

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LUXEMBOURG:
COMPETITIVENESS STRATEGIES FOR THE SMALL STATES
OF THE EU - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES

THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG: A PARTICULAR CASE OF INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS, FOREIGNERS AND CROSSBORDER WORKERS ON THE LABOUR MARKET

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LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Économie

Observatoire de la compétitivité

Luxembourg



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ta' Malta

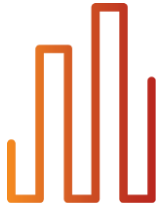
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Friday 20th April 2018

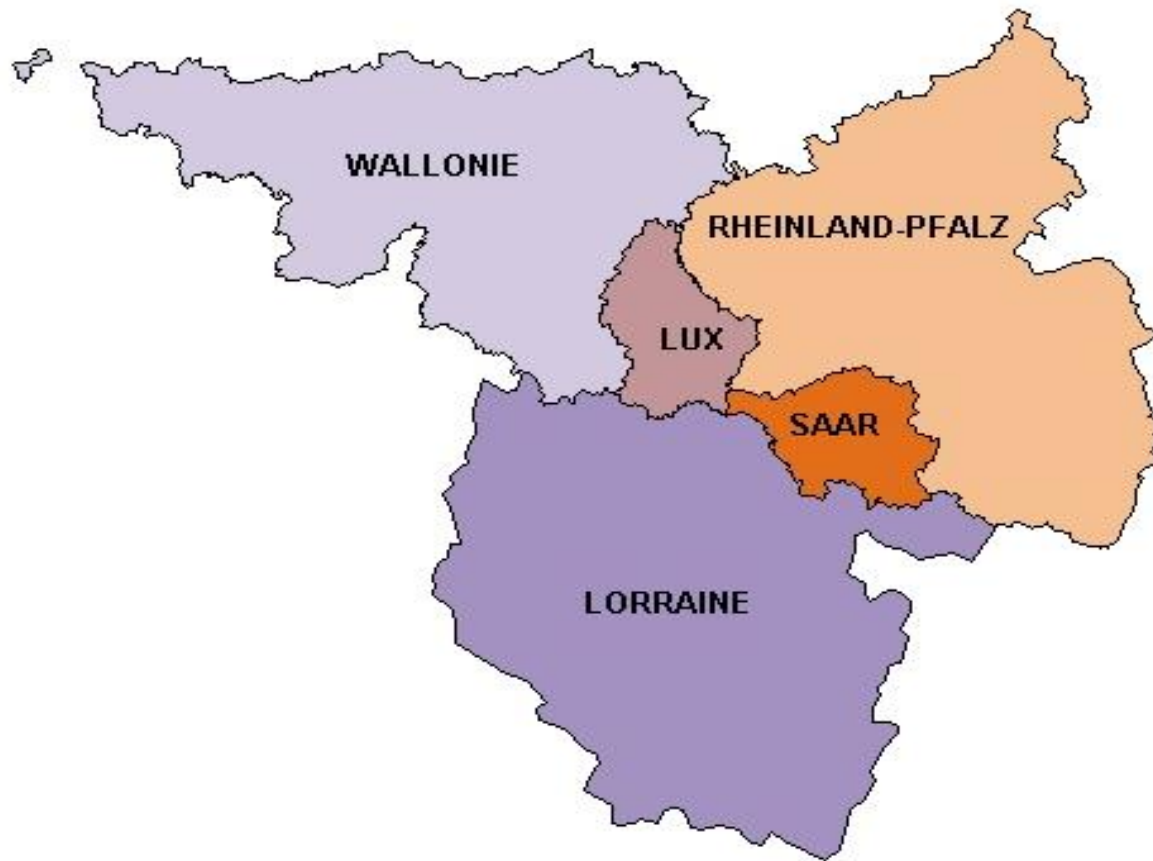


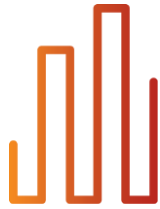
Summary

1. The Context
2. A Look on specific Institutions created for the Integration of Foreigners
3. New Movements regarding social Cohesion?
4. Last Novelties
5. Conclusions



1. The Context





1.1. Foreigners in Luxembourg

Table 1: Luxembourgish and foreign Residents in 2017

All together: 590,667 (100%)

Luxembourgers: 309,170 (52.3%)

Foreigners: 281,497 (47.7%)

Source: Statec



1.1. Foreigners in Luxembourg

Table 2: Evolution of the Percentage of Foreigners in Luxembourg from 1981 to 2017

1981: 25.9%

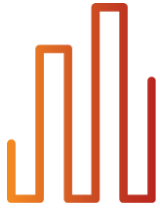
1991: 29.4%

2001: 37.3%

2011: 43.2%

2017: 47.7%

Source: Statec



1.2. Crossborder Workers in Luxembourg

Table 3: Composition of the Labour Market (3rd quarter 2017)

Luxembourgers: 108,792 (26.8%)

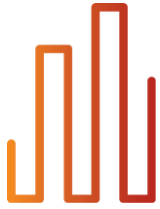
Resident Foreigners: 113,252 (27.9%)

Crossborder Workers: 184,058 (45.3%)

All together: 406,102 (100%)

Foreigners + Crossborder Workers: 297,310 (73.2%)

Source: Statec



1.2. Crossborder Workers in Luxembourg

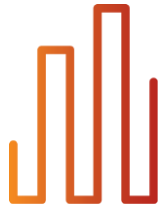
***Table 4: Residents and crossborder Workers in Luxembourg
(3rd quarter 2017)***

Residents: 222,044 (54.7%)

Crossborder Workers: 184,058 (45.3%)

All together: 406,102 (100%)

Source: Statec



1.2. Crossborder Workers in Luxembourg

Table 5: Homecountries of crossborder Workers in Luxembourg (3rd quarter 2017)

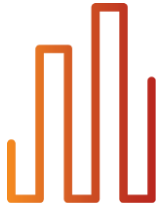
Belgium: 44,547 (24.2%)

France: 94,891 (51,6%)

Germany: 44,619 (24.2%)

All together: 184,058 (100%)

Source: Statec

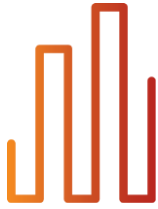


1.3. Why this Situation?

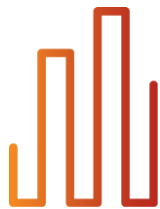
Former immigration waves

Unemployment rates in the neighbouring regions

Internal problems with professional training



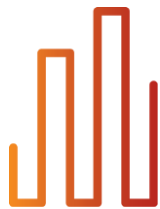
2. A Look on specific Institutions created for the Integration of Foreigners



2.1. The Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency

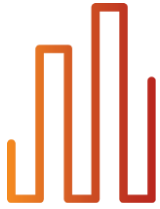
The OLAI has replaced the Government Commission for Foreigners (CGE), which was established by the amended Law of 27 July 1993 on integration and was in charge of social actions in favour of foreigners in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Loi du 27 juillet 1993 concernant l'intégration des étrangers au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ainsi que l'action sociale en faveur des étrangers, Mémorial A, numéro 55, 28 juillet 1993.

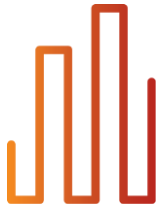


2.2. The National Council for Foreigners

The Law of 16th December 2008 on the reception and integration of foreigners in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg modified the composition of this body. Thus, the CNE now comprises 34 members who are representatives of foreigners, of refugees, of the Syvicol (Luxembourg inter-municipality trade union), of employers' organisations, of the main trade unions and of civil society. The number of foreigners' representatives has been increased from 15 to 22, including 7 who represent third party countries.



3. New Movements regarding social Cohesion?



The system of professional Chambers in Luxembourg

In the 2013 elections to the Chamber of Wage Earners (CSL), according to data provided by the Ministry of Labour, the percentages of voters were as follows:

Belgian crossborder Workers : 29.4%

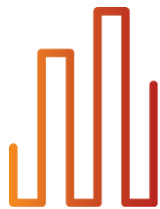
German crossborder Workers : 28.5

French crossborder Workers : 22.2%

Residents of Luxembourg : 45.7%



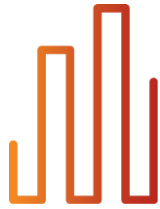
4. Last Novelties



4.1. New Regulations for the Economic and Social Council

On 1st February 2013, the Government Council approved a bill aiming to change the composition of the Economic and Social Council to allow the election of non-Luxembourg nationals, in order to take into account the increase in the foreign population of the country. The Economic and Social Council consists of 39 members. The employers' and employees' group are both represented by 18 members, while the government is allowed to nominate three members.

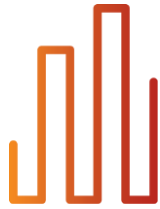
Projet de loi modifiant la loi modifiée du 21 mars 1966 portant institution d'un Conseil économique et social, Chambre des députés, dépôt le 20 février 2013.



4.2. The Referendum of 7th June 2015

In 2015, the government organized a referendum with 3 specific questions. One of the questions was: *Do you agree with the idea that non-Luxembourg residents have the right to register on the electoral lists on an optional basis in order to participate as voters in the elections to the Chamber of Representatives, subject to the dual condition of having resided for at least ten years in Luxembourg and having previously participated in the municipal or European elections in Luxembourg?*

The question has been rejected by 78.02% of all the voters.



4.3. New Reforms concerning Nationality

A new bill concerning Luxembourgish nationality was passed by the cabinet on 13th March 2013, with the aim of making it easier to acquire Luxembourgish nationality.

In 2017, another nationality law again simplified the conditions for acquiring Luxembourg nationality. The new law allows residents in Luxembourg for at least 5 years to acquire Luxembourg nationality by naturalization under certain conditions. Moreover, the applicant is not obliged to renounce his nationality of origin because of the principle of dual nationality



Conclusions