

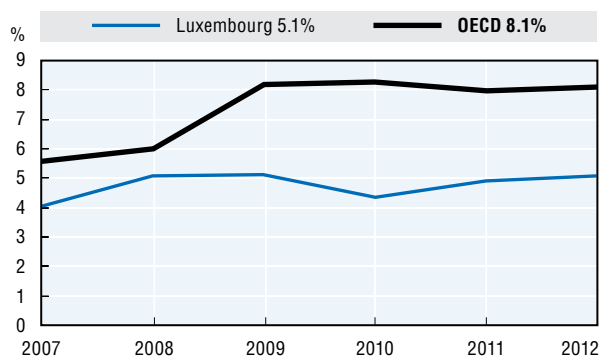
Luxembourg

Recent policy developments

- The Master Programme for Territorial Planning (PDAT) is the key instrument of national spatial planning. It determines the government's general guidelines and priority objectives for the sustainable development of the living environment. An update of the PDAT is planned for 2018. The Integrated Transport and Spatial Planning Concept (IVL), developed in 2004, furthered progression towards the implementation of the essential targets set out in the PDAT and defines more precisely the polycentric urban spatial model of Luxembourg.
- The primary sectoral plans for transport, housing, landscape and economic activity zones were submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in May 2014. These plans will underpin the IVL with legally binding instruments, making it easier to implement the government's plans concerning sustainable spatial development.
- At inter-communal level, a number of cities and adjacent municipalities have signed formal agreements or "conventions" with the Ministry of Spatial Planning, aiming to: commit to safeguarding more sustainable development, implement the objectives of the PDAT and the IVL by ensuring a polycentric and more balanced development of the country, and co-ordinate and integrate the territorial development of the municipalities involved.

Government structure	Municipal-level governments	Intermediate-level governments	Regional or state-level governments
Unitary	106		
Regional development policy			
Lead ministry(ies) or committees	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure (Department of Spatial Planning)		
Regional development framework	The Master Programme for Territorial Planning is updated periodically and supported by guidance and sectoral plans developed with the relevant local authorities.		
Urban development policy			
Lead ministry(ies) or committees	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure (Department of Spatial Planning)		
Urban policy framework or strategy	Formal agreements or “conventions” are signed between the ministry and local urban authorities to encourage an integrated urban planning process.		
Rural development policy			
Lead ministry(ies) or committees	Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development		
Rural policy framework or strategy	The National Strategic Plan for Luxembourg is the main rural policy for the countryside; there is no overall Luxembourg rural strategy.		

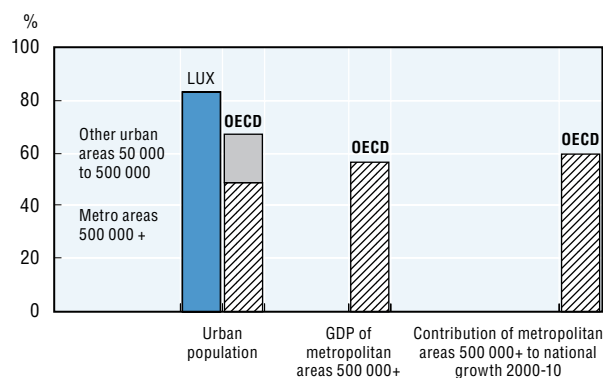
Regional disparities in unemployment trends



In 2012, the unemployment rate of Luxembourg was 5%, compared to 8% in the OECD area. During the period 2007-12, Luxembourg's youth unemployment rate varied from 14% to 19%.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933108282>

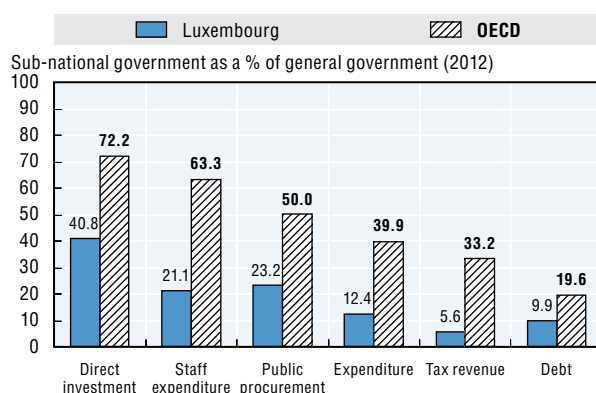
The importance of urban areas



In Luxembourg, 83% of the population lives in the urban area of Luxembourg.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933108301>

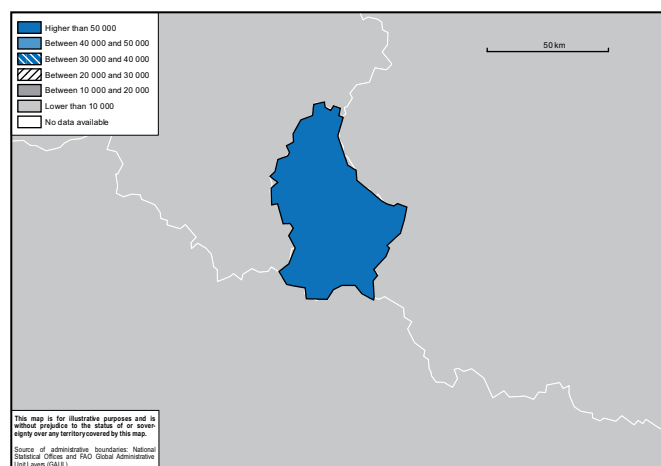
The role of sub-national governments in public finance



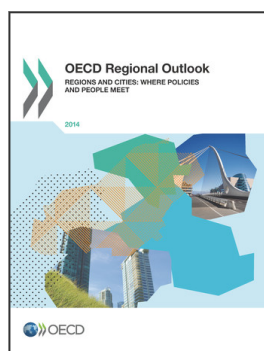
General public services and education are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Luxembourg; together they represent 42% of sub-national expenditure, compared to 40% in the OECD area.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933108320>

Regional differences in GDP per capita levels



After a yearly average growth rate of 2.7%, Luxembourg's GDP per capita reached USD 69 348 in 2010, more than twice the OECD average.



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