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**mouvement  
écologique**

# NOTE FROM THE “MOUVEMENT ÉCOLOGIQUE” IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COALITION NEGOTIATIONS

In March 2023, the Ecological Movement - as an accredited non-governmental organisation - published a brochure entitled “Eng Roadmap fir d’Legislaturperiod 2023 - 2028 - sozial, ekologesch a gerecht” setting out its thoughts and concrete proposals in relation to a sustainable development policy.

In this document, which has been drawn up in the context of the coalition negotiations, we can only mention certain key points of a more cross-cutting nature. The importance of the sectoral proposals or details developed in the above-mentioned publication remains given and forms the basis for the following reflections. The above-mentioned publication is available online at [www.meco.lu](http://www.meco.lu), in German and French. It also sets out some ideas for the general direction of government policy (pages 2 - 7).

This document does not include key elements on which there was consensus or which were not called into question in the electoral programmes of the two coalition parties. Subjects such as the promotion of the circular economy, the importance of a Greater Region-wide approach, the urgent need for an offensive to develop alternative energies in a very consistent way, the need to extend the modern tram network and to promote soft mobility, the need for an energy (r)evolution in heating (“Wärmewende”) and many others constitute a consensus at the political level. This note will therefore not return to these points, important though they are.

At the time of writing, the Mouvement Écologique has only partially addressed potential differences of opinion between our organisation and the two parties. For example, our organisation is fundamentally convinced that plans for new road construction are absolutely contradictory to any scientific analysis in relation to sustainable development, or that the right to private property should be more subordinate to the collective interest. While we are aware that these positions of the Ecological Movement are well known and that the political parties forming the next government may have other points of view in certain areas, the Ecological Movement is focusing on constructive key elements for the ecological transition to be taken into account.

# THE SCIENTIFIC FRAMEWORK AS THE BASIS FOR THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

Any political action must be taken on the basis of scientific and statistical knowledge, and therefore with complete objectivity and knowledge of the facts. This applies in particular to ecological issues. In fact, humanity must respect natural rules and can only subordinate its activities to this framework set by nature.

The effects of the climate crisis being felt around the world, and also at European and national level, have led to a heightened level of public and political awareness. and national level have led to a growing awareness among the general public and politicians. Unfortunately, despite this awareness, the measures needed to reduce the effects of the climate crisis and to limit the rise in temperature to temperature rise of 1.5-2 degrees are still not up to the challenge.

Unfortunately, this awareness has not been raised when it comes to the biodiversity crisis: in fact, the decline of ecosystems and the real danger that humanity is in danger of destroying its very basis of life has not yet been perceived as such. In fact, the disappearance of natural environments and animal and plant species is dramatic.

## Climate protection

At the end of 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned in its special report that humanity had just ten years left to limit the increase in global climate to less than 2 degrees - ideally 1.5 degrees. The summer of 2023 was the hottest ever measured in Europe since 1940 (when records began). The next government's task is therefore of the utmost importance. If we want to achieve the national and European targets for 2030, we need to act quickly and consistently. Previous crises, such as Covid, have shown that political decisions are accepted and actively supported by a large proportion of the population when the scientific facts are indisputable and the information and communication match them. The same applies to the climate crisis: we need to act consistently to minimise or avoid the consequences to some extent.

It should be remembered in this context that according to UNICEF, 43 million children have been displaced from their homes as a result of climate change. Such a situation is intolerable, and Luxembourg, as one of the biggest per capita emitters of CO<sub>2</sub>, must assume its responsibility.

In this context, the Ecological Movement supports the substance of the proposals put forward by the Observatory for Climate Policy in its "Annual Report 2023".

## Protecting biodiversity

As the effects of the biodiversity crisis are perhaps less well known, key elements of the “3rd national plan for nature protection” (PNPN3) are included here (related information document):

*To quote: “Despite the small size of its territory and the absence of marine or mountain ecosystems and habitats, Luxembourg has considerable biodiversity and varied landscapes due to its significant geological and microclimatic diversity. This diversity, in terms of species and habitats as well as ecosystems and the services they provide, forms the vital basis of our society’s existence and quality of life. Nature is important not only for our physical and mental well-being, but also for our society’s ability to cope with global change, health threats and natural disasters. The degradation of ecosystems and the loss of ecosystem services constitute direct and existential threats to the life and well-being of our population and jeopardise the foundations of our society and our economy”. (...)*

*“The worrying decline in biological diversity is directly linked to agricultural intensification and land consumption, which have led to the loss and fragmentation of natural areas:*

- *The development of residential, commercial and industrial areas;*
- *Extension of the road network;*
- *Land consolidation - extension of uniform plots (monocultures) and reduction of structures (hedges, grassy strips, etc.);*
- *The draining of wetlands and the straightening of watercourses;*
- *the use of pesticides and fertilisers;*

*These negative trends are likely to be intensified by climate change, with consequences for the conservation of ecosystem services, as well as for agriculture, health and social well-being. The following analyses support and clarify these conclusions”.*

5 graphs illustrate the situation (see appendix).

These statements on the degradation of biodiversity could be complemented by a parallel analysis of the water management situation, which also presents substantial problems.

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Luxembourg is bound by a multitude of European and international European and international commitments.

# RECOGNITION OF THE BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CRISES

## 1. Acknowledging the priority to the climate and energy climate and biodiversity crises intrinsically linked

Safeguarding biodiversity and protecting the climate must be an absolute government priority. Without maintaining the basis of life, all economic activity would collapse.

In this context, it is important to note that STATEC has calculated that the energy transition would cost less than 2% of GDP per year. What's more, the experts are unanimous: postponing measures would be far more expensive than taking immediate action.

What's more, it's clear that an economy that makes a substantial commitment to transition is a winning economy. The aim should be to support businesses in this transition, not to invest in maintaining current structures.

There are undoubtedly different ways of achieving the objectives of the new climate and biodiversity protection policy, and it is important to discuss them.

But: the objectives themselves cannot be called into question, as they are science-based measures.

## 2. Recognising the value of services

The "The New Nature Economy Report II" published on 19 January 2020 in Davos by the World Economic Forum (\*1) impressively highlights the dependence of our economic system and GDP on ecosystems. According to these economists, "44,000 billion dollars of economic value generated, or more than half the world's GDP, depend moderately or heavily on nature and its services and are therefore exposed to the risks of nature loss. (...) These industries depend either on the direct extraction of resources from forests and oceans, or on the provision of ecosystem services such as healthy soils, clean water, pollination and a stable climate."

Safeguarding ecosystem services is an obvious responsibility for any government. To safeguard ecosystems in Luxembourg, a whole range of measures are needed, to name but a few:

- Declare the protection of biodiversity and climate protection to be mandatory tasks for local authorities and maintain Luxembourg's NO to nuclear energy in all its forms (e.g. pink hydrogen) at all national and European levels;
- Ensure more effective climate protection by opting for the following measures:
  - \* **revision of the climate law: reintroducing sectoral responsibility ;**
  - \* reform of local regulations to make local authorities real players in the real players in the production of renewable energy and the distribution of energy via heating networks (resolving jurisdictional issues, drawing up standard regulations);
  - \* drawing up a soil protection programme/legislation;
- Much more consistent implementation of the National Nature Plan (PNPN3), making available the resources needed to implement the species and habitats action plans and restore the ecological connectivity of landscapes in order to halt the loss of biodiversity;
- Drawing up a genuine water management strategy that takes account of the capacity of this asset. This implies a wide range of reforms, particularly in terms of water management and the interaction between agricultural policy and water protection policy (reducing the nitrate and pesticide load in surface water and groundwater);

- **Reforming agrarian policy towards sustainable agriculture:** it is a fact that the decline in the number of farms is occurring at the same time as the decline in biodiversity. Agricultural policy needs to encourage and support farmers more in maintaining biodiversity. Reforms such as the promotion of soil-based agriculture, a substantial reduction in the number of cattle, the abandonment of farming practices that rely on pesticides, etc. should be promoted. The “Plan PAN Bio 2025” will have to be revised, in close collaboration with the parties concerned. Monitoring (introduction of a “climate and biodiversity” check) should be made available free of charge to all farms.

To this end, the mid-term review of the agrarian law will be used to support these reforms.

A “Ronnen Dësch Landwirtschaft an Umwelt”, made up of players from the agrarian sector and environmental NGOs, should be set up to lead discussions on the necessary reforms.

- **Implementing a strategy to safeguard the forest environment:** the forest is exposed to an alarming deterioration: climate change, non-adapted tree species and above all the density of large game, which is far too high, are leading to a catastrophic state of our forests. 50% of our forests are at risk of dying out over the next decade. In addition to structural measures to reduce the density of game in order to guarantee adapted and resilient natural regeneration (“Zukunftsbësch”), it is important to stop any opening up of the vegetation cover (“Kronendach”) through forestry interventions or the construction of new forest roads.

- **Waste management and air quality policy:** resource management has become a key factor not only from an ecological point of view, but also from an economic one. The new government will have to give even greater priority to managing our resources and ensuring good air quality. Applying the “polluter pays” principle, continuous monitoring based on defined indicators, an efficient control system, targeted awareness-raising and transparent public communication are all necessary conditions.

### 3. Drawing up a strategy for adapting to climate change

In order to tackle the biodiversity/climate crisis, it is important to develop a coherent “biodiversity/climate” adaptation and action strategy. This would increase efficiency by creating win-win situations (e.g. restoring wetlands that both protect against flooding and improve the conservation status of biotopes and endangered species). The consistent implementation of the National Nature Conservation Plan (PNPN3), drawn up on the basis of scientific criteria, is essential in this context.

The measures provided for in the plan will have to be implemented more quickly than under the current plan. To this end, annual monitoring should be put in place. Any legal or administrative obstacles currently preventing implementation should be removed, including certain provisions of the law relating to forests.

The national strategy for adaptation to climate change needs to be reviewed and updated after an assessment of its effectiveness. Above all, it needs to be better communicated to non-governmental players such as municipalities, inter-municipal associations and others.

As far as the greening of localities is concerned, basic criteria should be defined and local authorities should be given more support in this process. This should include both organisational and financial support. Detailed proposals have been made in this context as part of the “Méi Gréngs an eis Stied an Dierfer” campaign.

# ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS - ESTABLISH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## 4. To ensure the consistent implementation of strategies and action plans validated at national level and to establish a monitoring system for their implementation

In recent years, national strategies and action plans have been developed by the government to tackle the ecological transition. These strategies have largely been drawn up in consultation with the stakeholders concerned and have been validated by the government and in part by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ecological Movement believes that it is vital **not to jeopardise the achievements of these strategies**, but to ensure that they are implemented consistently and rapidly - with occasional changes being made without jeopardising the aims and broad outlines. Il s'agit en l'occurrence notamment des documents suivants :

- the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC)
- the National Nature Conservation Plan (PNPN3)
- the Master Plan for Spatial Development (PDAT)
- the National Mobility Plan PNM2035.

Clearly, the ministries and administrations responsible will need to have the resources and tools they need to implement the plan.

**In addition, it is absolutely essential to ensure the use of indicators for the implementation of these strategies and to monitor them. An annual or biennial evaluation is required, depending on the action plan, to assess the effectiveness of the measures taken in relation to the goals and timing defined in these strategies. STATEC's role in this area (particularly in relation to the PNEC, but also to other strategies) is obvious, as is that of independent external bodies. In addition, such monitoring helps to increase the acceptance of the measures implemented by the players concerned, and seems judicious not only from a political point of view, but also in terms of controlling efficiency and the sound management of resources.**

The ECO2050 strategy, drawn up by the Ministry of the Economy in collaboration with the relevant players and aimed at producing plausible development scenarios and a corresponding strategic vision for the Luxembourg economy up to 2050, was not presented to the former government as an official strategy. However, it should serve as a basis for reflection in relation to the future direction of our economy, in order to make it more resilient in particular.

**The Ecological Movement would also like to highlight the following points in the context of optimising and implementing strategies:**

- **Carrying out a "stress test" on the impact of demographic and economic growth with a view to public debate and medium-term planning:** In order to identify the impact of continued demographic and economic growth on, among other things, the natural environment, drinking water and energy supplies, water purification and the new infrastructures to be put in place, while respecting the goal of "zero artificial development" by 2050, such an objective instrument (widely used in other countries) seems essential.

- **Safeguarding biodiversity:** The consistent implementation of the PNPN3, drawn up on the basis of scientific criteria, is essential. In this context, it should be remembered that Luxembourg is facing a complaint before the European Commission for failure to comply with the Habitats-Fauna-Flora Directive regarding the protection

of hay meadows (6510) and the extinction of the grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*). To deal with the current shortfalls, the compensation system will have to be reformed by establishing communal compensation pools, allowing CEF measures to be implemented in suitable compensation pools wherever possible, and covering the costs of studies for smaller-scale projects from the State.

- **Projet PNEC** : un renforcement de l'objectif efficience énergétique 2030 & de la trajectoire vers neutralité climatique 2050 est nécessaire ;

- **Enhancing the function of spatial planning and the aims of the master plan for spatial planning in relation to sectoral policies**: The status of spatial planning in relation to sectoral and municipal policies must be ensured by deepening interministerial consultation, open and formalised dialogue with municipal authorities and border regions, and giving priority to the collective interest through recourse to the right of pre-emption and clarification of compensation in the event of land reclassification.

Spatial development should be prioritised in development and attraction centres (CDAs) as part of an inter-ministerial approach and through a reform of municipal finances that takes account of municipalities with endogenous development.

- **Rational management of available space by prioritising and promoting inward development rather than extending building perimeters**: introduction of regulatory measures (e.g. land consolidation, exchange of building rights TDR) and tax measures in order to mobilise as much of the available space as possible.

## ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION KEY OVERHAULS

### 5. Reform the social to make it more stable and more independent independent of economic growth

According to environmental NGOs and others, infinite growth on a finite planet is unrealistic. But even if we don't share this NGO analysis, the Covid crisis, the war in Ukraine, problems in supply chains, limited resources, geopolitical tensions, the consequences of climate change and others have shown the fragility of our economic system and the premise of continuous economic growth.

A responsible medium- and long-term policy requires our social system to be made less dependent on economic growth. It is therefore appropriate to work out concrete ways of achieving this objective and to launch an open debate on the subject.

### 6. Valuing the "GDP of well-being" as a key instrument of government policy

For decades, all the political parties have been calling for the introduction and valuation of a "welfare GDP". Although STATEC publishes this instrument, it has virtually no political impact. The financial and personnel resources needed to update it periodically and publish it should be provided for in the budget. Clearly, welfare GDP should have the same status as gross national GDP.

Above all, however, the Ministry of Finance needs to incorporate the GDP of well-being dimension into its analyses, particularly at the level of budget guidelines and therefore public finances. Political decisions and related investments must be guided by the GDP of well-being, at all levels (precariousness, education, mental health, preservation of the environment, state of biodiversity, etc.).

## 7. Developing the Nohaltegekeetscheck as a governance tool for sustainable development

Le Luxembourg dispose depuis peu de temps avec d'un « check de la durabilité » (« Nohaltegekeetscheck ») d'un instrument important. Or, son introduction n'a pas encore des répercussions concrètes. Il est de mise d'assurer l'application correcte de ce nouvel instrument, de rendre publiques toutes les informations en la matière et d'évaluer après deux ans de fonctionnement du système et de juger, si des modifications seraient à apporter suite aux expériences faites.

## 8. Implementing real ecological taxation

The ecological transition requires a mix of regulatory and voluntary instruments. In this context, it is essential that the government does not call into question the rules of the market, especially if this situation is linked to obvious disadvantages. The current tax system, at least in part, has the wrong emphasis and, through a kind of “black tax”, directly encourages environmental degradation, with the resulting costs being borne by the community.

This effect is in fact tantamount to “deregulation” in ecological matters, and is - economic experts are quite clear on this - one of the key factors seriously hampering an ecological transition. Need we remind you that (despite the commendable, albeit very low, CO2 tax) state revenues from “ecological taxes” in Luxembourg are among the lowest in Europe? So, in addition to a proactive approach involving subsidies and grants, it is essential to integrate more elements of ecological taxation into the planned overall tax reform.

The aim is, first and foremost, to ensure a level playing field (“Preiswahrheit”), so as not to pass on the costs of activities to the community, and secondly to provide an incentive effect (“Lenkungseffekt”) in certain areas (e.g. with the introduction of a tax on pesticides), thereby helping to reduce behaviour and production patterns that are undesirable from a sustainability point of view. The internalization of external costs also generates additional financial resources. These resources must be reinvested to support financially disadvantaged households, and also to support alternatives.

In this context, the Mouvement Ecologique also advocates the maintenance and continued increase of the CO2 tax, in line with climate protection experts and the majority of economic experts.

## 9. Introduction du « green budgeting » et analyse des « harmful subsidies »

Especially in times of crisis, it's becoming increasingly incomprehensible, not to say irresponsible, that a state should still be investing money to directly promote the climate and biodiversity crises. It's not without reason that the European Union is encouraging member countries to “green budget” and reduce inefficient, even environmentally harmful, subsidies. It is imperative that governments equip themselves with the necessary tools for green budgeting, and for detecting and reducing harmful subsidies.

Aligning the investment policy of public funds with the requirements of the Paris Agreement should be a matter of course. This obviously also applies to the “compensation fund common to the general pension scheme”.

## 10. More consistent support for financially disadvantaged households in the ecological transition

Ecology and social issues are two sides of the same coin - that's the reality! And it's above all people with limited financial resources who often suffer most from environmental degradation, who live on major roads, who have homes located in less green areas...

We need to ensure that, more than in the past, these low-income households are supported when measures are taken as part of the ecological transition. This is not only a question of social equity, but also a *conditio sine qua non* from the point of view of acceptance by all sections of the population.

The means to be implemented are multiple and in any sectoral ministry an analysis is indicated in this context. analysis is indicated in this context: Let's mention just a few: introduce state pre-financing of energy renovations for financially disadvantaged households, integrate social criteria into state subsidies, improve the energy balance of the rental market for existing buildings, develop energy consultancy ...

In this context, let's not forget the importance of reducing bureaucracy in general - and not just in these cases - and of making information more accessible to the public. to increase the success of the resources deployed.

# GOVERNANCE, CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION - IMPORTANT FACTORS IN ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

## 11. Ensuring effective governance of state and parastatal bodies to meet environmental challenges

The ecological transition represents a major challenge for government departments and ministries, requiring increased resources, specialized and specific know-how and expertise, as well as a more concerted approach between the various players given the cross-cutting nature of the sustainable development theme (economy, agriculture, education, energy and many others). However, our structures have hardly been adapted or developed to meet this challenge. Neither in terms of human resources, know-how nor the organization of ministries and administrations.

It is advisable to remedy this situation by :

- analyzing the need to reorganize the departments concerned, or even to expand them in terms of personnel and the new knowledge required;
- making interdepartmental collaboration more systematic, efficient and transparent;
- training civil servants in sustainability issues.

### - Organization of the various ministries

#### Ministry of the Environment

Some advocate the creation of one or other super-ministry, including the competencies of the current Ministry of the Environment. In the opinion of the Mouvement Ecologique, such an approach - depending on the choice made - could in fact lead to an outright devaluation of environmental aspects.

Such an approach would run counter to a dispassionate discussion in which different sensitivities and interests are recognized at the political level and given due consideration. In a complex world, it is important not to "silence" certain arguments

or to exchange them behind the walls of a super-ministry, but on the contrary to thematize the challenges in an open political discourse and to make a **weighting discussed openly and transparently**. **The Ministry of the Environment must enjoy a strong, autonomous status.**

### Ministry of Mobility and Infrastructure

Mobility planning is of paramount importance on many levels, and a rapid expansion of infrastructure for soft mobility and public transport is essential. The Mouvement Ecologique would like to point out that it is essential to maintain a ministry that combines infrastructure and mobility planning. Indeed, mobility and infrastructure planning require a multitude of decisions on an almost daily basis, so this direct interaction between the two is essential.

### Ministry of Spatial Planning

Implementing the new “Master Plan for Spatial Planning” requires a strengthened Ministry with adequate financial and personnel resources to carry out its task of coordinating with sectoral policies and with the regional and communal level, in line with the aims of the new Master Plan.

In order to carry out this task, responsibility for the “Grande Région” - of particular importance in the master plan - should be assigned to the Ministry of Regional Planning, as should responsibility for rural development (in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture).

## 12. Integrating the environmental dimension into various institutions and advisory bodies

The composition of some consultative bodies and advisory councils does not reflect the different “pillars” of sustainability. Indeed, the composition of these bodies was decided at a time when the ecological dimension (in particular biodiversity and climate) was still perceived at a lower level. Consequently, even if these bodies are not blind to ecological challenges, it is clear that their primary focus and know-how are those related to the cause they primarily represent. The ecological voice needs to be integrated into these bodies, and their composition (such as the Economic and Social Council) and mode of operation reformed.

## 13. Development of democracy and citizen participation

A participatory approach is essential to involve as many citizens as possible in the decision-making process, and to increase **acceptance** - which is sometimes difficult - **of the political choices to be made.**

The current government has opted for bodies such as the “Klimabiergerrot”, and has tabled a reform of municipal law designed to optimize citizen participation. While recognizing the value of these approaches, real citizen participation requires a more structural overhaul, and in particular the implementation of the following instruments:

\* **Establish a “citizen participation” unit within the Ministry of State / strengthen citizen participation:** Organizing citizen participation processes requires very specific know-how and substantial planning rigor. Participation is becoming increasingly important in a changing society, and the aim must be to integrate citizens from different socio-demographic backgrounds (!) into a changing society. If the government really wants to develop and encourage effective citizen participation, it must equip itself with the necessary instruments and, above all, a pool of experts to guide and support ministries, administrations and, where appropriate,

local authorities in these processes.

With regard to bodies such as the “Klimabiergerrot”, it would be desirable for such bodies to focus less on technical issues and more on more fundamental questions relating to the general direction of our society or sectoral policies.

In addition, various pieces of legislation (e.g. on municipal planning) should be revised to involve citizens at an earlier stage.

\* **Extend associative leave to include environmental and social NGOs:** The role played by non-governmental organizations in society is undisputed, especially at a time when society is becoming increasingly divided. At present, however, various forms of commitment are eligible for associative leave (sport, culture, etc.), while others are unable to take advantage of this vitally important instrument. Associative leave for voluntary work for well-defined reasons and within precise limits needs to be extended, in particular to environmental and social NGOs (e.g. for their presence on consultative bodies).

\* **Reforming the law of September 14, 2018 on transparent and open administration:** Such a reform is called for in view of the obvious shortcomings of current legislation. In particular, the right to information should no longer be restricted to administrative documents, the number of exceptions should be reviewed, the commission for access to documents should be enhanced, as should a reversal of the burden of proof of legitimate interest.

\* **Increasing the accessibility of information to as many citizens as possible:** As issues become increasingly complex, the information conveyed by the media and political and other players, as well as public procedures (...) make it more and more difficult for many citizens to understand data and facts, and therefore to access them. Faced with the proliferation of “fake news”, it would seem advisable to make efforts to popularize information, and to use easy, even simple language (e.g. on government websites, but also on television).

\* **Reduce administrative burdens:** Not just for companies, but also for private individuals. To take just one example: local authorities have their own criteria for installing solar panels on communal roofs. Standard regulations, harmonization and enhanced advisory services are needed at many levels.

Against this backdrop, the Mouvement Ecologique is opposed to a reform introducing a “silence is equivalent to agreement” rule. In cases where a third party or the public interest could be harmed by a decision, their interests cannot be violated if the public authorities fail to manage the case properly.

# OPTING FOR COMPANY CHOICES

## 14. Encourage new social projects and encourage discussion about tomorrow's society

Technological evolution is of paramount importance if we are to respond to climate change and the biodiversity crisis. But in addition to this technical dimension, societal choices are also required. For it is clear that ecological transition requires not only technological innovation, but also *"cultural change"*.

Material growth is no longer the general benchmark for society, but the promotion of well-being, also in the interests of social equity. In this context, it is up to the government to address - in a cross-cutting way in the various concrete dossiers - issues such as

- the status and promotion of *"Gemeinwohl-Ökonomie"*, *"commons"* ;
- sufficiency and related lifestyles;
- innovative housing models (keyword: cooperatives, co-location...);
- the value of greening public spaces and the importance of these spaces in the context of social life;
- promote *"innovative"* ideas such as eco-districts and cooperatives ....
- defining health not just as the absence of disease, but as well-being (WHO definition).
- ...

## 15. Commitment to equity and international sustainable development policy

The ecological transition, but also a *"stable"* and just world, requires greater international equity. Moreover, the fact that the countries of the North of this planet the resources of the countries of the South cannot continue at this level.

It is essential to question an agrarian policy that is largely dependent, for example, on soybean imports from the South. As a rich country, we must assume our responsibility for the fact that it is the countries of the South that suffer most from the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the countries of the North.

Against this backdrop, Luxembourg must commit itself at all levels to very substantial reforms. This applies in particular to value chains, free trade agreements and agrarian policy.

As for free-trade agreements, Luxembourg should only agree to them on condition that social and ecological criteria are fully respected.

# Appendix

Tableau 2

État chimique des masses d'eau de surface du Luxembourg en 2020.

	Bon	Pas bon
% des masses d'eau de surface	0	100

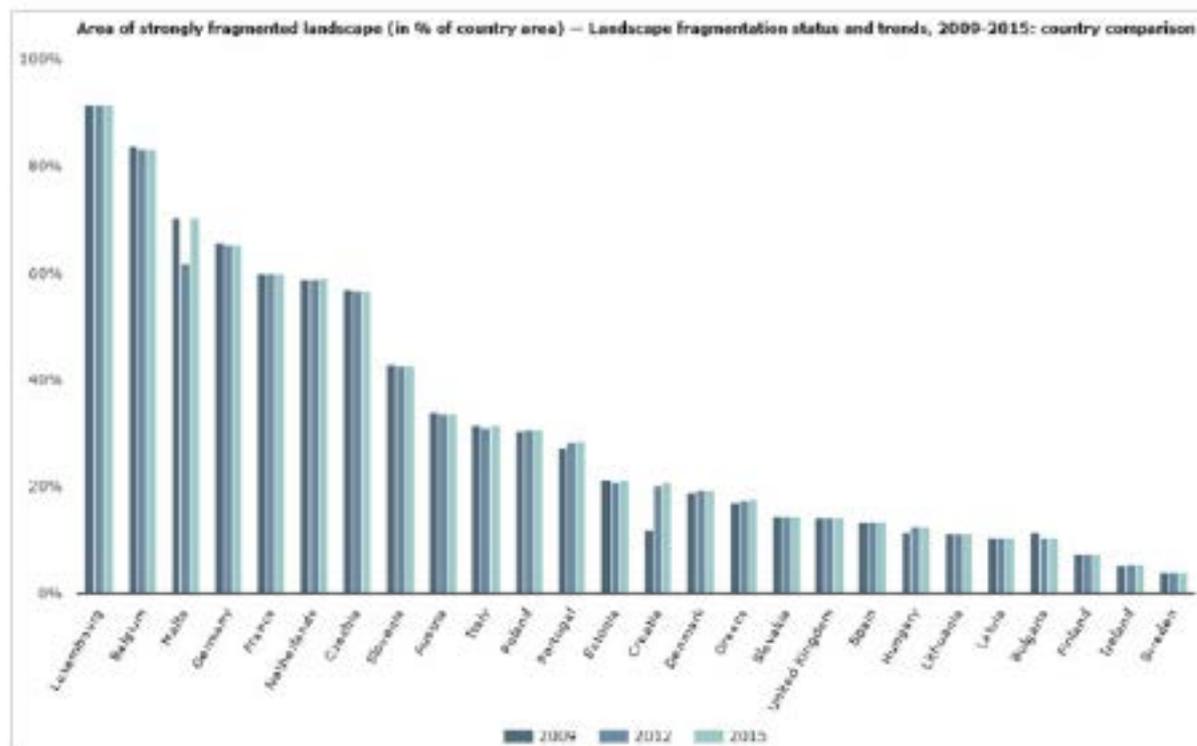
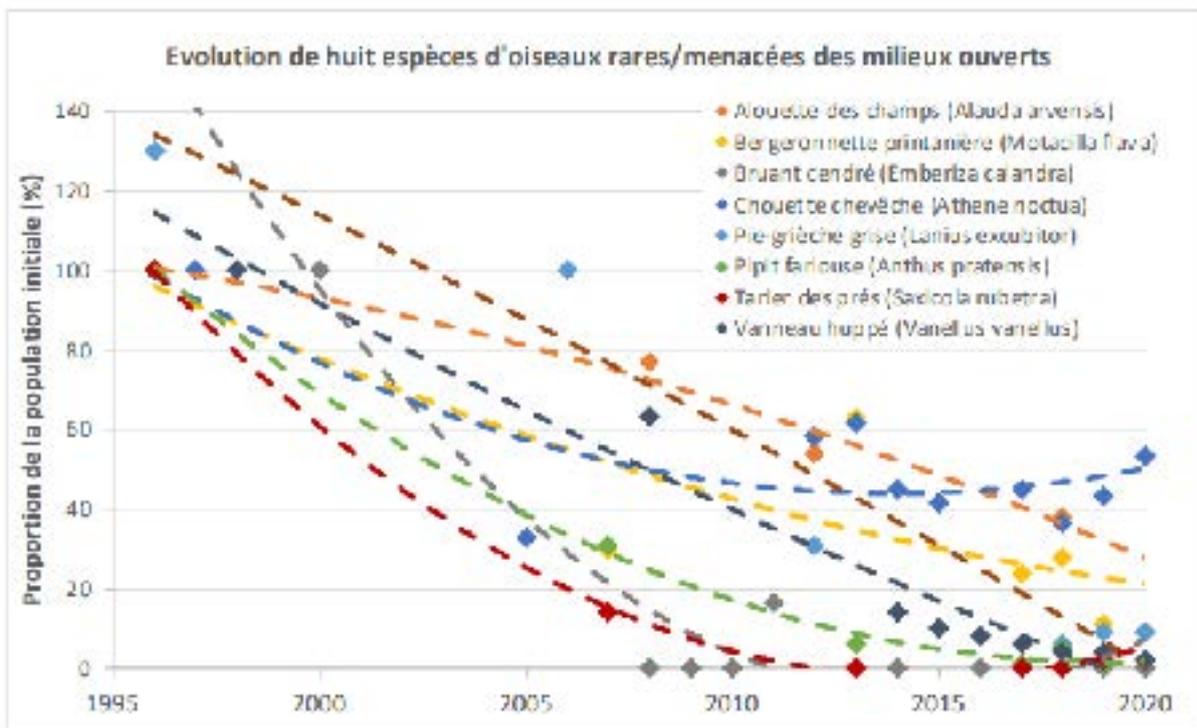
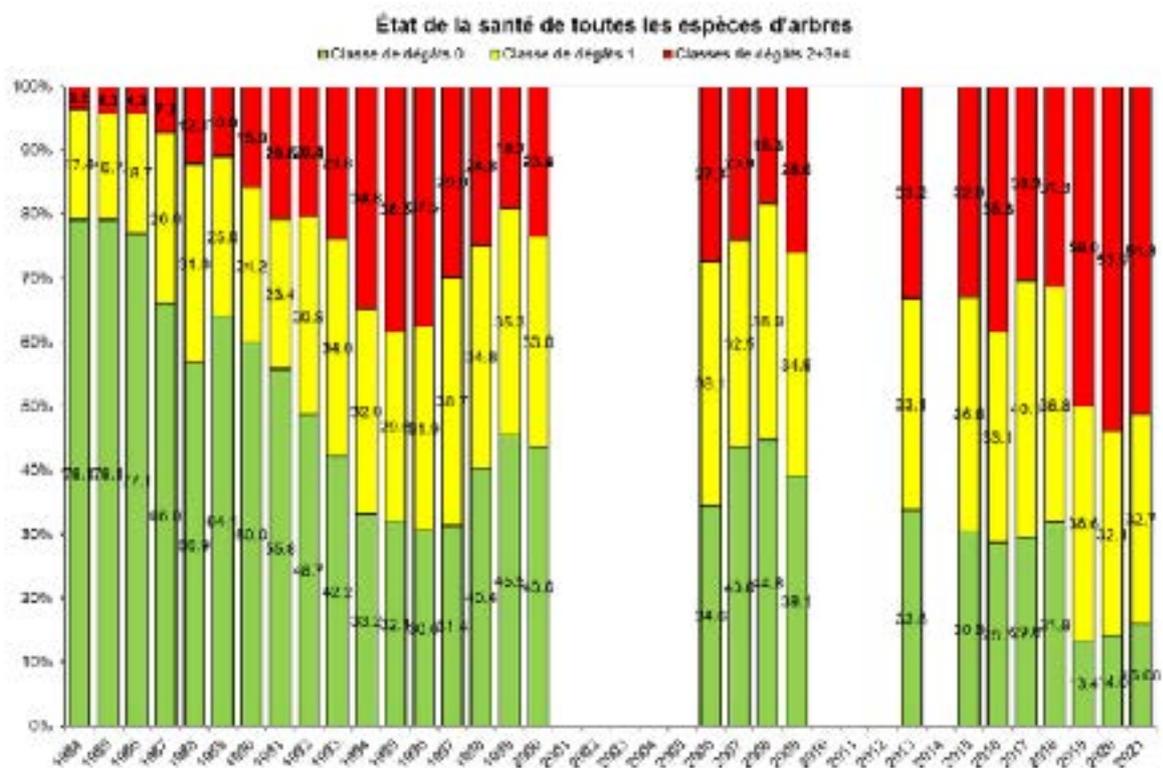


Figure 4

Proportion du paysage fortement fragmentée (en % de la surface du pays) dans les pays de l'Union Européenne pour les années 2009, 2012 et 2015.

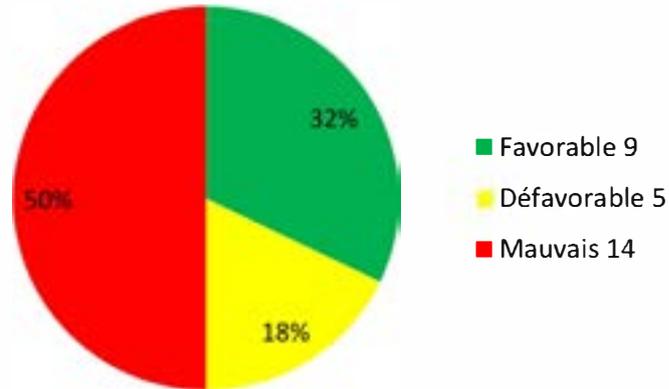


**Figure 8**  
 Évolution (en % d'une population initiale) de huit espèces d'oiseaux rares et/ou menacés inféodées aux milieux ouverts, depuis 1996 jusqu'à 2020.



**Figure 13**  
 Évolution de l'état de santé des forêts luxembourgeoises de 1984-2021, toutes essences confondues. Proportions des forêts (en %) regroupées selon classes de dégât (0 = arbres sans dommage, 1 = arbres légèrement stressés/endommagés, 2-4 = arbres nettement stressés/endommagés).

### Etat de conservation des habitats



### Tendances de l'état de conservation des habitats

