


Luxembourg

Population and territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 480 000 inhabitants (2007), 2 586 km².
Administrative structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unitary country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ TL2: data not available ❖ TL3: data not available ❖ 116 municipalities.
Share of sub-national government in total spending/revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spending: 11.8% (2009). ● Revenues: 6.6% (2009).
Concentration and inequalities	
Key challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of economic diversification. ● Centralisation of economic activities in the centre of the country. ● Cross-border traffic congestion. ● Rural municipalities which are recently experiencing substantial ex-urban development.
Objectives of regional policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase competitiveness. ● Preserve territorial cohesion. ● Sustainable development.
Legal/institutional framework for regional policy ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Master Programme for Territorial Development (<i>Programme directeur d'aménagement du territoire</i>). ● Integrated Transport and Spatial Development Concept. ● Regional plans. ● Primary and secondary sectoral plans. ● European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation (EGCC).
Urban policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Information Unit for Urban Policy (<i>cellule nationale d'information pour la politique urbaine</i>, CIPU). ● Conventionalised informal agreements.
Rural policy framework ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature parks.
Major regional policy tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic activity zones. ● Cluster programme, business parks. ● Grants of State Aid Commission. ● Commune Financial Grant Funds.
Policy co-ordination at central level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Co-ordination of the Ministry for Sustainable Development and Infrastructures. ● Master Programme for Territorial Development. ● Inter-ministerial Committee for Territorial Planning. ● Superior Council for Territorial Planning.
Multi-level governance between national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional plans. ● Informal agreement between state and municipalities.

Policy co-ordination at regional level (cross-sectoral)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional plans.
Policy co-ordination at regional level (geographic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional plans. ● Informal agreement between state and municipalities. ● European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation (EGCC).
Evaluation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of territorial observatory.
Future orientations of regional policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Territorial and administrative reform (<i>e.g.</i> abolition of cantons and districts, introduction of urban communities [<i>communautés urbaines</i>]).

1. In all EU member countries, the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) required by Cohesion Policy is also part of the legal/institutional framework.
2. In all EU member countries, the National Strategic Plan (NSP) (and the regional Rural Development Plans [RDPs] in federalised and strongly regionalised countries) is a basic rural policy document required by EU Rural Development Programmes. Each member country has the choice of either submitting a single NSP for its entire territory or of breaking down its territory into regions and submitting a set of regional RDPs.
3. Due to the scarce number of regions, no information on the regional contribution to growth, on the Gini index and on the performance in time of the regional GDP per capita is provided for this country.

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