcare prevention ...

LSAP will focus more on healthcare prevention and develop a long-term health strategy. All existing prevention programmes should be evaluated and serve as a basis for the first National Health Plan. This involves, among other things, clear objectives and concrete measures to achieve these objectives. Special attention is paid to chronic diseases and pathologies with high mortality rates such as cardiovascular diseases.

A primary objective of the national health policy will be the fight against obesity. In this context, LSAP will continue to adhere to the framework programme "Gesond iessen, méi bewegen" (eat healthy, move more). Healthy nutrition is another priority in disease prevention. LSAP is increasingly focusing on partnerships with communities, employers, schools, care facilities, canteen operators, associations, farmers and food producers.

## ... and against abuse of alcohol

Alcohol abuse is a widespread disease with serious consequences for affected people and their immediate environment. Young people are also at great risk from abusive and repeated alcohol consumption. Occasional alcohol excesses can damage physical and mental health, while binge-drinking can lead to life-threatening situations. Against this background an adjustment of the legal age for the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages from at present 16 to 18 years is necessary. LSAP will consider corresponding regulations of other EU countries.

In addition, LSAP will reflect on alcohol pricing policies and advertising and envisage a ban on advertising alcoholic beverages to a young target audience. Warnings are also intended to draw attention to possible health risks of alcohol consumption.

## For contemporary social security

LSAP will not shake the foundations of solidarity-based financing of social security. Statutory health insurance must remain compulsory for all citizens, regardless of their income. The same applies to the principle of convening medical service providers. LSAP will ensure that all insured

persons, regardless of their medical condition and financial situation, have access to the same medical care.

LSAP will continue to expand health insurance in the future and improve its benefits and services in a targeted manner:

- for dental services (including dental implants), hearing aids, glasses, contact lenses and operations to improve visual acuity...
- by abolishing first-class surcharges on medical fees: as compensation, LSAP proposes adjusted remunerations for the doctors
- through the introduction of the "tiers payant généralisé"
- by reimbursement of costs for effective alternative treatment methods, including osteopathy
- through the introduction of individual case decisions in special cases and hardship cases, in the social sector as a whole
- by assuming the costs of all contraceptives without an age limit through the reimbursement of costs and the tariffing of medical records and paramedical services in connection with the Law on euthanasia (...)

## For secure pensions

The inter-generation contract will continue in the future with LSAP. Secure pensions are the deserved recognition of a life benefit, which is remunerated on the basis of previously paid contributions by pay-as-you-go system. LSAP defends the principles of the statutory pension system. Due to the large pension reserves, LSAP sees no need for action in the short term with regard to its financing. There will therefore be neither pension cuts nor an increase in the retirement age with LSAP. LSAP will in fact support efforts to bring the actual retirement age closer to the legal age limit of 65.

In the medium and long term, in view of economic and demographic developments, alternative sources of income and additional financing models must also be considered. With increasing digitisation, not only the labour factor but also productivity gains should be used as a contribution basis for the long-term financing of pensions.

LSAP is committed to the establishment of a public service pension fund to secure the financing of public pensions.

## For optimal dependency insurance

Nursing care insurance was introduced in 1999 at the suggestion of LSAP and was also reformed in 2017 at our initiative. Since its introduction, dependency insurance has been one of Luxembourg's major achievements in social policy and social progress. Not only people in need of care benefit from extensive care in specialised facilities or at home by nursing services or care persons, the relatives of people in need of care are also considerably relieved by the benefits of nursing care insurance and can thus better meet their professional and family obligations.

LSAP will continue to focus on the achievements of long-term care insurance and improved care and quality control in order to better meet the needs through appropriate benefits.

## For an inclusive growth model

The economy is at the service of people and the general public, not the other way around. So we need growth, but a different growth than before. We need "qualitative growth" that has fewer negative consequences: that consumes fewer resources and preserves living spaces, generates less traffic, is less labour-intensive, but focuses more on productivity and sustainability.

We need an inclusive growth model for Luxembourg, which creates good and secure jobs instead of precariousness, which is productive and allows good wages, and which distributes the wealth created fairly, instead of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

## For economic diversification

LSAP will continue to drive economic diversification. Luxembourg cannot rely exclusively on the services sector. A broadly based, stable economic structure also includes craft and industrial enterprises that offer jobs for a wide variety of professions and talents. Luxembourg must also remain an industrial and production location.

LSAP will increasingly focus on environmental services and further expand its existing competence clusters (logistics, automotive, materials, ICT, biotech, environmental technologies). LSAP will consistently improve mobile communications and make Luxembourg the first country in Europe to introduce 5G mobile communications. It will particularly promote new, forward-looking sectors such as space mining, the wood processing industry, the creative industries (film, media, gaming, art, design, fashion, architecture, etc.) and the so-called platform economy. In addition, it will provide targeted support to small and medium-sized enterprises and consistently continue the successful nation branding and the restructuring and professionalisation of the tourism sector.

The financial sector will also remain an important pillar of our economy in the future. Instead of focusing on business areas based on the exploitation of tax and regulatory advantages, the financial sector must concentrate on its real competencies and put itself more at the service of the real economy.

## For science and research

LSAP has always promoted the creation of an independent university because, as a place for critical exchange of opinions, it contributes significantly to the further development of the country and its people and has positioned Luxembourg on the world map as a location for science and research. For LSAP, it is clear that the pursuit of excellence in research and teaching must always go hand in hand with the development of society and the economy.

LSAP will continue its efforts to increase the attractiveness of the science and research location. In the field of research, LSAP is pursuing a coherent strategy involving both fundamental and applied research in its deliberations. A coherent research strategy cannot be implemented without the necessary resources. LSAP will maintain the budgetary orientation of recent years and tend to increase public spending on research, development and innovation. In this context, a target of 3 to 3.5 percent of GDP by 2030 seems realistic and indispensable in European and international comparison.

## For sustainable agriculture

LSAP advocates an agricultural policy that reduces the dependence of farms on imported means of production, makes their production methods more sustainable and functions largely according to the principles of environmental services.

Both conventional and organic farms must continue to develop in this direction. Food production must be diversified and more closely geared to regional demand. Agricultural land must be used primarily for food production and to a lesser extent for animal feed production and energy production. LSAP rejects intensive animal husbandry. Milk and beef production must be geared to sustainable animal husbandry. Sustainable agriculture does not require environmentally harmful pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.

The motto "class not mass" also applies to viticulture. Luxembourg winemakers produce excellent quality wines. This high level of quality must be maintained and, if possible, improved. LSAP will promote appropriate marketing strategies and sensitize customers from the Greater Region in particular to the advantages of this Luxembourg quality product. Organic viticulture is being promoted and certification is being valorised as an additional sales argument.

## For better consumer protection

For LSAP, consumers are at the centre of consumer protection policy. It is not the interests of businesses that should determine consumer protection policy, but only and exclusively the rights of consumers. LSAP will provide a legal basis for class actions to enable consumers to effectively enforce their rights; it will promote the creation of an independent consumer protection and competition law authority and will work at European level to improve labelling requirements, including for food and cosmetics.

In the age of digitisation and "big data", consumer protection is more than ever also data protection. LSAP will therefore not only promote strict data protection rules but will also ensure that consumers can effectively enforce their rights in this area. The National Data Protection Commission (CNPD) will be given the necessary resources to do so.

## For fair World trade

LSAP is committed to ethical and fair World trade. Trade must serve the social development of all countries involved, protect natural resources and guarantee human rights.

LSAP recognises the benefits and the need for multilateral and bilateral trade agreements, but insists that they be negotiated and democratically discussed and decided upon in complete transparency, and that they set high social and environmental standards to put a stop to environmental and social dumping.

LSAP will work at European level to ensure that transnational companies have a binding commitment to know their supply chain and to monitor compliance with social and environmental criteria.

## For a fairer distribution of wealth

LSAP will increase the minimum wage by 100 euros net as an immediate measure as of 1 January 2019. It also advocates structural adjustment of the minimum wage to economic development. Those who work and contribute to the country's prosperity must be remunerated according to performance and participate in productivity growth. In principle, it must be ensured that all people can live on their income without having to apply for social welfare. Work must be worthwhile and must not be synonymous with the risk of poverty.

LSAP will support the most vulnerable in our society at various levels and ensure that help is targeted where it is needed most. Single parents are exposed to an increased risk of poverty and therefore bear a great responsibility for their children. LSAP will consistently support single parents and continue to relieve them of taxes.

In the last legislative period, LSAP ensured that the automatic index mechanism was fully reintroduced to compensate for the price increase and the loss of purchasing power suffered. LSAP will continue to adhere to this system without compromise.

## For a fairer tax policy

In this sense, LSAP will advocate a readjustment of tax policy and counter the unequal taxation of labour and capital. As part of a further tax reform, LSAP will reduce the burden on middle and lower incomes in the next legislative period, taking greater account of single parents, minimum wage earners and widows.

LSAP will exempt the social minimum wage from income tax by increasing the tax credit for employees and pensioners. Tax class 1A is designed more favorably in the lower range. The tax credit for single parents will be significantly increased.

There is no need for LSAP to further reduce the corporate tax rate. Rather, the aim will be to relieve the labour factor in the long term and to put a greater strain on productivity gains in the context of digital development. The special rule for stock options will be abolished by LSAP after a transitional period.

In the case of value-added tax, LSAP will also make improvements within the scope of possible flexibility and reclassify non-profit services and goods for daily use or document them with the super-reduced VAT rate of 3 percent. This applies, among other things, to hygiene articles, veterinary services and package-free products. Repairs and recycling products should also be subject to a reduced VAT rate of 7 percent.

## For affordable housing

LSAP's priority in the coming years is to combat speculation on land prices, acquire new building land, create affordable housing and massively increase the supply of housing. Without a real housing offensive it will not be possible to alleviate the housing shortage in the foreseeable future.

LSAP will consistently combat building land speculation by introducing a national speculation tax and a value-added levy. It will also resort to expropriation of land (with appropriate compensation) if public building projects are prevented for speculative reasons.

LSAP will promote the acquisition of building land for the public sector and create a state housing fund. It will relaunch and improve the housing pact between the state and municipalities and strengthen the right of pre-emption for the State, municipalities and public property developers.

LSAP will further simplify and accelerate administrative procedures.

## For an adjustment of housing allowances

LSAP is committed to improving all existing measures that facilitate access to a home or rented apartment. LSAP will increase aid, particularly for families with children. The "Bëllegen Act", which currently corresponds to a tax credit of 20,000 euros per person, is to be increased by 10,000 euros per child.

For the construction of first homes and renovation work, the super-reduced VAT rate of three percent applies with a maximum amount of 50,000 euros. LSAP will increase this maximum amount by 10,000 euros.

The State guarantee for the purchase of a first home should be improved in order to provide more help to citizens to obtain a real estate loan from a bank. LSAP is in favour of tripling the State guarantee. In addition, hire-purchase models are to be developed that would also enable low-income earners to save money on the rent paid in order to be able to purchase the property at a later date.

## For better rental conditions

LSAP will increasingly support tenants who as a rule are unable to purchase their own apartments. In addition to the introduced rent rebate, LSAP wants to ensure that any agency fees incurred when signing a rental agreement are not unilaterally charged to the tenants. Landlords must also make their contribution and bear their share of the costs incurred. In the future the client should

take over the agency costs. In addition, LSAP will improve legislation on the shared-housing and simplify subletting in order to meet the demands for new forms of housing and living. In addition, LSAP advocates the introduction of a real rent brake and the preparation of a rent index on the basis of municipal rent registers.

LSAP also advocates the development of social real estate agencies and the creation of affordable rental housing at the municipal level. LSAP will also enable the creation of municipal and inter-municipal housing associations that can help to further increase the supply of housing and develop alternative purchase models.

## For a reorientation of cultural promotion

LSAP will adapt cultural support systems, ensure new approaches, enable participation and provide greater support for young people. In particular, it will provide more fundamental support for the many small projects that take place at local level and reach young people directly.

LSAP will push ahead with the simplification of the still complex and bureaucratic funding procedures. It stands for rebalancing between institutional cultural promotion, project promotion and person-related promotion. LSAP supports LuxCreation as a national agency for creative and cultural professions and associations.

Primary schools, high schools, music schools, universities, universities of applied sciences and training centres should enter into close partnerships with artists and cultural institutions. LSAP is in favour of the creation of a cultural passport giving students free access to public cultural institutions.

LSAP is also committed to better cooperation between the State and municipalities in cultural policy. LSAP also pledges its full support for the European Capital of Culture project "Esch 2022" and the southern region and, in this context, calls for the preservation of the blower hall in Belval, one of the oldest witnesses of regional and national industrial culture.

LSAP will tackle the long overdue reform of monument protection and review the adopted archive law for its practical use and efficiency.

## For a consistent promotion of sport

To ensure that sport retains the status it deserves in our multi-layered society, LSAP will maintain an independent Ministry of Sport. LSAP will support school, popular and high-performance sport at all levels and will adhere to the proven principles of targeted sports promotion. This applies both to the financial support of clubs and sports federations and to the expansion and modernisation of necessary sports infrastructures.

The "Sportlyzeum", founded in 2013, is an important institution for the development of young athletes. LSAP will gradually equip the sports lyceum with the infrastructure and resources necessary for it to function optimally and fulfil its purpose.

LSAP will continue its efforts to improve working and training conditions for top athletes. The consistent promotion of elite sport contributes to the image of the country to a special degree. Thanks to the great achievements of Luxembourg's top athletes, Luxembourg has succeeded in establishing itself on the world map of high-performance sport. A corresponding top athlete status improves the general conditions for elite athletes. LSAP will work to ensure that appropriate measures are consistently implemented in practice.

Mass sport is a versatile offer for all generations and social classes. LSAP will continue to support initiatives such as "European Sports Week", "BeActive" or "Fit 50+", as well as other pilot projects to promote popular sport, and will pursue the national action plan "Gesond iessen, méi bewegen" and make the appropriate funds available.

## For more citizen participation

LSAP will create additional scope for active citizen participation and community involvement at all levels of society. Citizens also want to be involved in political opinion-forming and decision-making processes beyond the mere obligation to vote.

The great popularity of petitions testifies to this. LSAP takes this into account and encourages greater citizen participation in the country's political life. Important issues (e.g. State planning, municipal land use, development plans, municipal mergers) that have a significant impact on the lives of citizens should be discussed at as broad a level as possible, involving civil society.

Citizens should also have the right of initiative to submit legislative proposals to Parliament, which must be submitted to the relevant parliamentary committees for deliberation and to the plenary session for a vote, provided they are supported by at least 12,500 citizens.

## For strengthening volunteer work

Citizens who take part in voluntary activities are indispensable for a well-functioning community and social system. LSAP will continue to support charitable initiatives and actively promote social commitment in all areas of society.

LSAP will encourage the creation of a voluntary status to provide social security for committed citizens and time donors in the context of their voluntary work. In this sense, LSAP also supports the basic assumption of costs incurred for accident insurance to cover possible risks in connection with voluntary work.

In addition, LSAP will support training and special leave arrangements that are necessary for volunteering. In addition, LSAP supports additional incentives for the recognition of voluntary work. The introduction of a volunteer card could, for example, lead to discounts on cultural and sporting events.

## For autonomous municipalities

LSAP will vigorously defend the autonomy of the municipality. The municipal financial reform implemented at the instigation of LSAP was an important step. LSAP will continue to maintain this solid and fair financial base in the coming years and ensure that municipalities can carry out their tasks and duties to the satisfaction of their citizens. With LSAP, there will therefore be no regression in the area of municipal financing.

Mergers of municipalities are not an end in themselves and must not be prescribed by the State. Forced mergers not only violate the principle of local autonomy, but also constitute a violation of the European Charter of Local Self-Government signed by Luxembourg from LSAP's point of view. LSAP will only support mergers between municipalities where it makes sense in the eyes of the municipalities and their citizens and insofar they were confirmed by a local referendum.

## For a contemporary municipal law

LSAP sees a need for action with regard to municipal legislation and competences. The areas of responsibility of the municipalities are becoming increasingly numerous and varied. For this reason, it makes sense to revise and merge municipal and intercommunal legislation. Among other things, a new municipal law is to redefine the obligatory tasks of the municipalities and equip the municipal services accordingly.

LSAP advocates an upgrading of municipal mandates and an adjustment of the political mandate leave provisions. LSAP will only agree to a separation of the mandates of the local executive from national parliamentary mandates if it is ensured that the municipal sector remains an important and co-decisive factor in the legislative process.

## For a realignment of property taxes

LSAP is in favour of a fundamental reform of the property tax. On the one hand, it must be guaranteed that speculation on land is taxed significantly higher. On the other hand, relief can be discussed for those households that only have a single condominium.

If real estate tax is to become an important part of municipal financing, the tax burden on households must be reduced in return as part of a general tax reform.

## For municipal development and territorial planning

Municipal development and land planning are directly related to national state planning. Close cooperation in partnership between municipalities and the State is indispensable in this area. LSAP expects that the drafts for the four sectoral master plans "Transport", "Housing", "Landscapes" and "Zones for Economic Activities", which were put into public procedure by the Government at the end of the legislative process, will be assessed quickly and put into effect. The opinions of citizens and municipalities must be taken into account.

Sectoral plans are urgently needed to ensure an orderly development that balances the different sectoral needs and allows an efficient use of the very limited territory of Luxembourg.

## For cross-border cooperation

LSAP is convinced that cross-border cooperation is becoming increasingly important for regional planning. The same applies to the areas of mobility, environmental protection and the careful use of natural resources. The problems are similar everywhere and must be solved together.

A positive economic development of our border regions is in Luxembourg's interest because it reduces the disparities between the regions and better distributes the pressure for growth. In view of the many cross-border commuters, it also makes sense for Luxembourg to participate financially in certain infrastructure projects beyond its national borders.

## For active climate protection

Luxembourg must gradually reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in the coming years. This results in clear priorities for LSAP:

- reducing the volume of traffic
- increasing energy efficiency
- the promotion of renewable energies
- digital networking of energy supply, communication and mobility

Fuel exports and tank tourism also weigh heavily on the national carbon footprint. As the revenue from the sale of fuel is expected to decrease and could possibly be completely lost, LSAP advocates that the share of revenue attributable to fuel exports be invested in forward-looking projects in order to reduce Luxembourg's dependence on energy imports.

Increasing air traffic is also responsible for a high level of greenhouse gas emissions and impairs the quality of life of many people. LSAP will work to ensure compliance with the post-flight ban. LSAP is committed to ensuring that landing and take-off permits at Findel Airport are subject to efficiency criteria.

## For a ban on nuclear energy

LSAP will continue to ask for nuclear power plants close to the border and outdated ones to be shut down. The necessary phase-out of fossil fuels does not justify the construction of new nuclear power plants. The contaminated sites, long-term consequences and risks of the civilian use of nuclear energy represent a huge mortgage for present and future generations of humans and animals. Nuclear energy is therefore not an option for LSAP; it is neither sustainable nor harmless.

LSAP is committed to reforming the Euratom Treaty. The construction of new nuclear power plants should not be financed with public money. The liability rules for operating companies must also be revised and tightened. For LSAP, there is no alternative to phasing out nuclear power in the medium and long term.

## For nature and species protection

In the environmental field, new laws and regulations were drafted during the current legislative period, some of which are still under review. These new provisions must prove themselves in practice. The implementation of this complex set of regulations, procedures and designated protection zones must be evaluated regularly and adapted if necessary.

This includes the new Nature conservation Law which recently came into force. LSAP wants to continue the previous initiatives in the sense of improved management of the Natura 2000 zones and increase public awareness of biodiversity protection.

Forests cover around 35 percent of Luxembourg territory. They are an important habitat for numerous rare animal and plant species and must be maintained in good condition. LSAP is committed to ensuring that the existing draft for a new forest law can enter into force right at the beginning of the coming legislative period.

A draft soil protection Law was presented for the first time in Luxembourg at the end of the legislative period. LSAP will work to ensure that this legislative project is discussed, supplemented and adopted without delay.

## For safeguarding the drinking water supply

Although drinking water supplies are currently sufficient, provisions must be made for the future. To improve security of supply in the drinking water sector, LSAP will advocate the connection to foreign drinking water supply networks within the Greater Region.

With LSAP there will be no privatisation of the drinking water supply. LSAP is committed to responsible water consumption and gentle use of this precious resource. LSAP is committed to the further designation of drinking water protection areas and will continue to support renaturation projects.

## For waste prevention and against plastics

LSAP will support measures to prevent waste. Environmental services and the sharing economy can make an important contribution to this. Furthermore, waste disposal must be further optimised. LSAP is committed to the consistent implementation of the new waste management plan.

LSAP is in favour of a clear phase-out scenario with regard to the use of plastic packaging and disposable plastic utensils. In an initial phase, producers and consumers will be made more aware

of the global environmental problem of plastic waste through awareness-raising measures. In a second phase, LSAP will restrict the use of plastic packaging and disposables through tax measures before imposing bans and sanctions by law in a third phase. Phase 3 will begin at the end of the next legislative period.

## For the rights of animals

The current Government has drawn up a new progressive animal welfare Law. LSAP welcomes this initiative and will work to ensure that the implementation of this Law leads to a tangible improvement of animal welfare in practice.

In addition, animal welfare will be incorporated into the new Constitution, which is to be adopted in the coming legislative period. This will give a new status to the protection of animals. This also makes it clear that not only people but also animals have rights and are worthy of protection.

LSAP is consistently committed to a species-appropriate treatment of domestic, farm and wild animals. Concentrated intensive animal husbandry is incompatible with animal protection or animal welfare and must be strictly prohibited. Animal transport, slaughterhouses, animal testing and animal trade must themselves be subject to strict controls. Any form of animal cruelty must be penalized and punished consistently.

## For improved mobility

Priority must be given to extending public transport services. LSAP will introduce free public transport in the coming legislative period and will ensure that the existing services are expanded and improved accordingly in advance. LSAP will continue to invest in the development of the railway network.

An intelligent, sustainable mobility concept that meets mobility needs must be multimodal and include the Greater Region.

Safe separate footpaths and cycle paths in the city make it easier to do without a car for short distances. New cycle paths, which connect development centres directly, complement the mobility offer. The road network must continue to be developed and made safer, but this necessary infrastructure must be used more efficiently.

## For traffic reduction

In addition to improved mobility in the field of public transport, the aim in future will also be to reduce the need for mobility and individual transport through alternative offers. More flexible working hours and models, modern infrastructures and increased decentralisation can remedy this situation and make an important contribution to reducing traffic volumes.

For this purpose, LSAP will promote telework and support telework centres set up by businesses or public administrations near borders and at mobility hubs.

LSAP also advocates greater decentralisation of public administrations in direct contact with citizens and customers. Making working and school hours more flexible can also relieve the traffic situation at peak times and better distribute traffic over longer periods of time.

## For the expansion of transport infrastructures

A lot has been invested in transport infrastructures in recent years. With the commissioning of the tram in the capital, a long-standing requirement of LSAP has become reality. The tram will significantly improve public mobility services. However, population growth and economic development will further increase the demand for user-friendly mobility services. An expansion of the tram network is imperative. One of the major priorities for the development of the rail network is the link between the main development centres of Nordstad, Luxembourg and Esch/Alzette.

In road construction, LSAP will give priority to the construction of local bypasses. For safety reasons and to avoid backups in the event of accidents, the main axis of international transit (Arlon-Luxembourg-Thionville) must be extended. The Esch motorway (A4) is to be extended to three lanes, with the additional lane reserved for buses and Car sharing.

LSAP will continue to promote soft mobility. LSAP will promote the development of the national cycle path network, paying particular attention to everyday and rush hour traffic and ensuring that national cycle paths reach right into the centre of towns and cities. In addition, LSAP will explore possibilities to establish further cycle routes in addition to the planned connection between Esch/Alzette and the city of Luxembourg.

## For a strong Europe of solidarity

For LSAP, there is no alternative to the EU, which, in the face of major challenges, must push not only the expansion and deepening of European economic and monetary union, but above all the social union.

LSAP has a clear vision of how the European Union should develop. Will be a priority in the coming years :

- to strengthen the social dimension within the EU
- to promote economic and monetary union
- to coordinate and improve security and defence
- to actively promote environmental and climate protection
- to defend European fundamental values and make greater use of the Community method
- to demand and promote fair and transparent trade relations
- to combat trafficking in human beings, illegal immigration and the causes of exodus.

Only a Union of solidarity is a strong Union! LSAP advocates a strong and solidary Union that actively combats xenophobia, intolerance and right-wing extremism. The institutions of the European Union must be coordinated in such a way that in future the Community method will once again be fully applied and serve as the basis for European policy.

The situation at Europe's external borders has not improved fundamentally. A reform of European asylum policy is essential for LSAP. It must be implemented quickly to enable refugees to live in dignity in Europe.

## For democracy, Human rights and World peace

International Law, the defence of Human and civil rights, democracy, the rule of Law and an active peace policy based on conflict prevention, international cooperation and solidarity form the basis of a peaceful world order for which LSAP has always been committed.

The general threat to World peace must be consistently countered with a multilateral political approach that does not lose sight of collective responsibility for the World community.

LSAP is committed to the aims and principles of the United Nations and adheres to the three pillars of Luxembourg's foreign and cooperation policy: diplomacy, development and defence. Luxembourg is part of the NATO alliance and remains committed to this. LSAP advocates a broad concept of security that does not focus unilaterally on increasing military spending. LSAP consistently focuses on peace diplomacy, conflict prevention, crisis management, humanitarian engagement and development aid.

## For International development cooperation

LSAP supports the orientation of Luxembourg cooperation and development aid. It is committed to inclusive, sustainable growth, good governance and respect for Human rights and thus meets the requirements of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

LSAP remains prepared to spend 1% of the gross national income on cooperation and development aid. The financing of international climate protection measures and the costs incurred in receiving refugees will continue to be disregarded as development aid.

LSAP supports the binding implementation of Agenda 2030 as part of Luxembourg's cooperation policy. LSAP is willing to help crisis areas and developing countries to help themselves, to create new perspectives, to invest in people and at the same time to fight the causes of refugee outflows.