



Civil society monitoring report
on implementation
of the national Roma integration strategy
in Luxembourg

*Assessing the progress
in four key policy areas
of the strategy*

Prepared by:
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADEM	<i>Agence pour le développement de l'emploi</i> (Public Employment Service)
CEFIS	<i>Centre d'Etude et de Formation Interculturelles et Sociales</i>
CET	Centre for Equal Treatment
CoE	Council of Europe
CSL	Chamber of Employees
ECRI	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
FEAD	Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived
FRANET	Multidisciplinary research network of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRCP	National Roma Contact Point
NRIS	National Roma Integration Strategy
OLAI	Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Luxembourg has a very small Roma community – about 300 persons (CoE, 2012), among other 170 nationalities. The National Roma Integration Strategy is in fact an integrated set of policy measures applicable to any non-Luxembourgish who wants to live legally there and does not include any targeted policies and measures for Roma. The collection of ethnically disaggregated data is illegal in Luxembourg; therefore, there is a complete lack of data regarding Roma on any of the four policies (education, employment, housing, health). This makes it very difficult to assess the situation of Roma¹ living legally in Luxembourg, the challenges they are facing and the possible recommendations/solutions for the authorities.

To which degree Roma have access to those policies in Luxembourg? Is this integrated set of policy measures answering Roma needs in Luxembourg? To what degree are Roma integrated in the multicultural society of Luxembourg? These questions will remain unanswered unless contact and dialogue with Roma community and individuals is initiated, which will allow for a thorough assessment of their current situation.

As mentioned above, there are no statistics or data on the situation of Roma on employment, housing, education, health or discrimination in Luxembourg, therefore there is a need for the authorities to get in contact with the community, assess their situation and needs and adjust the policy measures accordingly.

At this point, it can only be presumed that Roma benefit of all the measures in place as any other non-Luxembourgish living in Luxembourg legally.

Employment

There is a positive evolution of the economy and employment in Luxembourg, with a big demand for work force and with a large number of measures and programmes to assist the jobseekers and the young graduates accessing the labour market there. Although there are no data on Roma (un)employment situation, it can be presumed that they are also benefiting from the current Luxembourg good economic situation. There is a need for data on the employment situation and access to labour market for Roma in Luxembourg.

Housing

The housing market in Luxembourg is very dynamic, characterised by relatively high home ownership, high prices, very limited social housing stock (2 per cent), long waiting lists for social housing, but a good system in place to assist those in need to rent, buy, maintain or improve their housing situation. There is a need for data on the housing situation and access to housing for Roma in Luxembourg.

Impact of health care policies on Roma

Luxembourg has one of the best State-funded health systems in Europe, inclusive, with relatively small co-payment. The prepayments of the medical cost might reduce the affordability in accessing the health system. Homeless persons, undocumented immigrants, etc. face barriers in accessing the health system, due to lack of an official address, minimum income or language skills. Also, the higher level of poverty among migrants and single parent households might affect negatively the access to health care

¹ In line with the terminology of European institutions and international organisations, the term 'Roma' is used here to refer to a number of different groups (e.g. Roma, Sinti, Kale, Gypsies, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom, Abdal) and includes travellers, without denying the specificities of these groups.

in Luxembourg. There is a need for data on the health situation and access to health for Roma in Luxembourg.

Education

School attendance is compulsory and free of charge in Luxembourg, for four to sixteen-year-olds. However, the “early childhood education” for the three-year-olds although free, it is optional. There are three official languages used in the education system in Luxembourg. Children with migrant background register with a higher percentage on early drop out, and school results are much below the average. There is no official information regarding school segregation and discrimination. There is a need for data on the education situation and access to education for Roma in Luxembourg.

INTRODUCTION

The National Roma Integration Strategy (2012-2020)² submitted by Luxembourg in 2012 is in fact an integrated set of mainstream policy measures regarding education, health, housing, employment and discrimination. These measures are part of in the Luxembourg's mainstream social integration policies, for any person of non-Luxembourg nationality, who is residing legally in Luxembourg. The NRIS does not include any information about the situation of Roma individuals and community at the time it was drafted. It does not contain any targeted measures or programs for those around 300 Roma (CoE 2012) living legally in Luxembourg, among a population of 602,000, out of which 47.9 per cent are foreigners, representing around 170 nationalities.

There are no official ethnically disaggregated data in Luxembourg, no self-identified Roma and no Roma organisation; therefore, it is difficult to assess the impact of any integration policy/measure/programme on Roma. There are no information/statistics about Roma in any report of Luxembourg's authorities, European or international organisation or institutions, i.e. ECRI, FRA, after 2012. The periodic progress reports concerning the implementation of the NRIS, from the Luxembourg authorities to the EC are not publicly available. There is no monitoring report or any other sort of evaluation of the NRIS in Luxembourg publicly available. When asked what the reach and impact of the mainstream policies in Roma community and individuals is or if there are the community members able to capture any benefit from the mainstream policies and funding, the answer from the NRCP office was: "Taken in consideration that Luxembourg does not run a census on ethnic grounds, we have no knowledge of any possible persons of Roma ethnicity in Luxembourg and their living conditions."³

Due to the group's small size, the reports on Luxembourg integration policy, prior and after 2012, have included the Roma among migrants, vulnerable groups. The Roma coming to Luxembourg in 1990s, 2000s and 2010s were mostly asylum seekers from the Western Balkans and the reasons for migration were racism against Roma, war and/or economic difficulties in the country of origin, etc. Some might have remained in Luxembourg and have been integrated in the mainstream society, some might have left. It is worth mentioning that there are no recent or after 2012- (year of the submission of the NRIS) accounts on the situation of those Roma who remained in Luxembourg and went through the integration process. It would be relevant, for the NRIS and Luxembourgish social integration policy in general, to see the results of this integration process. Another group of Roma present in Luxembourg in more recent years are Roma from Romania and Bulgaria, who are living at the border area i.e. in France and who are coming during day time to beg, on the streets of Luxembourg. Due to the fact that they do not reside in Luxembourg, those Roma are not direct beneficiaries of the social policies in Luxembourg.

Due to lack of data and the size of Roma community, there will be references to the situation of migrants or vulnerable groups, thought this report, quoting the public information or statistics on housing, education, employment and health. This does not mean that the author intends to advance the idea that Roma living in Luxembourg are in vulnerable, disadvantageous situation.

This report relies on data collected from field and desk research. Since there are no recent official data on the situation of Roma in Luxembourg, this report is mainly based on desk research of reports, analysis, strategies, action plans issued by The Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI), The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

² National Roma Integration Strategy in Luxembourg available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/roma_luxembourg_strategy_fr.pdf

³ Email exchange with NRCP representative, February 2018.

(ECRI), FRANET, EC, *Medicines du Monde*, etc. Additional information is available in the local media and the internet (i.e. *Chachipe* blog⁴).

During the development of this report, there have been interviews and e-mail exchanges with the NRCP, OLAI, Centre for Equal Treatment, several non-profit organisations in Luxembourg: *Caritas*, *Croix Rouge*, *Medicines du Monde*, *Inter-action*, etc. There were no interviews with local Roma due to time limitations and difficulties in reaching them out. One interview was done with a person of Roma origin, who lives in Luxembourg for the last two years now and moved in Luxembourg due to work in financial sector. Although very informing regarding what entails to live and work in Luxembourg, the interviewer was not able to shed light about the situation of the Roma community who lives there for decades, due to lack of contact with the community.

⁴ <https://romarights.wordpress.com/about-us/>

EMPLOYMENT

The NRIS mentions the Constitutional guarantee right to access to employment. Also, anyone who works legally in Luxembourg must be affiliated to Luxembourg social security thus providing for her/him and the family members, health insurance. There are no targeted measures/programmes for Roma mentioned or any information about the situation on Roma on the labour market.

Improving access to labour market and effectiveness of employment services

The Luxembourg job market is an international and multicultural working environment, where immigrants or cross-border employees represent around 70 per cent of the country's workforce. The unemployment rate in Luxembourg is lower than the European average.⁵

There are several institutions in charge with facilitating the access to labour market like Maison de l'orientation or National Employment Administration.

Through the National Employment Administration (*Agence pour le développement de l'emploi*, ADEM),⁶ the jobseekers find appropriate employment and the employers find staff suitable for their businesses. The jobseekers can be assigned to one of the measures for employment ranging from employment initiation contract, professional integration activity, training, and apprenticeship for adults, temporary indemnified occupation, volunteering, etc.

A professional orientation office – *Maison de l'orientation*⁷ offers a variety of services for the youth to identify their interests, abilities and skills, learn about vocational training and/or profession opportunities and receive support in their decision-making on future career.

The latest results show a decrease of the unemployment. According to ADEM, in 2018, "especially young jobseekers under the age of 30 have benefited from the decreasing unemployment (-11.4 per cent) as well as low-skilled jobseekers (-7.9 per cent). The number of long-term unemployed jobseekers has decreased by 6.9% and the number of jobseekers with disabilities decreased by 7.3 per cent within one year."⁸

One can only presume that all this positive evolution of Luxembourg economy has impacted Roma lives likewise. Taking into consideration the small number of Roma living in Luxembourg (around 300 according to Council of Europe, 2012) and the lack of ethnically disaggregated data, it is very difficult to have a clear picture of the situation of Roma on the labour market in Luxembourg. The Fundamental Rights Agency report (2012)⁹ on Luxembourg mentions that despite lack of data "it is believed that some of the few Roma who arrived in 1999 are well integrated, while others live on social assistance".

Whereas ECRI (2017) states: "Among migrants with a low level of education, unemployment and poverty rates are relatively high. The employment rate is relatively low among those with a low level of education who do not have a good command of the

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Unemployment_statistics

⁶ National Employment Administration ADEM: <http://adem.public.lu/fr/index.html>

⁷ *Maison de l'orientation*: <https://portal.education.lu/mo/>

⁸ <http://adem.public.lu/en/actualites/adem/2018/11/Chiffres-cles-oct-2018/index.html>

⁹ FRA Country thematic studies situation Roma Luxembourg. Available at: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/country-data/2013/country-thematic-studies-situation-roma>

official languages. Persons with a low level of education are also concentrated in less well-paid jobs.”¹⁰

The 2016 annual report on Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived (FEAD) mentions Roma among the persons receiving food support and basic material assistance. The Roma in this report are included in a larger category among others: migrants, participants of a foreign origin, persons belonging to a minority (including marginalised communities, such as Roma).¹¹ Therefore, it is not clear if Roma benefit or not from FEAD.

More detailed information is needed about the situation of the Roma on Luxembourgish labour market for the authorities to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of their measures and policies when it comes to Roma and if the Roma have access to all employment related services.

Fight against discrimination in employment and antigypsyism at workplace

The law of 28 November 2006 on equal treatment condemns direct and indirect discrimination based on religion or beliefs, disability, age, sexual orientation, race and ethnicity.¹² The Labour Code in Luxembourg prohibits also the discrimination based on the following grounds: religion, belief, age, disability, sexual orientation, ethnic origin. An employee can file a claim before the labour courts or the criminal courts, in case she/he experiences discrimination. A new chapter “Salary equality of Women and Men” was included in the Luxembourgish Labour Code by the Law of 15 December 2016. Also, discrimination based on gender reassignment was added to the discrimination on the ground of gender in though the law of 3 June 2016 (Article L.241-1 of the Labour Code).

A clause on harassment must be included in each collective bargaining agreement, as specified by the Luxembourg Labour Code. The Grand-Ducal Regulation of December 15, 2009, provides a legal definition of harassment and set out preventive measures that should be taken by the employer.

There is no legislation mentioning specifically antigypsyism and there is no information about work discrimination complains submitted by Roma.

There are several institutions with difference competences one can contact in case of discrimination:

Centre for Equal Treatment (CET),¹³ the national equality body, is an independent institution which promotes, analyses and monitors the equal treatment between all persons.

Chamber of Employees (CSL)¹⁴ represents any person working in Luxembourg, other than civil servants and public employees. The website (<http://discrimination.csl.lu/>) is dedicated entirely to countering discrimination at work. It offers extensive information and explanations on the definition and types of discrimination, the legal framework and the means of actions for potential victims, jurisprudence, etc. There is a section addressing gender equality and there are presented court decisions in case of discrimination based on racial and ethnical ground, as well as other grounds.

¹⁰ ECRI report 2017 Luxembourg. Available at : <https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-commission-against-racism-and-intolerance/luxembourg>

¹¹ <https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/le-minist%C3%A8re/attributions/solidarit%C3%A9/rapportd-execution-fead2016.pdf>

¹² [http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2006/11/29/n1/jo#jo%20\(in%20French\)](http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2006/11/29/n1/jo#jo%20(in%20French))

¹³ Center for Equal Treatment: <http://cet.lu/en/la-discrimination/>

¹⁴ Chamber of Employees: <https://www.csl.lu/>

In 2018 CET and CSL have issued "Recruitment without discrimination – a small practical guide for employees",¹⁵ which includes information about the legal framework, presents different types of discrimination with examples and means of actions.

The Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI)¹⁶ is entrusted with the implementation of a National Plan for Integration and the Fight against Discrimination (PAN) for all newcomers in Luxembourg. PAN 2010-2014 had been extended until 2017 and had included integration tools, such as the Reception and Integration Contract and the Guided Integration Pathway.¹⁷ In 2018 a new PAN has been issued focusing of social cohesion between non-Luxembourgers and Luxembourgers.

Taking in consideration that ethnic data is not registered in Luxembourg, there is no information available about potential complaints of discrimination in the labour market from persons of Roma ethnicity.

¹⁵ <http://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Brochure-recrutement-sans-discrimination.pdf>

¹⁶ The Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency: <http://www.olai.public.lu/en/olai/index.html>

¹⁷ More information on PAN 2010-2014 and its evaluation on Civil society monitoring report on implementation of the national Roma integration strategies in Luxembourg.

HOUSING AND ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES

The NRIS specifies that the local authorities have the responsibility to provide housing, if possible, for the people residing in the area, based on Article 26 of the law of 21 September 2006, on the lease of residential use. The NRIS mentions also the conditions of use of the camping sites for caravans. Again, there are no specific measures or programs for Roma or any information regarding the housing situation of Roma.

Addressing Roma's needs in spatial planning and access to basic amenities

There is no information available regarding the type of housing or living conditions of the Roma in Luxembourg.

Around 70 per cent of the Luxembourg population is home-owners. The rest of 30 per cent rents on the private market or live in public housing. Public housing can be "social housing" and/or "private housing used for social purposes".

"The social housing is not sufficiently developed. There is a need for the Luxembourgish authorities to develop measures in the social housing field for the benefit of low-paid workers. This will contribute not only to the integration of workers with migration backgrounds, but also benefit low-wage workers with Luxembourgish nationality." (ECRI, 2017) Therefore, the Luxembourg Government has launched the Subsidised Housing Initiative,¹⁸ a programme for the construction of subsidised housing projects for rental, involving and supporting local municipalities.

Social housing represents no more than 2 per cent of the total housing stock in Luxembourg, making difficult the adequate prevention from homelessness and lack of access to social benefit for the vulnerable groups (FEANTSA, 2017).¹⁹

The access to social benefits is linked in Luxembourg to a legal place of residence. In many cases, homeless people use the address of the night shelter or the day centre they are attending in order to access social benefits. Some of the beneficiaries of these shelters and day centres are possibly Roma from Eastern Europe, although the people working there said that they can ask for nationality, but not for ethnicity. Street workers from organisations like Caritas and Red Cross have mentioned that they are cooperating with the shelters and they are helping homeless people with food, clothes or accompanying to the *Medicins du Monde* facilities for treatment.

One initiative that takes place every year (since 2001) between 1 December until end March is *La Wanteraktioun*,²⁰ coordinated by the Ministry of Family, Integration and Greater Region in cooperation with various NGOs. Its objective is to offer a meal and a shelter for the homeless people during days and nights in those months with low temperature.

¹⁸ <http://www.chronicle.lu/category/living-in-luxembourg/26465-274-homes-to-be-built-under-subsidised-housing-initiative>

¹⁹ Feantsa 2017, Homelessness in Luxembourg. Available at: <https://www.feantsa.org/download/luxembourg-20172229809190539617755.pdf>

²⁰ <http://www.chronicle.lu/category/living-in-luxembourg/26859-work-starts-on-new-accommodation-centre-for-homeless-in-findel>

Improving access to secure and affordable housing

Accessing affordable housing in Luxembourg is challenging. Due to labour market dynamics, the resident population has increased, leading to an increase in housing demand and prices. There are several institutions involved in housing production, distribution and management. At the national level, there are just two public promoters in the social housing market, building affordable housing or housing at subsidised prices, which are further rented or sold based on social criteria.

One of the public promoters is the Housing Fund (*Fonds du logement*)²¹ managing the country's largest supply of social housing for rent, comprising 1,703 units of accommodation located throughout Luxembourg. The National Society for Affordable Housing (*Société nationale des habitations à bon marché*, SNHBM)²² is specialised in the complete cycle of housing construction, but also manages a rental stock of 170 units, which are distributed based on income.

The Social Housing Agency (*Agence immobilière sociale*, AIS)²³ works together with municipal or regional welfare offices to combat social exclusion, as an intermediary between owners of real estate and households with modest income. The allocation criteria take in consideration the family size, the income, the legal status, a particular housing situation, etc. There are long waiting lists for affordable housing though.

Effectiveness of housing benefits and social assistance to access and maintain housing

A wide range of state aids has been put in place to encourage individual initiatives for the construction and improvement of housing for all who can claim it based of their income and family situation.

The diversity of individual housing aids (bonuses, subsidies, etc.) ranges from acquisition and construction premiums,²⁴ through the payment of interest and government guarantees to premiums for the improvement of housing habitat,²⁵ and special development aids for individuals with one or more motor impairments.²⁶

While some aid is linked to the improvement of an existing dwellings, others such as the generalised home savings assistance and the rental guarantee are purely financial aids that allow easy access to adequate housing.

Fight against discrimination, residential segregation and other forms of antigypsyism in housing

According to the declaration of the National Roma Contact Point in Luxembourg there is no residential segregation.²⁷ No cases of discrimination in access to housing have been registered. In case of discrimination related to the access to housing, there are two

²¹ <https://logement.public.lu/fr.html>

²² <https://snhbm.lu/>

²³ <https://www.ais.lu/>

²⁴ <https://logement.public.lu/fr/aides-logement/aides-individuelles-logement/construction.html>

²⁵ <https://logement.public.lu/fr/aides-logement/aides-individuelles-logement/renovation.html>

²⁶ <https://logement.public.lu/fr/aides-logement/aides-individuelles-logement/construction.html>

²⁷ Interview with the National Roma Contact Point representative February 2018.

organisations that could be approached: OLAI²⁸ and the Luxembourg Consumers Union (*Union Luxembourgeoise des Consommateurs*, ULC).

Regarding camping sites for the Travelers, it seems that camp managers are reluctant to allow them to camp. Some incidents from 2010 were reported as discriminatory acts (see ECRI 2012). The ECRI report of 2012 specifies: "ECRI recommends that the Luxembourg authorities combat any discrimination against Roma on the part of campsite managers".²⁹ No information is available about similar discriminatory acts or the existence of Travelers/caravan dwellers in Luxembourg.

There is no information available about the reach or impact of all the incentives and support for accessing housing and improving living condition in Roma communities or individuals.

²⁸ OLAI: <http://www.olai.public.lu/fr/lutte-discrimination/index.html>

²⁹ ECRI, 2012. *ECRI Report on Luxembourg (fourth monitoring cycle)*. Available at: http://www.olai.public.lu/en/publications/rapports/rapports_ecri/4eme_rapport_luxembourg_CRI_2012_4.pdf

IMPACT OF HEALTH CARE POLICIES ON ROMA

Ensuring equal access to public health care services

Luxembourg has one of the best State-funded healthcare systems in Europe. The per capita spending is the highest in the EU – 82 per cent higher than the EU average in 2015.³⁰ The system is based on several fundamental principles: universal coverage, compulsory health insurance, free choice of providers (doctors and hospitals) for patients and compulsory provider compliance with the fixed set of fees for services.

The basic health coverage is provided free of charge by the State to all citizens and residents with legal administrative status. The employees and employers contribute to the principal public health insurance CNS (*Caisse Nationale de Santé*). Children are covered under their parents' insurance, and students are covered until age 27. Coverage includes most treatment by a general practitioner or specialists, any laboratory tests, prescriptions and hospitalisation.

The employee is also entitled to benefits in case of an accident, illness, retirement pension, pregnancy, and annual paid leave.

The health services package is offered both to residents and to cross-border workers (and their family members) due to the fact that they are working in Luxembourg and are part of its health system. There is financial support for those who cannot afford to pay the contribution to the health insurance.

In terms of affordability, the patient has to prepay the medical cost and then to get reimbursed by the insurance. This affects low income patients. However, since 2013, a "benefit-in-kind model" (*tiers payant social*) has been installed, where the cost is covered directly by the National Health Insurance.³¹

Homeless persons and undocumented immigrants, who do not meet the formal conditions (official address, minimum income, language skills) to be ensured in the health care system, encounter difficulties in accessing the health system in Luxembourg. Some of them approach organisations such as Doctors of the World (*Médecins du Monde*, 2017).

Some 75 per cent of the population have an extra insurance – a private one, although everybody theoretically has access to the state basic healthcare system.

³⁰ OECD Health Statistics, Eurostat Database, WHO Global Health Expenditure Database (data refer to 2015).

³¹ <https://cns.public.lu/fr/professionnels-sante/medecins/tiers-payant-social.html>

EDUCATION

Improving access to quality preschool education and care

There is no official information about the situation of Roma in the education system in Luxembourg.

School attendance is compulsory and free of charge in Luxembourg for four to sixteen-year-olds. However, the “early childhood education” for the three-year-olds although free, it is optional. Childcare-service vouchers system and various forms of State support exist too, but it is not known if the Roma families are included in the system.

The preschool education mainly takes place in Letzeburgisch, after which literacy education is in German and French from second grade onwards. In most of the cases of children with migrant background, they speak a different language than French, German and Letzeburgisch, the official languages used in the education system in Luxembourg, at home, with their families.

It would be in the benefit of the children and their families if the compulsory education will start at the age of three, which will facilitate early childhood development, language learning, etc.

Improving quality of education until the end of compulsory schooling

According to ECRI report (2017), “children with migration backgrounds encounter significant difficulties in the school system and have results well below the average.”³² This can be due to the language difficulties: the education is done in three official languages, but home, most of the children use a language different from the official ones. The proportion of foreign children in general secondary education is only 21.9 per cent, whereas the figure is approximately 40 per cent in secondary vocational/technical education. According to a study done by the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (MENJE), foreign children are also overrepresented among pupils who leave school early (41.7 per cent). The majority of young new arrivals attending state schools are from vulnerable social backgrounds.³³

In what concerns the language learning support for newly arrived children, there are welcome classes and specific reception units for children age 12 or more.³⁴ It is presumed that Roma arriving as asylum seekers have had access to this type of support.

Regarding the technical secondary education, there are three versions leading to various forms of higher education: technical regime, technician’s regime and vocational regime. It can be only presumed that there are Roma students represented in this system too.

Support of secondary and higher education particularly for professions with high labour market demand

There are many initiatives to support youth for the labour market as yearly as secondary education.

³² ECRI report 2017 Luxembourg. Available at : <https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-commission-against-racism-and-intolerance/luxembourg>

³³ MENJE (2015), *Le décrochage scolaire 2012-2013*.

³⁴ <http://www.men.public.lu/fr/themes-transversaux/scolarisation-eleves-et-rangers/schooling-foreign-pupils/enrolling/index.html>

There are numerous provisions for secondary and higher education students. The textbooks are free; personalized student cards i.e. *my Card* which can be used as an unlimited free pass for all public transport during the academic year and holidays, etc.

The 2017 secondary education reform aims to increase flexibility, redesign of the guidance process, support and monitoring measures for learners in difficulty, through learner guidance, educational and psychosocial support, as well as learners' and parents' participation.³⁵

Taking in consideration the lack of disaggregated data, we can only presume that Roma students are benefiting from all the above mentioned support.

The government of Luxembourg proudly promotes, that the social dialogue between the government, professional chambers and trade unions traditionally plays an important role in Luxembourg. Throughout the education system, representatives of different interest groups (professional chambers, parents associations) are part of various bodies and commissions.

As there are no Roma organisations, it is unknown if Roma invited to participate to these cooperation

As mentioned in the Employment section, The Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy, through its Agency for the development of employment (ADEM) cooperates with the ministry of Education, Children and Youth to implement measures and training programmes for unemployed people.

Fight against discrimination, segregation and other forms of antigypsyism in education

There are no official records of segregation or discrimination of Roma in the Luxembourg education system.

Secondary education schools may organise special activities and special classes for the pupils in difficulties.³⁶ There is no information about the enrolment rate of Roma students in special education.

³⁵ https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/national-reforms-school-education-40_en

³⁶ https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/special-education-needs-provision-within-mainstream-education-40_en

RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the complete lack of information regarding the situation and needs of Roma community and individuals, and, in general, considering the need for better understanding of the Roma presence in Luxembourg:

- The NRCP in cooperation with OLAI and other relevant institutions and committees (i.e. National Council for Foreigners in Luxembourg) should initiate an in-depth needs assessment exercise in order to run a current evaluation of the situation of Roma community and adjust the NRIS accordingly. This needs assessment should be done before 2020.
- OLAI in cooperation with the organisations involved in the initial reception and integration of the Roma and with local authorities should implement measures from the Multi-annual National Action Plan³⁷ (i.e. "Implementing the shared responsibility of integration with the host society by promoting intercultural exchanges").
- Roma community and individuals in Luxembourg should organise themselves and participate together with other minorities in events promoting their culture and language, but also making their voice heard as part of Luxembourg population.

³⁷ <http://www.olai.public.lu/fr/publications/programmes-planactions-campagnes/plan/01-PAN-integration.pdf>

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