

Luxembourg

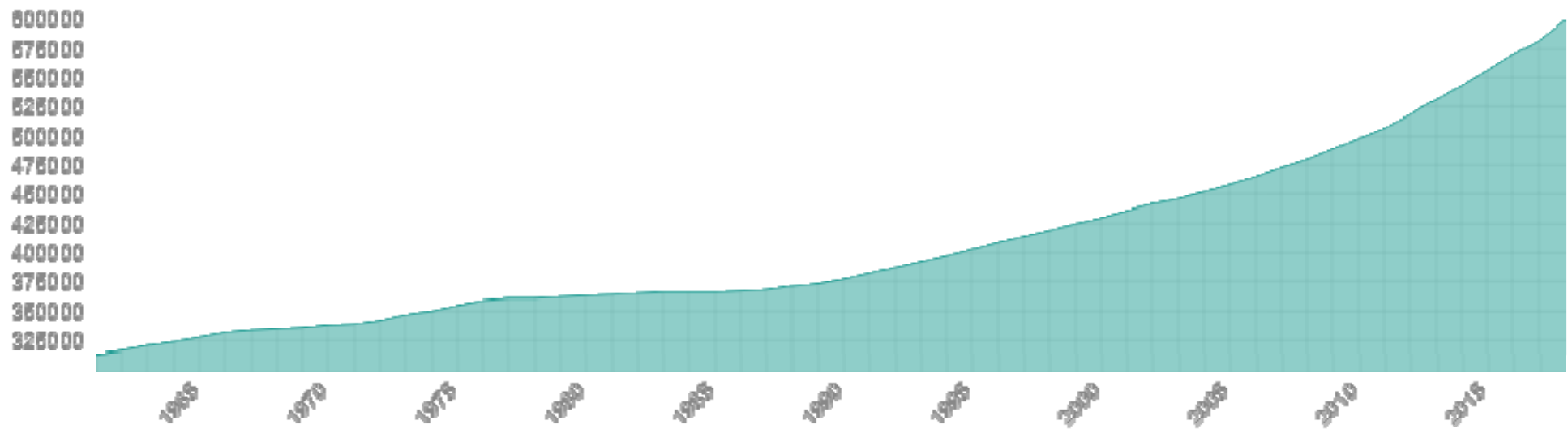
Anna-Lena Högenauer, University of Luxembourg

Fixed Size

Fixed Size

- Luxembourg is the 2nd smallest EU member state by population and area
- Area: 2586.4 km²
- Population of around 602,000 (January 2018)
- Fairly densely populated South and Centre
- Marked by a sharp rise in
 - The number of inhabitants
 - The proportion of foreigners

- Population growth



<https://www.laenderdaten.info/Europa/Luxemburg/bevoelkerungswachstum.php>

- Share of the foreign population (2017):
 - 50.9% Luxembourgers
 - 18.2% Portuguese
 - 13.5% French
 - 10.3% German
 - 7% other

Sovereignty

Sovereignty Size

- Key moments in history

- 963: Ardennengraf Siegfried acquires a fort on the Bock-rock called Lucilinburhuc -> hence the name Luxembourg
- Over time, develops into a 'Grafschaft' and then a duchy (1354)
- 4 members of the House of Luxembourg are Kings of Germany on the throne of the 'Heilige Römische Reich Deutscher Nation', before they die out in the 15th century
- Luxembourg becomes part of the Netherlands under Burgundian, Spanish and then Austrian rulers. Briefly part of France from 1795 onwards.
- Congress of Vienna 1815: independence as a Grand Duchy as private property of William I King of the Netherlands, but also becomes a member of the German Confederation. But is de facto treated like a province of Germany.
- Luxembourg joins the Belgian revolution in 1830 and is subsequently divided into a Belgian half and a Luxembourgish half (corresponding roughly to language divisions).
- 1842: Member of the German customs union
- 1867 Luxembourg is declared a neutral territory.

Independence(s)

Independence from France; elevation to Grand Duchy	15 March 1815
Independence in personal Union with the Netherlands (Treaty of London)	19 April 1839
Reaffirmation of Independence (Treaty of London)	11 May 1867
End of the personal union with the Netherlands	23 November 1890
Member of the League of Nations	1920
Independence from the German Reich	1944 / 1945
Admitted to the UN	24 October 1945
Founding member of the ECSC, EEC...	1950s

Political Size

Political Size

- Limited security and defence ambitions:
 - Army is voluntary since 1967
 - NATO member
- Membership in EU, NATO etc.
- Trade as an important foreign policy issue
- Around 90 embassies (+ a lot of consulates); cooperation with Belgium
- Relatively homogeneous society with moderate conflicts.
- 7 parties in parliament, 4 are part of the core now
- Separation of powers with parliament, government and courts. The Grand Duke has limited powers nowadays.

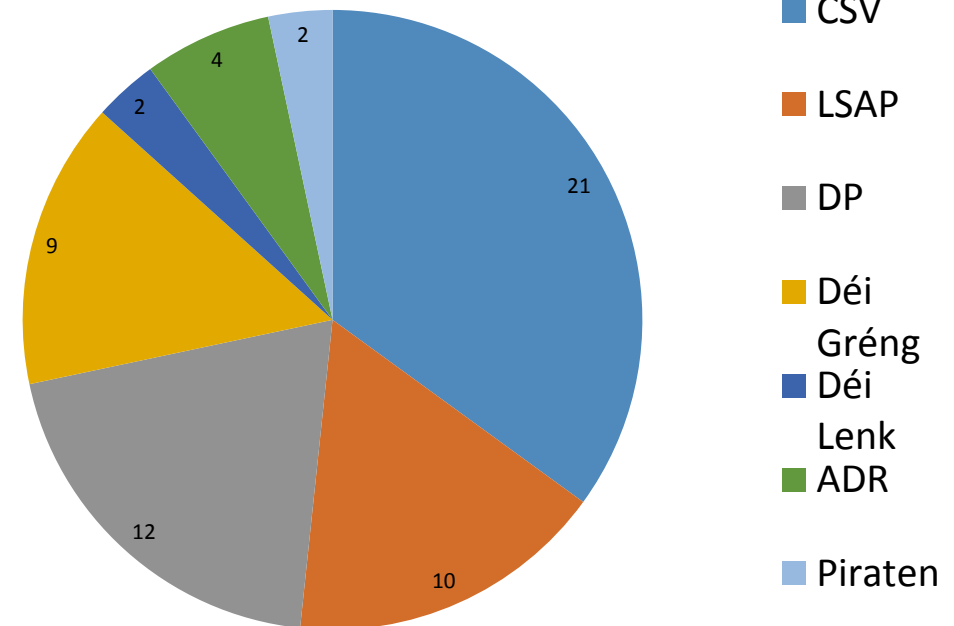
Military

- Voluntary army since 1967
 - Roughly 0.5% of GDP in 2016 (266 mio)
 - 1100 soldiers
 - Only light armaments
 - One company participates in Eurocorps
- NATO member
 - Owns some planes etc. that are operated by other NATO members

Parties

- CSV (Christian Democrats)
- LSAP (Socialists)
- DP (Liberals)
- Déi Gréng (Greens)
- Déi Lénk (the Left)
- ADR (Conservatives)
- Piraten

Seats Elections 2018



Participation

- National

- Right to vote
 - All nationals over 18
 - Voting is mandatory until the age of 75
- Referendums
- Petitions
 - Can force a debate in parliament

- Local

- Mandatory for nationals between the ages of 18-75
- EU citizens can register to vote if they have lived in Luxembourg for more than 5 years

Economy

Economic Size

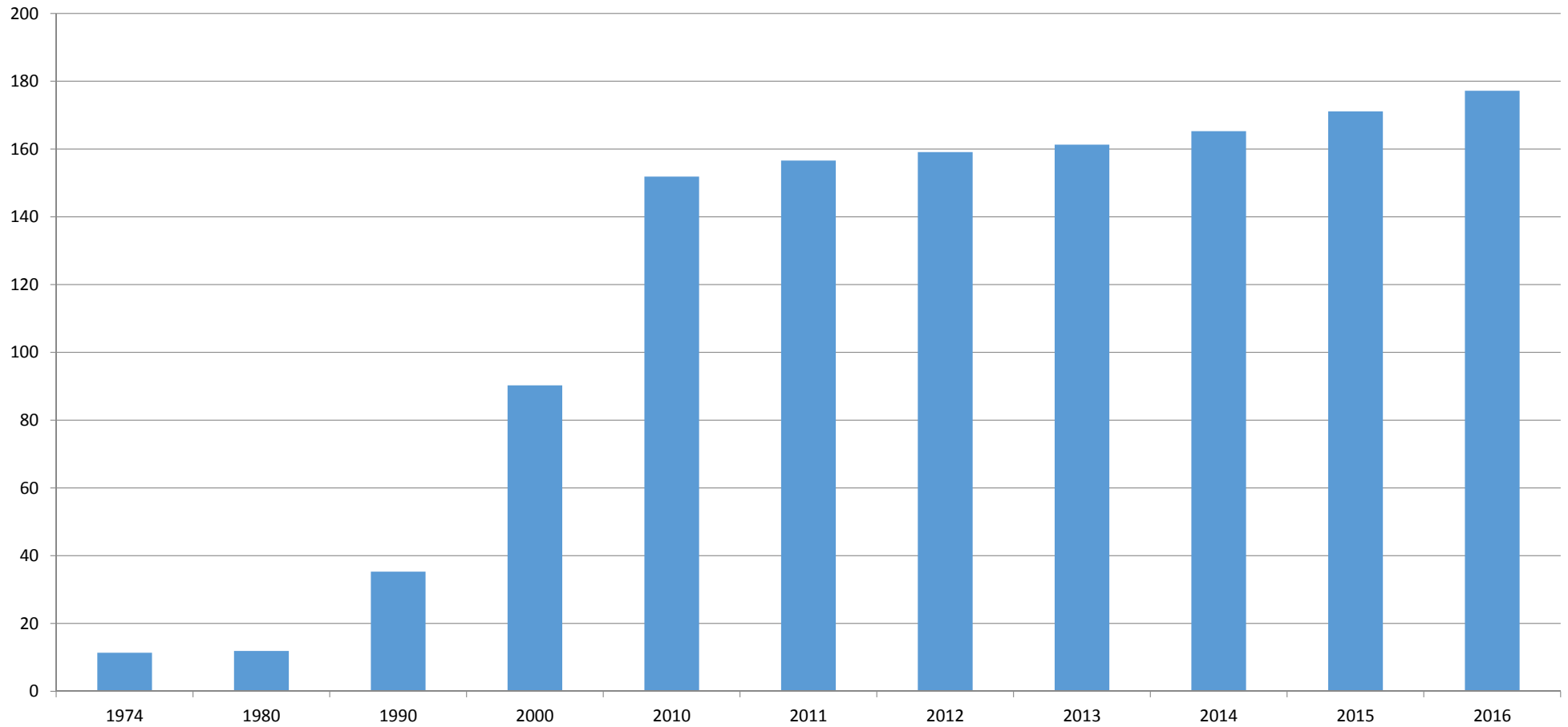
- The highest GDP/head in the EU
- Low sovereign debt
- Large service sector
 - Emphasis on banks, funds, insurers and fintech
 - Large public sector (Post, schools, public authorities...)
- Remaining industrial production – Acelormittal
- Construction sector (a by-product of population growth)

⇒ High economic interconnectedness with other financial centers

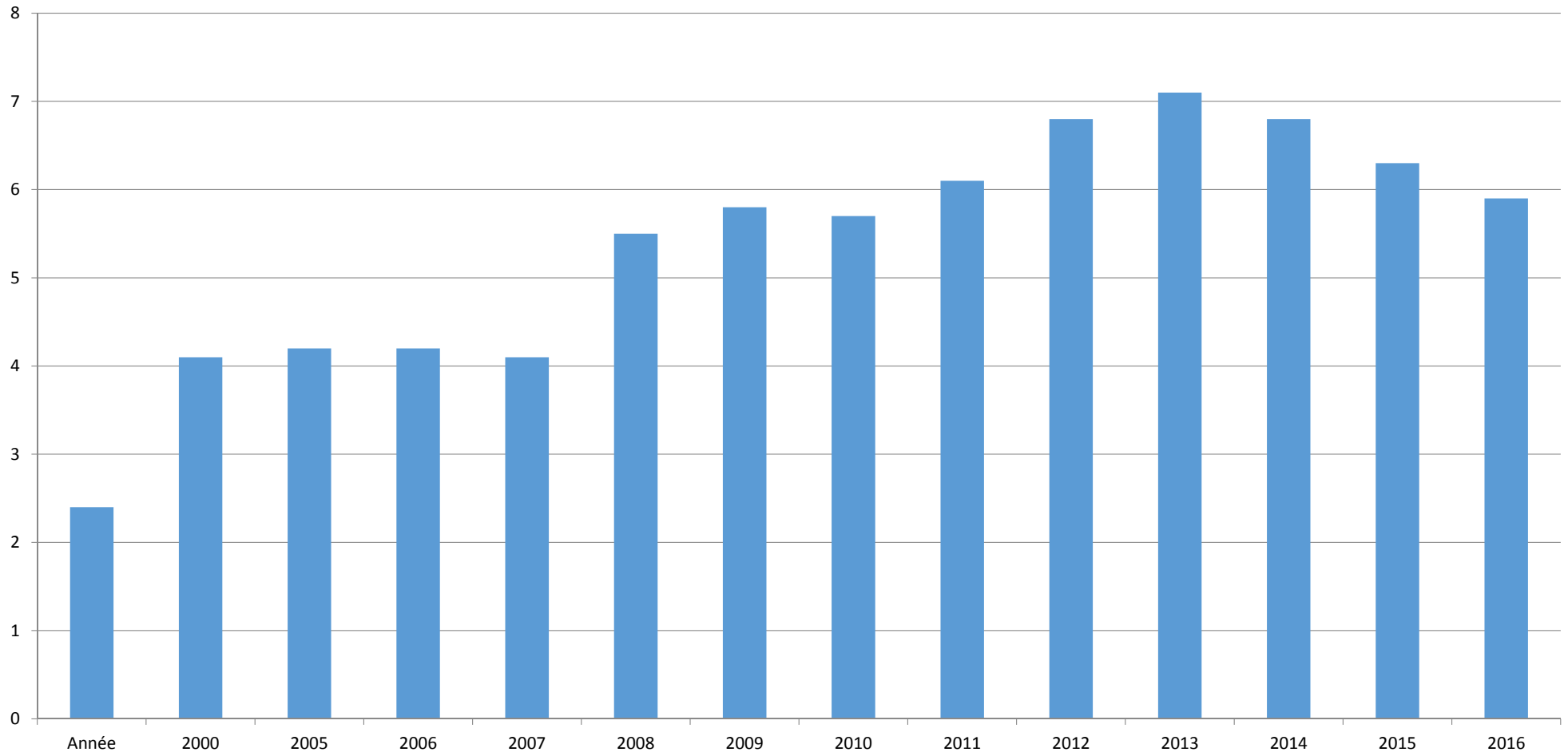
- The social system (pensions etc.) depends on economic growth
- But
 - Influx of 10k-15k new residents per year puts housing market and infrastructure under strain
 - New challenges with multi-lingualism
- Many cross-border commuters
 - Sept 2018: 193,647 commuters to Luxembourg (<https://statistiques.public.lu>)
 - 12,552 Luxembourgish residents commuting to other countries
 - Challenge for the transport system

⇒ High interconnectedness of the 'Grande Région' in terms of exports/imports and flows of people

Commuters to Luxembourg in 1000



Luxembourg: Unemployment in %



Expectations

- Limited ambitions in foreign and defense policy
 - NATO member, but mostly happy to support common projects
- Strong emphasis on trade and economic policy
- Pro-European – around 85-90% support for EU membership.
 - No anti-EU parties
- Membership in international organizations as a way to increase visibility and influence
- Proud of multilingualism (3 official languages), multicultural influences, openness (people traditionally studied abroad)

Education

Higher Education

- University of Luxembourg – biggest provider: BA, MA, PhD
- Luxembourg School of Business: weekend MBAs
- Lunex University: sport

- Also a few foreign universities with smaller campuses

University of Luxembourg

- Founded in 2003 as the first and only public university of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
- research university with an international, multilingual and interdisciplinary character.
- 6,366 students and 1,823 employees
- Mandatory semester abroad for Bachelor's students. Student exchange agreements and research cooperations exist with 354 universities around the world.
- University rankings
 - Ranked number 179 in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Ranking 2017-2018
 - Ranked number 12 in the Times Higher Education (THE) Young University Rankings 2018
- Total budget: 225.5 million euros in 2017

- Research priorities: Materials Science, Computer Science & ICT Security, European and International Law, Finance and Financial Innovation, Education and Contemporary and Digital History.
- The research teams and about 692 PhD students work in three faculties and three interdisciplinary centres:
 - Faculty of Science, Technology and Communication
 - Faculty of Law, Economics and Finance
 - Faculty of Language and Literature, Humanities, Arts and Education
 - Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust (SnT)
 - Luxembourg Centre for Systems Biomedicine (LCSB)
 - Luxembourg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (C²DH)
- Mainly bilingual degrees (French/English - French/German), some trilingual degrees as well as degrees entirely taught in English by lecturers originating from 20 different countries
- Degree programmes
 - 12 Bachelor's degrees and 42 Master's degrees, 13 vocational training and lifelong learning courses, doctoral education (4 doctoral schools)

- Publications: 1,887 scientific publications, of which 689 in refereed journals, published in 2017
- Chairs: Since 2006: 7 endowed chairs & 3 awarded chairs
- 3rd party funded research revenues
 - 51.9 million euros in 2017, thereof 32.5 million euros from the Fonds National de la Recherche (FNR) and 8.4 million euros from the EU

Where Luxembourgish students study (2013/14)

- 3776 Luxembourg
- Of those 3201 at the University of Luxembourg (there they make up around 44% of the student body)
- 3632 Germany
- 3179 Belgium
- 2276 France
- 1227 UK
- 860 Austria
- 536 Switzerland

<http://www.lessentiel.lu/de/luxemburg/story/auf-diese-uni-stadte-fahren-die-luxemburger-ab-23419805>

Students at the University of Luxembourg

- 6,366 students: 3,078 Bachelor, 1,649 Master, 692 PhD, 947 other, end of 2017
- A total of 113 different student nationalities:
 - 44% of students have a Luxembourgish nationality;
 - 54% a nationality from other EU 28 countries;
 - 19% from non-EU 28 countries
 - Sum is > than 100% because of double nationalities.

Adult Education

- Focuses mostly on how 'older' students can obtain degrees (e.g. through evening classes)
- OR: the acquisition of practical skills: professional training, retraining for job-seekers...
- Language classes

⇒ Adult education in social sciences is limited;

- Religious/value-oriented teaching
- Potentially the Institute for Social Training (but rather about anti-discrimination etc.)
- Courses organized for foreigners trying to acquire the Luxembourgish citizenship
- **Zentrum fir Politesch Bildung** -> more focused on young people, but one of the rare institutions with an interest in political education.

How can we connect to adult education?

- The *Zentrum fir Politesch Bildung* would be interested in co-organizing an event with us.
- We could ask if this could be offered as an optional event in the context of the CAI programme (i.e. the programme for the obtention of the Luxembourgish citizenship).